



Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

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

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

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

Organization Legal Name: BIO.LOG

Project Title: Bees behind dry stonewalls: Traditional practices for bee habitat improvement in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Grant Number: 112309

Date of Completion of this Report: 28.02.2023.

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

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

Grant Amount: USD 15,266

Project Dates: May 2021 - September 2022

PART I: Overview

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

All stakeholders and their involvement in the project are listed below. After conducting research in accordance with the needs of stakeholders, a Bee Management Plan (BMP) has been developed in KBA Popovo polje, which was presented to stakeholders at bilateral meetings.

Number	Name of stakeholder	How they were involved in the project	Additional information
1	PA Vjetrenica	The role of Protected area Vjetrenica was to approve (written permit) the	The permit was obtained.

		implementation of field research within the protected area.	
2	PA Orjen	The only role of Protected area Orjen was to approve (written permit) the implementation of field research within the protected area.	The permit was obtained.
3	Elementary schools and high schools in Hercegovacko-Neretvanski canton	Conducting surveys about the knowledge on solitary bees and drystone walls.	Elementary schools and high schools in Hercegovacko-Neretvanski canton were included in the survey since the RS Ministry of Education, by delaying the approval for the conduction of surveys in Municipality Trebinje, exceeded the deadline for this activity planned in the project (activity 1.2.1). The RS Ministry of Education was sent a request and they replied with an explanation that the said request must be sent via post office. Considering the scope of work required to prepare the documentation (the request for surveys), it exceeds the project period. This activity would further break the deadline for the survey period. For that reason, we decided to conduct the survey only in the Federation.
4	Local producers of honey and aromatic plants from the area of Popovo polje	They were not contacted because we did not find that local beekeepers were implementing measures to improve bee pasture in the researched area.	The apiaries that we found in the researched area are owned by local residents who usually come on weekends and work in the apiary. During our stay in the field, we did not have the opportunity to meet the owners of the apiary in the field.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

The Mediterranean area is known for the high biodiversity not only of pollinators but of all groups of animals and plants. However, it is necessary to conduct research to establish the state of one of the most vulnerable groups in terms of climate change and anthropogenic pressure on the environment - pollinators or wild (solitary) bees. As a part of the cultural tradition of dry-stone walls remained in Popovo polje (KBA-BIH06) and the tradition itself was forgotten but very much remained in the area, and it is characterized by rich honey plant species, we decided to explore the diversity of wild (solitary) bees along dry-stone walls and explore their very important role as shelters for bees. During the implementation of the project, a survey of primary and secondary school students was carried out in order to collect data on traditional practices related to drywall

and the management of Mediterranean meadows. In addition to the analysis of the diversity of bees, the mapping of the habitat and distribution of drywall was carried out in relation to the dominant vegetation and plants important for pollinators.

Throughout the duration of the project, we explored Protected areas Orjen and Vjetrenica in order to determine species richness and the state of dry-stone walls within them. **24 genera** and **52 species** have been identified, which is more than the expected results. The species of solitary bees recorded in the Municipality of Trebinje and Ravno represent the first species finds for these areas. Along the dry-stone walls, **25 species** of honey plants have been identified, which are very important bee-feeding plants. Field research has shown high conservation of bee shelters along the dry-stone wall, no anthropogenic pressures have been recorded (mowing of important species that feed bees, use of pesticides and disturbed dry stone wall structure). The reason for the high preservation is the fact that the areas where the dry-stone walls are located, such as the surrounding villages in the Municipality of Ravno, have been displaced. It is very important to note that for the survival of bees, as well as any species, it is necessary to protect the habitat that this species inhabits and the plants that these species feed on. Most often, in the case of solitary bees, these plants are honey and aromatic plants.

The results of the project (list of genera and species of solitary bees, list of genera and species of honey and aromatic plants, description of construction, purpose and complexity of construction of dry-stone walls) were used to write an BMP (Bee Management Plan-Bees of KBA Popovo polje). The purpose of the management plan is to present the current state of bee diversity in Popovo polje, to identify pressures that may lead to declining populations / endangering bee species. After assessing and describing of all risks identified during field research (overgrowth of meadows and natural succession), conservation measures and activities are proposed to reduce the negative trend of population decline or species endangerment to a minimum or stop in all where that is possible.

