



Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

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

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

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

Organization Legal Name: Center for Karst and Speleology

Project Title: Distribution, population and status of threats to the biodiversity of freshwater snails of the family *Hydrobiidae*

Grant Number: 110831

Date of Completion of this Report: June 30, 2022

**Note that this report was finalised by the regional implementation team, because the grantee did not respond to requests for improvement.*

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot

Strategic Direction: Strategic direction 2: Support sustainable management of river basins through integrated approaches to conserve endangered freshwater biodiversity Grant

Amount: USD 22,500

Actual Expenditure: USD 21,213.96

Project Dates: 1 June 2020 – 30 June 2022

PART I: Overview

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

We had no official partners in the implementation of this project. The local community was involved through direct contact in each locality in terms of raising knowledge about the values of individual springs and the biodiversity of springs and water snails and their role in water purification. We organized two workshops in the field with primary and secondary school students. Among the non-governmental organizations in the field, we cooperated with the Speleological Society "Zelena brda" from Trebinje. They were involved in field work when finding

some localities. We organized workshops for students with the non-governmental organization "Agape" from Ljubuški. State authorities were involved in granting permits for work in the field and in reporting on the findings of new species. They did not show any interest in our correspondence in order to protect some localities.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

The start of the project was disrupted in many ways by the corona virus pandemic. However, we managed to organize a workshop for students. Students from several cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina were involved. After the workshop, many of them continued their activities to find sources and species. This gave visible results in new species of source snails for science and new species that were not known in Bosnia and Herzegovina until then. We sampled at all KBAs (BIH02-Hutovo blato, BIH03-Livanjsko polje and Busko lake, BIH04-Mostarsko blato, BIH06-Popovo polje, Vjetrenica, BIH07- Neretva River, BIH09-Trebižat) and got a completely new picture of the biodiversity of spring and water snails. Since *Hydrobiidae* are difficult to distinguish from many spring and water snails in the field, all types of water snails were sampled during the project. This turned out to be extremely significant for the total biodiversity of aquatic snails. Unfortunately, we discovered two invasive species for Bosnia and Herzegovina (a snail *Ferrissia californica* and a clam *Dreissena polymorfa*). We discovered for science a new species of snail from the family *Hydrobiidae* *Belgrandiella kurtovici* at KBA Popovo polje. Encouraged by this project outside the borders of Mediterranean Basin Hotspot, we found five more new species of spring snails, for Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the *Hydrobiidae* family: *Islamia buturovici*, *Belgrandiella bajraktarevici*, *Bythiospeum dervovici*, *Belgrandiella goranii*, *Belgrandiella krivosici* and three from the *Bythinellidae* family: *Bythinella bunarii*, *Bythinella hasanspahici* and *Bythinella sijeji*. We found new species of spring and water snails for the Mediterranean area of Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Viviparus mamillatus*, *Physa acuta*, *Hippeutis complanatus*, *Bithynia zeta*, *Docleiana tabanensis*, *Gyraulus acronicus* and a clam *Musculium lacustre*. We had a big problem with the acquisition of equipment, especially microscopes, because the price we stated in the project did not even close to the actual price.

With our results, we changed some conclusions from earlier research on the distribution of some species of water snails and got a new picture of it. Despite the published new findings and species in journals, we did not notice the interest of the scientific community to get involved in the research of this part of the aquatic fauna. It is obvious that the local biological and ecological scientific community deals with the biodiversity of only those groups that are currently current in scientific projects (fish, large mammals). The research paper about five new gastropod species from Bosnia and Herzegovina can be found on the link [HERE](#).

Quality measurements of springs and rivers are within standard values for this type of water and most of them are used for water supply to the local population. The project initiated very extensive research into the biodiversity of spring and water snails in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and this became a permanent activity in a large number of non-governmental organizations and individuals as a result of the first workshop, subsequent new discoveries and promotion in magazines and social networks. Contact was established with IUCN experts, but most of our findings are related to one or a very small number of localities, so the category they would receive is "DD", which means nothing in terms of protection. And during this project it was seen that the state authorities have no interest in cooperation in project activities.

