

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Noé - Man&Nature
Project Title:	Empowering Local Community and Stakeholders to Sustainably Manage Skadar lake's Freshwater Biodiversity
Grant Number:	CEPF-109114
Hotspot:	Mediterranean Basin II
Strategic Direction:	2 Support the sustainable management of water catchments through integrated approaches for the conservation of threatened freshwater biodiversity
Grant Amount:	\$167,649.34
Project Dates:	September 01, 2019 - June 30, 2022
Date of Report:	October 06, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The project was implemented under the coordination of Noe and in close cooperation with project partners who were contracted to implement activities.

- Public enterprise for national parks of Montenegro/National Park (NP) Skadar Lake as managing authorities of NP Skadar Lake, were responsible for protection of the pelican colony, setting/removal of rafts, setting of zonation, purchase of patrolling equipment, monitoring of pelican colony, working together with Monitoring center – office monitoring all surveillance cameras.
- Natural History Museum of Montenegro (NHM) was responsible to conduct/lead monitoring of Dalmatian pelican colony at Panceva oka, NP Skadar Lake. Andrej Vizi, from NHM, conducted maintenance of video monitoring equipment set on pelican nesting rafts and provided guidance during setting/removal of nesting rafts and setting of zonation.
- Center for Protection and Research of Birds of Montenegro (CZIP) had an educational role about the pelican colony, sustainable tourism and birdwatching opportunities at NP Skadar Lake, based on their experience in implementing these activities in other protected sites in Montenegro. CZIP also prepared a "Pelican Label feasibility Study and Action Plan", and provided amendments to the five- year Management Plan for NP Skadar Lake.
- Living Green had an educational role and organized training on tourism for fishermen, and was also in charge of the organization of a concertation framework for participative sustainable management of Skadar Lake, and of subcommittees and joint fishing commission for Montenegrin stakeholders.
- Institute of Nature Conservation in Albania (INCA) was contracted for the implementation of the project activities in the Albanian part of Skadar Lake. INCA was mainly responsible for the implementation of training workshop with fishermen on sustainable fishing; workshop for establishing thematic subcommittee; establishment of joint fishing commission between Albania and Montenegro;

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>At least 20 % farmers start implementing sustainable practices as a result of the trainings</p>	<p>In Montenegro a total of 47 farmers participated to the training on sustainable farming. 18 participants decided to take a donation of compost station and start producing compost from organic waste, which is 40% of the participants. Out of 18, two compost stations were donated to local schools that will include teaching of children on how to compost organic waste.</p> <p>However training also included other sustainable practices such as use of green fertilizers, cover crops, sustainable management of manure, and recipes for natural fertilizers and pesticides. It is hard to follow up percentage of participants that included these practices in to their everyday farming, but natural plant based fertilizers will probably be used by all participants.</p>
<p>Illegal fishing with electricity and unappropriated nets is reduced of 50 %</p>	<p>In Montenegro since 2019, reduction of fishing with inappropriate nets and with electricity was significantly reduced, and in 2021 Dalmatian pelicans had a record number of fledged chicks – 156, 5.2 times more chicks that at the beginning of the program in 2013.</p> <p>In 2022, political changes that caused change of directors and ministers in institution, and following poor management from Public enterprise for national parks of Montenegro and NP Skadar Lake, as well as complete absence of active patrol boats during the most sensitive period for pelican nesting (January-March), caused illegal fishing with electricity to double or triple in number.</p> <p>In Albania efforts have been increased to reduce illegal fishing and fishing with illegal equipment. The FMO itself in cooperation with Police of State have conducted regular patrols of Shkodra Lake. 13 cases for illegal fishing have been prosecuted</p>

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>Communities from 7 villages (2 in Albania and 5 in Montenegro) are directly benefitting from the project through capacity building, the improvement of their livelihoods, jobs creation, and their involvement in the local governance and management of their natural resources.</p>	<p>In Montenegro local communities of Rijeka Crnojevica, Zeta, Golubovci, Tuzi, Malesija, Podgorica, Bar and Cetinje were included in the capacity buildings on sustainable fishing, farming, and tourism. Inside the geographic area of Zeta, Golubovci and Malesija there are 10 small villages</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<p>from which locals participated to trainings. The initially planned project area in Montenegro was thus increased. NGO "Razvoj Vranj", that represented the local community of village Vranj, was given support by Noé in their local projects to improve the tourist infrastructure of their local community by providing advice on procedures and opening of communication routes with managing authorities.</p> <p>2 people from the local villages have also been hired in the project as local guards.</p> <p>In Albania, local communities of Shiroke and Zogaj, were selected to participate in trainings on sustainable fishing and be members of joint fishing commission. These local communities had members in Fishery Management Organization (FMO), officially recognized as in charge of Fishery in the Albanian part of Skadar Lake. Even though planned events were not conducted, these local communities worked with Administration of the protected area and other law enforcement bodies to fight against illegal fishing.</p>
<p>Approximately 200 direct beneficiaries of capacity building workshops (approx. 50 women/150 men)</p>	<p>Due to Covid-19 restrictions that prohibited large gatherings, and notable reluctance of local communities to participate in gatherings, overall number of participants to events was reduced via Amendment to CEPF 109114 grant approximately to 50% of initially planned numbers. Later, the political changes in Montenegro, that caused changes in fishing organization and institutions additionally posed constraints to work with local stakeholders difficult.</p> <p>In Albania the preparatory work has been done for organizing the training workshops and meeting but due to the lack of cooperation with FMO and due to political instability in Shkodra Municipality the training workshop and meeting were not completed. In Montenegro 78 men and 29 women participated capacity building workshops, which is a total of 107.</p>
<p>New zonation of the park approved, based on participatory approach with at least 45 representatives of local communities, fishermen organisations, and park administration consulted.</p>	<p>Zonation proposal for NP Skadar Lake (Montenegro) was prepared with members of local communities, and institutions and local stakeholders, with a total of 32 participants. Events gathered less participants than expected but representatives of main stakeholders were present – Municipalities, Ministry of ecology, NPSL, EPA, and NGOs Association of fishermen, "Razvoj Vranj" and CZIP.</p> <p>Formal acceptance of the zonation in the management documents could not be finalized by the end of the project. EPA informed Noé that NP Skadar Lake is in the process of revision that includes revision of all management documents of</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<p>this NP. It is only after the process is finished, that new proposition, including zonation, can be accepted. Zonation proposition has been sent to Public enterprise for national parks of Montenegro, NP Skadar Lake, EPA, Ministry of ecology, spatial planning and urbanism and Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management and to CZIP who has included the zonation proposition in comments to the NP Skadar Lake Five year management plan which is currently open for public debate.</p> <p>The zonation around the breeding colony have been extended by 300m and marked with buoys and info tables. This area is considered as "disturbance zone", and has been accepted by NP Skadar Lake</p>
<p>80% of the participants to the trainings on ecotourism start offering eco-friendly tourist activities based on birdwatching</p>	<p>All of the participants have improved their knowledge in terms of ecotourism, and are now equipped with the code of conduct that the project made.</p> <p>They have improved their knowledge about birds and are now using it to promote their tourism offer.</p>
<p>Dalmatian pelican population records steady or increased breeding rate (1 chick per nest) thanks to a reduced disturbance of the colony</p>	<p>In both Albania and Montenegro, pelican population trends have been either stable or increasing from 2018 to 2022. In 2021, breeding rate was 0,99. Fluctuation of the population is normal, but the overall trend from 2013- 2022 was increasing both in NP Skadar Lake (Montenegro) and NP Divjake-Karavasta (Albania).</p> <p>Nesting success in 2022 was absent both in Albania and Montenegro. In Albania nesting failed due to occurrence of bird flu, while in Montenegro nesting failed completely due to combination of disturbance to pelican colony and later occurrence of bird flu. Based on future actions of Public enterprise for national parks of Montenegro and NP Skadar Lake, nesting season of 2023 might return to normal success rate, or it might end with another failure which will pose a significant threat to stability of program results.</p>
<p>1 local coordination platform gathering local communities, decision makers, management authorities and groups of users of the Lake for participative sustainable management is created and functional</p>	<p>In Albania list of participants were identified and prepared together with the agenda. The list of participant includes all the relevant organizations and institutions in Shkodra Region. Among the participants the list is composed of Mayor of Shkodra , representatives of the Regional Agency for Environment, Education Directorate, drainage & Irrigation board, Regional Agency of agriculture extension, regional Inspectorate for Environment Forest and Water , Fisheries Inspectorate, NGOs, local community representatives, business etc. Due to COVID 19 and later due to lack of cooperation among the stakeholders, the project partner INCA was not able to implement this activity. However,</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<p>the only legal platform gathering representative of institutions and other stakeholders is the Management Committee of the Lake Shkodra protected area which is chaired by the Head of Prefecture, but even this management body did not organize any meeting so far.</p> <p>In Montenegro concertation framework meeting was organized on May 14th 2022. This meeting gathered 14 participants which were motivated to continue to resolve issues related to NP Skadar Lake. It was identified that the best way to proceed is to use the socio-economic forum of NP Skadar Lake for future gatherings, but also subcommittees.</p>
<p>3 thematic subcommittees with members of local communities are established for fishing, agriculture and eco-tourism</p>	<p>In Montenegro during concertation framework workshop issues to be discussed were identified and participants were divided to their subcommittees: one for fishing and tourism and one for agriculture. Even though e-mails were sent to 29 potential participants that showed previous interest from June 9th only three participants confirmed their presence. NGO Living Green, that was in charge of organizing the events attempted to involve more participants but without success. In June 2022 this activity was abandoned due to low interest from participants. Many events were organized at the same time and to which institutions participated : urgent meetings with institutions were organized about increase of illegal fishing at Skadar Lake, failed pelican nesting and actions to prevent the spread of bird flu. In Albania the subcommittee on fishing has been identified as the important sector which the project could contribute. However due to lack of cooperation from the Fishermen Management Organization in Shkodra Lake this subcommittee was not established.</p>
<p>1 Memorandum of Understanding is signed officializing cooperation between Albanian and Montenegrin fishermen organizations</p>	<p>The Memorandum of Understanding "On Cooperation In The Field Of Sustainable Fishing In Lake Skadar/Shkoder" was prepared. It has been translated into Albanian and Montenegrin languages and shared with Fishermen Management Organization (FMO) in Albania and fishermen organization in Montenegro. In Montenegrin site initially there was 5 fishing organizations for Skadar lake: Izvor, Krajina, Crmnica, Zeta and Vranjina-Podhum. MoU was presented to all five fishing organizations in Montenegro. Directors of the five fishing organizations were all interested to join and sign the MoU. During the communication on possible date to organize signing of the Memorandum, directors of the five fishing organization explained that they have disassembled their organizations and that a new unified fishing organization for Skadar</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	Lake – Montenegro was formed. However since this process required the willingness from both sites, and since INCA did not have any support from the Albanian FMO, signing of the MoU was not possible.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- A communication network between stakeholders of the lake with great benefits for biodiversity

