



Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name	Center for Protection of Natural Ecosystems in Albania - EcoAlbania
Project Title	Conservation actions for the Albanian water frog (<i>Pelophylax shqipericus</i>) in Vlora Bay
Grant Number	CEPF-109823
Date of Report	31/07/2020

CEPF Hotspot: Vlora Bay-Karaburun Peninsula-Sazan Island – Çika Mountain (KBA ALB 05)

Strategic Direction:

Support civil society to engage stakeholders in demonstrating integrated approaches for the preservation of the biodiversity in coastal areas.

Grant Amount: 20,000\$

Project Dates: 1 April 2019 - 31 July 2020

PART I: Overview

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

Although EcoAlbania, did not have a direct partner in the implementation of the “Conservation actions for the Albanian water frog” project, RAPA-Vlorë has been the key collaborator. All project’s activities have been carried out in cooperation with RAPA-Vlorë, which has involved its human and logistical capacities. The Regional Agency of Protected Areas of Vlorë (RAPA-Vlorë), as a responsible institution on management and administration of the PA-s in the Vlora Bay area.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The project in Vlora Bay led to a better knowledge and a stronger conservation of the endangered species of Albanian water frog (*Pelophylax shqipericus*), while have had a positive impact in the preservation of the overall ecosystem and its biodiversity.

Our priorities during all the project implementation have been to:

Presentation of Species Action Plan to the public authorities in gaining more knowledge and information about the species. Taking action in common between local actors to address major threats to biodiversity elements. The SAP encourages the promotion of practices and measures that ensure the long-term sustainability of the ecosystem.

Another target group has been the private sector, which was aimed to adopt sustainable practices that deliver positive impacts for conservation in priority KBAs in the Vlora Bay. The private sector engagement (farmers, restaurant manager/owners, tourist agencies/guides) in meetings and training sessions raised their awareness on the importance of preserving the natural environment and threatened species (*Pelophylax shqipericus*), while encouraged them in taking concrete actions for the preservation of the site.

During the presentation with public authorities and the private sector, representatives were selected from the drainage board, local NGOs, farmers and tour guides to establish the local action group (LAG). In the future, RAPA Vlora will coordinate the meetings with LAG. Also LAGs will help to increase collaboration and encourage change in harmful practices. Creating a local group in the beginning will help in the creation of local groups for the future.

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
Ecosystem conservation and biodiversity	The better protection status and practices towards the conservation of the Albanian Water Frog, can contribute to a larger target of protection such as its habitat. Both areas within the Vlora bay may be better preserved if the measures foreseen in the SAP will be enforced.
Endangered species	Implementation of the Species Action Plan for the species, which recommends a series of measures and practices focused on species protection, will ensure prevention of the further species population decline.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Inclusion of the species into Albanian Red-list	The Albanian frog has been defined as an endangered species by the IUCN but is not included in the list of Albanian Fauna Red-list. Including the species in the Fauna Red-list of Albania might be the

	next target, where the project has already contributed by generating new data on the species and its population in the Vlora bay.
Raising awareness in the area	Lack of information about the existence of a species that is found in a very narrow territory, requires a commitment to raise awareness among local stakeholders to ensure protection

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts.

One of the main challenges during the project implementation was the “start from the scratch”. The study on the Albanian water frog was the first study done in the area. To overcome this setback, the “Know-how” transfer from MES has played a key role. Nonetheless, the project has had a positive impact on data collection, awareness raising and commitment towards the species preservation. The main actions towards short-terms achievements are listed below:

- Informing the local community about the specie’s presence in the area.
- Public authority’s awareness raising; i.e directorate of the drainage board has wider cooperation with other institutions involved in the maintenance of the agriculture draining system.
- Suggestions directed to local actors, to undertake practices that do not negatively affect the environment and biodiversity in the area. All this situation suggests their encouragement and awareness to be involved in the specie’s protection.

To achieve long-term terms, the work was based in two directions; developing a species action plan and Influencing the improvement of species and its habitat and the preservation via promoting the good practices to the stakeholders. Based on the current situation, a series of measures have been determined into the species action plan, which will help preserve the Albanian water frog.

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

The COVID-19 world pandemic situation has caused delays of project’s activities and this had forced us to request a change of project’s deadlines in order to conduct the planned activities.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

The project’s main outcomes and outputs are listed below:

Species Action Plan (SAP) – A comprehensive study report that describes species biology, distribution and threats was prepared by a group of 4 experts (herpetologist expert, GIS expert, Tourism expert and Agriculture expert), based on a combined methodology of field work and desk study. The SAP main outcome is a detailed list of proposed measures that would contribute to a better preservation of the Albanian water frog. The report is published and disseminated to all local stakeholders during the planned meetings. Furthermore, the SAP is available on the EcoAlbania’s website on both Albanian [LINK 001](#) and English [LINK 002](#) language.

