



## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	<i>Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) – Country Office Macedonia</i>
<b>Project Title</b>	Developing Capacities for Sustainability of Dojran Lake
<b>Grant or GEM Number</b>	63830
<b>Date of Report</b>	26 <sup>th</sup> of May, 2017

**CEPF Hotspot:** *The Mediterranean Basin biodiversity hotspot*

**Strategic Direction:** *Strategic Direction 2. Establish the sustainable management of water catchments and the wise use of water resources*

**Grant Amount:** 168,746.00 USD

**Project Dates:** Start Date: 2014/1/1 End Date: 2017/3/31

### PART I: Overview

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

Project Partner #1: Municipality of Dojran

We have identified the Municipality of Dojran as main beneficiary of our project, due to we consider the importance of start building their capacities for future management of Dojran Lake ecosystem, since they were designated as managing authority for doing so, but not aware of this responsibility. With this regard, we have considered Municipality of Dojran as Project partner in terms of receiving all necessary trainings, relevant information and building of skills.

Our intention was to involve the local administration of Dojran Municipality in a way that its local servants will acquire knowledge on IWRM practices and be trained how to develop and implement Protected area management plan as well as how to conduct the future monitoring of the Dojran Lake and manage the Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake and valley.

Throughout the project implementation, the Municipality of Dojran didn't show any special interest to participate in the project activities, no matter they were structured so they will be able to respond to the requirements of the Law on proclamation of Dojran Lake as Monument of Nature (Official Gazette No. 51/2011). According our opinion they couldn't understand nor accepted the scope of responsibilities determined by this Law (regarding management of Dojran Lake as critical ecosystem), probably because of inadequacy of their capacities in terms of number and competencies.

Please also consider that we have struggled to involve the municipality due to political crisis we faced in the last two years starting from March, 2015, caused by a corruption scandal that ruling party was involved, including the Municipality of Dojran – as municipality ruled also by the governing party. There were some interparty disputes that were reflected negatively towards municipality. There were rumors the Mayor embezzled a certain amount of money provided by the Government for rehabilitation of the municipal waste water collection system and WWTP. Also, during the summer season a sabotage happened by introducing piranhas in the lake by unknown perpetrator later confirmed by the Institute of Animal Husbandry at University of "St. Cyril and Methodius". You can find some details on the following links: <http://www.alsat-m.tv/mk/268131/> and <http://www.ohridsky.com/2016/%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BB%D1%83%D0%B7%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%BE-%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE%D1%82-%D0%B7%D0%B0-%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B1%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%BE-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B8/> (you can choose the language on the top of the page)

From the moment, we have MoEPP representatives (Sector of Nature) on the table for launching the activities for preparation of the Study on Valorization of Dojran Lake, the Municipality started showing a sporadic interest, mainly because of their responsibility to provide the Study to the MoEPP (according to the Law).

## **2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

All project activities executed during project implementation contribute for protection and preservation of Dojran Lake ecosystem in long run, and that was provided through awareness rising of different stakeholders and the public, in terms of changing their habits as a response to the need of acting in line with the sustainable environmental management principles.

The protection and preservation of Dojran Lake ecosystem is helped through consultancy, expertise, education and regular presence of the project team members among local population and between local administration representatives as responsible entity for management of Dojran Lake. This was accomplished by organizing series of roundtables, open space classes, public hearings, study tour, regional conference, socioeconomic survey as well as establishing of the Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake and valley.

This project provided basis for defining the future preservation and protective measures needed for improvement of the lake water quality category, and improving and maintaining the status of the lake's flora and fauna. Thanks to the prepared report on the lake water quality and its biological status, which resulted after conducting the 3 scientific research camps mentored by the professors and experts in biology (during 2015) we have now much

clear view on the lake conditions and future needs for sustainable ecosystem management and at the same time is excellent base for performing future regular monitoring of the lake wildlife status.

**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 Grant Writer proposal*

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
I. Protection and preservation of Dojran Lake ecosystem	<p>REC CO Macedonia through its regular presence in the region and permanent work during implementation of this project and beyond, in line with its mission by promoting cooperation among governments, non-governmental organisations, businesses and other environmental stakeholders, and by supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision making contributes for awareness rising on protection and preservation needs for Dojran Lake critical ecosystem in terms of future improvement and maintenance of the Lake.</p> <p>Throughout this project, we succeed to address the lake needs by pointing out the non-favorable ecological status of the wildlife lake's flora and fauna and quality of the lake water. The intensive work accomplished through collaboration with significant national researchers working on the lake's problematic over the last more than 15 years was the crucial to re-address the lake sustainability issue.</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Improved understanding of relevant stakeholders on integrated water resources management (IWRM);	<p>Introducing the principles of integrated water resources management (IWRM) and getting improved understanding of its meaning was been achieved by:</p> <p><b>Two roundtables</b> organized for gathering all relevant stakeholders and concerned people on the same table discussing the following: (1) <b>The first roundtable</b> was a kind of launching event (kickoff meeting) organized to introduce the participants with the goal, objectives, planned activities and expected outcomes of the project, addressing the issues for future management of Dojran Lake; and (2) <b>The second one</b> was a kind of public debate on</p>