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
Pottection of water snail habitats	The center will continue to work on the protection of the habitat of water snails, but the lack of interest of local and entity authorities is a limiting factor.
Creation of a library on the Hydrobiidae family as well as a database that will be open for use with the necessary administration restrictions	The library was created on the website of the Center. It will be supplemented with every newly published work that becomes available to us. Also with works published by members of the Center. Website link: http://www.centarzakrs.ba/HYDROBIIDAE/
Appropriate assessment of IUCN vulnerability status in future entity red lists	The existing Red Lists are completely irrelevant - there are no spring and water snails on those lists. A member of the Center participated in a workshop organized by the IUCN on the occasion of the forthcoming preparation of the Red List, and we will definitely make suggestions for water snails.o
Incorporating water snail research into the topics of graduate and master's theses in biology and ecology students	During the project, we were unable to establish any bachelor's or master's programs at the faculties due to lack of interest of professors. We hope that this will change in the future.
Beginning of long-term research of the family Hydrobiidae not only on KBA in the Mediterranean area but also on the territory of the whole Bosnia and Herzegovina	In the course of the project at KBA in the Mediterranean area, research was carried out in parallel on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Because of the results - the new species we discover, this will certainly be our constant activity. Cooperation with the Biodiversity Research Laboratory, Hetlingen (Germany) has been strengthened, as can be seen from jointly published articles.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1.Preparing list of known species of the family Hydrobiidae at springs and watercourses for each KBA	We created a database in an excel table on species from the Hydrobiidae family at KBAs.
2.Research on aquatic snails least 10 water bodies (springs, ponds, lakes, streams) at each KBA	Data was collected on new species of source snails for science and new species that were not known in Bosnia and Herzegovina until then. We sampled at all KBAs (BIH02-Hutovo blato, BIH03-Livanjsko polje and Busko lake, BIH04-Mostarsko blato, BIH06-Popovo polje, Vjetrenica, BIH07- Neretva River, BIH09-

	Trebižat) and got a completely new picture of the biodiversity of spring and water snails.
3. Investigation of the qualitative characteristics of water at all sites of snail sampling	Sampling was carried out only in springs and river courses - two types of habitat. We investigated nitrites, nitrates, phosphates, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, temperature and ph at all localities where water snails were sampled.
4. List of threats that threaten the site and suggestions to eliminate or mitigate threats;	For each locality, threats that threaten the locality and proposals for eliminating or mitigating the threats have been determined on the ground.

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

During the project, we discovered an unexpectedly large number of new species for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and new species for science, which showed us that some species of invertebrates are very poorly researched. It also turned out that there is very little literature about these spring and river snails in the libraries of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Of the negative impacts, the corona virus pandemic certainly had an impact on the greater participation of students in field work. The acquisition of the stereo microscope took too long, both because of the high price and because of the supplier in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Unfortunately, we also discovered two invasive species for Bosnia and Herzegovina (a snail *Ferrissia californica* and a clam *Dreissena polymorfa*).

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

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

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1.1	New data on aquatic snail biodiversity for each KBA	Created a database in an excel table on species from the Hydrobiidae family at KBAs. We discovered for science a new species of snail from the family <i>Hydrobiidae Belgrandiella kurtovici</i> at KBA Popovo polje. Encouraged by this project outside the borders of Mediterranean area Basin Hotspot, we found 5 more new species of spring snails, for Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the Hydrobiidae family: <i>Islamia buturovici</i> , <i>Belgrandiella bajraktarevici</i> , <i>Bythiospeum dervovici</i> , <i>Belgrandiella goranii</i> , <i>Belgrandiella krivosici</i> and three from the <i>Bythinellidae</i> family: <i>Bythinella bunarii</i> , <i>Bythinella hasanspahici</i> and <i>Bythinella sjei</i> . We found new species of spring and water snails for

	<p>the Mediterranean area of Bosnia and Herzegovina: <i>Viviparus mamillatus</i>, <i>Physa acuta</i>, <i>Hippeutis complanatus</i>, <i>Bithynia zeta</i> (KBA Popovo polje), <i>Docleiana tabanensis</i>, <i>Gyraulus acronicus</i> and a clam <i>Musculium lacustre</i>.</p> <p>Unfortunately, we discovered two invasive species for Bosnia and Herzegovina: a snail <i>Ferrissia californica</i> in KBA Mostarsko blato and a clam <i>Dreissena polymorfa</i> in KBA Popovo polje). A new species for BiH was found in KBA Mostarsko blato: <i>Emmericia patula</i>.</p> <p>The website with water snails was created and will continue to be active and updated in all aspects of research in the future: http://www.centarzakrs.ba/HYDROBIIDAE/</p>
Proposed measures for the protection of habitats	The project did not initiate special protection measures. For two localities where we registered waste, we sent a letter to the municipalities (Trebinje and Ljubuški), but there was no response.
Assessment of threat status by IUCN criteria for known and new species of aquatic snails	Contact was established with IUCN experts, but most of our findings are related to one or a very small number of localities, so the category they would receive is "DD", which means nothing in terms of protection.
Increased capacity of water snail researchers	An educational workshop for student volunteers was held in Trebinje (KBA Popovo polje) on 18-19. July 2020. It was not possible to organize lectures about water snails in schools due to the corona virus pandemic, but we told children about snails in workshops.
Professional and scientific papers published during the project	<p>In total 4 research papers were published:</p> <p>Article: Glöer P., J. Mulaomerović, 2021. Four new hydrobiid species from Bosnia-Herzegovina (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Hydrobiidae); Nachrichtenblatt der Ersten Voralberger Malakologischen Gesellschaft, 28: 63-66.</p> <p>Article: Mulaomerović J., Glöer P., 2021. First record of the species <i>Bithynia zeta</i> Glöer&Pešić, 2007 (Gastropoda: Hydrobiidae) in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Natura Sloveniae 23(1): 35-36.</p> <p>Article: Mulaomerović J., P. Glöer, M. Husanović, 2021: Prilog rasprostranjenosti izvorskih i vodenih</p>

