Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	An-Najah National University
Project Title	Plant Biodiversity Conservation in Ancient Olive Orchards, Palestine.
Grant Number	CEPF-110681
Date of Report	26/3/2021

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin

Strategic Direction: (4) Strengthen the engagement of local community to support the conservation of plants that are critically endangered or have highly restricted ranges.

Grant Amount: 19,600 US$

Project Dates: 1st April, 2020 - 28th February, 2021

PART I: Overview

1. **Implementation Partners for this Project *(list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project)***
   - An-Najah National University (ANNU) that was a lead partner in implementing the project activities in collaboration with other partners. Besides ANNU assured best management of the project in terms of administrative; financial and logistic matters.
   - Environment Quality Authority (EQA) supported the project monitoring.
   - Misilyah Village Council (MVC) as project partner receiving and facilitating contact with local communities. MVC facilitated interactive dialogue with the council representatives for reaching the targeted goals of project. These interactions took different forms: in facilitating the involvement of the local community (farmers and societies) in project activities, disseminating information, providing some logistical facilitation for holding seminars and workshops, and being part of project training activities.
   - The Scientific Forum for Conservation of Nature in Palestine (ECOPAL) where experts involved in part of project training activities. In addition, ECOPAL provided ex-situ herbarium collection facilities for some selected plant species.
   - Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) participated in projects training, seminars and workshops.
   - Misilyah Agricultural Cooperative (MAC) facilitated the field survey activities and actively involved in data collection.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Ancient olive orchards (AOOs) host high biodiversity values which provide an opportunity to investigate the interactions between landscape characteristics, agricultural practices and biodiversity conservation. Working in protecting and enhancing biodiversity in AOOs will not only save important flora and fauna species but will also help in saving these sustainable agro-ecosystem with its important cultural heritage values. Several challenges accompany such approach, such as lack of knowledge on biodiversity in particular the endemic species in these fields as well as the knowledge on the socio-economic aspects that can help in any biodiversity conservation. This project aimed at filling the knowledge gap on biodiversity in Misilyah AOOs; the socio-economic values, and encouraging the engagement of local community to conserve biodiversity. The activities of this project included field surveys; training & workshops; and dissemination of knowledge and scientific studies results.

The field surveys resulted in identifying more than 330 plant species that are associated with traditional olive trees agricultural practices. Ex-situ conservation for more than 100 species implemented and plants were kept in at Al-Quds University herbarium. Biodiversity indices were measured and recorded higher in organic managed fields than in conventional ones. Even though, no significant differences were statistically found. This might be due to similarity among traditionally managed fields in Palestine and organic ones where the last is an organic certified practices. Thus; in this study we recommended to keep the traditional eco-friendly practices such as (uses of organic fertilizers, manual and biological weed control, surface plowing (shredding of herbs); and intercropping) as for biodiversity conservation under these AOOs. The traditionally managements of AOOs in Palestine and the organic ones were noted to be low-cost and economically wise with an added values. Besides, social economical events of the village were encouraged in the village by triggering a yearly social events (*Jaroa*; where all villagers gather on a lunch with their traditional food) at the end of olive harvesting season as well as putting the region within the Eco tourism paths. Throughout training activities, more than 30 university students, 10 researchers, 5 extension services (agronomists), 45 farmers, 7 local community representatives and 3 touristic guides, were trained on measuring and protecting ancient olive trees and their biological diversity.

Posters, brochures and short videos were used to disseminate awareness to all stakeholders, in addition to a scientific paper that was prepared for publishing. It was the first time, a project brought knowledge and awareness to the targeted stakeholders and local community on the large number of plant species Misilyah fields possess. The outcomes from registering more than 330 plant species in this area and reporting the socio economic values of olives in Misilyah, used as a roadmap for developing some activities in the village to increase their incomes. The added values of ancient olive orchards and their related biodiversity were the reason for the Misilyah village council to launch calls to the governmental and non-governmental organization for protecting this ecosystem.

Trained farmers were notably seen adopting eco-friendly practices (which mostly conventional and /or organic managements) in their olive orchards that would protect the biodiversity in their fields. Such activities were by avoiding the use of chemical herbicides and/ or pesticides. Instead, organic fertilizers, manual and biological weed control, surface plowing (shredding of herbs); and intercropping were recommended and notably seen applied. That would create better field's management that lead for more sustainability to the ancient olive orchards ecosystem on the long run. Applying such agro-management would enhance also the sustainability of ancient olive groves productivity for the benefits of local community which relies on that agroecosystem for their livelihoods. The project team worked with Misilyah village council for enlarging the wild areas where ancient olive orchards grow in harmony with the wild plants. This could be a strategic plan for the village council to establish natural parks and encourage eco-tourism. The outcomes of this project were adopted by the Palestinian environment and quality authority (EQA) to be part of its national strategy for conservation of biodiversity in Misilyah and in other similar areas in the country.

