



**Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report**

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	<b>Al Shouf Cedar Society</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Assessment of Cultural Practices in the High Mountain Eastern Mediterranean Landscape</b>
<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>CEPF-110273</b>
<b>Date of Report</b>	<b>April 2020</b>

**CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot**

**Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 3: Promote the maintenance of traditional land-use practices necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value.**

**Grant Amount: 20,000 USD (\$)**

**Project Dates: Duration (in months): 1/09/2019  
Expected Start Date: 31/01/2020**

**PART I: Overview**

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

<b>Partner/ stakeholder (name)</b>	<b>Type of stakeholder (community group, government agency, other NGO, private sector etc.)</b>	<b>Involvement in project proposal development</b>	<b>Proposed involvement in project implementation</b>
<b>Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (LARI).</b>	<b>LARI is a governmental organization under Minister of Agriculture Supervision in Lebanon. The institute conducts applied and basic scientific research for the development and</b>	<b>Sharing knowledge on seed conservation measures in country</b>	<b>Provision of scientific and technical support (seed conservation and agriculture techniques).</b>

	advancement of the agricultural sector in Lebanon		
Enviromatics-Jordan	ENVIROMATICS is a dynamic and highly innovative company that has grown to provide a wide range of environmental and social consultancy services	Addressing Strategic Direction 3 : “Promote the maintenance of traditional land-use practices necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value.”	by assessing the maintenance and sustainability of the traditional land use practices in the high mountain landscape that are favorable for biodiversity.
WWF NA- Tunisia	The World Wide Fund for Nature ( <b>WWF</b> ) is an international <b>non-governmental</b> organization founded in 1961, working in the field of wilderness preservation, and the reduction of human impact on the environment.	Addressing Strategic Direction 3 : “Promote the maintenance of traditional land-use practices necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value.”	by assessing the maintenance and sustainability of the traditional land use practices in the high mountain landscape that are favourable for biodiversity.
GDF/MBLA-Morocco	The <b>Moroccan Biodiversity and Livelihoods Association (MBLA)</b> , based in <b>Marrakesh</b> , is a non-governmental organisation established in 2014, implementing integrated in-situ and ex-situ conservation measures and strengthening cultural practices of conservation to protect <b>biodiversity</b> and enhance local <b>livelihoods</b> .	Addressing Strategic Direction 3 : “Promote the maintenance of traditional land-use practices necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value.”	by assessing the maintenance and sustainability of the traditional land use practices in the high mountain landscape that are favourable for biodiversity.

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

1. Assessment of the traditional landscape uses in the Levantine mountains of Lebanon in general with the Shouf Biosphere Reserve as a representative of the region (through conducting a desk survey to collate information documented in the literature- available in English, Arabic and French- about traditional cultural practices in the Levantine Mountains, emphasizing best practices, carrying out a gap analysis to assess where primary information needs to be collected and to shape the survey, conducting a survey of the work done in the Biosphere Reserve about the cultural land use practices (questionnaires and meeting/workshop)).
2. Development of a systematic evaluation of the benefits of traditional practices on biodiversity (applicable in other sites in the Eastern Mediterranean Landscape) (through developing a clear assessment of the benefit of the land use practices highlighting the knowledge of the communities living in the survey area)
3. Dissemination of the assessment (through introducing and sharing the results, first through a seminar with our national and international partners, and then on our website and other media).

