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: Tölgy Természetvédelmi Egyesület / Oak Nature Conservation Association (TTE)
Project Title: Exploring habitat range and preferences of rare and insufficiently known local endemics
Grant Number: CEPF-110832
Date of Completion of this Report: 15.06.2022
CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Hotspot
Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 4 (Conservation of plants)
Grant Amount: 14000 $
Grant Expenditures: 13549.51 $
Project Dates: 01.06.2020–31.05.2022.

PART I: Overview

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

Project Partners:

ASPBM/Albanian Society for Protection of Birds & Mammals-ASPBM helped us in organizing meetings and contacting local people and offices. Members of ASPBM contributed also to the field implementation, recruitment of participants and documentation of the project. Information materials were prepared and disseminated in the guidance of ASPBM with our contribution.

Additional stakeholders:

Elbasan University - recruited students and gave space to the lecture about the project and its results.
Management of Llogara National Park - They provided permissions for our field activities and contributed to the METT completion.
Management of Mali me Gropa-Bizë-Martanesh Protected Landscape - They provided permissions for our field activities and contributed to the METT completion.
Management of Zagoria Nature Park - They provided permissions for our field activities and contributed to the METT completion.
Natural History Museum Tirana - Project's results were presented to and discussions about the local natural values, necessary conservational actions and expected future trends were launched

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

The project activities resulted altogether 637 new records of 10 site endemic plant species (*Aubrieta albanica*, *Carex markgrafii*, *Crocus novicii*, *Hypericum haplophylloides*, *Limonium himariense*, *Noccaea cikaea*, *Reichardia albanica*, *Sesleria albanica*, *Stachys albanica*, *Stachys sericophylla*) in 3 KBAs (Alb05, ALB12, ALB25) of which previously had only a single or a few known records per species. The remarkable number of new records amended with habitat and elevation data allowed us to outline the ecological range of the target species, the reconsideration of their vulnerability and partly their taxonomic treatment. All these are crucial in the conservational evaluation of the target species, the conservational prioritization and elaboration of specific action plans.

Eight young botanists were involved in the field studies, species exploration, data processing, documentation of the studies and also the contacting and disseminating processes. Young colleagues were trained in multiple ways. Their knowledge in taxonomy and plant identification, field experiences, relationship building and project management were all developed to make them capable to managing future projects.

The acquired knowledge about the target species allowed us to replicate the specific scientific knowledge and reach interested people in open field days (field meeting where volunteers, amateur botanists and members of organizations participated from Albania, Kosovo and Hungary), consultations and project day, as well as involving partners and stakeholders (ASPBM, Tirana and Elbasan Universities, volunteers of TTE) and qualified participants in field studies and improving their knowledge suitable for well-established knowledge transfer. For the wide public local consultations were organized in the KBAs and a documentary was made and disseminated together with the actual Tnews in social media: https://www.facebook.com/groups/261486848099892

Our work on research of endemic plants in mountainous areas in Albania was documented in a movie prepared by a project partner ASPMB within a project "Strengthening the conservation actions for endemic plant species in (several KBAs) Albania": https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=taPaD_5ID90

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**
Re-evaluating of the taxonomical and threat position of nine data deficient site restricted endemic species	A critical approach of described taxa/names has been established. Newly described apparent local endemics can be really good taxa with an outstanding nature conservational value, however some of them can be later synonyms or simple variants of well-known and widely distributed taxa with a moderate conservational value. In our studied species pool representatives of all groups and transitions are present; and we provide a guide how to treat them critically. A sampling protocol was elaborated and disseminated. The applied critical approach helps to assess properly further forgotten and overlooked taxa outside the selected KBAs and outside Albania. Clarifying the taxonomical and threat status of the studied taxa enables responsible authorities to accept and implement species protection plans, relevant management plans and initiate amendments of law in necessary cases.
Determining site and habitat specific threatening factors for three KBAs applicable for a wider range of plant and animal taxa	Via the studies of target species, the specific and general threatening factors in each KBAs were identified, evaluated and discussed in reports by species. Considering the extent and strength/intensity of the acting factors conservational measures are proposed to reduce or eliminate their effect. Determining site and habitat specific threatening factors enables protected area managements to elaborate and implement management plans facilitating the conservation of species and habitats.
Establishing the educational guidance of local rangers and conservational community about general habitat management for endemic and rare plant species	During the field studies and open field days altogether 8 colleagues (László Máté Tálas, Mikaela Mahilaj, Gellért Puskás, András Schmotzer, Marjol Meco, Ermelinda Mahmutaj, Melitan Nezaj, Melinda Mecsnóber) were involved into the scientific studies. Some of them were actively participated in field surveys, others were familiarized with the species and applied methods for future collaboration and studies.

