



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: AlbNatyra Association

Project Title: Support of Livestock Breeders for Maintenance of Pastures in Shebenik-Jabllanice National Park, Albania

Grant Number: CEPF-112342

Date of Completion of this Report: 30th of June 2022

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction no. 3: Promote the maintenance of traditional land use practices necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value.

Grant Amount: \$ 20,950

Actual Expenditures: \$20,846.47

Project Dates: 1st of June 2021 – 31st of May 2022

PART I: Overview

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

The main stakeholder in the implementation of the project was the Elbasan Regional Administration for Protected Areas (RAPA) which is the administrator of the Shebenik-Jabllanice National Park. Through the cooperation with RAPA was coordinated the overall implementation of this project, especially in determining the schedule for each activity and to set the main priorities during the reconstruction of the two water troughs and the designation of sheep stalls, shepherds, that were being supported by providing photovoltaics, internet and improved hygienic condition in the stall toilets.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

In the last decades the grazing in the pastures has decreased due to the lower number of the livestock in the area that is impacted from the economic level, emigration and lack of the direct support to the shepherds. This has resulted in deterioration of the pastures with the extinction of leguminous plants as a result of competition from graminaceous species and other vegetation.

At the end of this project was achieved to construct one water trough and to reconstruct another one in the Alpine Pastures in Shebenik-Jabllanice NP. Both of water troughs provide water for about 700 sheep at once, these provide water for wild animals as well. Traces from wild animals have been noticed near by the two water troughs.

Besides the water troughs direct support was given to 6 shepherds providing their stalls with photovoltaics, internet connection and devices, toilets and shower for upgrading the conditions in the toilets. This was to encourage them in increasing the number of the livestock, to attract tourists in their stalls in order to increase their incomes, thus to have more young people involved in the livestock breeding. By the end of the project, it was observed that three more young people were present in the Alpine Pastures with two flocks of goats. We should mention that, RAPA is responsible to maintain the alpine pastures and to create the right infrastructure for the cattle, water troughs, lera (small ponds made by stone to keep the water), etc. Shepherds need better conditions to raise their cattle. As such, this project brought visibly in the eyes of the shepherds that their engagement in livestock breeding is important and is encouraged to expand as a mean of income with a huge impact in biodiversity protection.

The entire project was implemented with the support of the RAPA team. AlbNatyra and RAPA signed a MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) where it was described the purpose of this cooperation and its main objective to implement this project and to promote through it the importance of preserving and promoting the biodiversity values in the alpine pastures. RAPA agreed to cooperate and support, as well to maintain the water troughs after the project implementation.

AlbNatyra conducted an observation study in the alpine pastures and based on that it was compiled an Action Plan For Managing the Alpine Pastures of the Shebenik-Jabllanice NP that will guide RAPA Office on an adequate management of the Alpine Pastures. It was agreed in the MoU that AlbNatyra will put for the RAPA disposal all the information that will be obtained and produced during the implementation of this project as a part of the capacity building objective specifically, increasing capacity building in the administration of the protected areas and pasture management.

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
Protection of the Biodiversity in the Pastures of Shebenik-Jabllanica National Park	Long term this project will help the RAPA team of Elbasan to apply some good practices in the management of the alpine pastures as per the developed Action Plan.

	<p>The two water troughs that were constructed will serve for a long time (+3 years) to the livestock in the area and supporting this way the grazing in pastures and pasture maintenance.</p> <p>Improving the conditions in the shepherds' stalls with photovoltaics, internet for having connection with their family members, etc, toilets and showers will be a long-term result for continuing engaging in livestock breeding and to attract young people into this business.</p>
Capacity building of Administration for the Protected Areas in pasture management	<p>During the implementation of the project RAPA team had some training conducted by the AlbNatyra Expert on how to apply practically the biodiversity inventory methodology in the alpine pastures. Besides these training the Expert compiled an observation study regarding the actual situation of the endangered species in the alpine pastures and finalized an Action Plan for the pasture management. Such documents will help RAPA office to build long-term their capacity for the actual team and for the future as this Plan can be in use and updated as per the progress.</p>
Increased area under pastures from 16% to 50% maintained by sustainable livestock grazing in 5 years preceded by a doubling no.of the livestock in the first three years.	<p>The two water troughs are built in and cover 50% of the Alpine Pastures and it will impact directly the increasing of the grazing in this area.</p>
Developed eco-tourism and increase improvement of local economy.	<p>The creation of tourism facilities, hygienic toilet condition and internet connection, might motivate younger farmers not to abandon this livelihood activity as it will make livestock breeding more attractive as a job but also in terms of diversified revenue sources. If this model will result successful than more shepherds will try to implement it and therefore, we will secure at long term that the pastures will be grazed and therefore maintained.</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>RAPA will actively support steps towards the improved management of the 2,760 hectares of alpine pastures by approving the Action Plan.</p>	<p>The entire process of project implementation was followed by many meetings with RAPA team for having their guide and consent for every activity.</p> <p>The Action Plan for managing the pastures was compiled based on the observation study that was completed in the period of June-September 2021. The observation study comprised the area of 2,760 hectares and described the actual situation of the endangered plants.</p>