The project has succeeded in creating a conservation network between stakeholders of the lake, which has allowed to build bridges between users of the lake that wouldn't communicate before.

The association of commercial fishermen of Skadar Lake (Montenegro) formed from 5 fishing organizations of Montenegrin fishermen of NP Skadar Lake, has thus provided to Noé and to NP Skadar Lake interesting observations and datas of the lake : location of feeding groups of pelicans, videos of fishermen feeding the pelicans scrap fish, video of black swan at NP Skadar Lake. In March 2022 this exchange of information was of great value when Noé asked fishermen to report findings of any dead pelicans, as bird flu was registered in Greece and Albania. A day later after the request, fishermen reported finding 5 dead pelicans. Communication was established between fishermen and Andrej Vizi, ornithologist from Natural History Museum, who was certified to collect samples for testing for bird flu. Fishermen and Andrej Vizi located the pelicans and samples were collected proving the presence of bird flu in Montenegro. The institutions were then able to implement measures to mitigate and prevent this disease. Fishermen continue to be a strong ally in locating deceased pelicans in NP Skadar Lake.

This newly built network has allowed Montenegro to act fast to the spreading of the avian flu. It allows a new system of alert for the surveillance of the lake, and also interesting data for research.

- Conservation funds to support local fishermen
As a part of maintaining good communication with fishermen, when implementing the Activity 1.5 "At least 100 fishermen benefit from incentives to promote sustainable fishing as demonstrated by pictures (boats marked) and invoices (appropriate nets)" – Association requested that any donation given to its members must be done equally to all fishermen. At the time Association had 156 fishermen and the available budget was planned for purchase of 50 nets. Fishermen were consulted on what part of the equipment could benefit all of them, and would be covered by the available funds. Purchase of protective vest was selected. Protective vests are obligatory to be carried by all people on boats in NP Skadar Lake. Majority of the fishermen didn't have lifevests, and therefore avoided open water and areas where they could be spotted by rangers or border police. Purchase of protective vest enabled fishermen to be adequately equipped and move freely in the areas they previously avoided thus increasing their fishing range.

- Compensation tool to fertilizers increased price.
Instead of the Activity 2.4 "Report including pictures on 2 events regarding fishing practices organized during the Lake Day", 18 compost stations were purchased and distributed in 10 local villages at NP Skadar Lake, Montenegro. Purpose of this action was to decrease the use of pesticides, artificial fertilizers and reduce inadequate disposal or burning of organic waste in local communities. Production of compost would thus help reduce eutrophication of NP Skadar Lake and also provide economic benefits to local communities. During the project implementation fuel prices and prices for artificial fertilizers increased, with fertilizers prices increasing 300%. During the training local farmers of Malesija were complaining that with

the current prices, they cannot achieve any profit from their farming. In addition, previous over use of artificial fertilizers has caused pollution of their land that became dependent on large amounts of non-organic fertilizers due to lack of natural soil bacteria. Composting could resolve both of these problems as compost can be used as "soil conditioner". Composting became a way to continue with food production, and prevent further land desertification in addition to reduction of eutrophication of the Lake. Production of compost will help locals of Malesija in both food security and habitat destruction that in wetland zone of NP Skadar Lake contributes to climate change.

- Development of new tourism market based on pelican watching
Local communities of NP Skadar Lake are inspired to continue development of eco-tourism, and the growth of the pelican population has now become a new tourism attraction that local communities are also trying to exploit.
Local NGO's have been consulted and encouraged by the project to develop sustainable tourism projects, such as the initiative of the NGO "Razvoj Vranj", who has worked for the revitalization of Zbelj channel for future tourism and fishermen use, financed by the ministry of agriculture, tourism, forestry and water management, and the municipality of Tuzi. They also plan to construct 2 bird-watching towers, eco villages and other infrastructure, and are waiting for the Environmental protection agency for authorization.
One of the conservation success of this project is participating in developing economic activities based on sustainable tourism.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

Context of the implementation of activities

- Covid 19

Project started on September 1st 2019. Starting period was mainly used for meetings and signing of contracts, planning for the upcoming activities.

Beginning of 2020 the pandemic of Covid-19 have seen Albania and Montenegro initiating quarantine measures. This prevented local and international travel and gatherings, which caused majority of project activities to be postponed. During this period, preparatory work was done, such as preparation of materials to be printed, equipment to be purchased, and planning on how to implement activities in the most efficient way once quarantine measures were lifted.