**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
<p>To promote traditional and cultural land use practices through their positive effect and impact on biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The findings of the research will provide the basis for CEPF to focus its investment on interventions that will support traditional land-use practices of high biodiversity value.</li> <li>• Enhancing biodiversity outside protected areas (production landscape).</li> <li>• Addressing the issue of lack of clarity about the relationship between traditional land - use practices, their biodiversity importance, the changes affecting these land -uses, and the underlying causes ('drivers') behind these changes (addressing the changes in land -use, how these interventions would make a difference in terms of demonstration value, and the prospects for scaling-up and sustainability).</li> <li>• Establishing a clear link between cultural practices and biodiversity</li> <li>• Maintaining the sustainability of the traditional land use practices in the high mountain landscape that are favorable for biodiversity</li> </ul>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>The assessment and analysis of the effect of traditional land use practices on biodiversity in the Shouf Biosphere Reserve (High Mountain Eastern Mediterranean Landscape).</p>	<p>The results will be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation to the stakeholders of the studies that were done on the links between traditional land use practices (mainly agriculture) and their effect on biodiversity, as well as the existing good traditional agricultural practices, the challenges they face, and some recommendations.</li> <li>• Development of a clear assessment of the benefit of the land use practices and their conservation value highlighting the knowledge of the communities living in the survey area, and sharing the assessment with stakeholders through seminars, workshops and social media.</li> <li>• Providing sustainable interventions for biodiversity conservation; establishing links with endemic flora and fauna; maintain/improving habitat connectivity for species and maintaining/improving landscape connectivity.</li> <li>• Designing and preparing detailed management guidelines for individual farming systems and for integrated production systems within specific agro-ecosystems.</li> </ul>

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

Challenges:

Given the short period and nature of the project, very few risks have been identified. They are first of all linked to the deterioration of the political and economic situation which internally may cause lack of responsiveness from various stakeholders and decreased cooperation, and externally limiting the ability to travel to Lebanon for the partners. These risks are believed to be moderately likely. This in addition to unprecedented meteorological events such as heavy snow at low altitudes, or even drought.

Success:

The local community of the Shouf is aware of the importance of the traditional cultural practices and their positive effect on biodiversity. They ensured their willingness to cooperate with the reserve to guarantee the success of this project. They requested to conduct more workshops and meetings on sustainable agricultural practices and related topics.

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

None of the conducted studies proves the positive effect of traditional cultural practices and their impact on biodiversity; however, most of the surveyed farmers are completely aware of the importance of their maintenance. They are encouraged and motivated to protect and support the traditional cultivation practices in the Levantine Mountain region.

**PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables**

**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
Results of survey	<p>knowledge about the biodiversity in the surrounding areas, in relation to the economic, cultural and historic value of traditional land-use practices.</p> <p>raise their awareness of these matters and their potential importance. (farmers, cooperatives, producers, marketers, in addition to municipalities and local representatives)</p>
Upscaling the work of SBR	<p>the project and type of assessment calls for networking with eligible countries in North Africa and Jordan with the aim of upscaling the work of the SBR.</p>
Assessment of the traditional landscape uses in the Levantine mountains of Lebanon in general with the Shouf Biosphere Reserve as a representative of the region	<p>a survey of the work done in the Biosphere Reserve about the cultural land use practices (questionnaires and meeting/workshop)</p>
Development of a systematic evaluation of the benefits of traditional practices on biodiversity (applicable in other sites in the Eastern Mediterranean Landscape	<p>Develop a clear assessment of the benefit of the land use practices highlighting the knowledge of the communities living in the survey area</p> <p>Provide reports in English and Arabic describing process and results/ Introduce and share the results, first through a seminar with our national and international partners, and then on our website and other media.</p>

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

- A survey (through questionnaires) to assess the local knowledge on Cultural Practices and the links to biodiversity was conducted. It was based on the assumption that farmers have performed experiments (interventions and consequent observations) long before modern science, and that they have inherited

some or most of their knowledge from their ancestors. The survey wanted to know if they were aware of any cultural practices. If yes, what they were and whether they implemented them, and if these practices are linked to livelihoods. And finally, whether they were aware of any link between these practices and biodiversity. The questionnaire included 29 questions covering 10 themes about crops, soil, insects, fertilizers & pesticides, tilling, irrigation, alternative management, livestock, production and self-evaluation, and biodiversity. A desk survey was also conducted to collate information documented in the literature- available in English, Arabic and French- about traditional cultural practices in the Levantine Mountains, emphasizing best practices.

