

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Palestine Wildlife Society
Project Title:	Safeguarding Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al-Quff Cultural Landscapes through Innovative Approaches
Grant Number:	CEPF-111430
Hotspot:	Mediterranean Basin II
Strategic Direction:	3 Promote the maintenance of traditional land-use practices necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value
Grant Amount:	\$151,591.57
Project Dates:	April 01, 2021 - June 30, 2022
Date of Report:	November 02, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

1. Environment Quality Authority (EQA):
 - a. Direct coordination and cooperation and consultation,
 - b. Organization of meetings with stakeholders,
 - c. Participation in public meetings, workshops, and focus groups,
 - d. Field visits to project sites.
 - e. Coordination in the preparation of protection sign boards and biological control boxes,
2. Ministry of Agriculture (MOA):
 - a. Direct coordination and cooperation and consultation,
 - b. Organization of meetings with stakeholders,
 - c. Participation in public meetings, workshops, and focus groups,
 - d. Field visits to project sites.
 - e. Provided the nursery in the project sites for the seedlings
 - f. Provided additional Carob and Sumac seedlings for the project.
 - g. Assisted and participated in the training of rangers for surveys and protection.
3. Local Government Units (LGUs) in the targeted areas:
 - a. Interviews with representatives and key informants.
 - b. Assisted in the invitation of farmers, maps preparation, and questionnaires.
 - c. Assisted and participated in meetings, workshops, and provided venues,
 - d. Provided advice to the project staff and helped in decision-making.
4. The farmers:
 - a. Preparation of planting sites and in planting of rare trees,

- b. Assisted in the rehabilitation of natural landscapes and roman stone walls.
- 5. Land Research Center (LRC): Assisted in the preparation of landuse maps,
- 6. Surif Women Association: Assisted in marketing of farmers agriculture production,
- 7. Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry: provided marketing advice,
- 8. Local Media Associations: Assisted in the media and public campaigns, and project news,
- 9. The academia: The Khaddouri University (Hebron branch in Al-Arroub:
 - a. Assisted in the selection of university students for training on environmental surveys,
 - b. Assisted in providing a venue for training.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The targeted KBAs biodiversity conservation, plans and protection measures, and actions are included in local and national government biodiversity conservation policies and protection plans.	The project contributed to build capacity of about 100 households in Jabal Alkhalil and Wadi Alquf KBAs in traditional land-use practices in favour of biodiversity conservation. Including biodiversity conservation in local and national policies and plans will induce the conservation of endangered species outside protected area such as Bellevalia Warburgii (EN). Establishing 2 cooperatives will guarantee the long-term assistance of the value chain regarding the production of the agricultural cultural landscape in Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff biodiversity areas, and therefore continue as an incentive beyond the project.

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The population of at least 1 globally threatened species and at least 3 locally threatened species dependent on traditional land use practices improved improved in the two KBAs.	In-situ conservation of "Bellevalia Warburgii" (EN) through the germination of 810 seeds in the PWLS site. The plants were germinated, and the seedlings were successfully transferred and planted in Al-Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff areas in selected sites conducive for the growth of the plant. Around 300 seedlings were planted in Wadi Al Quff area and more than 500 seedlings planted in Jebal Al Khalil North region. The project will have contributed to an increased numbers of the Bellevalia Warburgii/ EN/ (Globally threatened) and 3 locally threatened species including dependent on traditional landscape in Sumac, Carob, and Spiny Hawthorn.
At least 90 farmers of both genders trained on traditional land-use Practices and at least 30 farmers engaged in improving their practices in	A number of 93 farmers of both genders from Al-Khalil north region area (from Surif, Kharas, and Nuba localities) and from Wadi Quf area (from Beit Kahel Locality) trained to better understand what

