

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: NVO Zeleni Dom – Green Home

Project Title: Assessment of the European Eel Population in the Bojana River, Montenegro

Grant Number: 110859

Date of Completion of this Report: 31.05.2022.

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot

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

Grant Amount: USD 32,268.54

Project Dates: S 1st July 2020 – 31 May 2022

PART I: Overview

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

Project was implemented in collaboration with:

- Experts from the University (Faculty of Mathematics and Science, biology – engaged in research implementation;
- Local Fisherman Association – involved in research implementation and also in close communication with fisherman and locals;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management – responsible authority for the fishing in MNE, created working group to combat illegal fishing;
- Other organizations – exchange and support to similar projects;

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

During the project implementation period, awareness on the Glass Eel and importance of the management of this species was raised on local, national and cross-border level. This was achieved through direct work with local people, fisherman, restaurants and respective institutions.

The main result and achievement of this project is **Assessment of the Glass Eel population in the Bojana River** implemented for two years in a row that gave significant data on the Glass Eel population in Bojana River for the first time after 20 years as a basis for further investigation and work. Study can be found on the link [HERE](#). Another output is Report “Analysis of ecological pressures in Bojana Buna Delta with recommendations (aiming improvement of the state of Glass Eel population in Bojana Buna Delta”. These reports provided important information that can be used for the Integrated Eel Management Plan that has to be developed by both countries (Montenegro and Albania) and implemented on cross-border level according to the EU Eel Directive and EU Integration process. In the international conference project brought together representatives of respective institutions on cross-border level as well as international expert and **highlighted** the need for further collaboration between institutions in Montenegro and Albania in order to manage the eel population. Ecological pressures that are present in the area of the Bojana Buna River were mapped and can be used as a basis for further actions in the area which will contribute to the improvement of the Glass Eel population. Good collaboration was established with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management through direct communication and through the work of the Working group on combating illegal fishing.

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
Improving the state of the glass eel population in the Bojana River	Implemented activities directly or indirectly contributed to the improvement of the population of the glass eel in the river Bojana. After 20 years, data on this species were collected, fishing nets were set and monitoring was done. The project has improved the awareness and knowledge of the local population about the glass eel and thus, we can expect in long term decrease of poaching. Strengthening institutional cooperation through meetings and international conference helped to put the necessity to develop Eel Management Plan in focus of respective institutions. Mapping environmental pressures along the coast of the Bojana River and creating an analysis based on the collected data will help reduce their impact on the glass eel in this river.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1.Improved knowledge on glass eel in Bojana river	Study “Assessment of the Glass Eel population in Bojana River” contributes to scientific research data on the eels in Montenegro. Data on Glass Eel were collected and report on population was provided for the first time after 20 years. Research and monitoring were performed twice, in the period of 2 years (two seasons). Due to the situation with the Covid 19 pandemic, there was no direct involvement of the students in the research, however expert team from the faculty of Science and Mathematics was supported with the Green Home team and local fishing organization in the implementation of the research. Citizen’s knowledge was also raised on the Glass Eel through direct communication with local people and campaign implemented for the restaurants, local fisherman and local people. 15 educative posters were shared in 15 restaurants. Meeting was held with 5 local fisherman and information on glass eel was shared with them. Education materials were also developed, and social media campaign implemented.
2.Improved knowledge about direct and indirect impacts on glass eel population in Bojana river	Direct and indirect impacts on the Glass Eel population were assessed and analyzed in the frame of the report: “Analysis of ecological pressures in Bojana Buna Delta with recommendations (aiming improvement of the state of Glass Eel population in Bojana Buna Delta”. It contains location described, method used for the research, all ecological pressures categorized, recommendations and conclusions. This document was presented at the International Conference and its goal is to point out the hotspots in the basin of the river Bojana and to serve as a tool to the authorities, so it would be easier for them when it comes to establishing Plan management for the glass eel. During the international conference it was concluded that both Governments should intensify their work on the preparation of the Integrated Management Plan that will include data collected with the project including this report.
3.Improved institutional cooperation on eel protection in Bojana river	Project contributed to the improvement of institutional cooperation on glass eel protection in Bojana River. All relevant institutions and organizations were involved in the project implementation. International conference was organized at the end of the project with the aim to

	<p>improve institutional cooperation in the Bojana River Basin. Focus was protection and integrated management of the common basin, with an emphasis on the protection of the European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>). This was the opportunity to have a discussion about Glass Eel protection in the Bojana river. Conference was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism of Montenegro, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Albania, The Institute of Inland Fisheries in Postdam-Sacrow, Germany (online), Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Administration for Inspection Affairs of Montenegro, Skadar Lake National Park, University of Montenegro, University of Shkodra Luigj Gurakuqi, Municipality of Ulcinj, NGO Green life, NGO RDA UBA, NGO Green Step and Eco Portal. Special focus of the event was given to the project implemented by GIZ when Draft Eel Management Plan in the Drim Basin, led by Dr Janek Simons was presented and future steps were discussed. Conference was attended by 27 participants. The conference concluded that intensive cooperation and exchange of information between institutions at the cross-border level is necessary. Green Home established direct communication with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management and became a member of the working group for combating illegal fishing in Skadar Lake and the see during the project implementation.</p>
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4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