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

Impact Description	**Impact Summary**

Novel targeted in situ investigations achieved filling gaps for conservational activities	Based on the recorded occurrences and determined number of individuals, the population sizes of each target species were estimated (see the attached species summaries). The hosting habitats of each species are determined applying the categories of Natura 2000 habitat classification and providing photos on them (see the attached species summaries). Results of in situ investigations were used to compile species summaries and were shared with protected area management to establish mid-term and long-term activities.
Remarkable improvement of the knowledge on the chorology of site restricted endemics	Based on coordinated field studies the area of all target species is outlined and evaluated, in some cases not only within but also outside the KBAs (see the attached species summaries). Detailed morphological description of each species is provided together with the photo documentation of their characteristic appearance (see the attached species summaries). Improvement of the knowledge on the chorology of site restricted endemics were used to compile species summaries and were shared with protected area management to establish mid-term and long-term activities.
Reaching and educating local colleagues in conservation	The current conservational and taxonomical situation and proposed management of target species was introduced to nature conservationists, students, rangers and any interested people. Having this knowledge, they consider both SRE species and their habitats in their daily practice and communication with landowners, use as current and local examples in involvement and simply bring them closer to the species and sites which is the pledge of any commitments and activities. Altogether 12 people/officers were reached in seminars in Tirana, Vlora and Gjirokastra and 31 students in Elbasan.
Reaching and educating local communities familiarize and sensitize them for the local natural values	One brochure presenting the project summary was compiled in cooperation with ASPBM and disseminated in local institutions and communities by ASPBM. Oak Association assisted with expertise during the preparation phase. Meetings with local people were organized in all three KBAs where the project's results were presented and discussions about the local natural values, necessary conservational actions and

	expected future trends were launched. In Tirana (ALB12) 7 people were reached (RAPA[1] colleagues and natural history museum colleague), in Vlora 3 colleagues were reached (RAPA officers) and in Gjirokastra 2 people were reached (RAPA colleagues). With this knowledge, local people gained commitment to local values as became partners – instead of counter-interested parties – of nature conservation.

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

The project areas were in Albania, the members of the beneficiary (Oak Society) are Hungarian residents. Therefore, covid related restrictions made the access of target KBAs impossible for a long time because of the continuously changing travel restrictions (closed borders, quarantine obligations and curfew) in both countries and countries located between them. Consequently, the project was paused from September to December 2020. This required a no-cost project prolongation. Finally, covering a full and a partial vegetation season enabled us to gain occurrence data of each species at least from one, and in some cases from two years, decreasing the effect of different climatic types in consecutive years.
Covid-19 caused unexpected changes over the world. Related provisions had an impact on the project progress because of travel restrictions, curfew and reduction of personal contacts. In the project proposal a strict schedule had been elaborated, which was impossible to implement in the given time frame of the short-term project after the restrictions. Ideally, the extension of the project until October 2022 could be necessary, however because of the uncertainty if CEPF II phase investment closure, the project had to end by the end of May 2022 and we did our best within this time frame.

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.	Outlining the range of nine data deficient site restricted endemic species	Ranges were determined based on the following field visits: 14–24.05.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) 02–11.07.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) 03–12.09.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) 20–27.11.2021 (ALB05) 03–10.03.2022 (ALB05, ALB12) 13–21.04.2022 (ALB05)

[1] = Regional Administration of Protected Areas

		11–26.05.2022 (ALB25), ALB12) During the field visits occurrence records of the 10 following endemic species were collected by gps: *Aubrieta albanica*, *Carex markgrafii, Crocus novicii, Hypericum haplophylloides subsp. haplophylloides, Limonium himariense, Noccaea cikaea, Reichardia albanica, Sesleria albanica, Stachys albanica, Stachys sericophylla*. Based on the collected record, the range of the species were outlined using GIS softwares. The studied taxa have very different ranges: while *Stachys albanica* likely occurs even outside ALB12 KBA, *Carex markgrafii* is practically restricted to a small plot in the southern slope of Mali Shenoi.
2.	Estimation of the population size of nine data deficient site restricted endemic species	Population size estimations were based on the following field visits: 14–24.05.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) 02–11.07.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) 03–12.09.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) 20–27.11.2021 (ALB05) 03–10.03.2022 (ALB05, ALB12) 13–21.04.2022 (ALB05) 11–26.05.2022 (ALB25), ALB12) During the field visits the occurrence records of the 10 following endemic species were amended with the number of specimens per plot: *Aubrieta albanica, Carex markgrafii, Crocus novicii, Hypericum haplophylloides subsp. haplophylloides, Limonium himariense, Noccaea cikaea, Reichardia albanica, Sesleria albanica, Stachys albanica, Stachys sericophylla* The specimen number in some cases can be well defined (e.g. Crocus with separate bulbs) or rather hard to outline (e.g. the mat-forming Aubrieta). Similarly, in a time likely not all the specimens are (well-)observable. Consequently, the recorded specimen numbers are estimations. The recorded number of specimens were summarized and this resulted the population sizes for each species. The studied taxa have very different population sizes: while *Sesleria albanica* is a frequent plant, constituting grassland formations in ALB05 with an estimated population size of 30 million specimens,