In May of 2021 some quarantine measures were lifted which enabled the organization of the first trainings and workshops. Unfortunately, participation to events was low. It was difficult to gather participants due to fear of gatherings, and with people who were catching up on work they couldn't do during the Covid-19 measures (tourist workers, fishermen). Dates for the events had to be postponed due to lack of interest, and events rescheduled or organized even down to 1/3 of previously expected participation.

- Political issues in Montenegro

In addition to this, political changes in both Albania and Montenegro caused multiple changes of management in institutions with impacts on the project. Director of Public enterprise for national parks of Montenegro was changed 3 times during the project, and there were changes in ministers as well as in employees of the institutions. This issued additional effort to inform the institutions about the project and continue with implementation of activities. Purchases were especially affected as signatures and permits must be gathered from multiple people.

This explained the delays in implementing majority of activities as there were met only from September 2021. In 2022 project implementation continued. The second wave of Covid-19 affected again the project with lock down measures affecting the activities. This caused new postponing. By the end of 2021 not all activities could be implemented and CEPF granted a project extension up to end of June 2022.

By end of June 2022 majority of the project activities were implemented in their original or modified state.

Overall results of the project

- Pelican population growth and increase of pelican protection measures

The population of pelican has seen an increase of 57% from 2019 to 2021, from 68 to 157 couple (PFBM, A. Vizi).

Pelican population continued to increase with record of 150 fledged pelican chicks in 2021, a steady increase since 2013 that had 23 chicks. National Park Skadar lake have been equipped with a boat and engine to improve surveillance of the pelican colony through the implementation of a "Pelican patrol", now operational. A zonation perimeter was set 300m around the pelican nesting rafts to inform every boats that entrance beyond it will cause disturbance to the colony. Rangers are using this zonation to differentiate boats that are just passing through the Special Nature Reserve Panceva oka, and boats that are causing disturbance of pelicans. The monitoring center has received equipment to monitor pelican nesting rafts 24/7 and video-monitoring is operational and regularly maintained by Public enterprise for national parks of Montenegro.

Unfortunate events of nesting season of 2022 (December 2021 to March 2022), with increased disturbance to the colony, and occurrence of bird flu, that caused complete failure of pelican nesting, are something to be monitored in 2022 and further actions are needed to ensure sustainability of conservation efforts for Dalmatian pelicans.

- Sustainable practices in agriculture, fisheries and tourism were promoted through educational events and distribution of sustainable material and tools.

In the duration of the project, in Montenegro, educational activities were completed with tourist workers, fishermen and farmers. Even though participation was reduced by 50%, all implemented events were received very positively from the participants that found the events very useful. Tourist workers received valuable data on when, where and how safely they could implement birdwatching tours. Fishermen started with creation of a new tourist offer based on providing Lake transportation and sport fishing tours – activities they were unfamiliar they could implement before the training, and 40% of participants of sustainable farming training started composting and 2 local schools with total of 915 students are composting waste from their school farm plot, kitchen, and grounds maintenance.

Local communities of NP Skadar Lake are inspired by the project results to continue development of eco-tourism. Increase in pelican population, which are now easily visible to tourists bring new opportunities for development of tourism based on pelican watching. Through the initiative of the NGO "Razvoj Vranj", the Zbelj channel is being revitalized for future tourist and fishermen use, and there are plans to construct 2 bird-watching towers, eco villages and other infrastructure.

A code of conduct for all tourism stakeholders, and brochure on sustainable farming for local farmers have been elaborated and distributed in all municipalities around Skadar lake.

18 composts stations and a guide for best farming practices have been made and distributed in 10 local villages.

In order to promote good practices in agriculture, fishery, and tourism, a feasibility study has been conducted regarding the implementation of a Pelican friendly label, which conclusions mostly concerned touristic practices and local typical product that are made with sustainable technics

An action plan has been elaborated based on the study for the label implementation, which is expected to be implemented by the project partner CZIP.

- Governance tools and collaboration between conservation actors

The project has worked on improving governance tools of protected areas, by suggesting amendments on local laws and regulations to increase role of rangers and improve protection of fish fund, and proposal for new zonation of NP Skadar Lake. These documents have all been sent to local institutions to be integrated in the new management plan of National park Skadar Lake, which is expected at the end of 2022.

The project has also succeeded in making most of conservation stakeholders (civil society and institutions) to work together, collaborating and sharing datas.

Two locals were employed on the project as local guards, cooperating with rangers. One of them has never been employed before, and the other one had limited work experience.

This collaboration was at the origins of many great success of this project, such as pelican population growth, monitoring activities, conservations measures, concertation platforms, etc.

At the end of the project, an exchange visit and closing conference was organized with participants from Albania, France, Greece and Montenegro. The events were used to reflect on past program, but also set responsibilities between partners to maintain core project activities such as monitoring, maintenance of rafts, maintenance of video monitoring, patrolling around pelican colony and continued education and support to local communities.

- A national documentary on pelican protection

A 25 minutes documentary was made by the first national TV in Montenegro and to be broadcasted in September.

This documentary is expected to have a great impact on pelican conservations measures by national authorities and stakeholders, as the main message of the documentary is that when institutions and civil society work together, they are capable of great success.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.1	One feasibility study and an action plan for the development of a Pelican friendly label are completed	The feasibility study and the action plan have been conducted successfully by a team of CZIP experts. The two documents have been elaborated by the end of the project. The action plan is expected to be set up by CZIP in the months following the end of the project, as the action plan have been elaborate at the very end of the project.
3.0	Ensuring the sustainability of the model by formalizing a cooperation framework amongst local, national and cross-border stakeholders.	3.2	Memorandum of Understanding between Albanian and Montenegrin fishermen organizations	A preliminary draft of the Memorandum of Understanding on "Cooperation In The Field Of Sustainable Fishing In Lake Skadar/Shkoder" was prepared in 2020. In the preparatory phase MoU was translated in Albanian and Montenegrin language. The aim of the MoU was to be a part of the Joint fishing Commission event, and to conclude the cooperation between Albania and Montenegrin fishermen of Shkodra/Skadar Lake. The MoU was supposed to be signed by Fisheries Management Organisation (FMO) In Albania, 5 Fishing organizations in Montenegro, Fish inspectors and representatives of NGOs in both sites of the lake. During 2021, 5 fishing organizations in Montenegro joined under one NGO called Association of commercial fishermen of Skadar Lake. A communication was established with the Association which was very interested to participate in joint

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				fishing commission and sign the MoU. Unfortunately the FMO in Albanian side and INCA, responsible partner for this project activity, did not continue to cooperate due to the lack of willingness from FMO. Multiple attempts from INCA and Noe to re-establish the communication and find representatives from FMO failed. As the results the MoU was not signed, and joint fishing commission activity failed.
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.3	New participative zonation defining zones where fishing is allowed, prohibited or allowed periodically as well as zones where tourism activities are allowed is developed and materialized	An ornithologist from Natural History Museum, was contracted to conduct workshops and prepare the final zonation plan for NP Skadar Lake. First workshop was done with local communities of Skadar Lake, on September 30th 2021, in Tuzi (Montenegro). 20 members of local communities participated. The workshop was well received by the locals that are actively engaged in the event. Zonation map took into consideration traditional boat routes, bird colonies, fishing spots, tourist pathways and their seasonal changes. The resulting zonation proposition was fully accepted by the participants. During the workshop, locals filled a questioner on their activities and vision of development for local communities. Second workshop was organized on February 14th 2022 with relevant institutions and stakeholders. Both the draft zonation and results from the questioner were presented. During the event, the