	<p>the findings of the field and laboratory investigations conducted during the execution of the 3 research camps throughout 2015. The worrying facts and findings refer to eutrophic lake, concluding that the local industry and economic activities of the local population are the main threat to the water quality and lake's flora and fauna status.</p> <p><b>Two public hearings</b> executed during the preparation of the Valorization Study of Dojran Lake, which additional help for broadening the relevant stakeholders understanding of IWRM and determining zones of sustainable management and solutions for lake recovery.</p> <p><b>Two-day Training on community-based nature resource management</b> held to demonstrate possibilities that give local villagers an economic reason to maintain the "natural capital" instead of contributing to its extinction by using it uncontrollably.</p>
<p>2. Increased awareness of the local self-government officials, stakeholders and public on Dojran ecosystem values;</p>	<p>Organized: <b>round tables, study tour and open space classes, socioeconomic survey, public hearings and established Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake and valley</b> in order to help for rising awareness of the local authorities (designated to manage the Monument of Nature – Dojran Lake), the stakeholders and general public, thus providing knowledge on the importance and the manners for conservation of wildlife flora and fauna, habitats and ecological processes, the permitted and banned activities to be executed in the vicinity of the Lake as well as the positive examples of well-known practices for lake quality category improvement, maintaining and improving the actual status of the lake's flora and fauna etc.</p>
<p>3. Base for the future required monitoring of the Dojran Lake prepared;</p>	<p>The prepared <b>Report on the status of the water quality of Dojran Lake</b> and its biodiversity reflects the findings of the 3 research camps conducted in 2015. Additionally, the flora and fauna status was also considered under the <b>Study on Valorization of Dojran Lake</b>. Both, the Report and the Study give an evidence of the endangered species: lake microflora, zoobenthos, swamp and aquatic vegetation, breeding water birds and fishes; in comparison to the status of lake flora and fauna before the ecosystem disturbance incurred. This</p>

	<p>evidence is base for the future required monitoring of the Dojran Lake.</p> <p>Also, during the preparation of the Valorization Study through the <b>separate experts' studies</b> developed by the group of eminent professionals, the conservation status of all characteristic flora and fauna species that inhabit the lake was additionally checked. Those data, with others describing the protected area features was translated into <b>online application (blog)</b> that could be linked to different web pages that dealing with nature and sustainable ecosystem management.</p>
<p>4. Regional networking for sharing experience on the best IWRM and natural resource conservation practices.</p>	<p>The regional networking is achieved through realization of <b>Regional Conference</b>, that was held from 15-16 December, 2016. The Regional Conference was great opportunity for sharing experience on the best IWRM and nature conservation practices among relevant managing authorities of protected areas, scientific institutions, consultant companies, CSOs, local citizens, etc.</p>

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

The main challenges we faced towards achieving the impacts and providing success in what we intend to achieve with this project are following:

- As many times before proven, when new activities are getting launched (e.g. establishing of Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake and valley as branch office of Natural Scientific Museum of Macedonia), it takes time to works mature and parties involved getting familiar with the new idea, especially when the protagonists are national institutions. We were witnesses that it took more than a year the management of the Natural Scientific Museum finally recognized the challenge and possibility for their presentation among the academy and scientific world in the country to get motivated and responsive, respecting their engagement on establishing of the Museum.

From that moment, even the Municipality of Dojran got less indifferent comparing to the status before. They realize our seriousness and dedication, and they start to fulfill some parts of the Memorandum for Museum Establishment (signed as three-party agreement).

We learnt, aslo, that establishing of a formal national level museum is perceived by the institutions as a quite different task requiring a lot of procedures, which originally we were not aware of.

- Mobilization of responsible institutions (Municipality and Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning) for appropriate investments ultimately leading to good water quality and biodiversity protection, requires strong political will to assign them as a long-term priority. We recognized that permanent education and awareness raising initiatives lead to increasing strong public pressure, especially disclosure of water quality state, which is the only way for institutions to properly act.

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

During implementation of our project, we have realized that the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP) has started decentralizing the management of nature (in 2011), by delegating responsibilities to the municipalities on which territories were situated low level category Protected Areas (PA), such as Monument of Nature, without assessing the current capacities of the municipalities and by no determining the actual needs for future management of the lake ecosystem.

What we took as opportunity from this situation is that throughout the implementation of this project, we have addressed and still addressing that the designated municipalities are in need for permanent coaching, training, instructions to be provided by CSO sector experienced in nature related issues, in order get used to the new obligations derived from the Laws on proclamation of PA from III-rd IUCN category and less.

## PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

### 6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
<p><b>Component 1:</b> Awareness rising of local self-government officials, stakeholders and public.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study tour programme</li> <li>• Study tour agenda</li> <li>• List of participants</li> <li>• Invitation letter</li> <li>• Study tour relevant background materials</li> <li>• Study tour organization</li> <li>• Participation of at least ten (10) stakeholders</li> <li>• Study tour Report</li> </ul>	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study tour programme produced</li> <li>• Study tour agenda produced</li> <li>• List of participants prepared</li> <li>• Invitation letter prepared and disseminated</li> <li>• Study tour relevant background materials prepared</li> <li>• O PowerPoint presentations of the lecturers/presenters prepared and disseminated</li> <li>• Study tour organized and conducted</li> <li>• At least ten (10) stakeholders participated on the Study tour</li> <li>• Report with most important findings from the Study tour produced</li> </ul>	<p>The Regional Environmental Centre (REC) – Country Office Macedonia, from 9 - 12 of June, 2014, has organized a Study Tour of the Park of Nature Hutovo Blato, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The logistic support for organization of the Study Tour was provided by REC Country Office in Bosnia&amp;Herzegovina.</p> <p>The following relevant background materials were prepared and provided: (i) Invitation Letter; (ii) Program of the Study Tour; (iii) Information about Park of Nature, Hutovo Blato.</p> <p>The List of Participant who took the opportunity to visit Park of Nature - Hutovo Blato from the local administration as well from the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP) is prepared (it is available on request).</p> <p>It is also available, a List of hosting participants who met our visiting delegation shearing with us their experience related to management of protected areas.</p> <p>The Report with most important findings from the Study tour is produced and available on request.</p> <p>The appropriate web information was prepared and posted on <a href="http://www.mk.rec.org">www.mk.rec.org</a></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design for informative Leaflets (1.000)</li> <li>• Design for Brochures (1.000)</li> <li>• Round</li> </ul>	1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design for informative leaflets prepared</li> <li>• Leaflets (1.000) printed and disseminated to the public/citizens</li> </ul>	<p>The informative <b>Leaflet #1</b> is prepared, informing about: (1) the aim of Dojran Lake Valorization Study; (2) needed steps for progressing in the management of Dojran Lake; (3) Alternative measures for managing of the protected area and socioeconomic opportunities; &amp; (4) National and International importance of the area.</p>