Finally, the project provided several recommendations on promoting sustainable agricultural practices that enhance biodiversity and protect the important plant species in ancient olive groves. Intercropping under ancient olive trees with wild sage, thymes, and many other plant species which could be economically wise as potential sources of additional incomes was also advised. Other actions could be

in directing ecotourism to olive groves and encouraging the establishment of ecological gardens and parks, as well as developing of agro-ecological products related to olive ancient groves. Nevertheless, legislations that guarantee the protection of biological diversity and olive trees must be established. The gained knowledge and experience of plant biodiversity conservation in ancient olive orchards in Misilyah were recommended to be transferred into other similar areas in Palestine to protect Palestinian heritage of ancient olive orchards with their biological diversity.

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**
Creating better management that lead for more sustainable ancient olive orchards ecosystem	The farmers (~ 50) were notably convinced on apply in organic farming approach or at least keep adopting the simple traditional farming management in their fields (applying organic fertilizers, manual and biological weed control, surface plowing; and intercropping) to keep the added value of what they informed about their ancient olive orchards ecosystem.
Strengthen the practices that increase the plant biodiversity resilient	Applying mechanical control of weeds like shredding of herbs; keeping field edges (ecological infrastructures) untouched as these are source of enrichment to plant biodiversity. At least one third of trained farmers convinced to use shredding method for plowing their fields, meanwhile almost all agreed to avoid uses of chemical herbicides
Founding resilient habitats that enhance the sustainability and productivity of ancient olive groves for the benefits of local community which relies on that agroecosystem for their livelihoods	Misilyah village council MVC was looking for enlarging the wild areas where ancient olive orchards grow in harmony with wild plants. This could be a strategic plan of MVC to establish natural parks and enhance eco-tourism.
The project activates replicating it in larger scale to cover all olive orchards in Palestine and that will have a huge impact in plant biodiversity conservation in Palestine	The project outcomes were adopted by the Palestinian environment and quality authority (EQA) to be part of the national strategy for conservation of biodiversity in Misilyah and in other similar areas in the country

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

Impact Description	**Impact Summary**
Increase the awareness about the important plant species and how they are distributed in the target area.	Targeted stakeholders and local community were aware for the first time on the large number of plant species their fields possess. This was noticed throughout enthusiastic participation of different sectors of Misilyah local community and the active engagement of MVC.
Increase awareness of stakeholders to ancient olive orchard as sites with particular important and rich biodiversity	The farmers, university students, touristic guides, researchers, extension services and local authorities were informed and for the first time on the values of

	having ancient olive orchards in Misilyah and the biodiversity in the area which were unnoticed before .
Providing essential information and knowledge about these unique ecosystems and the endemic plant species in the target area for conducting more comprehensive surveys to record more species existing in these habitats	Surveys were carried out in participatory approach by involving farmers, students, and local community. The outcomes from registering more than 330 plant species in this area and reporting the socio economic values of olives in Misilyah, used as a roadmap for developing some activities in the village to increase their incomes.
Farmers will adopt the best practices that will help in protecting the biodiversity	Trained farmers were notably seen adopting practices (which mostly conventional and /or organic managements) in their olive orchards that would protect the biodiversity in their fields. Such activities were by avoid the use of chemical herbicides or pesticides. Instead, organic fertilizers, manual and biological weed control, surface plowing (shredding of herbs); and intercropping were notably applied.

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

The project succeed in delivering theoretical and practical knowledge to local community and stakeholders for the first time in Misilyah as well as in the country about the added value of ancient olive orchards and their plant biodiversity. The active engagement of local community as well as stakeholders in the project activities related to conserving biodiversity under ancient olive trees was indeed a notable success story. The idea was appreciated by the local community and adopted by Palestinian Environment and quality assurance Authority. Besides, plant biodiversity was reported for the first time in this region and was valorized as part of village socio-economic values.

Our big challenge was to keep this potential sustainability on the long term. Thus, direct contact with the council village for establishing Environmental advisory board was established.