Impact Description	Impact Summary
at least 15,000m ² of suitable lands in the 2 targeted KBAs.	biodiversity and biodiversity conservation, the importance of biodiversity in agriculture, planting of agroforestry through increased knowledge about eco-friendly practices and ways to increase profit (see Annex 7. Farmers increased their income by conserving and 30 farmers from both areas have improved their lands through land preparation, planting of trees and plants, and rehabilitation of Roman stone walls 15,200m ² of their suitable lands.
At Least 2 traditional agriculture cooperatives and the chamber of commerce in Hebron are engaged and supporting the community farmers in the agricultural production and marketing processes.	Two traditional agriculture cooperatives: 1. Surif Women Society and 2. Dura Women Society), and the chamber of commerce and Industry in Hebron are engaged and supporting the community farmers in the agricultural production, drying and packaging their products in bags, buying and/or marketing products by organizing and participating in traditional markets - marketing bazaars and directly to merchants in Hebron and Bethlehem Governorates.
Information and data about the 2 KBAs regarding biodiversity conservation and traditional land landscape practices are available for utilization by institutions and the general public.	Information and data about the Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff KBAs regarding biodiversity conservation and traditional land landscape practices are available for utilization by institutions and the general public at both the Palestine Wildlife Society (PWLS) and the Environment Quality Authority (EQA) in brochures, land use maps, land-use report (Annex 2). and a video produced under the project.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Positive unexpected impacts:

1. The interest of all farmers especially the benefiting from the women who were very active in the training workshop and implementation of the project activities. This showed an excellent gender balance in the project.
2. A very positive cooperation by all stakeholders and partners from governmental, non-governmental, and civil society organizations to conserve the Palestinian natural heritage was very evident. They all supported the planting of the native trees that declined to an alarming level. All stakeholders supported such projects and devoted their time and experiences for the success of the project.
3. Willingness of the farmers to plant Carob and Sumac trees around their agricultural lands and their awareness that these trees would in the future will increase their agricultural profits, in addition, that they will help prevent soil erosion, prevent the flow of strong winds causing the uprooting of other weaker fruit trees, and are also important for fertility.

Unexpected negative impact:

No negative unexpected impact was observed.

The only unexpected negative childish attitude by some boys from the local communities who destroyed few Barn Owl and kestrel boxes placed for nesting on the trees. The local

authorities took action to prevent such attitudes. However, the boxes were repaired and reinstalled in convenience places.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

Overall results of the project:

The project Safeguarding Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al-Quff Cultural Landscapes through Innovative Approaches started in April 2021 and ended on 30 June 2022. The project was funded by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and implemented by the Palestine Wildlife Society (PWLS), an active Not-for-profit, Non-Governmental Organization from Palestine / a local partner of BirdLife International.

