



Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

Instructions: CEPF requires from each grantee a report on project results and impacts at the end of the grant. To monitor CEPF's global indicators, CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. The aggregated results of all grantees will be reported on in our annual impact report and other communications materials. Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

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

Please complete all fields and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name: Libyan Society of Artisanal Fishery Friends

Project Title: Sustainability of fishing in Lake Farwa

Grant Number: 110242

Date of Completion of this Report: 30/06/2022

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

Strategic Direction: SD1: Support the civil societies to involve the stakeholders in demonstrating integrated approaches to biodiversity conservation in coastal areas

Grant Amount: USD 17,765.20

Project Dates: September 2019 – May 2022

PART I: Overview

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

BADO Association for Environment

Through CEPF project Establishing Environmental Awareness about the Importance of Farwa Marine Protected Area, Libya, Bado actively participated in engaging local fishermen and decision makers in Zouara and Abou Kammech. Bado was involved in all intervention actions and meetings.

Municipal Council of Zuwara:

The Municipal Council participated to major of workshops with fisherman. Its contributed to facilitating administrative procedures and providing logistical support when organizing face to face workshops including providing a meeting room for the project's workshops; as well as providing their special hall for the project launch on 17/09/2019.

Crisis Committee for Farwa conservation:

The crisis committee was contacted at the beginning of the project by Bado (local partner), and they expressed their cooperation in implementing the project. This committee, however, was dissolved by a decision of the municipal council in the midterm implementation. After the decision, contact continued with ministry of environment and ministry of Agriculture

Steering committee of Abu Kamash

There is no real support, but they participated to some workshops with fisherman as they are responsible for accessing to the Lagoon.

Agriculture Office, Zuwara Branch:

The office provided us with information on the vegetation cover on the island of Farwa, and they were present in all forums and events related to the project.

Fishermen Syndicate

Support with providing information and contact details of the fishermen. They also participated to different workshops and to the survey with fishermen in Zouara and Abu Kammach

Libyan Society of Birds (LSB)

LSB is an essential partner in the project through a grant from CEPF to prepare a management plan for the Farwa Marine Protected area. Communication with the association is done continuously to include results of surveys in the management plan. LSB and LSAFF organized joined meetings with Bado in Zwara and Abu Kammach to ensure synergies and complementarities between 3 projects as initially expected.

Farwa observatory center

A meeting was Organized on January 2021 to help these decision makers to understand the project (Annexe 2). This is the main partner and the intermediate between LSAFF and fisherman in the region.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project**Biodiversity in Farwa lagoon**

- LSAFF organized 3 workshops on biological rest in 12th January 2021 for a total of 20 fishermen (5 women). This was the first face to face meeting after the pandemic. It was the opportunity to present the law and fishing regulation to the participants and also highlighting the importance of the biological rest for resources conservation (Annexe 1).
- Preparing a participative document (fishing action plan) on the sustainable fishing in Farwa island.

- LSAFF organized Workshop on sustainable Fishing on 30/10/2021 gathering 32 persons of them 4 women and 08 men as well as 20 kids, this was the third meeting. This workshop was the opportunity to present the important information on Marine litter in the Libyan coasts, overfishing in the Libyan coast and The impacts of using dynamite on the biodiversity. This workshop was the opportunity to prepare an awareness program for fishermen.
- LSAFF organized a workshop on the importance of artisanal fishing and its sustainability in Farwa Lake on 13/02/2022 gathering 38 persons of them 13 women and 25 men, this was the fourth meeting. This workshop was the opportunity to present the important
- LSAFF organized a Workshop on unsustainable fishing methods on 22/05/2022 gathering 35 persons of them 4 women and 31 men, this was the fifth meeting, this workshop was the opportunity to present the important information on:

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
Protecting the biodiversity of Farwa lagoon	The fishing action plan prepared by LSAFF could contribute to the conservation biodiversity in Farwa lagoon which include 46.5 km ²
Increasing the productive capacity of the lagoon and ensuring its sustainable use	It was an ambitious objective from LSAFF to expect this impact, it is still early to ensure this impact. However, raising awareness of fisherman about biological rest and the implementation of the action plan with the support of fisherman syndicate could contribute to increase the productivity of the Lagoon.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Reducing the use of illegal fishing methods	Reducing the use of illegal fishing equipment in the area by about 40% by the end of the project. The project contributes to Increasing the connection with coastal guards and establish a hot line with fishermen syndicate.
Regulating the fishing activities in the lagoon as a reserve (MPA)	Through capacity building of local fisherman, the project enhanced regulation application. The project influence the fisherman syndicate to initiate a program to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a plan to regulate fishing in Farwa (the sustainable fishing plan for Farwa lagoon). - issue permits for fishing in a regular manner and the absence of excessive fishing in shallow waters

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

Positive impacts:

- The majority of fishermen are enthusiastic for the regulating of fishing in the area

Negative impact

- Unexpected long period of the project due to the pandemic and the general security situation in Libya

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1	The pressure on the biodiversity of the lake is decreasing	<p>A rapid survey about biodiversity in the lake was prepared and shared with partners</p> <p>Relevant stakeholders were involved since the launch of the project on 17/09/2019. The launch day was organized by Bado, LSAFF and LSB jointly. It was the opportunity to gather all relevant stakeholder including ministry of environment and ministry of agriculture around 30 participants attended this launch day.</p> <p>A seminar on the first phase of the project Sustainability of fishing in Lake Farwa, amid to defining the objectives of a project and Coordination with the authorities concerned with the protection, follow-up and control of the marine environment in the Farwa lagoon, 28/12/2020 (report attached?)</p> <p>LSAFF organized a workshop on biological rest on 12 January 2021 gathering 20 fishermen (5 women). This was the first face to face meeting after the pandemic that delayed implementation. This workshop was the opportunity to present the law to the participants and highlight the importance of the biological rest for resources conservation (Annex 1).</p>
2	The productive capacity of the lake is increasing	LSAFF prepared a report on fishing equipment used in Farwa lagoon. The survey showed that the main equipment used by local fisherman are traditional like pots. The survey revealed that chaffy (fixed fishing practices used mainly in Djerba and Kerkennah in Tunisia) use to be

