



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: Montenegrin Ecologist Society

Project Title: Updating the Conservation Status on Important fish Species and Raising Awareness of Local Communities on Freshwater Ecosystem in the Catchment Surrounding Niksic, Montenegro

Grant Number: CEPF-112381

Date of Completion of this Report: 15.06.2022

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Biodiversity Hotspot

Strategic Direction: 2. Support the sustainable management of river basins through integrated approaches for the conservation of threatened freshwater biodiversity".

Grant Amount: USD 26,539.82

USD

Project Dates: 01.06.2021 - 31.05.2022

PART I: Overview

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

Croatian Institute for Biodiversity - was involved in the development of the project idea. In cooperation with them, research and inventarization of ichthyofauna were performed. They also held training for ichthyofauna research - theoretical and field training. They were involved in the preparation of the publication and the making of video films concerning the ichthyofauna of the Zeta River. They also participate in the preparation and recategorization of IUCN status of revised species.

Jörg Freyhof, IUCN European Regional Vice-Chair of the IUCN-SSC/WI Freshwater Fish Specialist Group, - during the preparation of the project idea in consultation with dr. Jorg Freyhof for global IUCN assessments, it was agreed that the obtained data will be submitted to IUCN in order to recategorize the IUCN categories of the studied species.

Organization KOD - has done video production for films made through this project.

NGO Youth Association Ecologists Nikšić - local organization helped to connect with locals, fishermen, decision makers at the local level. Assistance in terms of exchanging contacts for workshop participants, as well as exchanging experiences during them.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

During the implementation of the project, three one-day workshops were held on the topic of Sustainable Management of the Zeta River. During the workshops, the moderator worked on an approach so that all participants are recognized in the protection of the Zeta River. The key actors who actively influence the quality of the river with their activities, whether in a positive or negative way, as well as to what extent this is present, have been identified. Through the workshops, the text of the Memorandum on Cooperation and the signatories were defined. A joint conference was also organized where all CEPF grants presented the results to stakeholders. The video "Unique Natural Phenomenon" (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8GZQLVWIBQ&t=1s>) was prepared, which shows the significance and importance of the Nikšić Field and the Zeta River, which was promoted through the organization's social networks, and was also shown at the final project conference

A survey of the ichthyofauna and speleofauna of the Zeta River was carried out, based on which the report "Elucidation of the biodiversity of the waters of the Nikšić basin in the field of ichthyology and speleology" was prepared. Also, the data obtained during the implementation of this project were sent to the IUCN, and will be used for revising the IUCN conservation status of fish species. An educational publication "Fishes of the Zeta River" was also prepared, which contains a description of the species, photographs of the species, a description of the Zeta River, and information on recorded pressures on the ichthyofauna. All data obtained by this, through research, were forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency, and will be included in the National Natura 2000 database. Five students received both theoretical training on the basics of ichthyological research as well as field training where they applied their theoretical knowledge.

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
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<p><i>Establishment of the protected natural resource Gornja Zeta at the national and international level (nature park, Natura 2000 area, Ramsar area)</i></p>	<p>During the realization of this project, a database of ichthyological data was created. Certain speleological objects were mapped, which could not be fully explored, but a basis was created for the continuation of this research. All these data obtained by the project can be used as a basis for declaring a protected area, and all future plans in this area. During the meetings held during the project with representatives of the Municipality of Niksic, the Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urban Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the lack of data on the upper Zeta was pointed out, and the importance of their involvement in further processes was recognized.</p>
<p><i>Establishing sustainable management of freshwater ecosystems of Gornja Zeta</i></p>	<p>During the workshops, a proposal for a memorandum of cooperation was made, and a large number of actors present at Zeta expressed interest in signing it. Key stakeholders who have an impact on the river were recognized at the workshops. The workshops were attended by representatives of the NGO sector, the Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Electric Power Company of Montenegro, Optina Nikšić, representatives of fishing associations and citizens. They expressed interest in further work on this matter. As recognized through the socio-economic analysis, the idea is that as a final result of these activities, in the next few years, the Council for the Zeta River will be formed, as a body that will have the obligation to manage this area in an adequate manner. And the Council for the Zeta River would bring together different actors that directly or indirectly affect this area. The MoU whose draft was prepared through this project will be signed in the next few months.</p>