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Environmental protection agency of Montenegro informed the participants that the revision of NP Skadar Lake is undergoing, which includes revision of all legal and management documents related to NP Skadar Lake. This means that the proposition of new zonation is a welcomed document that will be reviewed and add after the revision process is done.
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.4	At least 100 fishermen trained on sustainable fishing as demonstrated by training reports and list of participants	As part of the Amendment request total number of fishermen is reduced to 40. In Montenegro, an ichthyologist and state secretary of Ministry of ecology, spatial planning and urbanism, was contracted to conduct training on sustainable fishing. Training was done on November 30th 2021 in Podgorica, with participation of 11 fishermen. The fishermen were very active during the event and at the end offered a joint field visits to Skadar Lake in order to decide on ending or prolongation of fishing ban. At the end of the event project coordinator held a presentation on pelican nesting and how to avoid disturbance of the colony during most sensitive periods. In Albania INCA has been contracted for organization and implementation of the training. INCA, Fishermen Organization and the Administration of the Shkodra lake Managed Nature Reserve agreed on content of the training, list of participants and the

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				appropriate time for organizing the event, which was during fishing ban in spring 2020. Due to Covid-19 measures, the workshop was postponed. Later, FMO ceased cooperation with INCA and refused to participate to events. Despite efforts situation was not resolved and training was cancelled.
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.5	At least 100 fishermen beneficiate from incentives to promote sustainable fishing as demonstrated by pictures (boats marked) and invoices (appropriate nets)	<p>Fishermen of NP Skadar Lake have previously been divided in 5 fishing organizations. All 5 organizations joined in to one named "Association of commercial fishermen of Skadar Lake". The association unites fishermen from various local communities of Skadar Lake (Montenegro). As part of the initial meetings Association was offered a donation of 50 fishing nets, but the members asked that whatever is donated to the Association must be donated equally to all its 156 members. According to available budget and in communication with the association, it was decided that a donation of 156 safety vests will be most useful. Safety vests were donated to the fishermen on February 25th 2022.</p> <p>Boat marking was already implemented by the fishermen from the Association as they all were fully registered according to local law. The boat plates were planned for new tourist offer for fishermen "Tour ride on fishing boats". This offer could not be developed due to "revision of NP Skadar Lake" that prevented</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				formalization of any new tourist content in NP Skadar Lake.
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.6	At least 80 community members and management authorities trained on the benefits of sustainable agriculture as demonstrated by training reports and list of participants	Based on the amendment of the project, the new number of participants was set to 30. A professor from University of Montenegro – Agriculture division, was contracted to conduct two workshops on sustainable farming. Several specific communities, like Zeta, Golubovic and Malesija, are known for their bad farming practices which pollutes the soils and channel to Skadar lake. These communities were targeted in priority for the trainings. First workshop for Zeta and Golubovic was held on December 7th 2021. with 26 participants (10 women, 16 men). The event was combined with education on disposal of organic and other waste, which is a prominent issue. Sustainable farming practices, presented by the project that include composting, were offered as measures to combat problems of organic waste. Municipality of Golubovci has, not related to CEPF project, donated composting units to locals, and the training provided by the project was very useful to them. The second workshop was held on February 7th 2022 in Tuzi, with 21 participants (16 men and 5 women). Participants were interested in the event as farmers of Malesija have been facing issues with land fertility caused by overuse of

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				fertilizers. Composting, that provides natural fertilizer can be used to resolve this problem.
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.7	One brochure presenting the benefits of sustainable farming and the risks linked to the use of pesticides and fertilizers is developed	A brochure on sustainable farming named "How to make your farming production more sustainable" was designed and printed in Montenegrin (2100 copies) and Albanian (750 copies). Brochure was printed in Albanian language because majority of locals in Malesija area (Skadar Lake, Montenegro) uses Albanian as their first language. The brochure provides information on management of organic waste, green fertilizers, covering/protective crops, composting as well as guide on how to identify diseases and what natural remedies can be used, with recipes for natural pesticides and fertilizers at the end. In the introduction brochure speaks of dangers of unsustainable farming to land fertility and food quality. Brochure was distributed during January-June 2022 in Municipality of Golubovci, Zeta, Tuzi, Podgorica and Cetinje.
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.8	Two annual fairs to promote agricultural local products and to increase the public visibility of local villages as a way to attract visitors, in link with the development of ecotourism, are organized as demonstrated by press coverage and pictures	This activity has been changed to "Making of documentary". Purpose of the documentary is mainly educational, similar to purpose of annual fairs. Documentary presents the hard work done so far on pelican conservation, issues present at Skadar Lake that endanger pelicans and overall biodiversity of the Lake, and the responsibilities of all stakeholders to protect it,

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>and create a better future for local communities that resides on eco-tourism and sustainable pelican watching.</p> <p>Selected to prepare the documentary was Radio television of Montenegro (RTCG). Contract with RTCG was signed on December 14th 2021 with first filming day being on December 16th 2021 during the removal of old rafts and setting of new nesting raft for pelicans. The filming continued in May 2022 because of poor weather conditions and occurrence of bird flu in pelican colony in March 2022. Documentary was finalized and validated by Noé in mid June 2022. Documentary was done in 4K HD, and was subtitled in Albanian and English language. Documentary will be available for general public in September 2022 after previews and TV shows that will announce its making. Documentary will also be screened in August 2022 as part of the Green fest competition at Zabljak, Montenegro.</p>
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.9	At least 20 local guides, interpreters, fishermen and hotel/guest houses managers trained on the potentials of eco-tourism based on birdwatching, in particular of Dalmatian pelican as demonstrated by	<p>The training consisted of two separate events. First training was done on May 3st 2021 at Vranjina (Skadar Lake, Montenegro), and it was dedicated to sustainable behaviour of tourist workers, bird watching, best bird watching places, and a segment on how to recognize poisonous snakes – to prevent snake killing that is a persistent issue in Montenegro. The event was done first day</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			training reports with pictures and list of participants	<p>after the end of prohibition of public gatherings due to Covid-19 pandemic, and had only 10 participants (4 men and 6 women).</p> <p>Second training was dedicated to tourist guides and how to implement eco-tourism, in particular how to conduct birdwatching tours. 84 people were contacted on November 29th 2021, but only two participants confirmed their presence. Prior to this event CZIP organized a very similar training for the same target group with excellent attendance. This was probably the reason for poor interest for Noé's event. In consultation with CZIP, this education was cancelled.</p> <p>In general low interest of local guides, interpreters, and hotel/guest houses managers was most probably caused by combination of recent end of Covid-19 quarantine measures, tourist providers focusing on tourist season post Covid, and similar event organized by CZIP.</p>
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.10	One code of conduct developed for the visitors of Skadar Lake national Park in link with the promotion of ecotourism	Code of Conduct was printed on May 24th 2021. The brochure was designed as pocket edition which enabled printing of 4000 copies instead of the 500 initially planned. The brochure is available in English (2000 copies), Montenegrin (1000 copies) and Albanian (1000 copies) language. Brochures are printed on recycled and easily bio-degradable paper.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>Brochures are distributed together with entrance tickets to NP Skadar Lake. Public Enterprise for National Parks of Montenegro was happy with the design and format of the brochure and shared interest to finance its further reprints.</p> <p>As not all funds for printing of this brochure, as well as brochure on sustainable farming (Activity 1.7 One brochure presenting the benefits of sustainable farming and the risks linked to the use of pesticides and fertilizers is developed) were used, Noé proposed to CEPF that these remaining funds are used for removal of old nesting rafts for pelicans set in 2013. At the same time, as part of CZIP and National Park Skadar Lake managed project (PA.CON, IPA project), a new nesting raft for pelicans was to be set on the location of the old ones. This action was done successfully on December 16th 2021 with old rafts removed and safely disposed of, and new raft of 6x9m being set on their place.</p>
2.0	Supporting the eradication of illegal fishing practices threatening freshwater biodiversity, through sensitization and control	2.1	A final report regarding lake patrolling by rangers and guardians from the local communities to control illegal fishing	<p>This activity was amended so that instead of rangers two "local guard" were employed, and instead of purchase of fuel for rangers, one boat engine from CEPF funds and one boat from AFD funds, was purchased to form "Pelican patrol".</p> <p>As Noé does not possess office in Montenegro, employment of rangers could not be done directly, and due to hazardous nature of</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>ranger work, security agencies that could employ rangers did not want to employ persons from local community but their trained staff. This activity was thus changed and two people from local community were employed as local guards for pelican protection, as well as providers of information and education to local communities.</p> <p>Job opening was advertised in local newspaper "Pobjeda" on November 24th 2021, which is in Montenegrin language, and "Koha Javore" on November 25th 2021 which is in Albanian language – for local communities of Malesija. 4 applicants were interviewed and 2 were selected, one from from Tuzi and one from Vranj. For one employee this was a first employment.</p> <p>In December 2021 one boat and boat engine was purchased which created a vessel for the formation of "Pelican patrol". They have began patrols at Panceva Oka in may 2022</p>
2.0	Supporting the eradication of illegal fishing practices threatening freshwater biodiversity, through sensitization and control	2.2	A set of recommendations for amendments of fishing regulations in order to increase the power of the rangers and involve local fishermen to control illegal fishing	The recommendations for amendments of fishing regulations and for improvement of work of ranger service were prepared together with chief of ranger service of NP Skadar Lake, NGO Carp Security Group (that was also employed in the past as rangers of NP Skadar Lake), and Center for Protection and Research of Birds. Recommendations were refined in a final document and sent to final validation to