Thanks to the results of the project, we participated in the recording of the TV story about pollinators: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PSReffld10g&ab_channel=BHRT-RadiotelevizijaBosneiHercegovine

Because of the results on species richness and a general list of species for Popovo polje, we were able to promote research of bees in Bosnia and Herzegovina which can be seen here: <https://promotepollinators.org/project/bosnia-and-herzegovina/>

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from your proposal

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

Impact Description (NB this should come from your logical framework)	Impact Summary (this is your report against each long-term impact)
Protection of wild bees through the implementation of EU legislation on pollinators.	Since no research and assessment of wild bee diversity has been done for the area of Popovo polje, Trebinje Municipality (PA Orjen) and Ravno Municipality (PA Vjetrenica), we have contributed to the first data on solitary bee diversity for these areas. After assessing results of the research through

	<p>species (plants and bees) identification, a BMP (Bee management plan for Popovo polje) was developed, which proposed measures for protection, habitat maintenance and reduction of negative pressure that can affect bees (the document mentions pollinators with a greater focus on Popovo polje solitary bees) and their habitats - dry stone walls. The document was presented to the managers of protected areas and the measures proposed by the PA managers should be implemented to achieve protection. Proposed measures are in line with the management plans of PA Orjen and Vjetrenica. BMP itself is based on EU legislation on pollinators.</p>
<p>Protection of dry-stone walls as a cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p>	<p>In addition to measures to protect pollinators - solitary bees, BMP contains descriptions, assessment of dry-stone wall condition, complexity and structural value of dry-stone walls. Measures for the protection of the dry-stone wall of Popovo polje have been proposed. The main goal of the project is to protect dry stone walls (as the main habitats of bees in this research) through the protection of solitary bees. By implementing the Bee management plan of Popovo polje - dry stone walls as main bee habitats are protected as well.</p>

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

<p>Impact Description <i>(NB this should come from your logical framework)</i></p>	<p>Impact Summary <i>(this is your report against each short-term impact, against your indicators)</i></p>
<p>1.Improved knowledge of traditional dry-stone wall maintenance practices and biodiversity of wild bee flora and fauna along the drywall.</p>	<p>From LOI B: By the end of the project, a floristic list with at least 150 species of honey plants characteristic of KBA BIH05 and KBA BIH06 was prepared; at the end of the project at least 5 km of dry-stone walls will be mapped; By the end of the project a faunal census of at least 50 species of bees; macro photographs of at least 50 species of bees. At least 30 surveys were conducted among the local population.</p> <p>Description of project achievements: All the indicators from LOI B logical framework were met. To gain insight into the knowledge of techniques and traditions of drywall construction, a survey was conducted in primary and secondary schools in the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton. The results of the survey can be viewed in more detail and analyzed in BMP. Also, bilateral meetings were held with the local population of the municipalities of Trebinje and</p>

	<p>Ravno on the construction of dry-stone walls and the history of the area.</p> <p>We submitted research data to the competent ministries in the form of a report, in the protected area of Vjetrenica. Thanks to bilateral meetings and in person interviews with residents, visits to dry-stone wall sites, photographs of the area, a presentation was made during the presentation of project results and sent to stakeholders.</p> <p>The presentation contains information on the structure, localities and condition of dry-stone walls as well as the list of bees and the importance of those bees for which the dry-stone wall is their habitat. Alongside bees and dry-stone walls, we provided a list of important honey and aromatic plants and their flowering period.</p>
<p>2.Stakeholders familiar with the results of the project, promoted traditional practices of drywall habitat maintenance.</p>	<p>From LOI B: By the end of the project at least 8 meetings and / or workshops), workshops (2) and bilateral meetings (at least 6), number of participants in workshops and meetings.</p> <p>Description of project achievements: A presentation was made and sent to stakeholders with the results of the project together with promotional educational pamphlets. Holding presentations contributed to knowledge of current trends in pollinator protection and the importance of the researched area for the preservation of solitary bees and bumblebees. Also, a bilateral meeting was held with the manager of PA Vjetrenica - Mr. Nikša Vuletić. Five bilateral meetings were held on the ground with local residents in the form of discussions, the aim of which was to determine the needs and challenges faced by the local population.</p> <p>Two workshops were held with secondary and primary school students.</p> <p>1.1. The most important honey plants along the drywall were identified.</p> <p>1.2. Identified species of wild bees along the drywall and in the research area.</p> <p>1.3. Collected data on local practices related to dry wall and pasture maintenance through surveys of local residents, beekeepers and producers of aromatic and herb plants, plant collectors and municipal departments of environmental protection, agriculture and tourism, protected areas.</p> <p>2.1. Compiled data on plant species, bees and the traditional practice of maintaining dry wall and grass areas in the Biodiversity Management Plan for meadows and rock gardens next to dry wall in the area of Popovo polje.</p> <p>2.2. Stakeholders informed about the results of the project, traditional practices of habitat maintenance along with drywall were promoted.</p>

3. By the end of the project, the capacity of the organization has been raised	<p>From LOI B: organized trainings, no. Participants from the Association</p> <p>Description of project achievements: During the implementation of the project, deficiencies in the NGO organization's constitution were recognized, therefore, activities on drafting new statute were carried out with the aim of: increasing the number of members of the governing structures (assembly), making processes within the NGO transparent and developing a system of internal control of the NGO's financial management.</p>
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4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The project received a cost extension and expansion of costs for the needs of the engagement of an expert who performed the classification of drywall and assessed the value and quality of the construction.