	<p>tables background materials for: 1<sup>st</sup> and 2nd Roundtable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 attendees, per Roundtable</li> <li>• Report with main discussions of roundtables</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design for brochures prepared</li> <li>• Brochures (1.000) printed and disseminated to the relevant institutions, schools etc.</li> <li>• Roundtables background materials prepared:</li> </ul> <p>1<sup>st</sup> Roundtable:</p> <p>Agenda and project introduction materials as well as materials on the main principles of IWRM; 2nd Roundtable: Agenda and Presentation on the project outcomes, lessons learnt and recommendations, summarized data from 3 research camps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 30 Participants (per roundtable)</li> <li>• Report with main discussions on the roundtables produced.</li> </ul>	<p>The <b>Leaflet #2</b> reflecting the Valorization Study findings is prepared and delivered during the public hearings. The information leaflet addresses the significance of local citizens and key stakeholders' involvement in the process of implementing measures in the protected area, with accompanying information on the best practical measures for sustainable use of nature and water resources.</p> <p>The leaflet also contains elaboration on the proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External Borders of the area</li> <li>• Boundaries of the zones within the protected area, with</li> <li>• Recommendation on the measures for sustainable management of the protected area.</li> </ul> <p>In total <b>1000 leaflets (Leaflet #1 and #2)</b> prepared and delivered through public hearings, trainings, awareness rising manifestation and through local community.</p> <p>The <b>Brochure</b> in the form of Calendar is prepared in 850 copies. The Calendar contains all important dates related to Nature and Biodiversity will be marked (ex. Waters Day – 22nd of March; Biodiversity Day – 22nd of May etc.) as well as 12 (twelve) most characteristic species of Dojran Lake presented with pictures and short story behind about their significance, their role in the nature and practical methods for their protection.</p> <p>Printouts available and delivered to each household in Nov and Star Dojran and village Nikolikj (via Municipality, local schools and communities with support given by the Council Members in these committees and through the local shops).</p> <p>On 29th of April, 2014, in the premises of Hotel "Romantique" in Star Dojran, the <b>Roundtable #1</b> (Kick-Off Meeting for launching the project) was organized with participation of local community stakeholders.</p> <p>Around 20 representatives of different stakeholders' groups took participation on the meeting for inauguration of the project: "Developing Capacities for Sustainability of Dojran Lake". The event was launched by the Mayor of Municipality of Dojran.</p> <p>The relevant background materials were prepared and delivered: (i) Invitation Letter and (ii) Agenda of the event. The List of participants was prepared by the local project coordinator nominated by the Mayor of Municipality of Dojran as support to the project for outreach of the key relevant stakeholders. The prepared relevant materials for</p>
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			<p>the event were further delivered with given help by the local project coordinator.</p> <p>The Roundtable #1 report with main discussions is prepared and available with appropriate web information provided on <a href="http://www.mk.rec.org">www.mk.rec.org</a></p> <p>The <b>2nd Roundtable</b> was organized on 16th of December, 2015 in Dojran. The main topic of the round table was “Water quality of Dojran lake and its impact over the economic activities of the local population”, promoting discussion on the findings of the field and laboratory investigations conducted during the execution of the 3 research camps throughout 2015.</p> <p>The discussions mainly addressed the concerns of the participants about the quality of water in Dojran Lake, given the fact that the recently conducted field and laboratory investigations demonstrates some worrying facts. The concern was mainly addressed by the non-residents of Dojran who have weekend houses by the lake, and most time of the year they spend there. It was raised by one of the participants (retired Law professor) that he has a feeling the responsible authorities keep the truth about water quality of Dojran Lake as secret. He stressed he is grateful for the existence of an organization as REC CO Macedonia who works on identification of the actual state of Dojran Lake in order a plan with proposed measures to be developed for future lake conservation. He emphasized that the developed report with the main findings of the field and laboratory investigations prepared under this project should be announced publicly and ask the local population and all Dojran lovers be more proactive. He stressed as well he is disappointed of the reluctance of the Municipality upon this question, mainly because this is the authority responsible for managing and improvement of Dojran Lake.</p> <p>Number of participants: 27</p> <p>The stakeholders participating the round table represented the following institutions/organizations/fella: representatives of the local self-government, journalist, state inspector on environment, environmental consultant services’ representatives, representatives of State administration on public health, psychologist, Director of state primary school in Dojran Municipality, primary school teachers, Heads of Departments in the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, University professors, NGOs, farmers, researchers, representatives of the Agency</p>
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				<p>on promotion and support of the tourism in Republic of Macedonia.</p> <p>The event was organized in cooperation with the CMCC, who were active participants on the event, delivering a presentation on: Alternative measures for protection of Dojran Lake with focus on the activities, which are acceptable near the lake. CMCC elaborated a workshop session aiming to discuss with the participants their opinion on the studies and proposed plans CMCC developed throughout their project component.</p> <p>The Invitation Letter, the Agenda and Minutes prepared and available.</p> <p>An internet Article reflecting the outcomes of the event was announced by portal Kultura.mk (Култура) on 21st of December, 2015.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with Director of all primary schools in Dojran Municipality</li> <li>• Identification of School activities and acceptance by the management team in all primary schools</li> <li>• Involvement of at least 14 teachers (one from lower and one from upper classes) in the project activities by using the interactive educational tool Green Packs</li> <li>• Participation of around 280 students on two (2) open-space classes</li> <li>• Developing program consisted of: education tools, games, visualization etc. for different age groups of pupils</li> </ul>	1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One meeting organized with Director</li> <li>• Director and teaching team of primary schools informed about project activities</li> <li>• School activities endorsed by the management team in all primary schools</li> <li>• 14 teachers (one from lower and one from upper classes) involved in the project activities by using the Green Packs</li> <li>• Around 280 students encouraged to gain additional knowledge on the topic "Sustainable use of water" by considering the specifics of Dojran Lake on their biology class and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Follow-up meeting organized</b> with Director of the Primary school in Dojran and teachers of lower classes of all 7 unit schools in villages on 21.04.2015 aiming to finalize the open classes design, approve them and adjust the budget for material supplies.</li> <li><u>1<sup>st</sup> "Open Class" event organized on International Biodiversity Day (22.05.2015)</u> led by preparatory activities on 21.05.2015 – chosen as occasion for making close to the pupils the biodiversity of Dojran Lake and importance of good water quality for the living organisms and ecosystem chains.</li> <li>• <b>All 7 schools of Dojran Municipality</b> (in Old Dojran, New Dojran, Furka, Crnicani, Kurtamzali, Gjopceli and Nikolic villages) organized open classes with pupils. <b>170 pupils (1th-5th grade) and 80 (6th-9th grade)</b> participated on the "Open Class" (22-23/05).</li> <li>• The day syllabus in all schools started with lectures and introduction of the activities, the purpose and goal of the games and the final message, conclusion, associated with the lake biodiversity and its importance for the future development of the region.</li> <li>• Each teacher prepared summary of the lecture and interactive game description, attaching photos from the class. The REC compiled these summaries in a compilation of interactive teaching methods for teachers, to be publicly available.</li> </ul> <p><b>Preparatory activities for organization of the second open space class</b> were held on 18.02.2016 when REC COM delegation visited elementary school "Koco Racin", New Dojran, having separate meetings with participating</p>