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

Positively, the project outcomes enhanced Misilyah village council to establish environmentally friendly botanic garden and searching funds from (GEF). This is due to transferrable knowledge on the importance of biodiversity in their area especially under ancient olive orchards.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	**Description**	**Sub-#**	**Description**	**Results for Deliverable**
1	Reporting the flora distribution in AOOs	Activity 1.1	survey for flora in different periods	surveys were conducted in Misilyah's ancient olive orchards in three periods of the year (spring, summer and Fall); resulted in identifying more than 330 plant species, compressing: 133 Very common; 98 Common;

				66 Frequent; 1 Potentially rare; 20 Rare; 11 Very rare; and just one species in (1-3) sits only (See Annex-1).
		Activity 1.2	preparing plant samples for herbarium	The herbarium collections reached more than 100 species and were conserved at Al-Quds University.
		Activity 1.3	study the interaction between flora distribution and agricultural practices	Biodiversity indices were used to reflect the impact of agricultural practices on wild plants. Two farming managements were targeted in this project: organic and conventional ones. Organic managed fields were found with high biodiversity (number and abundance) rather than conventional ones. Also, Ecological infrastructures (field margins) were rich in plant species in organic managed fields. Statistically, both farming systems were found insignificantly differed. That was due to traditionally managed approach is quite similar in Palestinian culture to organic ones. The study recommended to shift toward organic farming managements approach where organic fertilizers, manual and biological weed control, surface plowing (shredding of herbs); and intercropping were applied as well as leaving field margins (ecological infrastructures) untouched. These practices were noted as low-cost and economically wise with a quality addition to the products (See Annex-2).
		1.4	Survey with farmers and local community about biodiversity related to olive and socio-economic aspects	The questionnaire regarding socioeconomic value of sustaining biodiversity under olive orchards, showed that olives; wild Sage, thymes, and many other plant species should be protected since they could be potential sources of additional incomes. Beside, Eco tourism can be encouraged due to relatively high number of plant species, and thus bringing new business to the village. A yearly social events (*Jaroa*) was triggered by this project to be an occasion for farmers to get benefit from olive harvesting season to sell their olives and other natural related products or goods (See this link: https://www.facebook.com/environment.quality.authority/posts/4765724110164260 .
2	Local community engagement in Plant conservation	Activity 2.1	training university students , agronomists , extension agents, and	More than 30 university students, 10 researchers, 5 extension services (agronomists) and 3 touristic guides, were trained ("knowing how") in measuring and protecting ancient olive trees and their biological diversity system (See Annex-3).

			environmental activists	
		Activity 2.2	training farmers and local community	At least 45 farmers and 7 local community representatives were trained ("knowing how") in measuring and protecting ancient olive trees and their biological diversity system. Besides, awareness in the local community on keeping plant biodiversity and protect them were improved through several meetings and roundtable discussion panels.
		Activity 2.3	Reporting the socio economic values of olives in target area	Questionnaire was developed for reporting the socioeconomic values of ancient olive orchards and their plant biodiversity in Misilyah (See this link: https://forms.gle/F4uYeFJbunpZYkoq8). The results showed that ancient olive trees could be an added value to the village olive industry (oil, fruit, wood, soap ...etc.); and attractive to eco-tourisms; besides considering it as village symbolic national heritage. Collected data showed that more than two thirds of questioned participants were aware about synergism between Olive orchards and wild plants (herbs, shrubs, and trees), as they harbor the beneficial bacteria which provide olives with nutrients. At least 62% agreed that wild plants in the olive fields must be protected by avoiding the use of chemical herbicides and/or excessive deep plowing. The 56% of the surveyed personals believed that in addition to their importance in nature, wild plants could be a source of additional income to the farmers. The majority of participants (88%) believed that wild Sage, thyme and many other plant species almost disappeared due to overharvesting and/or excessive use of herbicides. About 48%, think ancient olive trees and their ecosystem could provide additional income, by encouraging eco-tourism in Misilyah, besides the potentiality of applying intercropping system.
		Activity 2.4	Reporting how the current socio economic values impact the biodiversity conservation	The added values of ancient olive orchards and related biodiversity which will generate additional values and income to Misilyah village, encouraged the MVC to call governmental and non-governmental organization for protecting this ecosystem. More than 60% of surveyed people, believed that biodiversity in ancient olive fields must be protected, in particularly from rural expansion, as mentioned by one third of surveyed persons. Besides, more than 56% of

				questioned people were convinced to keep biodiversity under ancient olive orchards as they were eco-tourism attractant.
3	knowledge dissemination	Activity 3.1	opening ceremony	Due to COVID-19, virtual opening ceremony was held with representatives from each stakeholders.
		Activity 3.2	creating and printing awareness material like poster and brochure	A poster size (70*100 cm) with 150 locally pictured and identified plant species, was produced. The poster included information about the most important plant species in Misilyah and the most threatened ones. 150 posters were printed and introduced to the local community, farmers, researchers and other stakeholders (See Annex-4). In addition to that, a brochure with simple figures, illustrating the project idea, goals, activities, outcomes and recommendations was developed. More than 300 brochures were printed out and distributed to the local community, ministries, and interested researchers (See Annex-5). A short video (~5 min) summarizing all the project activities were designed and presented in the closing ceremony (See this Link: (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_knD7rjKlEJMwlNHXF_r2KoT-Sv5LxVW/view?usp=sharing)
		Activity 3.3	holding research activities related to biodiversity conservation in ancient olive fields	A scientific research paper related to biodiversity conservation in ancient olive fields and the impact of agricultural practices on plant diversity was developed. The manuscript is now under its way for publication (See Annex-2).
		Activity 3.4	closing ceremony	The project closing ceremony was done virtually with the presence of H.E. the Minister of the Environmental Quality Authority, Misilyah village council, Ministry of Agriculture, EcoPal Forum chairman, and Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund/BirdLife International representatives and more than 45 of stakeholders and environmental activists. The project outcomes and Survey; Research results, Conclusion and recommendations were presented, beside a short video of the project activities.