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>all participants in their creation, as well as director of Public enterprise for national parks of Montenegro, and coordinator of NP Skadar Lake.</p> <p>On May 4th 2022 over 60 lawyers were contacted for the work of creating amendments from the recommendations provided. Based on offers received, Spec.sci. of International Law and Bsc. Biology was selected.</p> <p>The documents with amendments and their legal justification were provided on June 15th 2022 and the document was validated by Noé and participants of the preparation of recommendations document.</p> <p>Final Amendments was sent to Public enterprise for national parks of Montenegro, NP Skadar Lake, Environmental protection agency, Ministry of ecology, spatial planning and urbanism and Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management, on July 3rd 2022.</p>
2.0	Supporting the eradication of illegal fishing practices threatening freshwater biodiversity, through sensitization and control	2.3	A set of recommendations of Skadar lake Management plan regarding fishing and new zonation prepared and presented to the Ministry	As part of the Activity 2.2. A set of recommendations for amendments of fishing regulations in order to increase the power of the rangers and involve local fishermen to control illegal fishing, recommendations related to fishing were sent to the Ministry of ecology, spatial planning and urbanism and Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management. The recommendations were

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				included in the amendments to local laws and regulations and provided as such. Recommendation for new zonation was included in the recommendations on the five year Management plan for NP Skadar Lake, sent to Ministry of ecology, spatial planning and urbanism by Center for protection and research of birds of Montenegro. This activity was done after the formal end of the project coordinated by Noé and in scope of the another CEPF project implemented by CZIP. The activity was completed this way as the new management plan for NP Skadar Lake was not yet open to public before the end of the project, and CZIP project having already an activity to provide comments on this management plan.
2.0	Supporting the eradication of illegal fishing practices threatening freshwater biodiversity, through sensitization and control	2.4	Report including pictures on 2 events regarding fishing practices organized during the Lake Day	This activity was changed to "purchase of compost stations". As part of the Activity 1.6.1 Capacity building of 80 community members on organic farming to limit impact in the natural habitats, participants in the training were offered to receive a compost station as a donation. A total of 18 participants, from 10 villages, issued a request for donation. The budget line for the purchase of compost stations had to be increased in order to construct all 18 compost stations, which was allowed by CEPF. Each compost station was made from wood, with 3 compartments, total dimensions of 1m wide, 1 m high and 3

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				meters long. Compost stations have a roof and can be opened via the front side of compartments. The type/design of compost station was selected to be best suited for local farmers based on amount of organic waste they produce and amount of compost they need for the size of the farm land. 18 compost stations were constructed and delivered in two last weeks of June 2022. Of 18, 2 compost stations were donated to Mixed Middle School Golubovci – that has a school farm plot, and Elementary School “Niko Maras”, which will enable children from local communities to learn about composting and compost organic waste from school kitchen, school farm, and school yard maintenance.
3.0	Ensuring the sustainability of the model by formalizing a cooperation framework amongst local, national and cross-border stakeholders.	3.1	Report on the creation of a concertation framework at national level for participative sustainable management of Skadar lake	Concertation framework, subcommittees’ and joint fishing commission workshops have been postponed to 2022 due to availability of partners and pandemic situation. In Albania besides the preparatory work for the workshops and the meetings, including the draft MoU, INCA was not able to go further with the implementation of the activities. This was due to the lack of willingness from FMO and the political instability in Shkodra Region. In Montenegro Concentration workshop was organized on May 11th 2022 with 15 participants including representatives of Municipality of Podgorica, Cetinje and Tuzi, National Park Skadar Lake, Ministry of

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>ecology, spatial planning and urbanism, Police Department, Tourist organization of Capital of Podgorica, NGOs Green Home, Green Step, CZIP, Association of commercial fishermen of Skadar Lake, RDA-VBA, as well as locals. Workshop recognized 25 issues to be worked on and divided in 3 subcommittees: agriculture, fishing and tourism. Even though participants were invited multiple times to participate to following subcommittee workshops, only NGO sector was interested in the events.</p> <p>Low interest of institutions may be due to other events in June 2022 of which failed pelican nesting and bird flu were important themes that were in the public focus.</p>
3.0	Ensuring the sustainability of the model by formalizing a cooperation framework amongst local, national and cross-border stakeholders.	3.3	A final report including pictures and list of participants of exchange visits to present lessons learnt, good practices and results at cross-border level	<p>Exchange visit was held in Montenegro 29th to 31st of May 2022. Closing conference was held in Montenegro on June 1st 2022. Events had a total of 14 participants from Albania, France, Greece and Montenegro.</p> <p>Upon completion of the event it could be concluded that: The overall program in both countries has achieved significant results, especially in the increase of pelican population; These results remain sensitive due to harmful construction projects, and unsustainable development plans of the area; Maintenance of the core activities such as monitoring and management of nesting sites will mainly be maintained by project partners;</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Maintenance of ranger services is not certain which can damage the program results; In both countries there is an established expert structure to maintain research, census, tagging, and that can train future generations to maintain this work; In both countries there is an interest to prepare projects and organize activities to continue education of local stakeholders in protected of program areas as well as other valuable natural sites; Both countries are interested in future cooperation on similar programs and find them needed in order to ensure long lasting sustainability of the achieved results. Final report is complete.
4.0	Ensure the capacity building of involved local CSOs and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results	4.1	MoU signed, financial and programmatic reports submitted on time and accurately, and impact assessment completed online at the project closure	Financial and programmatic reports have been submitted on time and accurately.
4.0	Ensure the capacity building of involved local CSOs and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results	4.2	METTs completed at the beginning and at the end of the project	METTs completed at the beginning and at the end of the project.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
4.0	Ensure the capacity building of involved local CSOs and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results	4.3	Process framework monitoring reports submitted every six-months	Reports submitted on time.
4.0	Ensure the capacity building of involved local CSOs and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results	4.4	Final Completion and Impacts report filled up and submitted at the end of the project	Final Completion report and Impacts report have been filled up and submitted.
4.0	Ensure the capacity building of involved local CSOs and the management and monitoring of the project for compliance with expected results	4.5	Two mission reports regarding the two regional meetings organized by the CEPF	The first meeting was planned to be held in Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina, but due to Pandemic it was cancelled. Operational and strategic surveys have been filled online and uploaded in CEPF portal on June 18th, 2020 . Next meeting is not yet announced by CEPF.
1.0	Empowering local communities by promoting participatory management of Skadar lake's biodiversity and developing economic benefits based on the sustainable use of natural resources.	1.2	One mission report of an exchange visit to Ibis Rice project in Cambodia is completed	Instead of mission visit to Cambodia, a Skype meeting was organized with coordinator of the "Ibis rice" project. Skype calls, and the follow up e-mail exchange pointed out major differences between the "Pelican label" and the "Ibis Rrice" projects. Actions taken to implement "Ibis rice" project could not be replicated in any way to the specific situation at Skadar/Shkodra Lake mainly due to lack of market for products marked with "Pelican