<p>By the end of the project 50 farmers will be involved and work in a new alternative and sustainable livelihood economic activity</p>	<p>Within this project there were identified 6 stalls and, in each stall work 2 to 4 people that had the opportunity to learn through the trainings on the importance of the livestock breeding and pasture maintenance.</p> <p>During the implementation of the project more farmers were met in the area and introduced with the idea of combining livestock breeding and tourism growth. Up grading the conditions of the sheep stalls with photovoltaics, internet and improved toilet condition is e new alternative way to develop tourism for passionate hikers. Tourism development will attract more young people to involve in livestock breeding in combination with tourist hosting.</p> <p>From our observations and discussions with the shepherds the majority of the tourists or visitors are those that go there for a picnic, not sleeping overnight. In some cases, there were group of people with their tents. The shepherds offer them their products such as cheese, milk, meat and they stay close to the stall.</p> <p>This summer a group of young people, with the advice from the AlbNatyra are going to stay with their tents in the yard of the sheep-stalls for some days. This is a new business, walking camp idea, that is established by the two young people leaving in the area.</p>
<p>The actual number, that graze in the Park, of 1,050 sheep and 10 cows will have improved access in drinking water, this facilitated access will encourage to increasing the number of the livestock (the logic behind is: better drinking facilities = more cows = more grazing = less graminacea = more endemic legumes/endangered plants)</p>	<p>Two water troughs serve to provide water for the livestock in the area and for the wild animals as well. One water trough provides water for around 300 sheep at once. Such visible impact as a direct investment for the shepherds encourages the increasing number of the livestock. From our observation on site, it was seen that the shepherds bring their livestock for grazing close to the area where the water facility are. As such, grazing has helped improve the situation of the endangered leguminous plants as a result of competition from graminaceous species and other vegetation</p> <p>As well, we have encountered shepherds coming from the villages around the Park and grazing the flock close to the water troughs. These shepherds don't stay in the Alpine Pastures for months like the shepherds that were helped directly through this project, as they go back to village every evening.</p>
<p>At least 3 young people gain knowledge about the values of KBA to be able to support local economy by breeding livestock and lead local tours.</p>	<p>While implementing the project AlbNatyra had the opportunity to train and discuss about the values of KBA, the benefits by breeding livestock and combing with the tourism development with 5 young people that were in the area and having their flocks of goats and</p>

	sheep. Besides this AlbNatyra used this opportunity, as it is mentioned above, to discuss the idea with young people from Librazhd area that are putting efforts to create a guiding agency in the area plus walking camps through the Park. The idea of walking camp is to create a group of people and provide them with tents and all the needed logistics and together stay in the Park for many days and settle their tents in different parts of the Park. One great location where to set the camp is near by the stalls as there is water, food, toilets.
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4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The implementation of the project went smoothly as per the project design with a few delays due to weather conditions. The activities such as, installing of the internet antenna and construction of the toilets were postponed in the beginning of the month of September 2021, and completed within the deadline of the overall project.

In the project proposal there were assigned 3 shepherds stalls to receive support and by the end of the project there were 6 shepherds who got the internet connection. As well, we have encountered other shepherds from the villages around the Park to bring their cattle and graze in the alpine pastures close to the area where the water troughs are.

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	Drafted Pastures Management Action Plan	The plan was finalized and put in the disposal of RAPA Elbasan team. This process was followed by several meetings with RAPA and its experts. Before the starting of the Plan were conducted some field observations (7 field observations) together with RAPA team.
2.1	Improved facilities in 3 stalls	In three stalls were improved conditions in the toilets plus installing a wood-heat shower and was constructed a septic tank for each of the toilet.
2.2	Internet antennas and photovoltaics installed	There was installed an internet antenna to provide connection for more than three stalls in the area, about 6 stalls and were installed 3 photovoltaics for lighting and charging the devices.
2.3	Farmers, young people and staff from the park administration educated about economical values and opportunities that NP offers and the importance of protecting endemic / subendemic and endangered plants.	NP offers a variety of opportunities and AlbNatyra elaborated and explained to the shepherds in the alpine pastures, women in the village, RAPA staff the importance of protecting the biodiversity as the Park offers an array of option for profiting while applying sustainable ways of using the natural resources. With the RAPA team were conducted 3 education/training sessions, 2 on site and 1 in the office. With the shepherds and young people in the alpine pastures there was discussed any time that AlbNatyra was in the area during the one year of the project. With each one of them it was discussed how to expand the livestock breeding and creating space for tourism by involving other family members in this business, since women and young people are less involved.
3.1	Two water facilities for the livestock reconstructed	The work was completed successfully and within budget proposal. Two water facilities were constructed. No additional funding besides those of CEPF was required. What we can mention here is that some construction work was done with no costs from the RAPA team and some community members.