		<p>other complementary classes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two (2) open-space classes organized</li> <li>• Education tools, games, visualization etc. developed for the needs of the open classes for different age groups of pupils.</li> </ul>	<p>teachers on the event, giving instructions and guidance for mutual understanding on how the interactive competitive event "Dojran has a life" should be organized.</p> <p><u>2<sup>nd</sup> "Open Class" event – interactive educational competition event so called "Dojran Lake has a life" organized on 26 February 2016,</u> in cooperation with elementary school Koco Racin from New Dojran.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aim of the event was to help increase awareness among the youngest residents of the municipality Dojran and their teachers for the need of establishing regular educational system in the schools in the vicinity of Dojran Lake, in line with international good practices for adequate education of the population living in protected areas, by involving all interested students and parents of the municipality Dojran.</li> <li>• <u>92 students from 1-9 grade</u> of elementary schools from Old and New Dojran, as well as students from primary school of Nikolikj and Furka took participation on the event. Teachers from schools as mentors led students through educational games of competitive nature, in the following subjects:       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Natural sciences;</li> <li>2. Mathematics;</li> <li>3. Biology;</li> <li>4. Geography and</li> <li>5. Art.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• There were 8 grade categories (1st grade students category; 2nd grade students category; 3rd grade students category; 4-5th grade students category; and four (4) 6-9th grade students categories competing in: biology, geography, mathematics and art) participating on the competitive educational event mentored by same number of Teachers (#8), also competitors.</li> <li>• For the best performing students, awards for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place in each (grade) category were provided.</li> <li>• The students were evaluated by special commission comprising of: State Educational Inspectorate representative, REC COM representative and elementary school psychologist.</li> <li>• The commission also awarded the <b>prize for two (2) best teachers-mentors.</b></li> </ul>
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				<p>Aiming to strengthen the skills and knowledge capacity of the local population and especially of the local teachers – we have decided and organized a <b>short educational visit</b> (for two - one teacher in local primary school and one local citizen representing the Civil Society in Dojran) of the interactive scientific museum for kids - MUZEIKO in Sofia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impressions they took from the visit will additionally contribute for raising awareness of the local population from an early age, but will also contribute for citizens activism in promoting the local Museum as base for interactive education possibilities for locals and for visitors from all over the country and from abroad, thus enriching the local tourism offer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Component 2:</b> Data gathering and monitoring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of optimized Methodology for monitoring of indicator species and key habitat parameters of Dojran Lake.</li> </ul>	2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The optimized Methodology for monitoring of indicator species and key habitat parameters developed</li> <li>The optimized Methodology disseminated for final comments</li> <li>Final optimized Methodology adopted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REC prepared a detailed ToR for developing the Methodology, by announcing a Call for engagement of Expert Team (with ToR available).</li> <li>The group of experts selected and contacted by REC.</li> <li>The content of the optimized Methodology determined after thorough discussions between REC team and group of experts, based on: (i) the purpose of the methodology; (ii) targeted users and (iii) list of all parameters required to be monitored.</li> <li>The selected expert team was responsible for the following 3 key tasks: (1) planning and organization of all 3 research camps with all necessary lab equipment, (2) Adoption a Final Methodology for monitoring of characteristic parameters of Dojran Lake and its testing during the research camps; and (3) Preparation of Report on biodiversity and water quality status of Dojran Lake.</li> <li>The <b>Methodology for monitoring of characteristic parameters of Dojran Lake</b> was prepared in December 2015. The purpose of the “<b>Methodological Guideline</b>” is to serve for future monitoring when a permanent system for monitoring of the Lake ecological status and water quality will be established.</li> <li>REC held bilateral meetings with different institutions to present the Methodology.</li> <li>The Final Methodology submitted to Dojran Municipality and Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and publicly announced on REC CO Macedonia website.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of Monitoring scheme/programme</li> <li>• Organization of Three (3) scientific monitoring camps</li> <li>• Monitoring camps intended for: Students of biology, high school students, Local-self-government representatives, CSO and MoEPP representatives</li> <li>• Preparation of monitoring camp Report.</li> <li>• Preparation of Report on current biodiversity status of Dojran Lake.</li> </ul>	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring scheme/programme developed</li> <li>• Three (3) scientific monitoring camps organized in the period from January 2015 until November 2015.</li> <li>• 15 students of biology, 2 high school student, CSO and MoEPP representatives participated on each monitoring camp</li> <li>• Report from each monitoring camp prepared.</li> <li>• Report on the current situation with biodiversity of Dojran Lake based on the findings of the separate reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>overall programme</b> for all 3 research camps was prepared by the Expert team.</li> <li>• According the prepared programme the priority for analyses was given to the following key parameters: (i) bio-indicators of the lake quality, such as specific algae, (ii) invertebrate and (iii) low health conditions of fish; by determining human activities that cause appearance of those unfavorable conditions.</li> <li>• Prior to the beginning of the camps, the list of necessary equipment, lab chemicals, etc. was prepared and ordered. observing the visual characteristics and taking samples. analysis of all listed parameters and writing of the findings.</li> <li>• The 1<sup>st</sup> research camp was conducted in May 2015 (from 6th to 10th May), while the remaining two research camps were organized from 1st to 5th July, 2015 (the 2<sup>nd</sup> one) and from 22nd to 25th September, 2015 (the 3<sup>rd</sup> one).</li> </ul> <p>The following findings derived from the respective <u>research camps</u>:</p> <p><b>1st research camp:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended by 26 participants (17 students, 2 MoEPP staff, 2 MES volunteers, 1 NGO from Dojran "RENATURA", 1 art student, 3 experts from the team.</li> <li>• During the first camp, preliminary important information was noted, compilation of photos was created and recommendations for priority species of importance were given by the experts.</li> </ul> <p><b>2nd research camp:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 26 students from Faculty of Biology participated. The total number of participants was 38. They were mentored by 4 professors and 1 assistant.</li> <li>• Investigation during the camp – the field and/or laboratory testing on the following parameters: water quality testing (by using physical-chemical methods for water analyses) and algae presence investigation (selection of relevant parameters/indexes and methods for assessment of ecological status); benthos macro invertebrate; fish fauna – analyzing the fish health condition by blood extraction.</li> <li>• Proposed by the expert team, REC has organized additional topic: <i>analysis of the health status of fish fauna of the lake as well as population type and size</i>. The fish experts presented the modern and new technique for analyzing the health status of the fish fauna; it was</li> </ul>
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				<p>agreed to continue with this process during the third camp as well due to certain specifics of the method.</p> <p><b>3rd research camp:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 students from Faculty of Biology participated and 2 high-school students. The total number of participants was 33. They were mentored by 4 professors.</li> <li>• Investigation during the camp – the field and/or laboratory testing on the following parameters: water quality (by using physical-chemical methods for water analyses) and algae presence investigation (selection of relevant parameters/indexes and methods for assessment of ecological status); benthos macro invertebrate; fish fauna – analyzing the fish health condition by blood extraction.</li> <li>• Obviously previous camps raised interest amongst the local population to be more informed about the characteristics and ecological status of the lake. During the camp, a small round-table was organized upon interest of the local inhabitants which represent important authorities in the local society. They posed many questions to the expert team about the obvious ecological changes of the lake and we jointly discussed the possible solutions, actions and measures which are very important and urgent for the lake.</li> </ul> <p>• The <b>Report on the biodiversity and water quality status of Dojran Lake</b> was prepared in December 2015. The report is a review of the ecological status of Dojran Lake, referring to the condition of the lake’s flora and fauna. The report reflects the findings of the field and laboratory investigations conducted during the execution of the 3 research camps (1st: May, 2015; 2nd: July, 2015 and 3rd: September, 2015) and Parameters need to be monitored.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing on-line tool for future monitoring of Dojran Lake ecosystem</li> <li>• Guidelines on the structure, content and usage patterns of the on-line application</li> <li>• Training on biodiversity</li> </ul>	2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-line tool for future monitoring of Dojran Lake ecosystem developed</li> <li>• Guidelines for use the on-line application prepared</li> <li>• Training delivered to BSRS</li> </ul>	<p>Knowing the fact that Biology Students' Research Society (BSRS) is working on the citizens monitoring application (of flora and fauna) together with students of electrotechnical faculty who are responsible to develop its design and functionality (by Oct/Nov 2017), we discussed with national biodiversity experts, the task for creation of software – <b>online tool for evidence of nature protection</b> i.e. evidence of data for Dojran Lake Monument of Nature (as protected area – PA) to be delivered to BSRS.</p> <p>After Valorization Study was finally prepared it was handed to BSRS together with following accompanying materials:</p>

