



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: Association for Ecology and Tourism - ECOTOURISM-2016, Ohrid

Project Title: Belchishta Wetland Ecosystem Services & Environmental Education (BW-ESEE)

Grant Number: CEPF-113773

Date of Completion of this Report: 21/11/2023

CEPF Hotspot: KBA, MKD06 Ilinska Mountain

Strategic Direction: Nr 2: Sustainable management of water catchments through integrated approaches for the conservation of threatened freshwater biodiversity

Grant Amount: 16,850 USD

Project Dates: 1/12/2022 – 31/10/2023

PART I: Overview

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

We didn't have any formal partners in the project. Municipality of Debrca as crucial beneficiary received some form of direct capacity development support, through organizational strengthening, such as training, site visits, newly established contacts with experts. Local community landowners and individuals as key stakeholders were often selected because they knew the area and they knew the wetland issues wanted to work with. This meant they were in a good position to suggest which activities might appeal to the target beneficiaries, they could highlight particular concerns or needs that people around the wetland might have, and they helped ensure these were addressed.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

The aim of the project was to determine and assess at least three types of ecosystems in the Belchishta Wetland and at least five ecosystem services provided by them and promote its wise-use to integrate the municipality and community conservation models into the national planning and protected areas planning processes. The impact of the project was three-fold, firstly on the strengthened capacities of decision-makers from Municipality of Debrca, secondly on the assessment of the ES (ecosystem services) of the wetland needed for development of Management Plan and thirdly on the developed capacity of the organization for better approaching stakeholders towards proclamation of the wetland as Nature Park. The project indicators, such as toolkit package on Belchishta Wetland ES covered with study visit, report on determined ecosystems in Belchishta Wetland and map with five prioritized ecosystem services in Belchishta Wetland, indicate that the project will have a high impact on natural resource conservation and future wetland management, which otherwise could have been deteriorated over time.

The impact of the project recommendations/interventions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods are yet to be seen as the proclamation of the protected area will happen soon. These project inputs will provide opportunities to influence faster designation of protected area Belchista Wetland and wetlands policy and planning.

The project activities resulted in production of 2 reports/assessments on: One report developed with determined ecosystems in Belchishta Wetland according to the national ecosystem map and ecosystem services determined according to TESSA and CICES and one Toolkit package on ecosystem services in Belchishta Wetland to be used in the future management of the wetland.

This was followed by field surveys, communication with local communities and experts engagement. Emphasis was being given on the ecosystem services from habitats and species belonging to rare, threatened, and endangered categories included in the National lists and Red Books and IUCN Red Data Book. The ES study resulted in assessment and recommendations for the management of the following habitats: Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*, Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae* [*Cladium mariscus*] and Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the *Molinio-Holoschoenion*.

This was initiated through development of Stakeholder Communication Strategy, based on the local ecosystem-based management system. With the Strategy, our organization will benefit through further establishment of networks and partnerships with government, academia, research organizations, private sector, and funders, respecting good partnership principles through the implementation of it. Moreover, based on the Strategy we will be able to implement an update of the governance policies, structures and procedures for research and knowledge management at the organization which will ensure further funding.

Five GIS-maps on ecosystem services were developed within Ecosystem services assessment activity. They are intended to be used in the Management Plan of the Belchishta Wetland as a tool for identifying and prioritising measures to maintain and or to restore the populations of most important habitats and species across their range within the wetland. Thus the project has contributed towards the achievement of the national environmental benefits.

Preparation of Assessment report on the state of determining ecosystems in Belchishta Wetland: the report assessed different aspects of wetland ecosystem such as flora and fauna and socio-economic features of the wetland. The Report is an important tool to influence stakeholder attitudes, attract new funding both for the Municipality of Debrca and NGOs, to inform land-use decisions, and help to declare the wetland as protected areas. Moreover, the Report also increased not only the social acceptance and attainment of conservation objectives, but the

economic valuation of the Belchishta Wetland that raise new arguments in favor of biodiversity conservation.

