



## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

*Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.*

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	<i>NVO Zeleni dom – NGO Green Home</i>
<b>Project Title</b>	Support local communities to implement nature based tourism practice around Shas Lake
<b>Grant or GEM Number</b>	62697
<b>Date of Report</b>	09.06.2017.

### **CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean**

**Strategic Direction:** Promoting civil society involvement in integrated Coastal Zone Management to minimize the negative effects of coastal development in three priority corridors (Southwest Balkans, Cyrenaican Peninsula, and Mountains, Plateaus and Wetlands of Algerian Tell and Tunisia), and in 20 coastal and marine priority key biodiversity areas in other corridors. 1.2. Raise awareness and influence choices of the European tourist market and tourism businesses in favour of tourism practices appropriate for nature oriented toward setting up the basis for networked and nature based oriented tourism at Shas Lake.

**Grant Amount: 123,820.00**

**Project Dates: 2013/10/01 2017/3/31**

### **PART I: Overview**

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

NGO Green Home was the main applicant and lead partner in the project. Its responsibilities included overall project coordination, project reporting and communication with the donor; communication and coordination with local communities, municipality of Ulcinj; communication with Local Tourist Organization Ulcinj, National Tourist Organization, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Tourism and Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection Agency, NGO Mogul and NGO Green Step from Ulcinj, as well as NGO Centre for Protection and Research of Birds.

NGO Green Home had a leading role in implementation of the overall project, with special emphasis on Component 1 *Building capacity and networking of local actors* and Component 2 *Supporting and promoting for initializing designation of the Shas Lake as a protected area within category Monument of Nature (III IUCN)*.

Component 3 of the project: *Promotion of sustainable tourism offer at Shas Lake* was implemented with the help of local partners – the Restaurant Shas, and the Local Tourist Organization. The Local Tourist Organization provided input for the Strategy for tourism development of Shas Lake. This partner was also given support in order to promote this region through promotional material that was produced within the project.

Restaurant Shas – a locally based restaurant, was contributed with the room designated to serve as a visitors' centre, as well as a space for signs and outdoor facilities. This facility served as an anchor for the network of the local tourism offer. Restaurant Shas also was involved in the organization of different events: workshops, roundtables, opening of the info centre, and meetings with local communities. The restaurant played a significant role in the process of collecting products from local producers, displaying of the local products at the info centre, and communication with local producers.

## 2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The overall results of the project include:

**Increased capacities and of local producers, and establishing of a network for them** - Within the project component: Building capacity and networking of local actors, a number of different activities have taken place. One of the crucial activities was the organization of a study visit to Slovenia and Albania. The visit was organized for local producers in order to introduce them to sustainable development practices. Local producers had an opportunity to exchange experiences with their counterparts from Albania and Slovenia.



Photo\_1 Study visit Albania - Vloora



Photo 2\_Study visit Slovenia

The Platform of Local Producers is also established as a part of this component. The Platform was promoted through different forms of promo materials. NGO Green Home created a

network of 12 families that live near Lake Shas. During the entire duration of the project, NGO Green Home worked with the local communities, and kept on involving local producers in different activities such as the study visits, trainings and workshops that were organized in order to increase their capacities. They were also involved in the planning of local action. A total of three actions were organized with the local communities:

- Setting up of containers for waste disposal,
- Cleaning action, and
- Mapping and cleaning of the walking path. The walking path is marked in a standardized manner, approved by the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro.



**Photo 3\_Workshop with local communities**



**Photo 4\_Containers for waste disposal**



**Photo 5\_Cleaning action**



**Photo 6\_Walking path**



Photo 7\_Signalisation on walking path

**Preparation of the protection study** - Within the project component 2: *Supporting and promoting the process of initializing the designation of the Shas Lake as a protected area within category Monument of Nature (III IUCN)*, Green Home had gathered a team of scientist who prepared a protection study. Please find this [study in Annex 1.](#)

**Ceased the construction of golf courses** – NGO Green Home has prepared comments on the Draft Spatial Plan for the Coastal Zone. The plan initially included the construction of golf courses in Shas Lake area. NGO Green Home attended public debates organize by the drafter of the plan. We also made numerous media appearances and published articles in media outlets regarding this topic. For the moment, the process of building of golf courses has stopped.