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

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

#	Deliverable Description (NB this should come from your logical framework – this refers to your outputs/results)	Deliverable Update (this is your report against each output/result in your logframe, against your indicators)
1.1	A list of wild bees along the dry-stone wall, wild honey plants and traditional practices of local communities recognized as important for the biodiversity of plants in Popovo polje.	<p>From LOI B: By the end of the project, the data of field activities were combined into a report with 150 species of plants and 50 species of bees, important traditional practices of maintaining dry stone walls and pastures in the fields were identified.</p> <p>Description of project achievements: By the end of the project all indicators were met. We identified more than 50 species of bees and more than 150 plant species with 25 important honey and aromatic plants species. Important traditional practices of dry-stone wall maintaining were identified through bilateral meetings with locals.</p>
1.2	Collected data on local practices related to the maintenance of dry stone walls and pastures through surveys of local residents, beekeepers and producers of aromatic and spice plants, plant collectors and municipal departments of	<p>From LOI B: Number of surveys conducted with stakeholders. 30 meetings / polls expected.</p> <p>Description of project achievements: Surveys conducted with PA Vjetrenica and elementary</p>

	environmental protection, agriculture and tourism, protected areas.	schools and high schools in Hercegovačko - Neretvanski canton.
1.3	A study on the biodiversity of plant species, bees and the traditional practice of maintaining dry stone walls and grasslands, and implemented in the Plan for the management of biodiversity of meadows and rocks along the dry stone wall in the area of Popovo polje.	<p>From LOI B: By the end of the project, a study on the biodiversity of meadows and rocky areas along the dry-stone wall in the area of KBA BIH05 (Orijen i Bijela gora) and KBA BIH06 (Popovo polje) was prepared. Based on field and laboratory research, the data were combined and an overview of the flora and fauna of bees was made. Management measures were listed for at least 20 plant species and 20 wild bee species.</p> <p>Description of project achievements: All the indicators of the logical framework LOI B were met. Management measures were presents through Bee management plan of Popovo polje and the overview of flora and fauna was presented in Progress reports.</p>
2.1	Organized programs to promote traditional knowledge practices that contribute to the diversity of wild plants and drywall bees, Organized meetings with stakeholders to present project results and promote traditional drywall habitat maintenance practices.	<p>From LOI B: By the end of the project, residents and protected areas were introduced to the results of the project, local bee species and practices that are important for habitat maintenance (at least 8 meetings and / or workshops), 50 participants.</p> <p>Description of project achievements: all of the planned activities except workshops with 50 participants were met. Field research and laboratory work took much more time than planned. Therefore, the presentation of the project in local communities was not done, other reasons are the small number of people in rural areas, villagers who only stay in the research area on weekends, and the weak connection with local NGOs, along with complications with COVID 19, made organizing the workshops even more difficult.</p> <p>The workshops were not held due to the ongoing covid - 19 pandemic and since the gathering measures in the period when the planned workshops were in force as protection measures against the spread of the virus. Also, it should be noted that the Municipality of Ravno where part of the workshops is planned is a displaced place with a very small population. 50 participants for the Municipality of Ravno was not possible. Instead, we held a presentation to primary and secondary school students. Also, for the municipality of Trebinje,</p>

		promotional material and a presentation with the results of the project was sent to Mr. Slobodan Vulešević crh@teol.net and Trebinje Scouts corie corie corie.trebinje@gmail.com . We asked that if anyone has any comments on the given presentation, they should contact us and get in touch.
3.1	A new statute of the organization has been drafted	<p>From LOI B: The lawyer drafted a new statute for the Bio.Log association. The new statute fulfills all standards of good practice in the management of non-governmental organizations according to domestic and international laws.</p> <p>Description of project achievements: A more transparent work of the association was achieved and it was ensured that the members of the assembly were chosen from the members of the association. A new statute of the association was drawn up and prepared for adoption.</p>
4.1	All reports should be sent to CEPF within the deadline	From LOI B: completed reports and forms: GTT (2-project start and end), CSTT (2-project start and end), METT (at the beginning of the project), completed Safeguard documents (Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Health and Safety Plan) completed quarterly financial reports (3), completed quarterly narrative reports, completed final narrative report

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

Bee management plan, educational pamphlets, species macrophotography (database of identified species also mention in question 2) and survey questions (sent as PDF documents alongside FCIR).