		<p>practiced around Farwa lagoon, because of the similarity in the landscape.</p> <p>Relevant stakeholder including the observatory centre of Farwa are involved through meetings and fishermen.</p>
3	<p>Environmental awareness among fishermen in the region is growing</p>	<p>A series of workshop were implemented in order to raise awareness among fisherman about Farwa as followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Workshop on biological rest aimed to present the importance of biological rest in sustaining the fishing in Farwa lagoon 12/1/2021 -Workshop on the impact and threats to artisanal fishing in Libya, aimed to identify the impact and threats that effect on the artisanal fishing and how to reduce these threats, 06/2/2021(report attached) - Workshop on the importance of artisanal fishing and its sustainability in Farwa lagoon, 13/2/2022 (report attached) -Workshop on the sustainability of fishing for fishermen kids and youths aimed to rise the awareness on the importance of sustainable fishing, 30/10/2021 (report attached) - Workshop on the illegal fishing methods, aimed to know the methods that cause unsustainable fishing, 28/5/2022 (report attached) <p>All workshops were published on Facebook page of LSAFF: https://www.facebook.com/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%85%D8%B9%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B5%D8%AF%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D8%B1%D9%81%D9%8A-1725792224313140</p>
4	<p>A plan to regulate fishing in Farwa (the sustainable fishing plan for Lake Farwa) approved</p>	<p>A fishing plan was prepared and submitted to RIT. It recommends the implementation of sustainable use of the resources of Farwa lagoon.</p> <p>within the Fisheries Sustainability Project in Farwa lagoon, It aims to educate stakeholders about the importance of sustainable fishing in the lagoon, 9/01/2021</p>

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

- a. Marine biodiversity report in the Farwa lagoon

Methodology: Literature review

Report attached

- b. Status of fishery

Methodology: Questionnaire and Literature review

Report and questionnaire are attached

- c. working document on the sustainability of fishing

Methodology: interview and Literature review

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here:

<https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

- When you apply for project grant, make sure that the security situation is reassuring, it was one of the important obstacles during the implementation of the project
- Organizing workshops and meeting with fishermen need more and careful communication and confident relations rather than any other stakeholders, as well as choosing a suitable time of the meeting, because they are fully busy for their livelihood (fishing)

Sustainability / Replication

8. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

- The continuity of the implementation of biological rest concept and monitoring of biodiversity in the area. (fisheries syndicate and NGOs)
- Follow-up the conducting of working document on the sustainability of fishing. (marine wealth authority)
- Awareness campaigns. (NGOs)

Safeguards

9. If not listed as a separate Deliverable and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

During all workshops especially those face to face ones, all health and safety measures for Covid-19 were taken as per the health and safety plan submitted.

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

- During the implementation of the project, the communication with CEPF team was very good and helpful
- The gender was not an issue in our society especially during the project, as most activities were carried out by female members of the society

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

See the attached reports

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1.2 Number of hectares of Coastal KBAs under improved management	470 hr	Contributing to the management plan that was submitted by our partner LSB through workshops and discussions.
1.4_Outcome 1_Number of globally threatened species benefitting from reduced pressure from unsustainable practices	3	The project objective is to reduce unsustainable fishing in Farwa Marine Protected Area especially regarding <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i>

		<i>and Pinna nobilis</i> . This happened through raising awareness within fisherman to reduce bycatch. We notice since our Joint effort with Bado and LSB some fisherman contacted to inform about captured turtle.
2.0 Number of hectares of KBAs under improved management (please indicate the KBA names in comments)	470	Contributing to the management plan of Farwa LIB06

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.

13. Benefits to Individuals

13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
32	18	Biological rest Fishing regulation in Libya and international level

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

13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits

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

14. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

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

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***

** If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.*

*** Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

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

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, as a result of your project. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas", and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Farwa	Lib06	470

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

16. Production landscapes

Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Farwa Lagoon	470	33°05'34.2"N	11°43'31.0"E	Reduce unsustainable fishing in the area and enhance traditional fishing. Raising awareness and capacity building of local fisherman concerning, legal fishing, and biological rest

* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

**Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were

strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Abu kammash	X	x	x			x		Libya		X					x		x	50	10

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

18. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. "Policies" pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included.

18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

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

* If you selected "other", please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.

18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				

2				
3				

19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1			
2			
...			

20. Networks & Partnerships

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

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1					
2					
...					

21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

21a. Details about the mechanism

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1					
2					
3					

*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.

**Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.

***Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.

21b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1				
2				
3				

22. Red List Species

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)
Caretta	Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	VU	working document on the sustainability of fishing and Biological	Unknown

				rest : fishing action plan for Farwa Lagoon	
Epinephelus	Epinephelus marginatus	Dusky Grouper	VU	working document on the sustainability of fishing and Biological rest: fishing action plan for Farwa Lagoon	Unknown
<i>Pinna</i>	<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	<i>Fan Mussel</i>	CR	working document on the sustainability of fishing and Biological rest: fishing action plan for Farwa Lagoon	Unknown

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final completion and impact reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

Organization Name: Libyan Society of Artisanal Fishery Friends

Generic email address: shugmanism@yahoo.com