Photo 8\_Roundtable regarding the Golf courses on Lake Shas





**Photo 10\_Tourist Fair in Berlin**

In order to promote Shas Lake and the different values of this region, NGO Green Home applied for the project "All Wonders of Montenegro" with the story "Legends of the 365 Churches in the Old Town Svac" which was selected for the first prize in category A.

The project "All Wonders of Montenegro" focuses on the purchase of the stories related to anecdotes, historical events and interesting facts from all parts of our country, that may be significant for tourism development but have not been presented in the right way until now. Selection of the stories was carried out according to different categories, including category A in which NGO Green Home received an award, intended for proposals to include specific sites on the list "All Wonders of Montenegro", for being a tourist attraction, regardless of whether it was based on natural beauty, historical or geographical facts, interesting facts and/or legends etc.



**Photo 11\_Award for the story from brochure \_"All wonders of Montenegro"**

The idea to participate in the competition came from the brochure on natural resources, cultural heritage and rich tourism offer of this area (attached), which was created by the NGO Green Home within the project "Support Local Communities to Implement Nature Based Tourism Practices", financially supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund.

Environmental Protection Study of Shas Lake (Natural Resources Study) was conducted within this project and funds obtained in the competition will be donated to the Municipality of Ulcinj. This should supplement the existing study with additional scientific data required by the Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro, so that the Assessment of Natural Values could acquire the status of Environmental Protection Study and thus fulfil the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro.

On the national level, large promotion was achieved through the big event “Opening of the info centre”. This event was organized in cooperation with local communities. Around 100 representatives from different institutions, embassies, local NGOs, municipalities, local tourism organizations, and schools participated in the event.



**Photo 12\_Local products and degustation fair**



**Photo 13\_Traditional and recreation activities**



**Photo 14\_Event\_Opening Info centre**

## Info centre

Before the project



Photo 15\_Info centre before the project

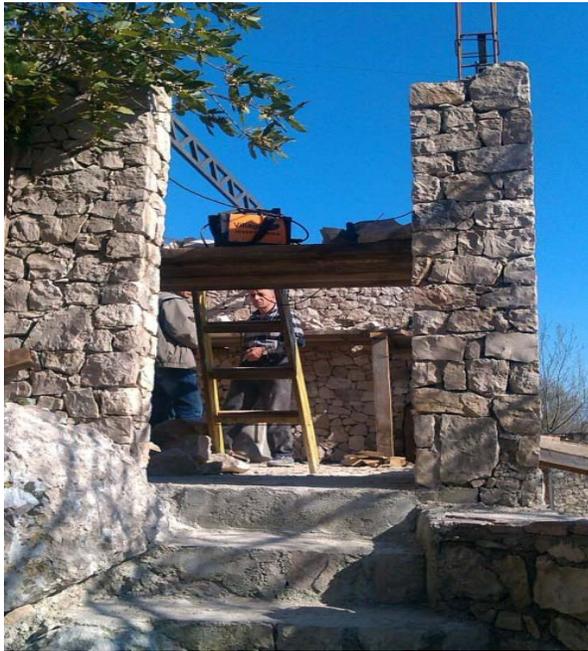


Photo 17\_Info centre before the project

After the project



Photo 16\_Info centre after the project



Photo 18\_Info centre after the project

Apart from this, during the project, we organized bird watching activities in cooperation with NGO Centre for Protection and Research of birds of Montenegro, with the aim to promote Shas Lake and this entire region.