Five workshops and 2-day study visit on different aspect of ecosystem services involved municipal authorities and local stakeholders with the objective to inform them about the possibilities for their involvement in future management arrangements, policies, projects and activities, while also presenting an overview of the value of wetland and its basic functions. Five staff members of Municipality of Debrca were tested and certified on their acquired knowledge on ecosystem services and their evaluation.

Finally, the experts on ES, habitats and environmental education engaged provided information about protection and monitoring of most important fish and bird species, development of green businesses sustainable agricultural land management around the wetland, best practice recommendations that will enhance the quality and sustainability of the agriculture within the wetland area. According to their questions, interaction as well as discussion we can conclude that there is a positive attitude and enthusiasm for the establishment of the protected area. Additionally, the stakeholders are cherishing the attitude to protect their "extremely valuable place.

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

List each long-term impact from your proposal

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
To contribute to the development of Management Plan and conservation of the biodiversity of Belchishta Wetland	The reports and assessments are intended to be used in the Management Plan of the Belchishta Wetland as a tool for identifying and prioritizing measures to maintain and or to restore the habitats and populations of the most important species across their range within the wetland. They provide information about the status, ecology, threats and current conservation measures for each habitat / species and list the key actions to be taken in the preparation of the Belchista Wetland Management plan and also to improve their conservation status.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By the end of the project, at least 5 decision makers have obtained considerable knowledge on the concept of ecosystem-services in the management of protected areas, compared to the 2021 baseline. About 15 participants attended each workshop, representing the Municipality of Debrca, local communities of villages Belchishta and Novo Selo.	Certificates were given to 6 municipal employees; Scores difference in questionnaire – 8 out of a total of 15 questions (53.3%), the workshop participants answered completely correctly. On the rest of the questions, the accuracy ranges from 71% to 87%.

<p>By the end of the project undertaken an Ecosystem services assessment of the Belchishta Wetland and filled information gaps needed for future management and decision-making</p>	<p>An Ecosystem services assessment was prepared on 3 most important habitats was developed: swampy area, Alder forest and riparian forests of the Belchishta Wetland and for each 9 ecosystem services were assessed as the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wild plants (terrestrial and aquatic, including fungi and algae) used for food 2. Surface water used as material (not used for drinking) 3. Fibers and other parts of plants intended for consumption (excluding genetic material) 4. Surface water for drinking 5. Pollination 6. Characteristics of living systems that stand out for their cultural or natural heritage 7. Characteristics of living systems that enable education and training 8. Elements or characteristics of living systems of exceptional value (conservation for future generations) 9. Characteristics of living systems that enable the conduct of scientific research or the creation of fundamental ecological knowledge <p>1 Ecosystem services Study of the Belchista Wetland was developed; Main conclusions of the Study are summarized as the following: According to the group evaluation, the swampy areas have a high capacity for regulating services compared to the supply ones, but lower than the cultural ones. The capacity for services such as regulation of the hydrological cycle and fire protection is the highest. In addition to the assessed regulatory services, ecosystem services of decomposition and fixation and their impact on soil quality, regulation of the chemical composition of water as a consequence of life processes, regulation of temperature and humidity, including ventilation and transpiration are particularly important for lowland marshes. chemical or physical regulation processes (eg. filtration, sequestration, storage or accumulation). Detailed assessment is given in the Annex of this Report: Vital Veins of Nature: Unveiling the Rich Ecosystem Services of Lowland Wetlands, Deciduous, and Riparian Forests in Belchishko Blato, North Macedonia, Table 3. Assessment of ecosystem services.</p> <p>5 maps of ecosystem services were developed.</p>
<p>Developed capacity of the organization for better approaching stakeholders</p>	<p>CSTT score has been improved mainly in the sector Strategic planning (16 out of 20 points). We have a strategic plan with measurable indicators, covering a period of at least three years and also, we made a Communication Strategy; Three stakeholders'</p>