4.1	Compiled report/study including an inventory related to endangered pasture plants	The report was completed by the months of September and was discussed with the RAPA experts. Based on this report it was drafted and finalized the Pastures Management Action Plan.
4.2	Educational and information campaign on the importance of biodiversity implemented.	The Educational and Informational campaign was conducted in the Alpine pastures and in the villages around Shebenik at any time the AlbNatyra team and Expert was on site. We had the opportunity to talk to them, in some cases also the women, and to share the importance of the biodiversity protection. It is needed to emphasize that women don't engage enough in the livestock breeding, only two women were present in the shepherd's stall. Furthermore, women don't participate in the meetings due to their engagement with rural works and culture aspect. For this reason, was organized a dedicated meeting with 20 women from the Fushë Studen village. It was impressive that women welcomed this meeting and were open to organize such meetings in the future where they can share their everyday concern and learn new things regarding their surrounding nature.

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

The two constructed water facilities for the livestock are one of the main products of this project. The construction process was short but very intensive. The summer was in the middle of the construction time-line and we wanted to make it as soon as possible so the cattle and wild animal had the option to drink water. After the procurement procedures, drafting technical requirements and developing the time-line construction chart the work started immediately. The first water facility was ready by the second week of August 2021 and the second one at the end of August 2021. We have been happy to see the flock of sheep running towards the water trough to drink water, it was like an orchestrated dancing from their side. As well, traces from wild animals have been noticed at the water troughs.

At the end of this project was submitted the observation study explaining the Situation in Alpine Pastures based on the findings on site, and an Action Plan for Management of the Alpine pastures. As a summary the Action Plan aimed to give recommendations for a better approach in protecting against the extinction of leguminous plants as a result of competition from graminaceous species and other vegetation which have developed from the reduction of the number of cattle in the alpine pastures.

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>.

- We learned that the efficiency of the projects was also defined by the appropriate cooperation from the partners of this project and especially RAPA team, as such we got accustomed at applying the same strategy also while implementing a second project in the Shebenik Park. It is very important to notify RAPA in advance for every activity and to consider its advice and guide.
- This project was designed to have a holistic approach to men, women and young generation. In the rural areas there is difficult to have presence of women in the meetings and other events, usually women are more reluctant to come and have more responsibilities with their rural life. The number of women that we met while working in the alpine pastures was 2, the two wife’s of two shepherds. Therefore, we learned that to have more women in this project and to share with them the importance of biodiversity protection, livestock breeding, benefits that come from the Park and how to engage in tourism we arranged a separate meeting only with the women of the village calling it like ‘women meeting’ and not a formal meeting. We learned that for the future is needed to have dedicated projects or activities only for women as the women were very interested to have such women meetings.

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 main aim of this project was to protect the biodiversity in the Alpine Pastures as it was identified that some plants are threaten to disappear due to invasion from shrubs and other vegetation that grows in the pastures which is caused from the decreasing level of pastoral activity. The interventions or activities for such impact were indirect but visible and replicable. This was the first project in the protected areas of the Park that invested directly in the infrastructure with two water facilities for the livestock and investment in the sheep stalls to encourage this way the increasing of the livestock breeding. For some years to come both investments will be visible and will provide sustainability to the project impacts.

Tourism development was encouraged and as it is mentioned in other sections of this report AlbNatyra is working to promote and collaborating with local touristic agency for bringing

passionate hikers and adventurers in the alpine pastures and staying by the shepherd-stalls where they can have food, water and toilets. The income from this activity will attract young people to join the shepherds and help with visitors for cooking, orienting, guiding in the mountain etc. So far the majority of the tourists in the alpine pastures are daily visitors, in some cases there are group of about 4-5 people that put their tents in the area where the stalls are, and this number is increasing in the last two summers.

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.

AlbNatyra has provided to RAPA Elbasan a copy of the EIA & EMP document for their information and guide and made this information known to the local communities and construction team. As well, on the website of the association was published the project objectives and given the contacts for establishing this way the grievance mechanism related to any concern on the implementation of this project. Some of the required actions taken during the project implementation were:

- The speed limit in the Park area was 30km/h;
- Honking-horn was not allowed in the Park area;
- Driving was allowed only in designated car-paths, was not allowed to deviate and drive in the vegetation area;
- The construction worker should have had all the necessary PPE (life jackets, hard hats, first aid staff), those will be checked in the site;
- In places where was not allowed to drive the transport was done with animals (horses and donkeys);
- Due to high temperatures was advised that the work had to start earlier and, the work should stop when the temperature hits 30°C;

Waste disposal was in the responsibility of the construction team and was monitored by AlbNatyra and RAPA team. The construction team collected all the wasted and construction materials at the end of the work and disposed those in Librazhd.