1. Cooperation, coordination, and consultation meetings were conducted at PWLS headquarters and at the Palestinian Environment Quality Authority (EQA) with the project stakeholders especially the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Local Government through their Local Government units (LGUs)/ municipalities in the targeted areas to coordinate and agree on the project activities and their involvement. All stakeholders actively participated, which constituted a vital component that led to the success of this project.
2. Land use maps and training materials on best land use practices and options for biodiversity conservation prepared and 3 training workshop farmers and stakeholders from 7 organizations conducted. In cooperation with the Land Research Center in Hebron, land use and landcover plans were prepared for the 2 targeted Areas of Jebal Al Khalil north Region and Wadi Al Quff.
3. A number of 3 days training workshop for 90 farmers Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff areas and stakeholders conducted to identify the best land use practices and options for biodiversity conservation. The workshops for the communities of Surif, Kharas, Nuba, and Beit Kahel were conducted at the municipalities of Surif, Kharas and Beit Kahel towns near the targeted areas. Workshop outputs and recommendations prepared (Annex 7), and guidance brochures (annex 5) distributed to farmers in the 2 Areas.
4. A Media and a public awareness campaign to raise awareness on local biodiversity conservation, the protection of the natural landscape and endangered species was conducted in cooperation with local media institutions, interviews, and through PWLS website. Today, most of the inhabitants of the Areas and surrounding areas are aware of the importance and significance of the endangered species and on the need to conserve and protect their natural heritage and cultural landscapes existing within and around their communities.
5. A Conservation action plan for the *Bellevalia Warburgii* Globally endangered– flora (IUCN/EN) existing the Areas prepared and finalized in cooperation with the environment quality Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) Annex 4. In this activity, several 810 *Bellevalia Warburgii* seeds were purchased, germinated and planted at PWLS laboratory, the MOA nursery and In situ in the Areas in 2021. The growing process was successful, and the seedlings were planted in the Areas. In May and June 2022, new seeds were collected by PWLS project experts to be planted in November 2022 to increase this globally endangered species numbers in its original habitat.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) Rangers (10) and university students (20) from Khaddouri University from biology and agriculture faculties were trained on field observation and survey by the project and PWLS experts. This activity was executed in cooperation with EQA, MOA and the universities.
7. Barn owl and kestrel boxes were designed, prepared, and installed to increase the biological control and reduce wildlife threats including advocacy in cooperation with the EQA and the local communities. A number of 20 barn owls and kestrel boxes prepared and installed in selected locations in the 2 Areas by PWLS in cooperation with the EQA and local farmers. Until now only 3 boxes are occupied, but more occupancy is still expected until the end of the year.
8. A public campaign to plant the targeted 1200 and an additional of 800 (PWLS and MOA contribution) new rare native trees of Sumac, Carob, and Mediterranean Hawthorn in the 2 Areas conducted in partnership with the targeted farmers in cooperation with the EQA and MOA 15 dunums in the targeted Areas.
9. Over 3000 plants of Wild marjoram (*Origanum syriacum*) and Sage (*Salvia fruticosa*) were planted using drip irrigation on selected farmers lands to increase the agricultural production in the natural landscape to help the farmers improve their income and hence create welfare with the Areas communities, meanwhile encourage the farmers to plant these native plants.
10. Sign boards for the protection of globally and nationally endangered species in the targeted areas were designed, prepared, and installed in selected locations around and within the 2 Areas.
11. A number of 400 square meters of roman stone walls to protect the natural and agricultural landscape were rehabilitated in Jebal Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff areas through a contract with a local contractor and assistance from the farmers.
12. A Socio-Economic report on implementation of traditional agricultural practices promoted by project and their benefits to local communities (Annex 3).
13. A marketing plan benefiting around 90 farmers with their families (around 400 persons) for marketing the agriculture production prepared, shared with beneficiaries, and tested, and 2 community bazaars were organized in Hebron and Bethlehem cities to market these products with assistance from the Surif Women Society.
14. A participation and completion certificates were designed and prepared in cooperation with BirdLife PWLS, EQA and among landowners/farmers as an incentive for best traditional agricultural practices conducted, certificates distributed to participants and financial awards for the best and active farmers were given to the winners from the farmers.
15. A video clip about the project was prepared, finalized, and submitted to CEPF and published on PWLS website (see also Annex 6 for the link).
16. Experts meeting on the final draft project findings conducted to present the final project results in the presence of EQA, MOA, representatives, the local authorities, the farmers, and other stakeholders (Annex 1).
17. After experts' meetings conducted in Kharas Municipality and at EQA offices in Hebron, experiences and best practices and recommendations in addition to the Bellevalia

Warburgii protection plan were submitted to the Environment Quality Authority (EQA) to be integrated into EQA plans and the national land use plan to be prepared by the Palestinian Authority (Annex 4).