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				label". Prior to "Ibis rice" project a multiyear actions were conducted in order to prepare a viable market, and the same actions could not be replicated in short implementation period of the Pelican project in Montenegro. Similar projects in Cambodia and in Cape Verde, regarding sustainable fishing, were much more complementary and were researched. Even though these projects provided examples of good practices that can be implemented in Montenegro, there were also certain risks such as plagiarism and proofing of sustainably caught fish. All of the research, as well as research of other labelling such as "Bear in Mind" were presented to CZIP team that worked on preparation of Pelican label feasibility Study and Action plan.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

- Brochure "Code of conduct for National park Skadar Lake" – a pocket sized brochure printed in 4000 copies - English (2000 copies), Montenegrin (1000 copies) and Albanian (1000 copies). Initially it was planned to print 500 pieces of the brochure, but the pocket sized design enabled printing of more copies. Brochure contains all laws, rules and regulations on how to behave in NP Skadar Lake if you are: in forest, fields or hills of NP; if you are a visitor; tour operator; manager of establishment that offers food, drinks or accommodation; fishing or farming; and what can never be done inside the NP. All regulations are explained in a clear and simple way easily understandable to general public. Brochures were printed on easily bio degradable paper, and are distributed along entrance tickets to NP Skadar Lake. Purpose of the brochure is to help prevent illegal activities by sharing information of what is not allowed in NP Skadar Lake.

- Brochure "How to make your farming production more sustainable" – brochure was printed in 2850 copies - Montenegrin (2100 copies) and Albanian (750 copies). Initially it was planned to print 500 copies of the brochure, but the brochure was prepared in a way to be straight to the point in contain and was using simple tabular methods to diagnose different issues related to farming and find solutions. Brochure was made by using two publications as sources "Organic production" by S.

Cengic-Dzomba; P. Drkenda; M. Djikic; N. Latinovic; N. Mirecki and S. Mirecki, and "Production of vegetables in organic agriculture" by N. Mirecki. The brochure content is: effect of agriculture on nature; agricultural measures that prevent destruction of made and natural resources; sustainable management of manure; production of compost; covering crops; protection of crops; recipies and referencies. Brochure was tailored to specific needs of local communities of Np Skadar Lake, especially Zeta, Golubovci and Malesija. Brochure contains agricultural techniques as well as plant based recipies for fertilizers and pesticides that can be used right away, without or with minimal investment, and that will reduce or remove the need for use of artificial fertilizers and pesticides. Brochure was very interesting to local farmers and even with 47 participants to the training events, all of the brochures were taken either via farmers or via Municipalities due to interest of locals.

- Documentary "Montenegro Land of Pelicans" – a documentary was made and subtitled in Albanian, French and English. Documentary is done in 4k HD and is 25 minutes long. Main purpose of the documentary was to educate locals on sensitive nature of the pelican colony, the opportunities in sustainable and eco-tourism that arise from Dalmatian pelicans and nature of Skadar Lake, and what are the roles and responsibilities of various actors in order to protect them – to create sense of responsibility and ownership of biodiversity of Skadar Lake. Documentary presents the point of view of researchers, conservationists, management authority, fishermen and local community. Its message is optimistic, but also cautions the viewer of possible bad outcomes if the pelicans, and nature of Skadar Lake are not continuously protected. The documentary will be available to general public in September 2022.

- Pelican label feasibility Study and Action Plan, was prepared by Center for protection and research of birds. The Study and Action plan mainly focus on "Pelican label" to be created as a brand from already existing tourist potentials in the local communities, especially in local communities that have based their income on agriculture and fishing. By developing eco-tourist offer based on sustainable pelican watching, this can decrease pressure on natural resources of the Lake, and also motivate locals to protect the pelican colony as their new source of income. "Pelican label" contains sets of activities/offers for local communities, but also set of rules and regulations that locals must follow in order to be the part of "pelican label" brand. Study is to be further discussed with managing authorities and tourist organizations.

- Conclusions from Exchange Visit and Closing conference, Montenegro 2022. During the period 29th of May to June 1st 2022, in Montenegro, an Exchange visit and Closing conference was held. A total of 14 participants, from Albania, France, Greece and Montenegro, presented the results of the Pelican protection program, and made plans for the future by identifying main activities to be continued and who and how will continue them after the end of CEPF funding. This document will be used as guidelines by the program partners who will need to continue their cooperation on main activities in order to ensure the stability of project results.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
2.0	Number of KBAs under improved management and number of hectares covered			149	In Montenegro, NP Skadar Lake MNE13, as part of Special Nature Reserve Panceva oka, a zonation perimeter was sent around pelican nesting colony, 300 to 800m around pelican nesting rafts. This perimeter has a surface area of 149 hectares, and marks the area around pelican colony to which entrance should be avoided, or special care must be taken by the fishermen when going through it – passing with boat engine turned off or with lowest power setting. This area has been under increased patrols by rangers. Depending on the availability of boats and patrols, the area was monitored either every day at the maximum, to every three day at the minimum. During the second phase of the program, additional zonation at 300m from the pelican colony site was set, inside the existing zonation, as a marker for a disturbance zone. These buoys with info tables state that approaching the pelicans beyond this point will cause disturbance to the colony.

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
2.1	Number of threatened freshwater species seeing status improved (i.e., short-term increase in population and/or breeding success)			0	
2.2	Number of priority CMZ where community stakeholders (e.g., fishers, farmers, etc.) receive economic benefits from adopting practices with positive impacts on biodiversity			10	Locals from 10 villages have received compost stations. The compost stations combined can produce enough compost to revitalize 1.5 hectares of land which reduces the amount of pesticides, artificial fertilizers and water used to manage crops. Compost can be produced from manure and plant waste – such as plant cuttings, raw kitchen waste, or leftovers after harvest, so the farmers can produce compost without investment in additional raw materials. Production of compost also reduces amount of fuel needed for transportation of store bought pesticides and fertilizers, as the production and use of compost is located on the farm. Farmers also, by using plant waste, reduce the cost of waste disposal.
2.4	Number of Freshwater KBAs in priority CMZ with improved			1	During both phase of the program monitoring of Dalmatian pelican was done in NP Skadar Lake, Montenegro and NP Divjake-

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	information on biodiversity, shared with stakeholders				Karavasta, Albania. Monitoring data is available both and MED Waterbirds database, but also locally to managing authorities. Monitoring data contained overall population size, number of nests, number of chicks, and nesting cusses. In addition, a yearly pelican census was done both in Albania and Montenegro that provided the most accurate results on populations of pelican species.
5.3	Number of sustainable cross-border networking relationship supported			0	In the scope of the project it was planned to create a joint fishing commission and facilitate signing of MoU between fishermen organizations of Albania and Montenegro. This activity had to be postponed to 2021 due to Covid-19 pandemic prevention measures that either prevented travel or gatherings, or requested quarantine procedures for traveling participants. The MoU was prepared and shared with the Fishermen organization in Albanian and in Montenegro. Due to lack of cooperation from FMO in Albania the MoU was not signed and the joint fishing commission was not formed