b.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
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<p>1. Proposed Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipality of Nikšić and fishing associations from the area of CZM basin in the vicinity of Nikšić, in the process of development and implementation of documentation concerning the adequate management of this basin.</p>	<p>During the meetings organized with Nikšić municipality, there was a discussion about the importance of research in the area of the Nikšić field, as well as the importance of including the results of research - data on fish fauna in future local plans. It was agreed that the data will be included in the new local biodiversity plan that the Municipality of Nikšić should prepare. In addition, the representatives of the municipality announced that in the future they will work on the adoption of a management plan for Gornjepoljski vir (protected area), as well as that they will start work on the establishment of new protected areas in the area of the Nikšić field.</p> <p>As a result of three one-day workshops, a MoU proposal was made, through which stakeholders were recognized. In order to include more stakeholders in the project, an MOU will be signed in the following period.</p>
<p>2. At least 10% of the local population will be aware of the values</p>	<p>During the project, a reach of about 27,000 views (representing 36 % of local population) was achieved on social networks. A video film "Unique Natural Phenomenon in the Balkans" was made, which was promoted through our social networks, portals and Television. The video was also promoted during the final project of the conference in Nikšić. Also, an educational brochure was prepared about the fish that live in the Zeta River, with descriptions of the river, pressures and stresses, and types of fish with photos. Also, Biobilitz - kayaking on the Zeta River was organized in September 2021, during which around 30 participants kayaked on the Zeta River, when we also had the opportunity to speak with the participants through direct conversations about the importance of nature protection and the services that nature provides us in this area.</p> <p>In addition, during the field trips, we also spoke with the locals, in order to introduce them to the research we conducted during this project, but also to bring them closer to the importance of protecting this area.</p>

<p>3.Improved at least 1200 ha of the Zeta river basin by proposing for the NATURA 2000 site and supplementing the data on the Gornja Zeta area for categorization according to IUCN.</p>	<p>A total of two field surveys were conducted in the Zeta River basin area, the first one in 2021 (29th and 30th of September 2021) and the second one in 2022 (12th and 13th of May 2022), when 12 fish species were recorded;. The research was done by the method of electrofishing at a total of 30 locations, and the presence of ichthyofauna was recorded at 20 of them. During the speleological research many localities were visited to find the localities where it is possible to dive or they seemed interesting for further research. It was estimated that some of the localities (speleoobjects) should be further researched because these systems are quite large, have a large number of passages and already known rich ichthyofauna. Based on the data obtained through this research, the publication "Elucidation of the biodiversity of the waters of the Nikšić basin in the field of ichthyology and speleology" was prepared. The publication provides a detailed description of the methodology, a description of the researched locations, an overview of previous literature data, as well as an overview of the current situation.</p> <p>In addition, the data obtained through this research were forwarded to the IUCN, and based on them, the addition of data, a description of the assessment, distribution and IUCN status was made. We will have an overview of concrete changes when it comes to IUCN after IUCN publishes the revised report.</p> <p>Further research is required to determine the exact Natura 2000 site, but a substantial amount of information has been gathered. Also, all data obtained by this, through research, was forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency, and will be included in the National Natura 2000 database.</p> <p>Publication about fish species of local and European importance is produced. Publication presented and communicated with relevant stakeholders. The data obtained through this research were also presented at the 3rd Dinaric Symposium, which was held in April in Trebinje. During the symposium, we also informed the wider scientific community about the results we achieved during the realization of this project, as well as about the further plans we have when it comes to this topic</p>
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4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

During the implementation of the project, good cooperation was established with the Municipality of Nikšić, who recognized the importance of protecting this area during the meetings. According to them, work on the protection of this area will be intensified in the coming period. Also, according to the importance of EPCG (Elektroprivreda Crne Gore), which manages a large part of the Zeta River, meetings were organized with them. The presence of EPCG representatives during the workshops was also of key importance. As a very significant step that EPCG undertook during the implementation of the project, we would mention the study visit to the facilities in Nikšićko polje, which are managed by EPCG. We visited three dams: Krupac, Slano and the retention pond Vrtac, the system of canals that connect the buildings, the entrance building and Povija (the beginning of the pipeline, which carries water from the territory of the Nikšić field to the machine building - Glava Zeta). During the visit, in addition to the tour of already existing facilities, EPCG also introduced the participants to future projects that EPCG is planning in the near future in this area. (The discussion about the project of diverting the Zeta River into the Krupac and Slano reservoirs was particularly important. This project can have a very big impact both on the Zeta River and on the biodiversity of the wider area and groundwater in Nikšić Polje. For this reason, presenting relevant information and informing all interested parties in a timely manner is of key importance) The study visit was attended by representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism, and NGOs.

Cooperation with fishing associations proceeded slowly. They did not show an interest to get involved in the project activities, which we managed to overcome to some extent by consulting and connecting directly with fishermen, with whom we cooperated during the entire implementation of the project. At the very end of the project implementation, we managed to include the Nikšić Fishermen’s Association as a participant in the last workshop.