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Identification and promoting of friendly land use practices and options for biodiversity conservation.	1.1	Land use maps and training materials on best land use practices and options for biodiversity conservation prepared and a training workshop for stakeholders conducted (with participation lists)	A Land use / land cover report with maps for the targeted areas is produced and now available (Annex 2). A number of 93 farmers and stakeholders were trained and gained more knowledge on Biodiversity conservation and safeguarding the agricultural cultural landscape in Hebron Governorate.
1.0	Identification and promoting of friendly land use practices and options for biodiversity conservation.	1.2	Workshop outputs and recommendations report prepared and guidance brochures distributed to farmers in the 2 KBAs.	A number of 93 farmers from the targeted areas/communities are using and promoting friendly land use practices and options for biodiversity conservation. Workshop outputs and recommendation report can be seen in Annex 7.
2.0	Protection of globally threatened and locally decreasing species.	2.1	Media campaign to raise awareness conducted and at least 3 press releases, 3 articles published, and 3 interviews conducted on local biodiversity.	Conducting a media campaign to raise awareness on local biodiversity. The media campaign was implemented under this project. In addition, a number of 3 press releases and 3 articles were published, and 3 interviews conducted on local biodiversity conservation. The actions taken by PWLS contributed to the protection of the Bellevalia Warburgii a globally endangered /threatened and locally decreasing species.
2.0	Protection of globally threatened and locally decreasing species.	2.2	Conservation action plan for the Bellevalia Warburgii Globally endangered- flora (IUCN/EN) existing the KBAs prepared and finalized.	The conservation action plan for the Bellevalia Warburgii (annex 4) is partially implemented and more actions still to be undertaken.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
2.0	Protection of globally threatened and locally decreasing species.	2.3	MOA Rangers and university students trained on field observation and survey. Barn owl and kestrel boxes installed as demonstrated by Photo report on installation of 20 barn owls and kestrel boxes and training of rangers and students	<p>A number of 15 trained rangers (males) under this project are acting on site to protect the Bellevalia Warburgii Globally endangered species, and 20 university students (15 females and 5 males) have the knowledge on survey methods and will be participating with PWLS soon on data collection and monitoring of the Bellevalia Warburgii.</p> <p>Nesting in 2 kestrel boxes were observed and nesting in other boxes is expected.</p>
2.0	Protection of globally threatened and locally decreasing species.	2.4	A public campaign to plant around 1200 new rare native trees of Sumac, Carob, and Mediterranean Hawthorn (400 of each type in the 2 KBAs conducted as demonstrated in Photo report and Maps on replantation of 1200 new rare native trees.	A public campaign conducted where 800 seeds of Bellevalia Warburgii (globally endangered species) planted in suitable sites. A number of 2000 new locally rare native trees of Sumac (600), Carob (1000), and Mediterranean Hawthorn (400) planted in Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Qof KBAs. These trees are now growing in the targeted areas.
2.0	Protection of globally threatened and locally decreasing species.	2.5	Sign boards for the protection of globally and nationally endangered species in selected locations around and within the 2 KBAs installed.	Sign boards for the protection of globally and nationally endangered species in selected locations around and within the 2 KBAs installed. Around 600 locals and/or visitors visit daily the targeted areas and are seeing and reading the sign boards for the protection of globally and nationally endangered species and are aware of the types of species and the need for their protection.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
3.0	Implementing friendly land use practices, positive harvesting and marketing of traditional agricultural production aiming to generate economic benefits for the 2 local KBAs communities.	3.1	Socio Economic Report on implementation of traditional agricultural practices promoted by project and their benefits to local communities, and Press release	A Socio economic and training components report prepared. Possibilities of generating income benefits were explained during the conducted workshops and as explained in the Socio-Economic report Annex 3, and brochures (Annex 5) on implementation of traditional agricultural practices promoted by project and their benefits to local communities, and Press releases published. Report uploaded on CEPF platform.
3.0	Implementing friendly land use practices, positive harvesting and marketing of traditional agricultural production aiming to generate economic benefits for the 2 local KBAs communities.	3.2	Marketing plan prepared, shared with beneficiaries and tested	Marketing plan for the harvest of the Traditional cultural landscape in Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff Area prepared and tested in Hebron and Bethlehem Governorates. A number of 12 Farmers so far are able to sell the product/harvest of their existing trees and plants in Al Khalil and Bethlehem cities. The process now is faster and easier. The marketing plan is built on 3 pillar: 1) To improve the product and its quality, 2. Enhance the marketplace, and 3) Agricultural products promotion (see Marketing Plan in Annex 9).
3.0	Implementing friendly land use practices, positive harvesting and marketing of traditional agricultural production aiming to generate economic benefits for the 2 local KBAs communities.	3.3	Certificates prepared in cooperation with BirdLife PWLS, EQA and a completion among landowners/farmers as an incentive for best traditional agricultural practices conducted, certificates distributed to	A number of 93 farmers from Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff areas were encouraged and using best traditional agricultural practices, including the better ways of planting, aeration of holes and its depth, usage of organic fertilizers, crop Rotation and Polyculture, and agroforestry techniques, thereby safeguarding their