		the estimated population size of *Stachys sericophylla* is not more than 500 specimens.
3.	Determining the habitat preference of nine data deficient site restricted endemic species	Habitat preferences were determined based on the following field visits: 14–24.05.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) 02–11.07.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) 03–12.09.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) 20–27.11.2021 (ALB05) 03–10.03.2022 (ALB05, ALB12) 13–21.04.2022 (ALB05) 11–26.05.2022 (ALB25), ALB12) During the field visits the habitat preference of the following endemic species were amended with the number of specimens per plot: *Aubrieta albanica, Carex markgrafii, Crocus novicii, Hypericum haplophylloides subsp. haplophylloides, Limonium himariense, Noccaea cikaea, Reichardia albanica, Sesleria albanica, Stachys albanica, Stachys sericophylla.* In each plot, where target species were observed, the hosting habitats were also recorded. Summarizing these records, both the hosting habitats and their relative importance for each species were determined; e.g. *Crocus novicii* is restricted to N or E faced mountain grasslands by the melting snow, and *Limonium himariense* restricted to limestone rocks in the very spray zone along the coast of Logara National Park.
4.	Educating conservationists, decision makers students and local people	Study trips to all KBAs with closely involved participants were organized in the following times: • 14–24.05.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) • 02–11.07.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) • 03–12.09.2021 (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) • 20–27.11.2021 (ALB05) • 03–10.03.2022 (ALB05, ALB12) • 13–21.04.2022 (ALB05) • 11–26.05.2022 (ALB25), ALB12) • An Open Field Day announced for the wide public was held on 07.09.2021. We visited ALB05 KBA with 7 participants where the local endemics of the area and their typical hosting habitats were presented.

		Meetings in the KBAs (ALB05, ALB12 and ALB25) with local people and representatives of conservational authorities were held on 20–27.11.2021 where the results of the project were presented emphasizing the importance of local site restricted endemics. 16 people reached (colleagues of local RAPA offices and a museum). Lecture for students in Elbasan University was held on 07.03.2022 where the overall results and conservational applicability of the project was presented. 31 students were reached from the University. One brochure presenting the project summary was compiled in cooperation with ASPBM and disseminated in local institutions and communities by ASPBM. Three field studies in 2021 were organized and implemented in cooperation with ASPBM. In each trips all KBAs (ALB05, ALB12, ALB25) were repeatedly visited, occurrence, population size and habitat preference records were collected and photo documented. The field trip in May 2022 was implemented with the participation of colleagues of Elbasan University and Tirana University. During this trip ALB12 site was visited, the SREs of the site, the typical hosting habitats and threats were presented and discussed. Cooperation with assigned RAPA (Regional Administration of Protected Areas) offices of Gjirokastra, Vlora and Tirana counties was established in order to develop efficient data usage in nature conservation. The primary aim of the cooperation was to share the gained knowledge about the endemic species (in seminars, meetings

		and emails) and we plan to continue this expert support in the future.

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

Methodology description

The project aimed to improve our knowledge about 10 hardly known regarded to be site restricted endemics owing to a single or a few occurrences known. The process started with the overview of available knowledge about these species using scientific publications. Based on this information, the target points and times of field studies were designated.
In the KBAs, first the already known localities of each species were visited, or attempted to find if no exact locations were available. Using the first experiences, similar conditions in the area were checked to find further locations of species.
Before and during the field visits young botanists were trained to became familiar with the plants and can work parallel in different point raising the effectivity.

Tools

1. Summaries for researchers, nature conservationists, decision makers and further stakeholders about each species were written including their description, vegetative and generative characteristics, distribution, habitats, threats and vulnerability, conservation and open questions (Aubrieta albanica_final.docx, Carex markgrafii_final.docx, Crocus novicii_final.docx, Hypericum haplophylloides subsp. haplophylloides_final.docx, Limonium himariense_final.docx, Noccaea cikaea_final.docx, Reichardia albanica_final.docx, Sesleria albanica_final.docx, Stachys albanica_final.docx, Stachys sericophylla.docx)

2.Our work in the KBAs were documented in a movie, prepared within another CEPF project led by ASPBM, presented in the Elementi i peste channel and the national public television on 19 January 2022 and available on youtube.

3.One brochure presenting the project summary was compiled in cooperation with ASPBM and disseminated in local institutions and communities by ASPBM.