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
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1.1	<p>Conducted campaign on values of CMZ Niksic and involved local communities in the process of the protection and sustainable management of the CMZ basin in the vicinity of Nikšić</p>	<p>Implemented 10 months campaign's on biodiversity values of this area. At least 20 local community representatives involved in project activities. - The workshop "Sustainable Management of the Zeta River" was held in Nikšić, November 29, 2021. in cooperation with the Association of Young Ecologists Nikšić. The workshop was attended by representatives of the municipalities of Niksic and Danilovgrad, Elektroprivreda Crne Gore AD Nikšić (Electric Power Industry of Montenegro), Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism, locals, fishermen, representatives of NGOs Association of Young Ecologists, Župa u srcu, Center for Protection and Reasearch of Birds, Center for Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy, Wildlife Montenegro. There were a total of 23 participants in the workshop, of which 10 were women and 13 were men.</p> <p>1. In the first of three workshops, key issues and seven basic directions to be worked on were define: Biodiversity reasearch and protection;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of Elektroprivreda Crne Gore in ecological mechanisms of Zeta River menagement. - Development and application of the Water and Pollutants Cadaster, - Educational program for the river Zeta for the purpose of constant education and informing the public, - Improving penal policy - Development of ecoturisam/ rural potential. - Establishment of an advisory body for Zeta River. <p>Research and protection of biodiversity is one of them, then the inclusion of the Electric Power Industry of Montenegro in the environmental management mechanisms of the Zeta River. This would be followed by the development and implementation of a cadaster of water and pollutants, defining an educational program for the Zeta River with the aim of constant education and informing the public. At the same time, it is necessary to improve the penal policy, work on the development of ecotourism / rural potentials and establish an advisory body for the Zeta River. The workshop was also attended by representatives of the Municipality of Danilovgrad, who presented the lessons learned during the process of establishing the Nature Park "Rijeka Zeta" (lower Zeta), which may be important during the establishment of the protection of the upper Zeta. The second workshop was held on February 21, 2022. in Technopolis in Nikšić. The workshop was attended by representatives of the municipalities of Niksic, Elektroprivreda Crne Gore AD Nikšić (Electric Power Industry of Montenegro), Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism, Ministry of forestry and agriculture, Institute for Hydrometeorology and Seismology, locals, fishermen, representatives of NGOs Association of Young Ecologists, Župa u srcu, Center for Protection and Reasearch of Birds, Center for Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy, Wildlife Montenegro. In the second workshop, we developed a network of actors who have connections or whose actions affect the Zeta River. We looked back at the previous conclusions of the workshop, open discussions, and we had the opportunity to learn about the motives and tasks of each of the actors.</p>
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		<p>The third workshop was organized in Nikšić on May 12, 2022. During the workshop, the framework, tasks and topics of future coordination meetings were defined. The content of the cooperation memorandum was defined, which created the basis for joint action in the area of Gornja Zeta. The workshop was attended by representatives of the municipalities of Nikšić and Danilovgrad, Elektroprivreda Crne Gore AD Nikšić (Electric Power Industry of Montenegro), Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism, locals, fishermen, representatives of NGOs Association of Young Ecologists, Župa u srcu, Center for Protection and Research of Birds, Center for Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy, Wildlife Montenegro.</p> <p>We have also started a media campaign, which refers to the unsustainable management of the upper Zeta basin, ie Nikšić field. The initiative was launched by 5 NGOs from Montenegro: Center for the Protection and Research of Birds, Society of Young Ecologists, Župa u srcu, KOD and Montenegrin Ecologist Society.</p> <p>Below you can find links to press release.</p> <p>https://www.pcnen.com/portal/2021/07/06/ekolozi-nijesmo-protiv-projekta-nego-protiv-nacina-na-koji-se-realizuje/?fbclid=IwAR1ppXPNHCx396ru-05q1nepgsudxSCHsGsgvLq1bDUR7oPNsRptn2Nij9k</p>
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2.1	Improved cooperation with the local community and decision makers in order to remove stress and declare Gornja Zeta a protected natural asset	<p>At least 10 representatives of local government and national institutions participated in the events (4 events). - Representatives of Nikšić Municipality, Danilovgrad Municipality, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Ministry of forestry and agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency, Hydrometeorological Institute, EPCG attended.</p> <p>Participation of relevant institutions in at least 9 meetings. Meetings (total 10) were held with representatives of Nikšić Municipality (3 meetings), Danilovgrad Municipality, EPCG, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (3 meetings) , Nikšić Waterworks, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism.</p> <p>Project activities were presented during the meeting. Also, during the meeting, they talked about the protection of the upper Zeta, as well as the collection of biodiversity data. It was agreed that the biodiversity data obtained from the research will be submitted to the EPA and Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism.</p> <p>During the meetings with Danilovgrad, Nikšić Municipalities and Nikšić Waterworks the project was presented. The conclusions of the meeting were that they, will take part in events organized as part of this project. During the meeting, the representative of the municipality of Nikšić announced the municipality's interest in the protection of certain localities in the area of the Nikšić field, the development of management plans for the existing ones, as well as the inclusion of the data we received through this project in future strategic and planning documents of the municipality. The socio-economic analysis that was made during the duration of this project included conclusions from the workshop, which was attended by representatives of the mentioned institutions, who were familiar with the process of preparing the socio-economic analysis and the conclusions of the workshop.</p> <p>Socio-economic analysis prepared, presented during the final event and delivered to the EPA, Ministry of Ecology, Nikšić and Danilovgrad Municipality.</p>
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<p>3.1</p>	<p>Created publication with database of fish species of local and European importance for the CMZ basin in the vicinity of Niksic</p>	<p>In accordance with the project, the research was carried out in cooperation with experts from Croatian Institute for Biological Diversity. For the purposes of this research, permission was obtained from EPA.</p> <p>Also, the field research work was attended by members of the MES team, and at each field there was at least 1 volunteer who went through the ichthyofauna research training that was organized during the project.</p> <p>A total of two field surveys were conducted in the Zeta River basin area, the first one in 2021 (September 2021) and the second one in 2022 (May 2022), when 12 fish species were recorded; The research was done by the method of electrofishing at a total of 30 locations, and the presence of ichthyofauna was recorded at 20 of them. Of these, one new species was recorded for the study area, the invasive species <i>Carassius gibelio</i>. Other recorded species: <i>Lampetra zanandreae</i>, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>, <i>Phoxinus apollonicus</i>, <i>Telestes montenigrinus</i>, <i>Squalius platyceps</i>, <i>Gobio skadarensis</i>, <i>Barbatula zetensis</i>, <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>, <i>Gasterosteus gymnurus</i>, <i>Salmo farioides</i>, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>.</p> <p>Biospeleological research was carried out at 5 locations: Gornjepoljski Vir, Vukovo vrelo, Vidov potok, Oko oboštichko i Vidrovanska vrela. All data obtained through this research are summarized in the report "Elucidation of the biodiversity of the waters of the Nikšić basin in the field of ichthyology and speleology". Also, based on this data, work is being done to update assessment of conservation status and supplement the data for the IUCN. Additionally, based on these data, as well as a review of the literature, a publication on the fish of the Zeta River was prepared. The report was shared with the Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p>The database in Excel was created based on the collected data. The database contains the locality, the name of the locality, the coordinates, the date of the survey and the species of fish that were detected. All data are also available in a KML file.</p>
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3.2	Defined basic threats and stresses of this freshwater ecosystem, with proposed solutions	Data on factors endangering the ichthyofauna of the Zeta River were recorded during two rounds of ichthyofauna field research. We identified waste water, poaching and hydropower facilities as the three biggest negative risk factors. The description with photographs is shown in the publication that was created as part of this project "Fishes of the Zeta River".
3.3	At least two persons trained to perform ichthyological analyzes	<p>On June 18, a lecture was organized for students of biology and the Faculty of Agriculture (fisheries) in cooperation with professors from the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics.</p> <p>The lecture was attended by 18 undergraduate students. During the lecture, the project and the ways in which students can get involved in project activities were presented. During the lecture, students were invited to join the training for conducting ichthyological research.</p> <p>After that, we received applications from 5 interested biology students who were participants in the three-day training. In addition to the students, the training was attended by two members of the MES. The training consisted of a theoretical part during which the methodology of collecting ichthyological data was explained. The second part of the training was organized on the field, ie on the Zeta river Basin.</p> <p>Out of the five students who participated in training, one undergraduate student showed interest in researching fish fauna, and participated in the next research fields organized within this project.</p>
4.1	All Reports submitted to CEPF within a deadline	All reports, interim and final, submitted within a deadline together with the supporting documents.