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			participants and awards given to winners.	traditional agricultural and cultural landscape. The 30 active farmers received participation certificates as active farmers. The certificates were signed by the Environment Quality Authority (EQA) and the Palestine Wildlife Society (PWLS) with the LOGO of CEPF. The best 3 active farmers received financial awards (The 1st award US\$ 1000, the 2nd award US\$ 750, and the 3rd award US\$ 500.
4.0	Mainstreaming the conservation recommendations and traditional land use planning into national development plan	4.2	A draft final report about project findings and results with recommendations and a video clip about the project finalized	<p>A report produced (Annex 1) and a video clip produced (Annex 6) and is published on PWLS website and seen by 60, 000 people so far. Hopefully the video clip will be published on CEPF Website.</p> <p>Summary of results and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers are revitalizing this species and the decreasing numbers of the rare trees in the project areas. where farmers can also support t their families economically, 2. The farmers recognized the importance of the agricultural cultural landscape. 3. The farmers collected the first harvest of sage and marjoram and preparing for the second harvest. 4. The project activities were of great importance to preserve the cultural and natural landscape in Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff areas. <p>Recommendations:</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>1 - To develop a conservation and management plan to better manage biodiversity in Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al-Quff area.</p> <p>2 - A follow up phase to this project is needed.</p> <p>3 - To protecting important lands from unorganized grazing.</p> <p>4 - To continue rehabilitating the roman stone walls to preserve the cultural and natural scene.</p> <p>5- To increase the number of rare trees.</p> <p>6. Land reclamation to increase the area suitable for plant</p> <p>7 - To open agricultural roads for accessibility.</p>
4.0	Mainstreaming the conservation recommendations and traditional land use planning into national development plan	4.1	Capacity of Civil Society Tracking Tool (CST/GTT) submitted at initial and final stage of the project", and a complaint mechanism is set up and made publicly available to local stakeholders	CST/GTT finalized and considered. A Grievance mechanism set up and made publicly at Surif, Kharas, Nuba, and Beit Kahel municipalities and were available to local stakeholders and at the Environment Quality Authority (EQA) see annex 8.
4.0	Mainstreaming the conservation recommendations and traditional land use planning into national development plan	4.3	Experts meeting on the final draft project findings conducted and a final project report is produced.	Meeting conducted for 16 experts in agriculture, biodiversity conservation, plant conservation, land use planning from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Environment Quality Authority (EQA), and 12 expert farmers participated in the meeting. The meeting took place at Kharas municipality on 28/06/2022; the main project results and

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>achievements were presented by Dr. Nael Salman from PWLS. Discussions and final recommendations were provided by the end of the meeting. The following were considered for replication:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planting of more rare trees (Carob, sumac, spiny Hawthorn 2. Germination and planting insitu of more the endangered Bellevalia Warburgii seeds, 3. Additional protection and biodiversity conservation signs, 4. Rehabilitation of Roman stone walls, 5. Biological control tools. <p>(see also Annex 1).</p>
4.0	Mainstreaming the conservation recommendations and traditional land use planning into national development plan	4.4	Best practices Integrated into national land use plan with support from EQA.	The land use plans prepared (Annex 2) and the report submitted to the Environment Quality Authority (EQA) to be considered into the national land use plan yet to be developed by EQA and other Palestinian national authorities.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