Photo 19\_Birdwatching activities

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

*List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal*

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Development of responsible tourism destination of Shas Lake while ensuring that important and fragile parts of lake biodiversity are protected and managed in a sustainable way.	Promotional materials that were produced within the project will be used in the future. LTO will continue to print and disseminate the materials. The walking path is marked in a standardized way, approved by the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro. Municipality of Ulcinj will maintain the path, and the Local Tourism organization will continue to promote sustainable forms of tourism, like this one.
Establishment of Shas Lake as a model that integrates tourism and environment stewardship will have a long term impact not only for the local communities, but for wider areas, and can be used as a good practice model in order to promote sustainable tourism.	Info centre for the Shas Lake was opened, and local producers set up their own products such as: soaps, wine, honey, and other handmade products.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Capacities of local stakeholders will be increased for integrating nature conservation and tourism practices in the area of Shas Lake	Capacities of local stakeholders are increased through the study visits, trainings, and workshops that were organized during the project.
Designation of Shas Lake as protected area will be promoted and supported through the project and will impact the way of living in an area related to the nature	The Protection study is almost finished. During the forthcoming period it will be filled with the necessary data. The legislation framework recognizes only the Environmental Protection Agency as the authority that can prepare the Protection Study. In this case, it was not EPA who prepared the study, it was Green Home, but with the help of experts that work in EPA. Consequently, EPA accepted the study, with one suggestion, for it not to be called the Protection Study, but rather a Study of Natural Values, so that it has to be filled with additional data. This means that it is not a Protection Study, but rather a Study of Natural Values of Shas Lake.
Shas Lake will be promoted as a responsible tourism destination and local NGOs will be involved in the promotion of the area	Shas Lake is promoted on the national level through different events that were organized by the Local Tourism Organizations, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as at the international level (fair in Berlin).

#### 4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

Considering the short term impacts and challenges to achieve, there were a lot of challenges. The main challenge was related to the promotion of the Shas Lake. Promo materials were prepared in cooperation with local producers. However, the dissemination of promo materials was a problem.

Namely, National Tourism Organization and the Local Tourism Organization were not able to disseminate promo materials, until the local producers officially registered at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. This means that it was necessary to organize several meetings with the local producers, in order to support them for registration. At the end the process resulted in success. Local producers were registered and the promotion was done by National Tourism Organization and Local Tourism Organization.

Another challenge relates to the designation of Shas Lake as a protected area. A Protection Study was prepared within this project. The challenge is that the national legislation only recognizes a Municipality as an authority that can apply for a declaration of a protected area. In this case that is the Municipality of Ulcinj. So, NGO Green Home had written an initiative for proclamation of Shas Lake as a protected area and sent it to Municipality Ulcinj. Also, Environmental Protection Agency made a suggestion for the Protection Study. The Protection Study produced through the project remains incomplete and lacks some geodetic data.

Regarding the increasing capacities and networking of local producers, success was achieved. At the beginning of the project it was not easy. This process required a lot of meetings, workshops, trainings, study visits, and decision making, but now the local producers have the confidence in our work and they will continue to work jointly.

#### **5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

We encountered had some problems with local historians. Local historians organized a NGO and offered suggestions regarding the text which is written in the guide. They asked for insight into the literature that was used for the writing of the guide. NGO Green Home, in cooperation with the Centre for Tourism Initiatives (CSTI) sent the content that the guide was based upon. In the future, we will organize meetings with them and try to solve all misunderstandings.

### **PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables**

#### **6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer*

##### ***Component 1. 1 Building capacity and networking of local actors***

- 1.1. Zero project activity – EIA for the project activities
- 1.2. Kick off workshop
- 1.3. Building the platform of local actors and local tourism initiatives development
- 1.4. Strategy for destination development, with an action plan
- 1.5. Experience exchange visit in Isola da ka Cona Italy and Secovlje Saline will be organized for 10 members of local actors, including representatives of the Municipality of Ulcinj, the local tourism organizations, CSOs and private enterprises.