Promotional Materials – Project identity logo was designed by a professional graphic designer at first. The logo shows a silhouette of the Albanian Water frog in black and white. This logo has been used in all promo materials.

Within the frame of the project it has been prepared promo materials kit that include leaflets, promotional video. At first a brief information from the SAP was extracted and a graphic work was done to shape the leaflet. [LINK 003](#)

Another visibility material was the production of a short promotional video regarding the Albanian water frog and the SAP's main findings. The video shooting has taken place during the June 2020 on both study areas of the Vlora bay. The video was published [LINK 004](#) in early July 2020 on EcoAlbania's website and on RAPA Vlore Social Media Channels. All promo materials have been promoted via paid posts on social media of EcoAlbania.

Species Monitoring Sheet – Another output is the Species Monitoring Sheet. This is a tool that was developed and designed within a frame project and has been handed over to RAPA-Vlorë. The user-friendly tool consists on a google form data sheet that will be used not only by the rangers of RAPA but also by the other local stakeholders. The SMS is compatible with the MS Excel and will help on data gathering regarding the Albanian water frog. The SMS is available on EcoAlbania's as well as on RAPA-Vlore websites [LINK 005](#)

Species Database: The species database is a tool that will help further in the data collection regarding the Albanian water frog in the Vlora bay area. The table is conceptualized by the herpetologist and is compatible with the Species Monitoring Sheet. This tool will help the RAPA-Vlore to organize better the information regarding the species, which will be then after useful for undertaking actions or future conservation projects. Up to now the database contains only the data that have been collected by the expert during the field expeditions within the frame of the project. [Doc 002](#)

Local Action Group (LAG) – The LAG is an important outcome of the project that aims to keep the project's sustainability. The LAG members have been identified and selected during the meetings and trainings that have taken place during the project implementation. This group is made of local people with different background and expertise that are committed to contribute to the implementation of the measures described and agreed in the SAP. The whole process will be led by RAPA-Vlore. The group of LAG is made of:

1. Nexhip Hysenkolaj → Monitoring Expert, RAPA-Vlorë
2. Kristaq Thana → Expert of Drainage Board, Administrative Unit of Orikum, Vlora Municipality
3. Saimir Brahimi, Inspector, Administrative Unit of Orikum, Vlora Municipality
4. Endri Hyseni → Local touristic guide in Vlora area
5. Simo Ribaj → Biologist, SEEP Vlorë (NGO sector)

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Species Action Plan			The main outcome of the project is the finalized SAP – Species Action Plan. After the first monitoring expedition in the field for the data collection, the first draft of SAP was prepared. The final SAP was a result of e team work of 4 appointed experts.
2	Leaflets			In the end of project implementation have been produced leaflets with a brief description of Albanian water frog and its threats and will help to disseminate future information on the species' presence in the Vlorë Bay influencing further awareness for the conservation of the Albanian water frog.
3	Promotional spot			An awareness raising spot produced by a professional video-maker has been produced and its published on Facebook page and the website of EcoAlbania and RAPA-Vlorë.
4	Maps of Species			The mapping expert has prepared the relevant thematic maps that have been part of the SAP and are used to visualize different aspects linked with the species conservation. (home range, pressor distribution, occupied habitats by the species etc.)
5	Albanian water-frog logo			The graphic designer has prepared the Albanian water-frog logo and which is used in all promotional materials.

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

Build up cooperation with local stakeholders	The staff of project has set up the contacts with Regional Agency for Protected Areas Vlorë, public authorities and local NGO. Since the beginning was a mutual understanding between the project and RAPA Vlorë to support the project implementation. A person from RAPA-Vlorë was assigned to follow closely the project in the aspect of the species monitoring.
Kick-off meeting	- The kick-off meeting took place in Vlorë on 24 th of May 2019. It was a meeting between project staff and project external experts as well as