Tools, products and methodologies that contributed to the project results:

1. The Land use / Land Cover Report (annex 2).
2. The Socioeconomic and training components Report (annex3).
3. The Bellevalia Warburgii Endangered species action plan 2021_2022 (Annex 4).
4. A Brochure about agricultural land use for farmers in Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff KBAs (annex 5).
5. A video about the project (Annex 6),
6. A marketing plan (annex 9).

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
2.0	Number of hectares of KBAs under improved management (please indicate the KBA names in comments)	1,800	Protection of globally endangered and locally decreasing species in the 2 KBAs, selected areas in 1800 hectares will be planted with 1200 trees and plants	1,800	Protection of globally endangered and locally decreasing species in Jebal Al khalil North region and Wadi Alquff selected areas within 1800 hectares which were planted with 2000 rare trees and plants and Plants including 810 seeds of <i>Bellevalia warburgii</i> endangered species. Farmers in the targeted areas and MOA rangers have improved knowledge and are now active in the biodiversity protection.
3.1	Number of threatened species dependent on traditional land-use or agricultural practices, seeing status improved (i.e., short-term increase in population and/or breeding success)	2	<i>Belevallia warburgii</i> , Sumac. Note that we expect also impact on locally threatened/decreasing species: Carob, Mediterranean Hawthorn,	1	A number of 810 seeds of the <i>Bellevalia warburgii</i> Globally endangered plant species were germinated and seedlings were planted in Jebal Alkhalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff important biodiversity areas.
3.2	Number of traditional products that demonstrate positive impacts on	5	Sumac, Carob, Mediterranean Hawthorn, Wild	5	Sumac, Carob, Mediterranean Hawthorn, Wild marjoram, Three-loed Sage are for purchase in

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	biodiversity, seeing a positive market trends		marjoram, Three-loed Sage		the commercial markets in Bethlehem and Hebron cities in 250grms and 500grms plastic bags. The Sumac powder as spice, the concentrated carob syrup used for fresh drinks, and dry herbal sage and marjoram as herbal taste to be mixed with herbal tea or as a herbal medicine.
3.3	Number of local authorities in 3 priority corridors who recognize the importance of traditional, biodiversity-friendly land-use practices and engage in supporting their maintenance.	7	EQA, MoA, Nuba, Kharas, Haska, Beit Kahel, Surif local authorities	7	EQA, MoA, Nuba, Kharas, Haska, Beit Kahel, Surif local authorities recognize the importance of traditional, biodiversity-friendly land-use practices and are engaging in supporting their maintenance.
4.2	Number of unprotected sites important for plants with improved management practices	2	Wadi Al quff and Jebal Al Khalil North KBAs	2	Wadi Al Quff and Jebal Al Khalil North KBAs. Improving the capacity of 15 Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) rangers who were trained under this project on the protection measures and methods of survey in addition to the farmers who became aware of the sites important for plants in the targeted areas contributes to improving the

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					management practices in both KBAs.
4.5	Number of locally endemic or highly threatened plant species for which improved knowledge is available	2	Sumac, Bellevalia warburgii	1	<p>Germination and Planting of 810 seeds of Bellevalia warburgii Globally Endangered plant (EN) in Jebal Al Khalil North Region and Wadi Al Quff important Biodiversity areas.</p> <p>1. A basic survey about the Bellevalia warburgii was conducted by the project staff assisted by 10 Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) rangers and 20 university students who were trained on biodiversity survey.</p> <p>2. Raising awareness about the Bellevalia warburgii plant to rangers and university students from the community, and are now able to identify and will contribute to protecting this plant</p> <p>3. Improved knowledge within farmers communities including municipalities and public institutions through media and the distributed brochures.</p> <p>Also to be noted, a number of 500 seedlings of Sumac (locally decreasing species)</p>

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					were planted under this project.