	<p>monitoring goals and tasks, methodologies and processes according to the Rulebook on evidence of nature protection (2012, MoEPP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access for scientific fella to regularly up-dated the information on biodiversity and habitat status</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blog application with access for regularly up-date of Information on biodiversity and habitat status provided.</li> </ul>	<p>&gt; separate expert studies on wildlife status of Dojran Lake flora and fauna; and</p> <p>&gt; Rulebook on evidence of nature protection (adopted by MoEPP in 2012) with relevant formats for record keeping.</p> <p><b>1-day training</b> was organized for biodiversity monitoring goals and tasks, as well as to hand-over the methodologies and processes and delivered to them. Based on the information they received from us they created the structure of the online application. The application will serve as Public ID card of the protected areas - not only for Dojran Lake Monument of Nature, but also for or any other PA in the country.</p> <p>The software in a way of blog application is available on the web site of the BSRS and could be linked to any other web site (website of Nature Scientific Museum of RM; MoEPP etc.).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of separate experts' studies on lake flora and fauna</li> <li>• Preparation of initial zoning based on the desk survey and monitored data from conducted analyses</li> <li>• Presentation of approved and banned activities for protection of key species and habitats.</li> </ul>	2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on biodiversity status provided through separate experts' studies</li> <li>• Initial zoning (from biodiversity perspective) developed based on the data collected during monitoring and conducted analyses</li> <li>• Presentation on the approved and banned activities for protection of key species and habitats provided.</li> </ul>	<p>The <b>information on biodiversity status</b> was provided by group of National Experts in a form of <b>Expert Studies on flora and fauna</b>.</p> <p>The <b>Experts' Studies on lake flora and fauna</b> are constituent part of the prepared Valorization Study (as Annex).</p> <p>The Study on valorization of Dojran Lake as protected areas also includes <b>proposal on the:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>External Borders of the area</b></li> <li>• <b>Boundaries of the zones within the protected area</b></li> <li>• <b>Determination of zones of protection;</b></li> </ul> <p>which were prepared based on the findings of separate experts' studies on lake flora and fauna.</p> <p>The recommendation for the category of protected area with explanation on the management needs for sustainability of protected area were planned to be discussed and finally proposed on a separate meeting held with presence of Nature Sector representatives (from MoEPP) and all experts involved in preparation of the Study, but that meeting didn't happen due to the political situation explained.</p> <p>The issues related to the implementation of sustainable measures for betterment of the lake condition (<b>approved and banned activities</b>) as well as identification of the management needs for lake sustainability were discussed during the public hearings (please see Chapter 6.3).</p>