With the organization of the international conference that gathered representatives of institutions on the cross-border level, mentioned above, we understood that there was no communication on the protection or management of this species in the previous period - at all. This was unexpected and therefore, conference organized had an even higher impact on the collaboration within the parties, since there was no communication at all. We were also directly asked to further support their cooperation and organize events that would bring them together (including the experts from the GIZ project) and help in the process of the finalization of the Eel Management plan which is for now in draft and needs more data from the terrain.

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	Assessment report of the glass eel population in Bojana river	<p>Assessment of the state of the Glass Eel population in the Bojana river was prepared by Dr Dragana Milošević Malidžan and her team and finalized in April 2022. It was first research of the Glass Eel after 20 years. Sampling was conducted in the period of two years 2021 (period March – June) and 2022 (February – mid-March). Fifty Glass Eels were registered in the monitoring area. Biometric characteristics of registered individuals indicated that one migration wave was registered. During this research five pigment stages were recorded which indicates good condition for the survival of the Glass Eel in Bojana River.</p> <p>Results of the study were presented to the stakeholders who attended international closing conference that was organized in April 2022 and gather 27 representatives of relevant institutions and organization. Study was translated into English (it was not planned with the project). Both documents are added to the project report including list of participants, minutes of the meeting of the conference, photos and presentations. This activity also helped to establish a good collaboration with local fishing organization which is very interested and active in local initiatives against poaching especially in the area of new Marine Protected Area Stari Ulcinj.</p>
2	Analyze: direct and indirect impacts on glass eel population in Bojana river with recommendation measures	<p>Report “Analysis of ecological pressures in Bojana Buna Delta with recommendations (aiming improvement of the state of Glass Eel population in Bojana Buna Delta” was prepared. It described ecological pressures in the Bojana Delta which are possible pressures for the status of Eel population in the river and provided recommendations that can be used in the upcoming period for the management of the area. It was also presented in the international closing conference organized to the relevant participants responsible. It was point of the discussion with relevant stakeholders during the meetings including meeting with Communal Utility of the Municipality of Ulcinj, Local fisherman, Municipality of Ulcinj, Ministry.</p>

3	Raised awareness on glass eel	<p>Intensive communication on the species, area of Bojana Buna river and importance of Glass Eel population was implemented during the project with different stakeholders.</p> <p>It consisted of the regular information through our social media channels where we shared information on the life cycle of European eel, interesting information about the species. 15 posters were provided for the restaurants and placed in the restaurants in Bojana Buna area. Information from posters were communicated with restaurant owners (15). Information boards were placed in the wider area of Bojana/Buna river on 4 locations with information on the life cycle of European eel, . In one location (5th location) we have changed the poster previously placed through CEPF supported project on the board with new one). There were placed information on the Eel cycle, allowed and not allowed activities related to the law (period when fishing is not allowed, dimensions which are not allowed for fishing and similar) and animation related to the waste management. All posters are made in two languages (MNE and ALB).</p> <p>Media clipping, social media clipping and photos are added to the project report.</p>
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6. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

Study “Assessment of the state of the Glass Eel population in the Bojana River” was implemented with specific methodology which is described in more details in the study. For the collecting of Glass Eel there was used hand-made tool. Mentioned document is added to the report.

Report “Analysis of ecological pressures in Bojana Buna Delta with recommendations (aiming improvement of the state of the Glass Eel population in Bojana Buna Delta” contains all recognized pressures - classified and the measures that need to be taken in order to help with quality of the Bojana river as a habitat for eel population. Mentioned document is attached with this report.

Informational boards - They are set on defined locations and contain needed information about *European eel*, so that they make an impact on the local community and raise awareness on the importance of protecting this species.

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>.

Data collection on population of the species should be planned for longer period than one year.

Data gathering for the **Assessment of the state of the Glass Eel population in the Bojana River** during the first year of research was implemented in the period March – June and provided us with some information, but this period was possibly late for the implementation of this activity, especially with the climate change and possible “moved” periods of migration. Also, one year collection of data is not enough to have for creation a good assessment of specific population. Therefore, with support of CEPF RIT and engaged expert we have organized second year of monitoring in the period February – mid-March and gathered more relevant information in different stadiums of the Glass Eel. Also, we have changed the location of the sampling based on the previous year experience and the possibility to have more units in the channel which was shown as a correct assumption.