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.

Volunteering vs. position with salary

Oak Society works in a volunteering base which allows us to involve maximally enthusiastic and committed colleagues working for the society in their holiday and free time and guarantee high working standards. In the smooth progress of such a project, it is useful in the future if the salary of a part time employee is planned who takes part in the preparation, documentation and implementation of the project activities and the reporting and is involved in communication activities.

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.**

Because of the short-term characteristic of a small project, there was no opportunity for policy activities; however, the expansion of Llogara National Park and Zagori Rezerve Natyrore e Menaxhuar (IUCN IV category) is in progress for which our new results can also serve as a useful background especially due to the established contact with the local authorities.
Because of the short-term characteristic of a small project, there was no opportunity to accomplish changes in the management of KBAs. In this first stage, the project provided detailed basic information on the characteristics of hosting habitat, threats and vulnerability of the target species and habitats and proposed conservation actions. In the subsequent phases, the elaboration of a guidance of improved habitat management, their application in practice and gaining the required financial background can be achieved.

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.**

Project did prepare Stakeholder Engagement Plan. There were no complaints received during the project. Grievance mechanism was orally presented to stakeholders during project implementation and presentations of project results.

Additional Funding

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

There was no additional funding.

a. Total additional funding (US$)

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Especially in rural areas a part of expenses incurred cannot be justified by invoice. This causes a remarkable sum of expenditures that could not be covered by the project, instead these were covered by the participants/organizers themselves.
The existence of a budget line reserved for such costs can help the smooth, economical and fair implementation of project activities.

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
4.5 Number of locally endemic or highly threatened plant species for which improved knowledge is available	10	– Available knowledge summarized: it helps to easily overview the most important and relevant information about species

		– Detailed description of general appearance (morphology, distinguishing characters, phenology, photo documentation): it helps to recognize the species, and distinguish them from similar taxa – Distribution (within and outside KBAs, population size, elevation range): it helps to plan and focus conservational actions in space – Hosting habitats (with photo documentation): it helps to know the needs of the species, to find possible new occurrences and highlights the importance of habitat protection – Threats and vulnerability: defining the threats and vulnerability of species helps to prioritize resources and supports in conservation – Proposed conservational actions: it helps to orient and schedule conservation actions List of species, site endemics, that were investigated: *Aubrieta albanica, Carex markgrafii, Crocus novicii, Hypericum haplophylloides subsp. haplophylloides, Limonium himariense, Noccaea cikaea, Reichardia albanica, Sesleria albanica, Stachys albanica, Stachys sericophylla*
4.6 Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved	3	ALB05: Vlora bay - Karaburun Peninsula - Sazani Island - Çika Mountain, ALB12: Dajti mountain - Me Gropa mountain - Bizë - Martanesh, ALB25: Zhej-Nemërçkë In the 3 KBAs chorological and phenological records of SRE species were collected, morphological description and habitat preferences of the species was documented and the specific and overall conservational problems of the areas were explored.

4.7 Number of young professionals with substantial experience in plant conservation gained	8	Participant of field visits/trainings: László Máté Tálas Mikaela Mahilaj Gellért Puskás András Schmotzer Marjol Meco Ermelinda Mahmutaj Melitan Nezaj Melinda Mecsnóber During the field trainings the participants learned the specific characters of SREs, how to recognize them in different statuses, what are the possible hosting habitats and threats and how to collect and manage biotical records in the field.

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.

Summary	# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
	1 (László Máté Tálas)		Identification and ecological characteristics of all target species
		1 (Mikaela Mahilaj)	Identification and ecological characteristics of all target species except *Crocus novicii*
	1 (András Schmotzer)		Identification and ecological characteristics of *Satchys albanica*, *Limonium himariense*, *Aubrieta albanica* and

			Hypericum haplophylloides
	2 (Melitan Nezaj, Sefedin Maliqi)	1 (Miradije Maliqi)	Identification and ecological characteristics of *Limonium himariense* and *Hypericum haplophylloides*
	1 (László Somay)	1 (Melinda Mecsnóber)	Identification and ecological characteristics of *Satchys albanica*
Altogether	**5**	**3**	**Endemic plants identification and ecological characteristics 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	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***

			Newly Protected			

** 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 *
ALB05: Vlora bay - Karaburun Peninsula - Sazani Island - Çika Mountain	*ALB05*	
Dajti mountain - Me Gropa mountain - Bizë - Martanesh	*ALB12*	
Zhej-Nemërçkë	*ALB25*	

** 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 change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting

*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.		Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	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

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.

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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	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing,

			Extinct in the Wild)		**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, 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: Tölgy Természetvédelmi Egyesület / Oak Nature Conservation Association (TTE)
Generic email address: quercusbz@gmail.com