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

All plant species were researched through ecological paths in Misilyah area all around the year. Each species was photographed and plant samples were collected for taxonomical identification in

collaboration with local and external experts. Biodiversity measurements were achieved following the methodology described by Shannon in the olive orchards and by Braun– Blanquet Code for assessing the diversity in the ecological infrastructures (See Annex-3). Some plants were dried to be then conserved in the Al-quds herbarium. Ancient olive trees were considered based on their trunk diameter at the height of 130 cm of tree base. Seminars; workshops; short videos; poster and brochure were the main tools for knowledge dissemination.

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.

It is worth to say that if you believe with what you do, you can work with passion. The implementation of the project activities were done with enthusiastic atmosphere and with strong support of all contacted stakeholders. The engagement of the community especially the village council in such activities encouraged other local communities to come and learn on how to conserve biodiversity in ancient olive orchards.

The reporting system that adopted by BirdLife was very efficient and smooth, that might be learned to be applied for other projects.

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 Misilyah village council - MVC declared its commitment to keep such activities on conserving biodiversity under their ancient olives on the top priority. The council launched an annual festival for celebrating olive harvesting and enjoying the nature. The findings of large number of species in Misilyah encouraged EOA to include this area within the Palestinian KBAs.

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.

NA

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$): 1,500

b. **Type of funding** (in-kind)

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
An-Najah National University (ANNU	In-kind	$1500	The university contribution covered the administrative and financial support provided as well as usage of laptops, camera, meeting rooms and other facilities.

** 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 investm*ent 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.

This small grant project was essentially to develop another large funded project to cover other areas in different KBAs

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report 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

Few of rare plants were reported for the first time in this region as: *Anacamptis collina, Ophrys sphegodes* and *Anacamptis sancta*. *Ex-situ* conservation was done by sending them to Palestinian natural history museum garden in Bethlehem in collaboration with Dr. Mazen Qumsieh. A species (*Ruscus aculeatus*) was very rare in this region and was propagated to be re-planted in the area.

All trained farmers start making micro-reserves in their fields by saving and protecting the biodiversity in the ecological infrastructure

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
Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved	The targeted area of the project implementation was Misilyah region which are located at the KBA 1 (North-eastern Slopes region) . Around 400 hectares planted with ancient olive trees where notably applied traditional eco-friendly agricultural practices that sustain biodiversity

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
North-eastern Slopes region	*400 hectares*	**Not protected**

** 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

15a. 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 Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
N.A					

** 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).*

15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click here.

Download the METT template which can be found on this page and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website here and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score
N.A.			

** Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.*

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, 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 management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Ancient olive orchids at North-eastern Slopes region KBA – Palestine	*400 ha*	32.23.00.01	35.16.55.25	Promote eco-friendly agricultural practices (Agro ecology farming)

** 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: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping,

horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from 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 receiving structured training.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
65	35

**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.*

17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
N.A.	N.A.

**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.*

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 benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Misilyah village		X				X			X			X		X	X		1200	800

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

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. 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).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Misilyah village	32.23.00.01	35.16.55.25
…		

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations (N.A.)

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. "Policies" that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

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

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. Sustainable Financing Mechanism (N.A.)

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

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.*

20b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention*	$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review *(MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)****
1			
2			
3			

**List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).*

***Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.*

****Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.*

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices (N.A.)
Biodiversity-eco-friendly practices were applied by individual farmers as: Shifting from chemical control of herbicides to mechanical one (as shredding tools and /or minimum tillage); replacing chemical fertilizers with organic ones (manure/compost); leaving shrubs and natural growing plants among their olive trees; leaving field borders (Ecological infrastructure) undisturbed as they could help in attracting the natural enemies and pollinators.

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. 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 biodiversity sustainably.

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1		
2		
…		

22. Networks & Partnerships
Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened 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.

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened (N.A.)

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project	Country(s) covered	Purpose

				establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N		
1	AOOs biodiversity Protection	Misilyah Village council	2020	Yes	Palestine	Protect biodiversity
2						
…						

23. Gender (N.A.)

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click here.

Download the GTT template which can be found on this page and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

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, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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