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

1. During the realization of the project, two video clips about the project and the values of the Zeta River were prepared and presented.

Video klip 1 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8GZQLVWIBQ&t=4s>

Video klip 2 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UNA19qQcPWU>

2. Two surveys on fishing activities were conducted - one for fishing associations, the other for fishermen.
3. A socio-economic analysis was prepared with a focus on fishing.
4. A database in Excel was obtained.
5. A report "Elucidation of the biodiversity of the waters of the Nikšić basin in the field of ichthyology and speleology" was prepared.
6. The data brought by the research was forwarded to Jörg Freyhof at the IUCN, while the partners from Biota were in direct communication with the representatives of the IUCN, and they directly participated in updating the data.
7. A publication on the Fishes of the Zeta River has been prepared

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>.

- Before starting the field research, we established communication with locals and speleologists, in order to collect information about potential locations that need to be visited, which contributed to the identification of certain locations for research, which were not shown on the map.
- The involvement of several stakeholders during the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding was not considered during the preparation of the project. In the workshops held as part of this project, the importance of a multi-sector approach to protecting this area was recognized, as was the importance of including several stakeholders as signatories to the memorandum of understanding. Participants identified during the workshops will be involved in the signing of the MoU during the second phase of the project

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.

During the implementation of the project, good cooperation was established with the representatives of the Municipality of Nikšić. According to our experience so far, we believe that the cooperation will be maintained and that the results obtained from this project will serve as a basis for the protection of this area, but also for the preparation of documents in the near future. In addition, the research of cave objects created a good base and basis for the continuation of the research of these objects, which we plan to continue in the future and confirm the status of Proteus in the area of the Nikšić field.

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.

Process framework safeguard was done and continuously in contact with all stakeholders MES was introducing the grievance mechanisms. Complainants are asked to write down their comments via FB or other social medias, personally on phone number of the staff or personally in the office of the organization. During the implementation of the project activities, their connection with the CEPF program and donors was explained, as well as the possibility of contacting the secretariat. They were informed about the possibility of submitting complaints and addressing the CEPF and the possibility of submitting a complaint to the CEPF Secretariat or the national office of the World Bank. At the end there were no complaints.

Regarding the health and safety plan, it has been implemented. Project staff and researchers have a previous experience in field work. The research team had the necessary licenses for scuba diving as well as for electrofishing. Also, the team had equipment that ensures safety and security during scuba diving and for the of electrofishing.

During the research, work was done on water bodies that have been already checked and whose configuration has been checked. Also, for locations that require additional caution, local speleologists were consulted. Scuba diving was done during the lowest water level, which is the safest period for research conducting.

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$) N/A

b. Type of funding N/A

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
N/A		

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

The CMZ basin in the vicinity of Nikšić should also include the lower Zeta basin, which is incomparably greater in terms of biodiversity. Although this area is protected by national legislation, it is under a lot of pressure. Only as a unique natural flow that is monitored over the entire surface can it give long-term results, ie the KBA MNE 11 Rijeka Zeta should be expanded due to the integral monitoring and improvement of the catchment area.

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

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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.

#total	# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
23	13	10	Sustainable management of the Zeta river basin 1

14	6	8	Sustainable management of the Zeta river basin 2
14	8	7	Sustainable management of the Zeta river basin 3
5	2	3	Training for ichthyofauna research
	16	15	Total number 31

**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	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.*

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***
N/A						

* 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 *
N/A		

** 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
N/A				

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

*** 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	N/A			
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	N/A		
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
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1	Association of Young Ecologists of Niksic	2016	N	Montenegro	During the project, cooperation with this organization was strengthened in order to protect the upper Zeta. In the future, we will continue cooperation on activities that lead to the protection of this area.
2	Center for Climate Change, Natural Resources and Energy	2021	Y	Montenegro	During this project, we established closer cooperation with the mentioned organization. Since we were simultaneously working in the same area, we regularly exchanged information and worked synergistically to contribute to the protection of this area.
...	Green Home	2016	N	Montenegro	During the project, cooperation with this organization was strengthened in order to protect the upper Zeta. In the future, we will continue cooperation on activities that lead to the protection of this area.

21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

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

21a. Details about the mechanism

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

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

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

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

21b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1	N/A			
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)
Gobio	Gobio skadarensis	Skadar gudgeon	EN	Species monitoring and revision of the IUCN assessment	Unknown
Anguilla	Anguilla anguilla	European eel	CR	Species monitoring and revision of the IUCN assessment	decreasing
Cyprinus	Cyprinus carpio	Common carp	VU	Species monitoring and revision of the IUCN assessment	Unknown
Salmo	Salmo obtusirostris	Adriatic trout	EN	Species monitoring and revision of the IUCN assessment has been done for the sub species - <i>Salmothymus obtusirostris spp. zetensis</i>	decreasing

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final completion and impact reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepfn.org, 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: Montenegrin Ecologist Society

Generic email address: drustvoekologa@gmail.com