	<p>representatives were appointed as internal reviewers of the Strategy by giving their comments on the draft version of the Strategy; As we move forward with the Strategy to include more local voices, it is crucial to ensure we give local voices space to shape their narratives. Part of that includes equipping them with the necessary skills to improve their communications and find channels and partners that support this. such as: media, influence, trainings and alike. As we have become important player in the environmental discourse and discussions in the Municipality of Debrca, it is even more important to look for and support these voices.</p>
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4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Positive Impacts:

- We have been asked to assist Municipality of Debrca in the creating educational curriculum and establishing collections in the Museum of Belchishta Wetland;
- We have been approached to expand our activities to aiding communities to identify and implement sustainable community projects across the municipality: at least 5 households and 3 owners of houses in villages Belchihsta and Novo Selo, are interested so far in applying to the national IPARD (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development) programe; There are other donors and initiatives active in the region Albania-Macedonia – Greece (like Prespa – Ohrid Trust Fund), very likely to expand their activities in Belchishta Wetland and in relation to this we were approached by the local NGO Rural Network of young farmers for future collaboration and to help them in writing proposal for project on sustainable agricultural practices. The extensive networking and partnership creation: we made informal network of local producers of traditional food; a few young local residents who participated at the workshops see this project as an opportunity for them to establish their credibility in preserving biodiversity at the ground level acting like nature guides or doing monitoring activities

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

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

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1.	Toolkit package on ecosystem services in Belchishta Wetland used in study visits	A Toolkit package on ecosystem services in Belchishta Wetland produced, printed in 50 pieces and shared with stakeholders, including the Municipality of Debrca, Ministry of Environment, local stakeholders from villages Novo Selo and Belchishta and other NGOs. The Toolkit was prepared by Sasho Trajanovski, PhD in biological sciences, employed in the Hydrobiological Institute,

		<p>Ohrid. The toolkit is designed specifically to cater to managers and decision-makers within the Municipality of Debrca. Besides desktop work, the Toolkit was prepared by engaging local communities and Municipality: project indoor activities, such as workshops: these comprised presentations, discussions, and interactive sessions guided by the toolkit. They were designed to impart essential knowledge and foster collaboration among participants; Outdoor Activities: Practical field exercises in identifying and understanding ecosystem services were conducted at the wetland site. These hands-on experiences were essential in bringing theoretical concepts to life and strengthening the connection with the actual environment.</p> <p>This Toolkit is intended to provide valuable insights on the most important Ecosystem Services of the Belchishta Wetland that would be applied by decision-makers and managers in the protected area's future management planning.</p>
2.	<p>Onsite assessment of ES made at two study visits in protected areas in N. Macedonia</p>	<p>Report on Onsite assessment of ES was prepared within the 2 -day study visit along with attendance lists. Study visits were held at Shar Planina (in the premises of the National Park Shar Planina, Tetovo and afterwards visit to Popova Shapka locality) and Osogovo Mountains, at the protected area Ratkova Skala. The visits were held on 27 and 28 October 2023. The first day was attended by 14 and the second day by 15 participants.</p>
3.	<p>Ten municipal conservationists trained in assessment and appliance of the ES in their decision making and management work</p>	<p>Five workshops organized, curriculum for each was prepared along with attendance list. Holding dates were: 23 and 30 March and 10, 22 and 23 August 2023, Venue: Municipality of Debrca, village Belchishta. Each was attended by at least 15 participants, as demonstrated by pictures posted on our Facebook fan page and local media; Links to posts:</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/BelchishtaWetland/posts/pfbid0Ybqc4hMUZKkoipcht9yuD4RVdugeucwaDCcHXUeNfiQxspzedQTsBLcChO8TSZeSl</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/BelchishtaWetland/posts/pfbid02ug7kwjSwSHH1yVAjyXq3J5g8Qtw5FxY5tqUBzu8nGb7TNEH59Kj1AjKCZvmGULvAl</p>