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the 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 Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
-------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------	--	---------------------------------------	---

*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
Skadarsko jezero	MNE13		149

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
Golubovci and Malesija area	42.192899	19.152649	1	In 10 local villages 18 compost stations have been donated to 16 local farmers and 2 local schools. Donated compost stations can make at least 34,560 kg of compost a year combined, that is enough to fertilize and revitalize 1.5 hectares of land per year. Use of compost not only fertilizes the soil, but reduces or completely removes the need for the use of pesticides. Fertilizers like manure – which is normally used in local communities, contain viable seeds from plants eaten by livestock on pasture, these seeds will sprout along the crops. In order to combat these unwanted plants, farmers use pesticide. In the process of composting, all seeds are

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
				<p>inactivated, and there is no unwanted plant propagation. Even by composting manure full of viable seeds, the end result is compost that does not contain any active seeds.</p> <p>Compost also increases the microbiological load of the soil that activates natural process of transforming of organic waste in to inorganic matter used by the plants, and improves the characteristic of the soil that holds water better. This way compost reduces or eliminates the need for the use of artificial fertilizers, reduces amount of water needed for crops, and prevents nutrients from being flushed from the farmland via overwatering or via rain water. Problem of eutrophication is prominent in Skadar Lake, and main issue is runoff from farmland where either organic waste could not be transformed in non-organic that is usable to plants – due to absence of normal soil bacteria, or farmers are overusing artificial fertilizers because in absence of normal soil bacteria they have to feed the plants directly non-organic fertilizers and end up overusing as plants are still missing vital nutrients. This is why compost is not only natural fertilizer, but also</p>

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
				<p>soil conditioner, and it can in time improve soil quality and enable farmers to use other more natural ways of fertilization like "green fertilizers" or remains of plant matter after harvest.</p> <p>To make compost locals will use organic waste, including plant waste remaining after harvest, or grass, vineyard or fruit tree cuttings. Previously locals would burn this waste causing air pollution and damage to the land on which the burning is done. Now tis "waste" will be used for production of compost.</p> <p>To conclude composting is a good practice that will help reduce or stop the use of pesticides, artificial fertilizers and plant waste burning in local communities of NP Skadar Lake. This will reduce runoff from farmland that causes eutrophication of Skadar Lake, reduce pollution from burning, recover soil microbiology, and enable returning of invertebrates in farmland that naturally help soil fertility.</p>

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
78	29	Code of Conduct for National park Skadar Lake Birdwatching opportunities in NP Skadar Lake Identification of non-venomous snakes in NP Skadar Lake Sustainable fishing Prevention of disturbance to Dalmatian pelican colony during nesting Sustainable farming Creation and management of tourist offer for fishermen Zonation of National park Skadar Lake Management of NP Skadar Lake and main pressures on NP Skadar Lakes natural and cultural values

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i				
Association of commercial fishermen of Skadar Lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	156	0
Municipality of Golubovci	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	19	11
Municipality of Tuzi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	23	4
Municipality of Podgorica	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	2	1
Shiroke	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Albania	100	50
Zogaj	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Albania	50	40
Golubovci	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	85	81

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Bandici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	1	0
Sukuric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	1	0
Vuksan Lekici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	1	0
Vladne	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	1	0
Bijelo Polje Zetsko	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	337	365
Vranjici	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	1	1
Mataguzi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	1	0
Kotrabadan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	1	0
Vranj	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Montenegro	1	1

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

- Municipality of Golubovci: Including villages of Bijelo Polje Zetsko and Golubovci (the beneficiaries of this municipality cannot be differentiated by village)
- Municipality of Tuzi: Including villages of Tuzi, Podhum, Vranj, Vladne and Sukuric
- Municipality of Podgorica: Including villages of Vranjici and Bandici.
- Shiroke: Fishermen's village
- Zogaj: Fishermens

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Zonation around Dalmatian pelican colony	Local	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
1	Montenegro	June 11, 2022	In the first phase of the Pelican protection program zonation containing 36 buoys was set at 300 to 800 m perimeter around Dalmatian pelican nesting rafts. This zonation was set inside Special Nature Reserve Panceva oka, as this Special reserve does not have any clear borders	Activity 1.3.3 - 3 Information tables are designed and set on water - was supposed to include design and setting of 3 info tables with data about the pelican colony, and possibly new zonation of NP Skadar Lake. As the nesting season of Dalmatian pelicans started (from late December 2021) an increase of disturbance to the pelican colony was noted due to overall increase of poachers in the whole area of NP Skadar Lake.

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
			<p>described in local legislation. This zonation had a purpose to inform passing boats that they are entering a sensitive area in which they have to pass with boat engine turned off or with lowest power setting. This zonation was meant to help reduce disturbance to pelicans and other species that used this area for roosting or breeding.</p> <p>As the zonation perimeter was wide, and the exact position of the pelican colony was not marked, some boats would state that they disturbed the colony accidentally, by just wanting to pass through.</p> <p>The new zonation set 300 m around the pelican nesting rafts contains informational</p>	<p>In consultation with coordinator of National park Skadar Lake it was proposed that instead 3 info tables, a new smaller zonation is set at 300m perimeter around pelican nesting colony – a proven disturbance perimeter, that will clearly mark “pelican disturbance zone”. This would help the work of ranger service, as all boats entering the zonation, will have a visual marker of the disturbance zone around the nesting rafts. The proposed modification of the activity was accepted by CEPF RIT.</p> <p>On June 11th 2022, 8 buoys with info tables were set at Panceva oka. Present at the setting of zonation was an ornithologist from Natural History Museum with NHM boat and 2 rangers with ranger boat. Due to very low water level, a fisherman with his traditional fishing boat volunteered to help the setting of boys in the parts of the lake where water level was less than 1m.</p>

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
			tables that state that further entering will cause disturbance to the pelicans. This zonation will provide information to all boats that if they decide to enter the zonation they are in direct violation of Law of Nature protection of Montenegro, as they are causing disturbance to birds during nesting season. This will help both rangers and boats entering Panceva oka to reduce the number of conflicts.	

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

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.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
-----------------	---	--

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Pelecanus group	2012	Albania;Austria;Azerbaijan;Bulgaria;France;Germany;Greece;India;Iran, Islamic Republic of;Israel;Kazakhstan;Kenya;North Macedonia;Mongolia;Montenegro;Netherlands;Poland;Romania; Russian Federation;Slovenia;United Arab Emirates	No	<p>Pelecanus group is a google mailing group that brings together people working on pelican research and conservation. The group has a diverse following and deals with diverse themes such as exchange of data, Studies, identification of ringed individuals, coordination of joint conservation measures, monitoring and research events.</p> <p>Pelecanus group was established and is managed by the Scientific advisor of the Society for the Protection of Prespa and Chairman of the Pelican Specialist Group (Old World) of IUCN SSC. of the group are members of the PSG.</p> <p>Noé contribution to Pelecanus group in scope of the project was proposition of addition of new members to the group from Albania and Montenegro, and promotion exchange of their data. In duration of the program Pelecanus group was joined by members from Albania such as PPNEA, AOS, Birds of Albania NGO, staff of the Protected areas etc, and from Montenegro: ornithologist from Natural History Museum of Montenegro, ornithologist from Public enterprise for national parks of Montenegro, ornithologist from Center for protection and research of birds.</p>