##### ***Component 2: Supporting and promoting for initializing the designation of the Shas Lake as a protected area within category Monument of Nature (III IUCN)***

- 2.1. A set of regular meetings with the representatives of the Municipality (at least 6 meetings per year)
- 2.2. Data gathering and creation of supporting Study for Development of a Feasibility Study about establishing of the Monument of nature Shas Lake
- 2.3. Workshop for development of local actions for supporting designation of Shas Lake as Monument of Nature in collaboration with CSOs.

**Component 3. Promotion of Shas Lake as a responsible tourist destination**

3.1. Promotion of the sustainable tourism offer on Shas Lake

3.2. Support to the information sharing point at the Shas Lake

3.3. Setting up of fly-fishing and bird watching activities during the traditional days of Shas Lake – The Day of Spring

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.	<b><i>Building capacity and networking of local actors</i></b>	1.1.	EIA for the project activities	EIA for the project activities developed and comments submitted to CEPF.
		1.2.	Kick off workshop	Workshop was implemented.
		1.3.	Building the platform of local actors and local tourism initiatives development	Platform is formed.
		1.4.	Strategy for destination development with action plan	Strategy for destination development with action plan was done in cooperation with NGO Centre for Tourism Initiatives. Strategy is submitted to CEPF . Please find Strategy in <u>Annex V</u> .
		1.5.	Experience exchange visit	Experience exchange was done in Albania and Slovenia.
2.	<b><i>Supporting and promoting for initializing designation of the Shas Lake as a protected area within category</i></b>	2.1.	Set of regular meetings with Municipality representatives (at least 6 meetings per year)	Green Home organized more than six meetings per year with the representatives of the Municipality of Ulcinj.

	<b>Monument of Nature (III IUCN)</b>			
		2.2.	Data gathering and creation of supporting Study for development feasibility study about establishing the Monument of Nature Shas Lake	Study for development of the feasibility study is done, as well as an initiative for proclamation of Shas Lake as a protected area. The award won at the Ministry of Tourism and Sustainable Development will be handed to the Municipality of Ulcinj, to finalize the study. Green Home will continue to follow this process and will also participate if it be necessary.
		2.3.	Workshop for development of local actions for supporting designation of Shas Lake as Monument of Nature in collaboration with CSOs.	This workshop was implemented. During the workshop we defined local actions such as: procurement of containers for waste disposal, cleaning action and marking and cleaning of the walking path Gornja Klezna – Shas.
3.	<b>Promotion of Shas Lake as responsible tourist destination</b>	3.1.	Promotion of the sustainable tourism offer on Shas Lake	Guidebook is finished, printed, disseminated and translated on Albanian and English language Annex II, Annex III and Annex IV-
		3.2.	Support to the information sharing point at the Shas Lake	A sharing point is opened. Here cultural and traditional values of this region are presented through photography, national costumes, some info tables with biodiversity values, as well as local products such as like honey, wine, soaps, and handmade products. <b>Please find photos: 14, 15, 16, 17.</b>
		3.3.	Setting up of fly-fishing and bird watching activities during the traditional days of Shas Lake – Day of	Fly-fishing and bird watching activities have taken place during the marking of the Environmental Day, in cooperation with Centre for Protection and Research of birds. <b>Please find photos No 19.</b> These activities were not organized on Days of Spring because of the elements – it was a rainy day, so we decided to postpone the celebration until the Environmental Day that was on June 5 <sup>th</sup> . During the big event “Opening of the Info Centre”,

			Spring	that took place in March 2017, we also organized bird watching and fly - fishing activities.
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**7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**

- Strategy for sustainable tourism development - The booklet, published in Montenegrin, Can be used for the preparation of another Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development in Montenegro. The Strategy contains: introduction, actual and recommended tourist products from this area, recommendation of the Strategy and defined zone of the protection.
- Guideline/brochure – contains cultural, biodiversity, and traditional values. The guideline also presents sustainable tourism activities such as: fly-fishing, bird watching, cycling.
- Protection Study – this study will be filled with data that is missing and will serve as a base for the designation of the Shas Lake as a protected area in the future.
- Marked and cleaned walking path – a new tourism offer of this region. The hiking path was cleaned and marked. The hiking path is marked in collaboration with the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro. They provided input, and hiking path is prepared according to all mountain standards.
- Info centre – Local producers now have a place to set up their products.

**PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

**Lessons Learned**

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

Project provided an opportunity for collaboration with different stakeholders. On one side we have local producers, and on the other side there is the Local Tourism Organization and the National Tourist organization. The project struck balance between the roles played by the local producers, restaurants owners, Local Tourism Organization and National Tourist Organization, and the lead partner Green Home, in terms of synchronized collaboration. Local producers make products and offer different sustainable tourism activities, LTO and NTO promote this region and, in the end, Green Home coordinated with all.

- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

Support to the local communities contributed to achieving of results throughout the project. Cooperation with local communities required a significant amount of time, but without the involvement of local communities it would have been impossible to achieve the results. A big role was played by the Local Tourism Organization and National Tourism Organization, as they helped in dissemination of promotional materials at the biggest tourism fair at Berlin.

- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

The involvement of the local producers at the beginning of the project was instrumental in several ways: (1) in building trust among local producers and Green Home; (2); by improving knowledge and understanding of the benefits from conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

### **Sustainability / Replication**

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

The project helped in promotion and protection of Shas Lake. During the project we prepared the Protection Study with information about biodiversity. This document will be filled in the future.. Promotional materials that were produced during the project will be useful for the Local Tourism Organization and National Tourist Organization for the purpose of promotion of the area.

During the project a set of gaps and obstacles were identified, such as a need for registration of local producers that was a prerequisite for promotion. Shas Lake is promoted on national level too, through media announcements, Facebook page, and a web site. This contributed to an improved understanding and awareness among key stakeholders on biodiversity values of Shas Lake and their sustainable use, in particular among fishermen, schoolchildren, and representatives of various relevant institutions.

A continuation of promotion and working with local communities still prove to be challenging tasks. The progress on this front depends not only on higher capacity of local producers, but also on the active role of the institutions and the Municipality of Ulcinj. The positive change is reflected in the willingness and expectations among the local communities and stakeholders to develop sustainable practices.

### **Safeguards**

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

The project triggered the environmental safeguard with the construction/rehabilitation work. Through the project was did an Environmental Impact Assessment that had approved on 14<sup>th</sup> of March 2014. by CEPF. The document was approved by CEPF prior to construction date. Small

work on trail rehabilitation was discussed with Environmental Protection Agency and due to pre-existing trails, the environmental was considered minimal and not needing an EIA.

**Additional Funding**

**11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment**

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

**b. Type of funding**

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

\* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

**12. 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**

CEPF requires that each grantee reports on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

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

**Contribution to Portfolio Indicators**

**13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.**

Indicator	Narrative

**Contribution to Global Indicators**

**Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.**

**14. Key Biodiversity Area Management**

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

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. 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” (section 17 below), 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	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Shas Lake		<i>Not protected</i>

*\* 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.*

**15. 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 CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of	Year of legal	Longitude**	Latitude**
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		Hectares	declaration or expansion		

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

\*\* 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).

## 16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

### Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	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).

## 17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

**17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.**

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
11	6

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

**17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.**

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
11	6

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

**17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined**

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
11	6

*\*Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

### 18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the 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 CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	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	# of women and girls benefiting
Shas	x	x	x											x		x	11	6

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

### 18b. Geolocation of each community



1																			
2																			
3																			

19b. 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				

## 20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1		
2		

## 21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. 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, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Informal networks of local producers and local tourist organization	2013		Promote sustainable tourism practices
2				

## 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 project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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