		<p>https://www.facebook.com/BelchishtaWetland/posts/pfbid02Emwn9ajpQjBEjuPSgnE7aroDFti6vyKEkV37j9gvdhyW7Kg9KNQHnPFhppqjVCMHI</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/BelchishtaWetland/posts/pfbid0vxi4sNqAwgwRhhbWtQ6ByRGEKUT7bJsepUtXswJoXM4RdVfmmceTRRZvoNhhYkYgl</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/BelchishtaWetland/posts/pfbid02koJQQMdM6sdZ9SHR3nJ8y9kYxsmVNFXXYBxQwxnQnCAgcrqKp5iJFHS4JphZcfWjl</p> <p>Links to posts on the municipal website and media:</p> <p>https://debrca.gov.mk/archives/6425?fbclid=IwAR3o9p6R5e4HMemZShc0zfSgiHTisv5Q1-EBPFUOA6M3RC9jAVz77gkUEc</p> <p>https://debrca.gov.mk/archives/6445</p> <p>https://debrca.gov.mk/archives/6771?fbclid=IwAR3l8lqT-F1FXdTxp5Oow99o-1_mtLybnFLLT4dScudDF1sxlTwFqYNzPkl</p> <p>https://tvm.mk/news/ohrid/utre-opstina-debrca-rabotilnica-ekosistemski-uslugi-belcisko-blato/</p> <p>https://ohridsky.com/odrzhana-prvata-rabotilnitsa-donesuvane-odluki-so-primena-na-kontseptot-na-ekosistemski-uslugi/</p>
4.	<p>One report developed with determined ecosystems in Belchishta Wetland according to the national ecosystem map and one report on ecosystem services determined according to TESSA and CICES</p>	<p>The report was produced and shared with interested stakeholders (online version). It was prepared by the expert Angela Taseska, BSc in biological sciences and the report on Ecosystem services was prepared by the expert Konstantin Zdraveski, BSc in economical sciences, employee in the National Park Galicica, Ohrid. The reports were prepared both with desktop analyses of the available data and field work. For choosing the most relevant ecosystem types and ecosystem services, the ecosystems were characterised in terms of surface or length, condition and trends, where possible underpinned with more detailed information per ecosystem type. During the workshop titled, "Ecosystem services – relationship with rare and endemic species from Belchishko blato and conservation measures", held in the Municipality of Debrca on March 30, 2023, specific ecosystems were determined for the assessment along with the</p>

		<p>ecosystem services to be evaluated through a participatory method, where local stakeholders have taken active participation in their classification and the choices of ecosystems and their services. The selection process was executed in consultation with representatives from the local population, the municipality, the non-governmental sector, and other interested parties. Through the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders, the selected ecosystems and their associated services were deemed essential for the region's well-being and future studies. The most important ecosystems seemed to be the Alder forests (32 ha), reeds, wet meadows, rivers, and ponds. Consequently, the following recommendations resulted from both reports: Enhanced Conservation Efforts, Educational Initiatives, Monitoring and Research, Invasive Species Management, Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Formulation. For the above we used the methodology proposed by Burkhard and Maes (2017), using a matrix upon which ecosystem service values are applied based on selected indicators. These matrices comprised the selected ecosystem services and ecosystem types, focusing on the level of Belchishko Blato. Scoring was done on a scale from 0 to 5</p>
5.	<p>One round table organized with representatives from Ministry of Environment and Municipalities with 10 participants</p>	<p>One round table organized and 10 participants have attended, along with attendance list. The round table was organized online on 26 September 2023 bringing participants from the Ministry of Environment, Municipality of Debrca and Ohrid and National Park Galicica, Ohrid. The final conclusions of the table are that the reports produced and indigenous people knowledge is intended to be used in the Management Plan of the Belchishta Wetland as a tool for identifying and prioritizing measures to maintain and or to restore the populations of the most important ecosystems across their range within the wetland. They provide information about the status, ecology, threats and current conservation measures for each species and list the key actions that are required to improve their conservation status and ecosystems services.</p>
6.	<p>One published scientific paper in an international scientific magazine</p>	<p>One published scientific paper submitted to the Acta Zoologica Bulgarica-AZB - a peer-reviewed scientific journal publishing original research studies in the fields of animal taxonomy, biogeography and ecology. (https://acta-zoologica-bulgarica.eu/). The</p>