Methodologies from the framework will be listed bellow and described (LOI B):

Means of verification from LOI B	Methodologies
Report in the form of a list of species and number of individuals and photographs of individuals from the field and laboratory. Report on collected data on traditional practices.	The material (collected species) was identified in the Zoological Laboratory at the Department of Biology at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Sarajevo. The material was prepared and mounted and determined using identification keys for solitary bee keys and microscopes. To document the species after their identification, macrophotographs of the species were taken and an Excel database was created.

	While the database with macrophotographs was created in a word document.
Document with processed results of surveys on traditional / local stakeholder practices. Photos from the field. Survey results report.	An online survey was conducted and forwarded to primary and secondary school administrators. As an analysis of the survey, the percentage of the most common answers was done in order to gain insight into the real knowledge about the tradition of dry-stone wall and dry-stone wall construction techniques.
A document with consolidated data on plants, bees and traditional practices that will be part of the Management Plan. Report on the results of field and laboratory analyses. The document "Biodiversity management plan of meadows and rocks in the area of Popovo polje" will be submitted through the report.	The results of the research collected by the project were consolidated and a bee management plan was developed. There is a change in the title of the document, instead of "Biodiversity management plan of meadows and rocks in the area of Popovo polje" the document was named "Pollinator Management Plan – bees of Popovo Polje"

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here: <https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

During the implementation of the project, several conclusions were drawn that are important for future activities in the direction of the successful implementation of pollinator conservation projects: 1. the need to engage experts in the field of traditional practices of interest; 2. the need to connect with local organizations that deal with nature protection and involve them in the implementation of project activities in order to realize the educational and promotional aspects of the project. In our case, we had a strong research team, but not the capacity for the full implementation of project activities with local communities. 3. Previous experience related to traditional practices is necessary when conducting activities to link data on biodiversity and conservation through traditional paks.

Sustainability / Replication

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

At the end of the project, a BMP (Pollinator/Solitary Bee and Drywall Management Plan for Popovo Polje) was created. Within the document there are guidelines and activities that should be carried out so that the results for the pollinator populations that we envisioned remain positive. Also, guidelines and activities for the protection of drywall as a habitat for solitary bees are listed. Important honey-bearing and aromatic plants that have been recorded are promoted by the management plan as plants that must be preserved and maintained along the dry wall. Project activities can be replicated by the management plan itself. One of the goals of the project was to enable the sustainable management of pollinators and dry-stone walls, which was achieved by the results of the project (inventory/list of solitary bees, honey/aromatic plants and marking the localities where dry-stone walls were found) and writing a management plan with specific protection measures.

BMP will be sent alongside this document.

Safeguards

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

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Health and Safety plan were produced at the start of the project and used during project implementation. No grievances were received during the implementation of this project.

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$) 1.19

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
		1.19

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
4.5 Number of locally endemic or highly threatened plant species for which improved knowledge is available	1	<i>Petteria ramentacea</i> (NT) Endemic to Balkan Peninsula Red list FBiH
4.6 Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved	2	During the project 99 were identified honey and aromatic plants and 25 important plants were identified for 2 KBAs (BIH05 and BIH06) - grassland and the plants are specific for the Mediterranean area.

13. Benefits to Individuals

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

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

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
55	49	Promotion of traditional pasture maintenance practices and the importance of dry wall preservation.

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

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

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased

farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

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

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

14. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

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

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

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

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

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

15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

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

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

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

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

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

16. Production landscapes

Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

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

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

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

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

***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

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

production landscape, and select “What’s here?”, and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.

17. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Općina Ravno						x		Bosnia-Herzegovina							x			1	2
Grad Mostar						x		Bosnia-Herzegovina							x			22	29

Općina Trebinje						x									x	x		23	25

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

18. Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				

3				
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19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

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

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

20. Networks & Partnerships

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

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

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

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

...					

21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

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

21a. Details about the mechanism

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

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

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

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

21b. Performance of the mechanism

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

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

22. Red List Species

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

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

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

Regarding wild bee (solitary bee) and bumblebee fauna: All of IUCN’s Red Listing processes rely on the willingness of scientists, in this situation case/zero studies, field research etc., to contribute and pool their collective knowledge to make the most reliable estimates of species status. It is important to emphasize that IUCN status for solitary bees and bumblebees has not been estimated and it is currently in process. With that said, species that have been sampled/identified/ photographed during the duration of the project do not have a significant conservation status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in wild), which by any means does not mean that there are not endangered/ important on a local/national level.

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

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

Organization Name: BIO.LOG

Generic email address: bio.log@gmail.com