<p><b>Component 3:</b> Regional networking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of participants</li> <li>• Regional Conference program</li> <li>• Invitation letter</li> <li>• Regional Conference relevant background materials and o PowerPoint presentations of the participating lecturers/presenters</li> <li>• At least 30 participants.</li> <li>• Main findings and recommendations from the Regional Conference.</li> </ul>	<p>3.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of participants prepared.</li> <li>• Regional Conference program produced and disseminated.</li> <li>• Invitation letter prepared and disseminated.</li> <li>• Regional Conference relevant background materials prepared and disseminated</li> <li>o PowerPoint presentations of the participating lecturers/presenters prepared and disseminated.</li> <li>• 35-40 participants joined the two-day Regional Conference.</li> <li>• Main findings and recommendations from Regional Conference prepared and disseminated.</li> </ul>	<p>The <b>Regional Conference</b> on Protected Lakes was held from 15-16 December, 2016, in Hotel "Romantique", Star Dojran, with participation of 38 participants from various institutions / organizations / universities / municipalities / consulting companies / administration units of Protected Areas, from 7 different countries of the region (Albania, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia).</p> <p>The event was estimated as very successful giving opportunity for different stakeholders shared experience and possibilities for further improvement of lake waters, by tackling different aspects, addressing how to avoid the unfavorable conditions that threaten lake environment. They were concord that this may happen if all relevant actors responsible for sustainable management of lakes working together in conjunction by tackling holistic approach in curing endangered lakes and species, by early involvement of different stakeholders affecting the sustainability of the lakes.</p>
<p><b>Component 4:</b> Small scale investments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrangements for launching of the Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake and valley in Star Dojran.</li> </ul>	<p>4.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorandum for Cooperation on launching of Museum of Wildlife of Dojran Lake signed</li> <li>• The Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake and valley designed and arranged.</li> <li>o The concept for museum</li> </ul>	<p>The Memorandum for Cooperation on launching of Museum of Wildlife of Dojran Lake was finally signed on 9th of February 2017 as three-party agreement between REC COM, Natural Scientific Museum of RM and Municipality of Dojran.</p> <p>All arrangements related to establishing and launching the Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake as branch office of the Natural Scientific Museum of RM are prepared and implemented.</p> <p>The Museum consisting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; exhibition and educational sections;</li> <li>&gt; more than 120 taxidermy samples of different wildlife flora and fauna;</li> <li>&gt; educational boards with interesting facts;</li> </ul>