	<p>representatives of RAPA Vlorë and other CEPF grantees.</p> <p>- Topic of that were discussed: Current situation in area for <i>Pelophylax shqipericus</i>, action plans for protection and conservation of the species.</p> <p>The aim of meeting was to strengthen a collaboration between project staff and key stakeholder on the preservation of the species. Furthermore, during the meeting was presented the inception report of the SAP for the conservation of Albanian water-frog.</p>
Visit in Montenegro	<p>The knowledge exchange visit with Ms. Katarina Ljubisavljević from Montenegrin Ecological Society (MES), took place in Ulcinj on 26th of June 2019. The aim of the visit was to get the “know-how” from Montenegrin colleagues on the species monitoring and conservation efforts. In this study visit, project staff together with biodiversity expert as well as RAPA Vlorë ranger get to know more information about the species and its habitats requirements and get more information about the species state in Ulcinj area, MNE.</p>
Albanian water-frog logo	<p>The graphic designer has prepared the Albanian water-frog logo and which have been used in all promotional materials.</p>
Publication of project on website	<p>EcoAlbania has put the information about the project in the official website. One can find the summary information about the project. The project activities and outcomes have also been posted in the EcoAlbania’s webpage and Social media channels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Kick-off meeting (24.05.2019) LINK 006 -Study Visit ne MNE- Ulcinj (24.06.2019) LINK 007 - Species Monitoring fieldwork (12.07.2019) LINK 008 - Training of Local Stakeholders (public authorities and private sector) on concrete actions for the conservation of the Albanian water frog. LINK 0015 - Training workshop of farmers and representatives from public authorities. - Training workshop with restaurants owners and local tour operator agencies - SAP Doc03 -Leaflet Doc004 - Promo spot LINK 0015

Species action plan	The main outcome of the project is the SAP – Species Action Plan. After the first monitoring expedition in the field for the data collection, the first draft of SAP was prepared. The first draft went through a revision process by the project team. The final SAP was a result of e team work of 5 appointed experts.
Maps of Species	The mapping expert had prepared the necessary thematic maps that have been part of the SAP and have been used to visualize different aspects linked with the species conservation. (home range, pressor distribution, occupied habitats by the species etc.)
Encourage Establishment of a Local Action Group	During project implementation were identified and selected 5 committed people that will contribute to the monitoring and enforcement of conservation measures that have described in the SAP. Initially this team is informed and trained how to undertake monitoring and conservation actions regarding the species. This team is called the LAG (Local Action Group) will assure the projects sustainability.
Awareness raising spot and promotional materials on the importance of the species conservation	A professional video-maker produced a spot about Albanian water frog conservation and its threats.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

The project design process has been completed around collection of existing information on the species and area of project implementation. Even though EcoAlbania has a significant experience for the development of campaigning and conservation projects, there has been a need to expand the cooperation with external expertise by establishment of the new working groups. The application to CEPF has been a good experience on project design by following all the different steps until the final project proposal.

Consider lessons that would inform:

One of the lessons learned is that there is always room for adaptation and flexibility to the new developments. i. e re-scheduling of the field expeditions due to change of the climate conditions, rescheduling of the project activities due to COVID-19 pandemic etc.

- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

The project implementation has been a challenge due to many changes on the EcoAlbania's staff. This has impacted to a more intensive work for the project coordinator to overpass this difficulty. The cooperation with the different project actors have been significantly good, however there is always a challenge to engage the private sector in the nature conservation actions. To overcome this, the short peer-to-peer personal knowledge was used to gain private sector's engagement in the meetings.

The pandemic caused by COVID-19 has been a big challenge during the project implementation. The restriction measures of the lockdown undertaken by the government have made impossible the conduction of the second planned field expedition of the data collection. Therefore there is still a need for additional research of the area in order to gain more updated information about the species and its state on the both study areas. To overcome this the project has established and trained the LAG and has handed over the tools (SMS and SD) to continue the species monitoring also after the project's end.

Also, many other activities have been put at risk due to pandemic restrictions. However, the adaptation under the new circumstances has been the way out to successfully meet the project schedule.

- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Sustainability / Replication

9. 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 project's success is mainly depended on the sustainability and the quality of the project 's outputs and outcomes. The level of how these products are accepted by the project stakeholders can determine the success of the project.

In the case of this project the main outcomes that can contribute to its sustainability are the SAP and the LAG.

Although the SAP is the first effort towards species' conservation in Albania, it contains the most comprehensive and updated information regarding the species and its presence in Albania and particularly in the Vlora bay. This is a document that is fully accepted by the relevant authority, which is the RAPA-Vlore, which is committed to use it and to enforce the main conservation measures that are described and agreed in the report. The SAP can also be used in other areas where the species is present, thus can serve as a blue print.

The LAG is another project outcome that can contribute to the sustainability. After project termination the responsibility for the species' protection will be on the local stakeholders. Thus, the informed and trained LAG will be the main conservation stakeholder as regarding the conservation of the Albanian water frog in the Vlora bay.

The LAG is good model that can be replicated to other areas with the aim of species conservation. However, each area is specific and the LAG establishment is a process that may differ from one are to the other.

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered. (NONE)

Additional Funding

11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment (NONE)

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)
- B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

After the project termination and after analyzing the lessons learned the project team would come up with the upcoming recommendations:

- To have a comprehensive and proper dataset on the species, more research actions are needed to be conducted in a wider are than just the Vlora bay including the Fieri, Shkodra and Durrës area.
- To ensure a proper species’ conservation there is a need of a wider and longer awareness raising campaign to take place in the areas where the Albanian water frog is present.