- The Monitoring of Biodiversity Programme in the Shouf Biosphere Reserve served as a tool to assess the evolution of the ecological and cultural values of the agro-silvopastoral systems and traditional practices, the natural habitats, and key species populations. The programme generated the scientific knowledge needed to understand the links between biodiversity and cultural values that is critical to inform, implement and monitor all actions towards the preservation and restoration of the ecological functionality and cultural heritage of the landscape. It defined the baseline data to monitor the effectiveness of the restoration, sustainable management and effective governance interventions.
- Other Publications and Studies prepared and/or compiled by the Shouf Biosphere Reserve helped contribute to the results of the project, some of which are:
  - a. Restoration of Historical Agricultural Terraces, Assessment, Cost-Benefit Analysis and Marketing in Shouf Biosphere Reserve and Qadisha Valley Lebanon,
  - b. Stonewall Terrace Restoration Guidelines,
  - c. Road Map for Sustainable Agriculture,
  - d. Forest and Landscape Restoration Guidelines
  - e. Reference Guidelines on Forest Management Laws in Lebanon (Arabic),
  - f. Guide for valorisation of organic materials,
  - g. Monitoring of Biodiversity Protocols

### **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*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

- Conducting literature review prior to implementation of the activities served in highlighting the absence of the link between cultural practices and their positive effect on biodiversity. Gap analysis gave great importance to the need of establishing a clear image of this link.
- Interviewing farmers of different ages and various backgrounds made the results of the questionnaire more diverse. We should widen our range and increase the number of stakeholders when conducting a survey.
- Most of the interviewed farmers are applying traditional practices in agriculture and are willing to spread their knowledge for the sake of the success of the project.
- Current “modern” practices have shown serious limitations, and farmers, local communities and authorities are currently looking for alternatives. For any solution to be effective, it has to support the development of support structures (cooperatives, municipalities...), and cover socio-economic and gender considerations, be available to the market, and present itself as a replicable model.
- Lay special efforts on training cooperative representatives on governance and management in order to be able to achieve the ultimate goals of the cooperatives as well as showing like a union of farmers could tackle needs and challenges and ensure sustainability.

### **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.**

##### Challenges:

It is difficult to fully evaluate the extent to which traditional practices are being implemented because of the variety of scales and contexts involved and the absence of data and appropriate assessment methods. Although countries generally indicate that the impacts of the biodiversity - focused practices on diversity are positive, they emphasize the need for more research in this regard, even for practices where research on production issues is well established. Many biodiversity - focused practices are relatively complex and require good understanding of the local eco system. They can be knowledge - intensive, context - specific and provide benefits only in the relative long term. Many countries note major challenges in scaling up such practices and promoting them through capacity development and strengthened policy frameworks. Enabling frameworks for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture urgently need to be established or strengthened. Policies addressing food and agriculture are reported to be increasingly based on ecosystem, landscape and seascape approaches. However, legal and policy measures explicitly targeting wild foods or components of associated biodiversity and their roles in supplying ecosystem services are not widespread. Constraints to the development and implementation of effective policy tools include a lack of awareness among policy - makers and other stakeholders of the importance of BFA, in particular wild foods and associated biodiversity, to livelihoods and food security. There is a large knowledge gap in terms of how existing policies are affecting these components of biodiversity and the ecosystem services they provide. Diverging interests among stakeholders hamper the development and implementation of laws, policies and regulations, as do shortages of human and financial resources.

### Governance:

The development of sustainable agriculture depends on the active participation of all stakeholders, at different scales, including vulnerable groups, in planning, decision making, and direct involvement in the implementation, monitoring and eventually benefit. It has been observed that almost all the agricultural cooperatives lack the know - how regarding business planning, management and governance. Thereby, environment of cooperation between farmers and cooperative representative is absent. It is recommended a special effort on training cooperative representatives on governance and management in order to be able to achieve the ultimate goals of the cooperatives as well as showing like a union of farmers could tackle needs and challenges and ensure sustainability.