		<p>puževa na kraškim poljima. (Contribution to the distribution of spring and water snails in karst poljes); Voda i mi 105:43-46.</p> <p>Article: Glöer P., J. Mulaomerović, B. Mitrović, 2022: Some taxonomic notes on Horatia spp. of the Balkans with the designation of the neotype of Horatia knorri Schütt, 1961 (Gastropoda: Hydrobiidae). Folia Malakologica 30(2): 109-116.</p>
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6. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

- We have created a database on the family of Hydrobiidae for each KBA;
- We created an excel database for all spring and water snails at KBA

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>.

The first lesson learned is to see the prices on the European market and the possibility of delivery to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Some seemingly small things, such as entomological tweezers, are almost impossible to obtain. The purchase takes a long time and this should be foreseen in the plan of project activities. Cooperation with government organizations of any level in the sense of some of their involvement should be agreed in advance if possible. Before starting the implementation of the project, agree with the finance coordinator which documents are needed to justify the expenditure. If at all possible, visit the planned localities before finalizing the project.

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 project will be sustainable because we have formed a base of researchers who are interested in spring and water snails. We have acquired equipment and identification keys that

will facilitate research. The discovery of new species has had a positive effect for the researchers involved who see the real result of their field activities through the publication of articles. The financial continuation of the project does not require special investments. The Center for Karst and Speleology is a research organization, and our research is usually not part of project activities, but the members' hobby and love for karst research and protection.

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.**

We completed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in June 2020. No grievances were received throughout the implementation of the project.

Additional Funding

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

We had to pay part of the price of the microscope with the funds of the Center for Karst and Speleology.

- a. **Total additional funding (US\$)** na
- b. **Type of funding** counterpart 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.**

This project enabled us to purchase equipment that we would never have been able to finance on our own. The project opened up a completely new area in karst biodiversity research.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
Number of Freshwater KBAs in priority CMZ with improved information on biodiversity, shared with stakeholders	6	<p>BIH02-Hutovo blato, BIH03-Livanjsko polje and Busko lake, BIH04-Mostarsko blato, BIH06-Popovo polje, Vjetrenica, BIH07-Neretva River, BIH09-Trebižat</p> <p>We discovered for science a new species of snail from the family <i>Hydrobiidae</i> <i>Belgrandiella kurtovici</i> at KBA Popovo polje. Encouraged by this project outside the borders of Mediterranean area Basin Hotspot, we found 5 more new species of spring snails, for Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the Hydrobiidae family: <i>Islamia buturovici</i>, <i>Belgrandiella bajraktarevici</i>, <i>Bythiospeum dervovici</i>, <i>Belgrandiella goranii</i>, <i>Belgrandiella krivosici</i> and three from the <i>Bythinellidae</i> family: <i>Bythinella bunarii</i>, <i>Bythinella hasanspahici</i> and <i>Bythinella sijej</i>. We found new species of spring and water snails for the Mediterranean area of Bosnia and Herzegovina: <i>Viviparus mamillatus</i>, <i>Physa acuta</i>, <i>Hippeutis complanatus</i>, <i>Bithynia zeta</i> (KBA Popovo polje), <i>Docleiana tabanensis</i>, <i>Gyraulus acronicus</i> and a clam <i>Musculium lacustre</i>.</p> <p>Contact was established with IUCN experts, but most of our findings are related to one or a very small number of localities, so the category they would receive is "DD", which means nothing in terms of protection. And during this project it was seen that the state authorities have no interest in cooperation in project activities.</p> <p>Creation of a page about water snails on the website of the Center for Karst and</p>

		Speleology which is available to all interested researches and others. The website with water snails will continue to be active and updated in all aspects of research in the future.
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Contribution to Global Indicators

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

13. Benefits to Individuals

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

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

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
7	10	Water snails and their research

**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.*

There were no monetary benefits from project activities.

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.

There was no creation of new or expansion of existing protected areas in the project.

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

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.

Project activities were not related to improved management of KBA

Name of KBA	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *

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
-	-	-	-	-

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
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

There were no non-monetary benefits received by the communities within the project.

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.

The project did not adopt policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions as a result of our project.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 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

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.

Not a single company was involved in the project, nor was this foreseen in the project activities.

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	-	-	-

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					

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.

Sustainable financing mechanisms are not foreseen in our project.

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	-	-	-	-

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.

The project did not include direct conservation interventions for globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), according to the IUCN Red List.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

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

Organization Name: Center for Karst and Speleology, Sarajevo

Generic email address: dodospeleo@gmail.com