			<p>arrangement prepared o Request for offers for providing services prepared o supplies and services provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake and valley promoted. o Promotion materials prepared. o Print media and video clip prepared</li> </ul>	<p>&gt; interactive educational sections &gt; different type of souvenirs created (for sale) etc.</p> <p>There is available making-of video reflecting the process of arranging the Museum. Also, a Business Plan for future functioning of the Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake is prepared and delivered to the Museum management.</p> <p>Upon request of the Natural Scientific Museum Management – we decided that the opening ceremony to be held on the International Museums' Day – the 18th of May.</p> <p>Promotional materials and invitations prepared for the official opening (a short TV review from the opening event <a href="http://sitel.com.mk/vo-dojran-otvoren-nov-prirodno-nauchen-muzej">http://sitel.com.mk/vo-dojran-otvoren-nov-prirodno-nauchen-muzej</a>)</p>
<p><b>Component 6:</b> Preparation of Study for valorisation of Dojran Lake.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of Study on Valorization of Dojran Lake</li> <li>• Partnering in preparation of the Study (Agreement between REC and CMCC on tasks sharing).</li> </ul>	6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study for valorisation of Dojran Lake is prepared based on the Rulebook on the content of the Study for valorisation (OG of RM, No. 26 from 21.02.2012 (the English version of the content of Valorisation Study can be provided upon request).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REC tasks agreed with the partner CMCC and split between them. According the Rulebook (OG of RM, No. 26 from 21.02.2012), REC will respond to the: Article 4, Chapter 1; Article 4, Chapter 2, items flora and fauna; Article 4, Chapter 3; Article 5, Chapter 3; Article 6, to be developed and proposed by CMCC partner and discussed together; Article 7, to be developed and proposed by REC and discussed together with CMCC partner.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>Draft Study on Valorization of Dojran Lake</b> (with all separate Chapters) was prepared and delivered to: Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP) - Nature Sector (MoEPP) and Municipality of Dojran for further official procedure of document adoption by the relevant institutions.</p> <p>The task for compilation of the study chapters, synthesizing and purifying the material for consistency of statements and conclusions was delivered to the professor enjoying great reputation about Dojran Lake eutrophication - Svetislav Krstic, the Faculty of Natural sciences; who has investigating it in the past 20 years.</p> <p>The study is consisting information on: (i) the main findings on the conservation status of the wildlife of Dojran Lake - its lake flora and fauna; (ii) the proposed External Borders of the area and Boundaries of the zones within the protected area as well as information on the protected regimes of the recognized different managing zones; (iii) proposal on the most applicable managing structure of the Competent Authority responsible for managing of the protected area - Dojran Lake Monument of Nature.</p> <p>The Valorisation Study content was split between REC and CMCC in a way that a team established by both</p>

				organizations shared available data and jointly discussed the Strategy and Recommendation for its future Management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing of Maps needed for preparation of the Valorization Study.</li> <li>• Gathering of relevant data needed for preparation of Valorization Study.</li> </ul>	6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maps from relevant institutions provided for the purpose of preparation of the Study.</li> <li>• Data gathered related to land cover and use, ownership and concession rights, urban development plans and other related.</li> </ul>	<p>Letters addressed to different relevant national institution that can provide related data needed for preparation of Study on valorization of Dojran Lake prepared.</p> <p><b>Data collection</b> from institutions related to: land cover and use, ownership and concession rights, urban development plans, maps etc. needed for preparation of the Valorization Study, provided during July and August, 2016. Different national institutions respond, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP) - Water and Nature Department</li> <li>o Hydrobiological Institute - Ohrid,</li> <li>o National Hydro Meteorological Service,</li> <li>o State Cadaster and local branch offices,</li> <li>o Electricity power company - power distribution and supply</li> <li>o ELEM - Macedonia Power Plants</li> <li>o Macedonian Telecommunication Companies,</li> <li>o Institute of Public Health,</li> <li>o Ministry of Economy – Sector Tourism,</li> <li>o Ministry of Transport and Communication,</li> <li>o Livestock Institute etc.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of Public debates and training programs</li> </ul>	6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public debates and training programs as response to the possible impact of the Valorisation Study are organized.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2 public hearings</b> held with local population during March, 2017, within the premises of two local communities - Star Dojran and village Nikolikj [around 20 participants per public hearing].</p> <p>The aim of the public hearings was discussing the findings of the Valorization Study and socio-economic study of the protected area - Dojran Lake Monument of Nature - how setting the future zoning in place could affect the regular activities of the local population and which are the measures for mitigation of certain conditions, and what is the best way for their implementation, in a way that will not jeopardize the local economy of the population.</p> <p>Encouraging fact is that everybody agreed that lake should enjoy special protection regime and taking practical measures for its improvement or maintaining the conditions - is more than needed.</p> <p>This implies that all strategic documents and development plans adopted by the Municipality of Dojran (as competent authority for management of protected area identified by the Law) should be in accordance with prescribed protection regimes for Dojran wildlife promotion.</p> <p>A <b>two-day training on community based nature projects</b> was designed to be delivered to different young and unemployed group of people from 18 - 40 yrs old. The aim of the Training on community based nature projects is to promote possibilities for capitalizing on new</p>

				<p>environmental business opportunities that contribute to biodiversity conservation (e.g., ecotourism, organic agriculture, breeding commercial species in forests bordering protected areas); and build capacity among young people in local communities alongside the protected areas to monitor and protect the natural resources in their living environment.</p> <p><b>Open Manifestation</b> with local population of Dojran is designed to be realized on the promenade along the lake. The aim of the Manifestation is to address the fragility of the ecosystem and raise awareness among population on the activities having negative impact on the lake and how to contribute for avoiding additional pressure on the lake; what kind of initiatives are needed to elevate the organisational capacity of organisations and stakeholders responsible to implement sustainable ecosystem management.</p>
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**7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**

**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.**

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
  - o *No particular issues experienced in this phase*
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
  - o We experienced the way of communication of the national institutions (e.g. MoEPP) during the unstable political situation<sup>1</sup> – when no competent authority in charge take over the responsibility and delegate adequate tasks on issues that are subject of regular work. With this respect, we have struggled to bring on the same table relevant national representatives (from one side) and the expert group working on the Valorization Study (from the other side) to discuss together and agree upon some issues of national concern – determination of the boundaries of sustainable management zones of Dojran Lake ecosystem – because no state servants available to accounted worthy responding to this.