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the 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 Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
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*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
Jabal Al Khalil North Region	PSE05	5,765	1,500
Wadi el Quff Region	PSE13	745	300

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
Jabal Al Khalil North region area	31.622237	35.052607	1,500	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The workshops and training provided to farmers, 2. Installing the biodiversity protection sign boards in important places in the targeted areas. 3. The public awareness and media campaigns contributed in community awareness. 4. Through field work on the ground during the planting of trees together with the farmers and volunteers and through the roman walls rehabilitation were incentives through distribution of some equipment were introduced. 5. Installation of biological control

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
				<p>measures such as nesting boxes for barn owl and kestrel boxes will help strengthen the management of the production landscape.</p> <p>6. Training of MOA rangers for biodiversity conservation leads to strengthen the management of the traditional landscape.</p> <p>7. Guiding brochures and best practices implemented.</p> <p>8. Land preparations finalized.</p> <p>9. Planting of 1800 Native rare trees.</p> <p>10. Germination and planting of 610 seeds of Planting of <i>Bellevalia Warburgii</i> Globally endangered plant.</p> <p>11. Rehabilitation of 200 square meters of Roman stone walls finalized in selected farmers lands.</p>
1. Wadi Al Quff area.	31.577314	35.0581	300	<p>1. Guiding brochures distributed.</p> <p>2. Installation of sign boards for biodiversity conservation and protection.</p> <p>3. Workshops and training provided for the farmers.</p> <p>4. MoA rangers trained.</p> <p>5. Public awareness and media campaigns contributed in strengthened management of biodiversity.</p>

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
				<p>6. New agricultural methodologies such as drip irrigation introduced.</p> <p>7. Land preparations finalized.</p> <p>8. A number of 3000 seedlings of sage and marjoram planted in selected farmer lands.</p> <p>9. A number of 200 Bellevalia Warburgii seeds germinated and planted in Wadi Al Quff area.</p> <p>10. Rehabilitation of 200 square meters of Roman stone walls finalized by the project.</p>

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
60	63	<p>1. Land-use Gender Base Participatory Action Planning (30 farmers trained: 15men,15 women),</p> <p>2. Integrated Conservation and Socioeconomic Development (30 farmers trained: 13 men, 17 women)</p> <p>3. Community Based and Resource Management (30 farmers trained: 12 men, 18 women).</p> <p>In this training all farmers received the same training. Stakeholders were invited and interested persons participated on voluntary basis. Gender equality was considered. Fortunately, almost equal numbers of men and women participated in the training sessions between men and women</p> <p>4. Survey methodologies for biodiversity use (30 persons trained: 10 rangers (males), 20 university students (15 females and 5 males).</p>

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
10	6	<p>Community members who were supported by planting Carob and sumac besides giving 3 awards for the best active and cooperating farmers.</p> <p>The farmers who financially benefited during the implementation in addition to the 3 farmers who received the prizes are 13 (8 males +5 females). These farmers see their income grow from harvesting the few existing trees and the farmers who planted the Sage and Marjoram (wild Thyme) during the project 18months implementation period (summer 2021 from existing trees+ spring and until end of June 2022 the project started to financially benefited the farmers who sold the first harvest of sage and Marjoram).</p>

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i				
Hebron northwest rural areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	100	100											

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics																
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

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.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Surif Women Society	2021	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Yes	To develop a collective marketing for farmers through improved agricultural products quality and start the establishment of e-

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
				commerce with assistance from the Hebron Chamber of Commerce.