		process of evaluation and assessment of the paper is in “under review” phase, and it is expected that will be published within 6 months from the date of application. Once the paper is accepted for publication, CEPF-RIT team will receive a reference number and a direct link.
7.	Agreed Communication Strategy	Communication Strategy prepared and shared with our members (online version). The number of people involved in developing the Strategy was around 15, of which 10 people associated with ECOTOURISM 2016 (members and supporters) and 5 people from other stakeholders, mainly from the local communities and NGOs from Ohrid and Debrca region. The format used for developing it involved two online participatory workshops and 3 live meetings in our office. The Strategy was developed after the analyses (situation , audience and program) have been conducted by our team. Finally with the approaches and channels selected, our team outlined activities that will lead to achieving the Strategy objectives.
8.	Reporting to CEPF	Performance, financial and other reports consolidated by “Ecotourism 2016”, submitted to CEPF-RIT in a due time

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

Please find in the Annex the following:

- Toolkit for assessment of Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services in Belchishta Wetland
- Assessment report on the state of determining ecosystems in Belchishta Wetland Belchishta Wetland
- Package with GIS maps of Belchishta Wetland Ecosystem Services
- Report on Training to Strengthen Stakeholder Capacities in Ecosystem Services Concept with Field Visit to Shara Mountain and Osogovo Mountains for Ecosystem Services
- Communication Strategy

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>.

In general: The major lessons learnt from the project include the fact that community based approach and involvement of all the stakeholders, and mid-sized areas/regions (up to 500 hectares) are the ideal approaches for the success of such a project. The contribution of community towards field work activities (help in hardly accessible places or knowledge about the wetland’s uses and ecosystem services) and technical support and logistics by the Municipality, was enormous and the activities took place at a minimum cost.

Project coordinator and assistant were surprised to see how many people were willing to step forward to assist and volunteer for the project. Project staff believe that one of the strengths of the project is that it provides something tangible, that people and the Municipality will receive incomes through the newly status of protected area, identification of major ecosystem services, further scientific research and alike. Wise-use interventions that have livelihood benefits are quicker to promote for adoption by communities.

Additionally, when the work is outdoors, with formal training and the provision of tools, people are likely to show up. The participatory conservation working model can be transferred, adopted and applied by other organisations on a national level. By design, day-to-day project implementation was a collaborative endeavour between our NGO, CEPF and Municipality of Debrtsa. This allowed activities to be implemented smoothly, at a minimum cost and in a timely fashion. The joint planning helped to harmonize projects’ approaches and timing of activities. The Municipality of Debrtsa sees this project as an opportunity for them to establish their credibility in preserving biodiversity at the ground level. The landowners and local communities are fully aware that considerable part of their survival is dependent on the wetland and biodiversity in there. The other NGOs, both from Debrtsa and Ohrid, are eager to upscale the successful initiatives. In particular: A number of factors were critical in successful completion of the project, none more so than the consistency of national coordination including the identification of local partners, preparation for project activities including stakeholder and government consultations. Thus, we learnt the following: always take into account the resources and time required for database entry, as well as analysis and report preparation. Often, they are more laborious and time consuming than the actual data collection.

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.