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<sup>1</sup> Macedonia is facing that situation for over more than 2 years, starting from March 2015

- We knew the management of low category protected areas takes some time for improvement of local authorities' competences. But we didn't know the local administration will not start working on problematic issues before relevant national institution get involved and put some pressure on – especially if both authorities, national and local, are from the same political party. Namely, Dojran Municipality confirmed their participation on the Kick-off Meeting for launching of the Valorization Study activities, right after we succeed bring relevant MoEPP representatives (from Nature Sector) to take part during the meeting. It turned out that Dojran Municipality who is governed by the same political party, as the ruling party in the country – will start acting only after receiving instructions from above.
- Usually, the election process may impede the activities in the project implementation, especially when those depend on the involvement of public institutions. No matter this lesson was learned before, there is no way to predict or to prevent such situations/events, especially when your country is in permanent political crisis during the years. There were rumors, we have no participation from the Municipality of Dojran during the Regional Conference (15-16 December, 2016), due to the election victory on the territory of this municipality was brought by the opposition party (not by the actual political party that governs the Municipality).
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community
  - The indigenous community very well know the struggles of the lake ecosystem after its faced the big environmental catastrophe. It was easy to provide communication with the local ordinary population – who share our ascertainment that wildlife status of lake flora and fauna as well water quality status are burdened and need intervention. On the other site, the local administration refuses to acknowledge this. **That's why we consider the importance of being presence in the region and work on rising awareness of the local population and encourage them be loud in addressing the problems.** Acknowledging the problems is the way out of the (lake) agony.

### 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.**

By delivery of the online tool for evidence of nature protection to Biology Students Research Society, we contribute to:

- (1) sustainability of the independent monitoring via public online tool and
- (2) permanent capacities for biodiversity protection in Macedonia by supporting the unique biology students research group.

Also, more than satisfying is the fact that all inhabitants that we have contacted during our events have recognized the need for urgent improvement/rehabilitation of the entire wastewater collection and treatment system as first priority.

**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.**

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**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**

**a. Total additional funding (US\$)**

*Not applicable –*

*What we can state is that we have few donations from institutions and private individuals into the Museum of wildlife of Dojran Lake and valley providing different items for the museum exhibition. The donation table is available in the Museum entrance.*

**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.**

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**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
<p><i>Long term financing</i>  <b>Statement of success:</b> Ensure that sustained, sufficient and timely financing is available to conduct conservation management activities.</p>	<p>This project gives good base for future project activities in the region, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good base for future monitoring of the lake biodiversity and water quality status</li> <li>• Base for preparation of the first Management Plan and programs for the PA</li> </ul> <p>We expect that CEPF will continue with the financial activities within this region thus providing long-term financial program for this critical ecosystem in terms of ensuring sustained and sufficient conservation management activities.</p>
<p><i>Conservation best practices</i>  <b>Statement of success:</b> Ensure that management continually improves such that conservation effectiveness can be reasonably assured.</p>	<p>During the project implementation process we have organized couple of events, such as: public hearings, roundtables, open space manifestations, training, study tour, social-economic analyses accompanied with campaign, regional conference, so each contributed for addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the key IWRM principles</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• methods for sustainable use of water and nature resources,</li> <li>• practical and financially feasible solutions for lake protection and conservation.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Civil society</i></p> <p><b>Statement of success:</b> Strengthen the capacity of civil society to be operationally effective as stewards and effective advocates for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity.</p>	<p>REC CO Macedonia in line with its mission succeed to address the lake needs by pointing out the non-favorable ecological status of the wildlife lake's flora and fauna and quality of the lake water to a wider group of population thus contributing for broad understanding of the problems and ensuring critical mass to address changes.</p>

### **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**

##### **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.

<b>Name of KBA</b>	<b># of Hectares with strengthened management *</b>	<b>Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP</b>
Dojran Lake	<b>2729 Ha *</b>	Fully protected – under the III IUCN category: <i>Monument of Nature</i>

*\* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

#### **15. 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 CEPF investment.

***Dojran Lake ecosystem was considered as a whole as it is defined under the Law on re-proclamation of Dojran Lake as Monument of Nature.***

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
Monument of Nature – Dojran Lake	<i>Republic of Macedonia</i>	2729 Ha *	2011, by Law on re-proclamation of Dojran Lake as Monument of Nature (Official Gazette of RM, No. 51/2011)	22.7510° E	41.2218° N

\* *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).

## 16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, 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 biodiversity management.**

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
<i>No examples of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.</i>				<i>In the process of preparation of Study on valorization of Dojran Lake we were conducting socio-economic analyses having encounters with local citizens, informing them about the possible</i>



				<p><i>measures to be taken for improved future management of Dojran Lake.</i></p> <p><i>We have organized two public hearings during preparation of Valorization Study of Dojran Lake which additionally helped for broadening the relevant stakeholders understanding on IWRM and solutions/interventions for lake recovery and its sustainable management.</i></p>
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*\* 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: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as 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 benefitting from formal training.**

<b># of men benefitting from formal training*</b>	<b># of women benefitting from formal training*</b>
<b>71</b>	<b>58</b>

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

### **17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.**

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
/	/

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

**17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined**

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
71	58

*\*Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

### 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*	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
3 local communities situated on the lake cost or near the cost			X					X						X	X	X		

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



1	Law on re-proclamation of Dojran Lake as Monument of Nature (Official Gazette of RM, No. 51/2011)	X	X				X	X					X		X	X			
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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	Republic of Macedonia	February, 2011	Fulfillment of the provisions of the Law	<p>Addressing to the designated authority the responsibilities deriving from the Law.</p> <p>Addressing the lack of capacities and competencies of the Authority before institution responsible for management of nature – the MoEPP.</p> <p>Addressing cooperation needed between CSO sector and institution with respect to providing relevant knowledge for improving the capacities of the local administrations responsible for management of Protected Areas.</p>

## 20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

*Not applicable for this project*

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1		
2		

## 21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established 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.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1				
2				

## 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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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