Sustainable Financing

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 services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
-------------------	---------	------------------	-------------	--------------------	----------------------	--------------------

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Anguilla	anguilla	European eel	CR	As part of protection of pelican breeding site at Panceva oka (National Park Skadar Lake in Montenegro), a protected area covering 149 hectares has been established and delimited via buoys. Inside this zonation perimeter number of ranger patrols have been increased to median value of 1 every three days. Area was also surveyed by video monitoring and illegal fishing with electricity was reported to rangers and/or border police.	Decreasing
Cyprinus	carpio	Wild Common Carp	VU	As part of protection of pelican breeding site at Panceva oka (National Park Skadar Lake in Montenegro), a protected area covering 149 hectares has been established and delimited via buoys. Inside this zonation perimeter number of ranger patrols have been increased to median value of 1 every three days. Area was also surveyed by video monitoring and illegal	Unknown

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
				fishing with electricity was reported to rangers and/or border police. Carp fishing was closely regulated - number and size of nets.	
Pelophylax	shqipericus	Albanian Water Frog	EN	As part of protection of pelican breeding site at Panceva oka (National Park Skadar Lake in Montenegro), a protected area covering 149 hectares has been established and delimited via buoys. Inside this zonation perimeter number of ranger patrols have been increased to median value of 1 every three days. Area was also surveyed by video monitoring and illegal fishing with electricity was reported to rangers and/or border police.	Decreasing
Gobio	skadarensis	Skadar gudgeon	EN	As part of protection of pelican breeding site at Panceva oka (National Park Skadar Lake in Montenegro), a protected area covering 149 hectares has been established and delimited via buoys. Inside this zonation perimeter number of ranger patrols have been increased to median value of 1 every three days. Area was also surveyed by video monitoring and illegal fishing with electricity was reported to rangers and/or border police.	Unknown

LESSONS LEARNED

The target species of the project was Dalmatian pelican. One of the main cause for decrease of the population of this species was the absence of good natural nesting and roosting places, probably due to climate change. To remedy this situation, rafts were set to pelicans to use for nesting and roosting. In time, the surface area of the rafts was increased by addition of more rafts in close vicinity of each other. This concentrated the pelican population on one place, and pelicans started nesting exclusively on rafts abandoning the natural islands. Even after reparation and stabilization of natural islands, pelicans continued to choose to nest only on rafts. By concentration of whole pelican population in one area, it was much easier to monitor and protect the pelican colony, but in case of disturbance the whole colony would be disturbed at once. Just few disturbance incidents were enough to cause failing of nesting attempt of the whole colony. In 2022 with the occurrence of bird flu during the nesting season the spread of the disease to all nesting pelicans was a possibility.

The rafts are very adapted to climate change and shows very good results in terms of population growth, but the proximity of the rafts and therefore of nesting and roosting sites for pelicans can also have consequences especially during epidemics, and in case of disturbances where the whole colony is disturbed. This can make the whole colony very vulnerable, and have impacts on the nesting season and the reproduction rate from year to year.

It also makes pelican dependant of human activities, by maintenance and replacements of rafts.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

The main success of the program is the increase of the pelican population, which we have seen with the events of 2022 (increased disturbances and avian flu), that it is still fragile and whose sustainability is not completely assured.

For this result to be sustainable, all the conservation actions undertaken by the project will have to be maintained by local institutions and stakeholders mostly:

- Maintenance of rafts
- Monitoring and surveillance actions to reduce disturbance
- Communication networks between lake users for information exchange and an effective warning system

The good results obtained by the project on the increase of the pelican population has already begun to inspire the local communities to develop new sustainable tourism activities, which will have positive economic spin-offs for the inhabitants, who then have every interest in ensuring the good ecological health of the lake. These initiatives, particularly the one developed by the NGO Razvoj Vranj, is very encouraging in terms of the sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

To support the sustainability of this success, the implementation of the pelican friendly label developed by the project could also allow to recognize and value the products and services favorable to the biodiversity and to register in the duration the evolutions of the agricultural, fishing and tourism practices initiated by the project.

From an institutional point of view, the public enterprise of national park of Montenegro showed great instability during the last months of the project, which had consequences on the surveillance of the colony and in the reactivity to the avian flu. One of the challenges for the sustainability of the project is to strengthen the governance of this institution, as well as its collaboration with local NGOs.

The consultation networks between lake users, developed and supported by the project, have made it possible to partially compensate for the weak governance of the NP institution. However, these networks are still relatively new and will have to continue to be supported in the future. The same goes for the transboundary networks that could not be implemented within the framework of the project, and which could reinforce the conservation results of the project.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Pelican protection program coordinated by Noé and mainly financed by CEPF, MAVFA Foundation and French Development Agency, has been implemented since 2013. It's therefore important to take a bit of perspective and capture the lessons since the beginning of the 1st phase of the project almost 10 years ago.

In the first phase of the program main efforts were placed in stabilization and recovery of Dalmatian pelican population, as both in Albania (NP Divjake-Karavasta) and Montenegro (NP Skadar Lake) populations faced significant decrease and multiple years of failed nesting attempts. The first phase of the project provided a 300% increase in number of pelicans in both countries, nesting success was close to 1 and number of fledged chicks increased each year. Efforts towards project sustainability were also made.

(Final report of the project funded by CEPF: <https://www.cepf.net/grants/grantee-projects/conservation-pelicans-key-biodiversity-species-skadar-lake>)

Between the two phases of the project, a number of large scale development projects for Skadar Lake in Montenegro were proposed for development. These visions of development would have been harmful, especially "Porto Skadar Lake". But Local NGO sector worked on prevention of such development projects and their work was successful. Still the possibility of large scale construction and building of hotels and marinas remain.

To capitalize on the second phase of the project, Noe and its partners have developed a mixed-approach with the aim of conciliating biodiversity conservation and local economic development, though the development of ecotourism, which needs to be more strengthened and financially supported by the government and donors.

The results of the project show that conservation measures are more effective when consultation frameworks exist between the different stakeholders, and that this also allows to compensate some parts of punctual lack of means of the institutions in charge.

One of the major conservation challenges is to perpetuate and strengthen these consultation frameworks, as well as their means of action.

The other challenge is to assist local communities in investing into sustainable economic activities, such as ecotourism infrastructures, especially the ones close to the pelican nesting sites : Malesija, Zeta, Golubovci.

The sustainability of the project results achieved through the program can only be guaranteed via the establishment of a strong ranger service and support of local communities to develop a complete eco-tourism. Only this way locals will be strongly motivated to protect the pelicans and see them as their allies in economic development.

The second phase of this program has faced many issues and could not achieve its full ambition. In order to pursue the effort on conservation of Skadar Lake biodiversity, to create sustainable income out of it, and for it results to be perennial, new fundings will be required as national governments have limited both financial, institutional and human capacities.

Priority of this new funding would be :

- Direct support to local communities in sustainable fishing and farming
- Investment in tourism infrastructure, especially for Golubovci and Malesija
- Creation of recognizable brand for local communities based on pelicans
- Promotion of local tourist offer and brand
- Support to managing authorities in control of the tourist pressure – best to be done via creation of additional independent wardening services
- Continuation of monitoring of pelicans
- Research of fish fund – via report of fish catch
- Support local initiatives via small grants for local pilot projects
- Define and integrate climate change adaptation measures into Skadar Lake management plan

Finally it's worth noted that Noe as an international NGO has tried over the lifetime of the project (almost 10 years) to reverse, In conjunction with all its partners, the trends regarding biodiversity erosion but most of all to support local NGOs capacity hoping that the latter could take on it. It will be interesting to see in the coming year how things evolve on the ground.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$91,920.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	91920\$ from the French Agency of Development

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

noeconservation@gmail.com