We could summarize the successes /challenges related to the sustainability and replicability of our project in the following points:

(a) catalyzed behavioural changes in terms of use and application, by the relevant stakeholders and capacities developed: study visits and workshops in some degree will develop capacity of the Municipality for decision making based on the concept of the ecosystem services. We may say that have secured to some extent community support for important species conservation by the developing close relations with them, interviews and non-formal discussions. We got a built-in

partnership with many farmers, hunters, shepherds. Involving them in some activities like involving in field work, production of local food for various project events, we got quite a lot of interest and engagement from the community.

(b) contributed to institutional changes: the Municipality of Debrca is planning to employ 2 rangers to supervise, manage, and perform conservation of Belchishta Wetland resources. Moreover, the Municipality is also planning to enforce its capacities through opening unit for environmental protection.

Eventually the project outcomes (reports and research on wetland’s ecosystem services) are precious data for this wetland as a potential NATURA 2000 site, which will ensure additional support. There are other donors and initiatives active in the region Albania-Macedonia – Greece (like Prespa – Ohrid Trust Fund), very likely to expand their activities in Belchishta Wetland.

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.**

The project didn't trigger any action related to social or environmental safeguards.

Additional Funding

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

- a. Total additional funding (US\$)**

28.48 US\$

- b. Type of funding**

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
Ecotourism		28.48

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
2.4_Outcome 2_Number of Freshwater KBAs in priority CMZ with improved information on biodiversity, shared with stakeholders	1	<p>Ilinska Planina, KBA code: MKD06, CMZ Ohrid Lake:</p> <p>Within the project fieldwork activities, we have obtained new data on the Species of Fauna and Flora, Habitats and Ecosystems in the Belchishta Wetland. The natural values of the area, can be briefly summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wetland with its almost undisturbed environment is well known for decades for its specific biodiversity which makes it a biodiversity hotspot with a high natural value. • Belchishta Wetland with its fresh water springs and Alder forest represents a home for numerous endemic and other species. • The valorization of species and habitats shows that there are several species and habitats (e.g. Alkaline fens, Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Populus alba</i> riparian galleries), that deserves protection. The info was shared through the online links of the reports and assessment and on the

		various events and channels: workshops, study visit, eco-campaign events, media presentations and alike. The abovementioned was shared with the Municipal authorities, local residents from the villages Novo Selo and Belchishta and NGO activists from Ohrid.
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Contribution to Global Indicators

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

13. Benefits to Individuals

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

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

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
10	6	Methods of assesment of ES and their integration into future management of the Belchishta Wetland;

**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 in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting
Community Debrca	x						x									x	180	180

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

Small landowners: With the identification and valorization of the Belchishta Wetland ecosystem services, the benefits to individual could be summarised as follows:

- Increased revenue from grants: the farmers, land owners and beekeepers for the "best management practices" could receive agri-environmental subsidies;
- Tourist guides could receive incomes from development of ecotourism in the wetland and its wider area;
- A dozen od households will have increased incomes from food services and accommodation.

Other: Municipality of Debrca benefited in terms of organizational strengthening (such as training, site visits, newly established contacts with experts) and through documents and reports which could be used in preparation of different strategic documents.

Improved access to ecosystem services: some 15 farmers of the wetland area have been trained and gathered knowledge on sustainable water management practices and biodiversity friendly practices. On a long term they will receive "green direct payments" if they comply with mandatory practices that benefit the environment (soil and biodiversity in particular). This is in accordance with the national incentive programmes, in particular for the farmers which land belongs to protected area

18. Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

2				
3				

19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

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

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

20. Networks & Partnerships

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

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

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

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Municipality of Debrca	2017	N	N. Macedonia	Municipality of Debrca as crucial partner within this and previous CEPF project, received some form of direct capacity

					development support, through organizational strengthening (such as training, site visits, newly established contacts with experts), provision of equipment and infrastructure.
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)

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: Association for Ecology and Tourism - Ecotourism-2016, Ohrid
Generic email address: ekoturizamoh@gmail.com