### Wildlife and Landscape:

Agricultural lands accommodate a diverse range of animals, birds, insects, and plants. Much public concern about modern farming is directed at the loss of some of these species from the countryside because their habitats have been destroyed. The challenge is to manage and enhance these wildlife habitats while keeping the farm business economically viable

### Success:

DMO: In order to ensure the sustainability of all ecotourism activities, and because of the direct link between the success of any entrepreneurial activity and ecotourism, the creation of a management unit is necessary. The Destination Management Organization (DMO) will take the strategic approach to link-up what could be very separate entities for the better management of the destination. This unit will support in marketing the destination and in coordinating all activities in addition to establishing partnerships and networks. It will oversee and manage the resources rationally and serve as the data analytics for the necessary information structure ensuring that all stakeholders can benefit in the long term.

The DMO will play an important role in the dissemination of the report, sharing the knowledge with other similar practitioners, leading to sharing the findings and to the replication of the practices.

Innovative techniques and the respect of cultural practices at the SBR have been the key elements that guaranteed the success of the projects. The work was done in a participatory approach, involving local authorities, farmers and small-medium size businesses, in addition to other players in the region. In addition to adopting successful organic management practices where and when applicable and implementing sustainable interventions for biodiversity conservation; establishing links with endemic flora and fauna; maintain/improving habitat connectivity for species and maintaining/improving landscape connectivity.

Furthermore, municipal forest committees, the SBR staff, local farmers and shepherds agreed on land management practices supporting a successful combination of protection (e.g. enclosure to protect against livestock and bushfire), management (e.g. thinning operations to select the best stems; rotating management in a division of forest parcels; controlled grazing/fuelwood collection during rainy season and grazing restrictions for at least 18 months in logged forests; banning the lopping of fodder trees), and active restoration (e.g. enrichment by direct seeding using local farmer's techniques for cereal sowing).

### **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.

Not applicable given the small scope of project

**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\$)

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)

There was no additional funding that supported this project per se, but two important projects implemented in the SBR contributed to its successful implementation: the Forest and landscape Restoration publication, and the ongoing monitoring of biodiversity activities- both described in the report.

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

**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>3.3 Local authorities in at least 3 priority corridors recognize the importance of traditional, biodiversity-friendly land-use practices and engage in supporting their maintenance.</p>	<p>consultations with key stakeholders in Jordan and Lebanon ( local authorities, local communities, Academia and CSOs) has improved knowledge about the importance of traditional practices, their association and positive impacts on biodiversity. Stakeholders participated to the consultation process, recognized such links and are aware of the importance of engaging in maintaining traditional practices that are biodiversity friendly.</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.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP

\* 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.

Not applicable given the small scope of project

## 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**

\* 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).

Not applicable given the small scope of project

### 15b. Protected area management

Not applicable given the small scope of project

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

[Not applicable given the small scope of project](#)

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 *

*\*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*

*\*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**

Not applicable given the small scope of project itself. The benefits to the communities will be recorded once the recommendations of the study will be implemented with a larger project/s.

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

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

**18b. Geolocation of each community**

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. 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).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
...		

**19. Policies, Laws and Regulations**

Not applicable given the small scope of project

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. "Policies" that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1																			
2																			
...																			

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		
2		
...		

### 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						
2						
...						

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

Please include your full contact details below:

- 17. Name:** [Lina Sarkis](#)
- 18. Organization:** [Al Shouf Cedar Society \(ACS\)](#)
- 19. Mailing address:** [info@shoufcedar.org](mailto:info@shoufcedar.org)
- 20. Telephone number:** [+961 350250](tel:+961350250)
- 21. E-mail address:** [lina@shoufcedar.org](mailto:lina@shoufcedar.org)