Mapping of the pressures on specific area can be organized in different methods

In some other projects that we implemented, mapping of the ecological pressures was done in the way that they were listed one by one, described and specific recommendations were provided for every single pressure (example: in the frame of the project Contribution to the conservation of the natural values of the Upper Zeta River in Montenegro). In the case of Bojana Buna river this methodology was not possible/realistic, because there are few groups of the ecological pressures present in the whole area. For example, there are more than 600 cottages in one small part of the river, and mapping them one by one and describing same pressure (waste waters) would not be relevant. Therefore, we have changed the methodology used for previous projects and adapted it to the current situation on the ground by grouping pressures and describing them for the whole river. We also used a drone for mapping pressures on a large scale. In “Analysis of ecological pressures in Bojana Buna Delta with recommendations (aiming improvement of the state of the Glass Eel population in Bojana Buna Delta” different methodology was applied).

Sustainability / Replication

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

At the international conference held at the end of the project, the need to improve the cooperation between both countries Albania and Montenegro was underlined. All present parties agreed that in the upcoming period they will work more intensively in this area as well as in the field of preparation and implementation of Eel Management Plan. The Draft Management plan that was prepared with the support of GIZ has to be filled with information from the ground, with exact numbers and data on the species. Study “Assessment of the state of the Glass Eel population in the Bojana River” is the only relevant information base on Glass Eel population in Montenegro

for now and the Ministry will use it to fill the information in the management plan. Expert engaged in the project will publish these results and give additional value to the study. There will still be missing data and information on other stadium of the European ell in Montenegro, however, this will serve as a basis for further monitoring of the Glass Eel population in the country and as a basis for its replicability. After the finalization of the management plan, it should be formally adopted and its implementation should start. This has to be implemented in cooperation between all relevant parties including relevant ministries from both sides, agencies, protected areas and other stakeholders. Also, there is a recognized need for further collection of data on glass eel, but also on eel population in general.

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.**

Project did not trigger safeguard.

Additional Funding

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

There was no additional funding to support this project.

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

- b. Type of funding**

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

No additional comments or recommendations.

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
1.4 Number of globally threatened species benefitting from reduced pressure from unsustainable practices	1	In the frame of the project we have communicated a lot with the representatives of the respective Ministry and highlighted the importance of activities to combat illegal fishing. Working group to combat illegal fishing previously established by the Ministry (member of WG are members of different Ministries and relevant institutions) was renewed and Green Home representative was invited to take part in this working group. Inspector for fishing was appointed for the coast (including Bojana River). We can expect in long term reduction of the poaching on Glass Eel.
2.4 Number of Freshwater KBAs in priority CMZ with improved information on biodiversity, shared with stakeholders	1	In freshwater KBA MNE03, Delta Bojana we have contributed with the information on the Glass Eel population, its importance, its status, current status of population, what are main ecological pressures on the species in the area (and in general).
5.3 Number of cross-border networking relationship	1	During the international conference, there were present representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture

		of Albania and representatives of the Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management from Montenegro who are main stakeholders who should continue their collaboration in order to prepare Integrated Eel Management plan.
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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
0	0	/

**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
0	0	/

**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***
0	/	/	/	/	/	/

* 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 *
Delta Bojana	MNE03	

* 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 people	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
Citizens of the						x		Montenegro		x						x		10.000	10.000

Municipality of Ulcinj																			

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

Citizens of the Municipality of Ulcinj:

- **Food security:** with activities that are related to the mapping of ecological pressures with the aim to decrease them we affect the food security for inhabitants of the Municipality of Ulcinj which consume the fish from Bojana Buna river.

Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures: Enhanced knowledge and raised awareness of local fisherman and restaurants will enable them to be more engaged in the process of decision making including illegal poaching.

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	Green Home and Local fisherman association	2020	Yes	Montenegro	Local Fisherman Association and Green Home started its collaboration with the beginning and support of the project. It was developed strong partnership and communication between

					these two organizations and has big possibilities for its further collaboration in the future. This organization is very much interested in the sustainable fishing and in the fishing in the area of the new MPA Stari Ulcinj and this is possibility for our future collaboration. Members of this organization are active in the initiatives against poaching that Green Home supports too.
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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.

Project was not creating sustainable financing mechanisms that will generate funding.

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?
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	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)
Anguilla	Anguilla anguilla, eel, a snake-like, catadromous fish	European eel - glass eel	IUCN Red List of Endangered Species as Critically Endangered (CR). It is included in Appendix II of the Red List of CITES Endangered Species Lists.	Conservation of habitat, species monitoring	Unknown Data collected only in two seasons after 20 years are not enough to define the trend of population. However, the number of the registered pigment stages and their good condition indicate good condition for the survival of the Glass Eel in the Bojana River.

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 Website, 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: NGO Green Home - Zeleni dom

Generic email address: greenhome@greenhome.co.me