- There is a need for more fruitful cooperation with the institutions in all areas in order to ensure the minimizing of the identified threats for the species survival and healthy population. There is a need for a more comprehensive platform of inter institutional cooperation in this regard.
- The project can be considered as the first brick on the preliminary data on the Albanian water frog population in the Vlora bay. In order to get a better knowledge, there is a need for more cooperation with the research institutions. for other conservation measures (i.e. Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Biology at Tirana University).
- The increase of the cooperation at the central level with the Ministry of Tourism and Environment can be a big step forward to secure species' conservation. The short-term aim should be the inclusion of the species into the Albanian fauna Red-list

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF's portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF's aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

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

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative
Number of private sector initiatives benefiting conservation.	- The 5 local guides of tourism participated in information sessions with local actors. They were informed about the existence and importance of species conservation through local community Awareness. Local tourist guides in cooperation with Rapa Vlora in the future will contribute to raising community awareness during tours with visitors. Participating farmers from the Orikum administrative unit have embraced the initiative to undertake non-harmful practices.
Globally threatened species benefitting from reduced pressure from unsustainable practices (hunting, fishing, over-harvest)	- Local institutions in the area are working together to raise awareness of the importance of ecosystem conservation as a whole.

	<p>- The presentation of good practices and the monitoring of the area by the ranchers are giving results in improving the environment in the area.</p> <p>- Also by the implementation of SAP in the protected area, the species that benefit: Amphibians, Decreases in hunting and over collection, Freshwater Fish (Controlled fishing)</p>
Threatened species from coastal KBAs seeing status improved.	- Protective measures recommended in the species action plan. In the future we will have improvements Other species found in these habitats.
Change in Red list Index.	- The data generated by the study indicate the type abundance in the whole study area. To address changes and assessments in the trend of species status of species, periodic data generation is needed. In the future (Long term objectives) may we have an estimate on the red list index.
Change in threat levels of target species.	- From the use of sustainable practices and the fulfillment of management plans in protected areas. It is predicted that the status of the Albanian Frog population is intended to improve.
Threatened freshwater species seeing status improved.	- The implementation of protection measures recommended in the action plan of the species will bring positive improvements for other species that use the same habitat. We can mention the species of fish, the two green frogs and the water turtle.

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

The Albanian water frog project is implemented in the Vlora Bay Area. It is a key area for biodiversity (ALB05, ALB24, Albania), there are several endangered species. The area is known for its great natural values and potentials. Of the 46 species reported for the Albanian coast, 32 were found in the Vlora Bay area. Its geographical position, natural resources and location on a coastline make the area a great investment potential, which explains the reason why this area is

always influenced by human activity. The Vlora Bay includes two complexes, Orikum and Vjosë - Nartë, which are wetland habitats that house a large number of organisms.

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

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. 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” (section 17 below), 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	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
ALB05	12. 428 ha	FP
ALB24	19.738 ha	PP

* 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.

15. Protected Areas

15a. 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 CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country (s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude*	Latitude**
Vlora Bay - Karaburun Peninsula - Sazan Island - Çika Mountain	Albania	12.428 ha	2018	40.318947	19.456033

Vjose-Nartë	Albania	19.738 ha	2004	40.583333	19.383333
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* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** 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).

15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click [here](#).

Download the METT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score

* Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	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).*

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
15	10

**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.*

17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
5	4

**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.*

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the 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 CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other* (Farmers,	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
Local community of Orikum							x							x			10	3
Local Community of Vjosë-Nartë							x							x				1

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

During the implementation of the project, seminars were held with the local community who were introduced to the existence of the Albanian frog, and promoted the initiatives that should be taken into account when implementing practices in the agricultural sector to be sustainable and not harmful to the environment in order also biodiversity protection.

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19b. 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				

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

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.

20b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention*	\$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review (MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)***
1			
2			
3			

*List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).

**Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.

***Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. 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 biodiversity sustainably.

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1	Farmers	The zones farmers are informed and trained on the use of non-environmentally safe practices. The use of pesticides should not exceed the permitted norms of use.
2	Local guide	Local guides will contribute by raising awareness and spreading the species to influence the protection of the Albanian Water Frog.

22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. 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, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

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

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Local Action Group for the <i>Pleophylax</i>	LAG	2020	YES	Albania	Implementation of Species Action Plan.

	<i>shqipericus</i> on Vlora bay					RAPA Vlora and the directorate of the drainage board at the administrative unit of Orikum, will coordinate the field work.
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23. Gender

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

Download the GTT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

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 project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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