Sustainable Financing

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 services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Bellevalia	warburgii		EN	1. Preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, 2. Increase the Bellevalia Warburgii numbers in nature through planting of 810 seeds, 3. Species habitat protection through protection sign boards installed and trained rangers, 4. Species monitoring.	Increasing

LESSONS LEARNED

1. E-Commerce as a tool for Digital marketing for agricultural products: The project marketing plan encourages the sustainable financing mechanism as a follow up action for the long term in order to assist farmers better sell their products with quality efficiency, fair prices, and entry to the wider local global markets. The creation of an e-commerce website administered by Surif Women Society in cooperation with Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
2. Engagement of all stakeholders at all project stages leads to the success of the project.
3. Public awareness and media campaigns proved to be an important tools for community awareness about their surrounding environment, the challenges and threats related to their ecosystem.
4. Careful planning of the project activities, the time needed for execution, and the accuracy of financial needs leads to the project success.
5. Gaining respect of the project beneficiaries and stakeholders by providing the right information at the right momentum increases the credibility of the project staff and the executing agency.
6. Involvement of the community institutions and local government at the planning and implementation stages helps and eases the implementation process.
7. Utilizing the right experts and staff as a major element of success.
8. Planning of tasks ahead of time such as procurement of goods, consultant contracts, purchase orders, reporting, etc. in addition to informing the project staff about any development in the project are considered important for reaching a successful project end.
9. In this project also, considering the right dates for planting or seeds collection is vital for good result. Loosing the momentum will create negative implications on the results. At the beginning of the project in April, e.g. it was hard to observe the blooming *Bellevalia Warburgii* species as the season was almost passing when the initial survey was done.
10. Alternative ways and options need to be thought of and planned in case of emergencies, such as access, as what happened during the COVID19 Pandemic.
11. Training of beneficiaries on the state of the art methodologies for biodiversity conservation and safeguarding the natural landscape is very important especially at the local level.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Successes:

1. Awareness raised in the targeted KBAs about nature conservation and the importanse of preservation of the natural cultural landscape and ecosystem.
2. Farmers received adequate training .
3. The cultural landscape status in the targeted KBAs improved.
4. The numbers of endangered plants and native rare trees increased in numbers and quantities in the targeted KBAs.
5. The community was empowered by new safeguarding tools of their cultural landscape preservation, conservation, and protection.
6. Additional numbers of endangered plants and rare native trees need to be planted each year to reduce the risk of losses.
7. Monitoring of the newly planted species and providing the necessary care measures such as watering or using natural fertilizers in due time.

8. There is a need for additional funding for follow up to continue monitoring the results for at least some months or for at least 3 seasons to ensure success and sustainability.
9. Farmers as the main beneficiaries will be responsible for monitoring the species on their lands in cooperation with PWLS.
10. Rangers from the MOA will continue utilize the information received during the training and field surveys to ensure the sustainability of the species in nature.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

In this project, no safeguards were triggered.

Kindly see Stakeholder-Engagement-Safeguard-111430 PWLS/CEPF document.
No complain was registred according to the greivience mechanism

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is a need for a wider survey and on at small scale to monitor and count the quantities of the Bellevalia Warburgii plant, globally endangered species in the 2 targeted KBAs,
2. There is a need to check, verify through field observations regarding the Bellevalia Warburgii existence in the neighboring Jebal Al Khalil South KBA as the IUCN map shows that the plant can be found in that location.
2. There is a need to continue monitoring the status and growth of the planted rare native trees through the project.
3. Providing some assistance to farmers would be necessary for the post project implementation.
4. There is a need also to cooperate with the Environment Quality Authority (EQA) to expand the borders of Jebal Al Khalil North KBA to include more areas where important biodiversity areas are found.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$10,207.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	MOA: The cost of 800 trees seedlings: USD 12x800 seedling = USD 9,600. PWLS: The cost of Bellevalia Warburgii seeds: USD 0.75x800 = USD 607.

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

Palestine Wildlife Society (PWLS), website: www.wildlife-pal.org, email: PWLS@wildlife-pal.org