Additional Funding

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

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.

Shebenik is one of the biggest Park in Albania with 34,000 hectares and was needed to have the two water facilities which were completely absent in the Park. The two water facilities cover a part of the actual Park area and as it was discussed with RAPA that they have to see for opportunities to build other water troughs for covering all the pastures. AlbNatyra from its side has put some effort for such need and is searching for new opportunities. Regarding the promotions of the shepherds' stalls as a stay station for hikers, together with one AlbNatyra staff member who works part-time as a tourist guide in the area we are working to bring tourists in the alpine pastures. This summer a walking camp, around 20 to 30 people, will be allocated near by the shepherd's.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
2.0 Number of hectares of KBAs with enhanced protection or management	2,760	Pastures cannot be exploited if there is lack of drinking water opportunities for the livestock. Deterioration and destruction of existing water facilities has brought the abandonment of pastures. We built two new water facilities. Hence re-enabling grazing in the mentioned amount of surface. Most of the biodiversity inherited in the pastures of the Central Mountainous Ecoregion of Albania is due to pastoralism. Grazing keeps the pastures healthy as it controls the succession of vegetation and creates favorable condition for survival and spread of rare and endemic plant species.
2.3 Number of men and women with improved economic well-being in relation with traditional practices	60	Directly there are helped 14 people, from these only 2 women that were working in the sheep-stalls with their husbands. The total number of impacted people is more the 60 considering that this investment with two water troughs serves to other farmers in the area.
3.3 Number of Local Authorities recognizing and supporting traditional practices in favor of biodiversity	1	RAPA Elbasan is the most important authority for supporting traditional practices in favor of biodiversity. This project came also as an outcome of the discussion with RAPA while observing the problems in the alpine pastures and the decreasing number of the livestock which only in the last four years has decreased with 50%.
4.3 Number of management plans of protected areas	1	Shebenik National Park has a management plan, prepared back in

<p>incorporating specific actions for plant conservation</p>		<p>2013. Along this project we prepared a specific Action Plan for Management of Pastures in the area. This action plan has been endorsed by the management authority of the national park and will be implemented. Here, we have to do with a case of improving and updating an existing management plan. This action plan, provides guidance on the best practices of pasture management and therefore offers direct and indirect conservation benefits to the rare and sub-endemic plant species that are present on the area.</p>
<p>4.6 Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>ALB19, Parku Kombëtar Shebenik-Jabllanicë</p> <p>From the observation during the field studies, it was confirmed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The risk for extinction of the rare species found in the pastures of the Park accompanied with the reduction of grazing. - The decrease in the number of livestock leads to non-grazing, which leads also in a competition of the vegetation (some conquer others) and that is not always in the economic interests of man (considering here that the loss of the alpine pastures will impact heavily livestock breeding in the future) - The intervention to restore or "command" the balance in alpine pastures requires detailed and careful studies, to be carried out continuously by keeping records of the progress and the real results. <p>The plant species that were observed were:</p> <p><i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>, <i>Centaurea candelabrum</i>, <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> (Albanian red list-EN, A 1b), <i>Pedicularis graeca</i>, <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>, <i>Alyssum bertolonii</i>, <i>Trifolium pilezii</i>, <i>Trifolium wettsteinii</i>,</p>

		<i>Lilium albanicum</i> (Albanian red list-CR, 1b).
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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
5	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studying the deteriorated pastures and recognizing the threat - Applying practically inventorying methodology
Add total number of men 5	Add total number of women 1	- 6
		-

**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
12	2	<p>This project provided a great support to the 14 shepherds in the area for them to encourage in increasing the number of livestock. The benefits were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photovoltaics to provide electricity, light, and

		power for charging the phones, tv and internet - Internet antenna - Internet devices per each sheep stall - Shower, wc and toilet materials for construction
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**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

14. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of your project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***
Parku Kombëtar Shebenik-Jabllanicë	Albania	34,000	0	21/05/2008	N 41° 10' 0"	E 20°30' 0"

** 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 *
Parku Kombëtar Shebenik-Jabllanicë	ALB19	2,760

** 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 knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Shepherds in the Alpine Pastures				x											x		x	40	20

*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	Shepherds-RAPA-AlbNatyra	2021	Y	Shebenik Park, Librazhd, Albania	This partnership established during the implementation of the project will continue after the project ends as the aim was to have a long-term cooperation with the

					shepherds for supporting and sharing knowledge in livestock breeding, biodiversity protection and tourism development.
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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, 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: Albnatyra Association
Generic email address: racfp.org@gmail.com / info@albnatyra.org