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: Jouzour Loubnan Organization
Project Title: Strengthening the protection of the Iris species in the Micro-reserves of Lebanon
Grant Number: CEPF-113749
Date of Completion of this Report:29/02/2024
CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean hotspot
Strategic Direction: SD4 Strengthen the engagement of civil society to support the conservation of plants that are critically endangered or have highly restricted ranges
Grant Amount: 19 699.24 USD
Project Dates: 01/12/2022-29/02/2024

PART I: Overview

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

Saint Joseph University: The university has played a pivotal role by providing expertise in seed morphology and statistics. Their collaboration has been instrumental in analyzing the morphological differences among the Iris species' seeds, using advanced statistical methods. This contribution not only aids in the accurate identification of species but also enriches our understanding of how environmental factors influence seed characteristics, laying a foundation for targeted conservation strategies.

Ministry of Environment: This Ministry has been a crucial partner in the drafting of conservation laws aimed at protecting the Iris species across Lebanon. Their involvement ensures that the legislation is comprehensive, aligning with both national conservation priorities and international environmental standards. By leveraging their legal and regulatory expertise, the project aims to establish a robust legal framework that will safeguard the targeted species and their habitats for the long term.

Municipality of Becharre and Sarada Landowners : These local stakeholders have been integral to the development and implementation of the management plans for the microreserves. Their collaboration has facilitated the exchange of vital information and strategies, ensuring that the management plans are both effective and contextually relevant. By engaging with the Municipality of Becharre and Sarada landowners, the project leverages local knowledge and support, enhancing the sustainability and impact of conservation efforts within these communities.

Anjar Archaeological site: The site has been actively involved in the *Circum situ* conservation efforts for *Iris antilibanotica*. By hosting a new population of this critically endangered species, Anjar has become a vital site for conservation follow-up, monitoring, and public engagement. This collaboration not only contributes to the species' survival prospects but also showcases the potential for integrating biodiversity conservation with cultural and historical preservation.

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

The project's comprehensive results focus on the conservation of three Iris species: *Iris cedretii, Iris antilibanotica, and Iris bismarckiana*, structured into three main sections.

1. *Ex-situ* Conservation: This section emphasizes the long-term preservation of these species within Jouzour Loubnan seed bank, aiming to safeguard their evolutionary potential and adaptability. A significant objective within this conservation strategy is population reinforcement. Our field assessment indicated that the *Iris cedretii* population is sufficiently robust, eliminating the need for a recovery program. Additionally, seed morphology was analyzed for all Iris species (7 taxa present in Lebanon) to understand the impact of climate variability on seed characteristics and to differentiate morphologically among these species.

2. *In-situ* Conservation: This involves the development of preliminary management plans for two microreserves located in Becharre and Sarada. Given that the new category of Protected Areas in Lebanon is relatively recent, these management plans are vital for establishing clear conservation objectives and actions. Moreover, *Circum-situ* conservation efforts were undertaken at the Anjar archaeological site for *Iris antilibanotica*, facilitating the creation of a new population crucial for the survival of this endangered and endemic species.

3. Legal Framework: The final section addresses the legal dimensions, with the preparation of a draft law aimed at the comprehensive conservation of all Iris species in Lebanon. This legislative effort underscores the project's commitment to creating a solid legal foundation to support and sustain conservation initiatives.

Overall, the project successfully integrates *Ex-situ* and *In-situ* conservation strategies with a legal framework to ensure the protection and survival of these Iris species, highlighting the importance of multi-faceted conservation approaches for the endangered Irises.

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
Strengthening the network and model of micro-reserves for plant protection in Lebanon	By creating management plans for the microreserves in Becharre and Sarada, the project laid down a foundational strategy for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and critical habitat. These plans serve as a blueprint for effective management and conservation efforts, ensuring that the specific needs of the targeted Iris species and their ecosystems are addressed. This action establishes a replicable model for future micro-reserves, enhancing the overall network and its capacity for plant protection.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Monitoring of the conservation of 3 endemic Iris species under critical threat of extinction	The monitoring and conservation efforts directed towards three critically endangered endemic Iris species, highlighting the C*ircum-situ* conservation of *Iris antilibanotica* at an archaeological site and the *Ex-situ and In-situ* of *Iris cedretii and Iris bismarckiana,* demonstrate significant progress in safeguarding these precious species that are under critical threat. These actions carry substantial implications for biodiversity preservation, endangered species recovery, and habitat conservation: Innovative conservation approach: The C*ircum-situ* conservation of *Iris antilibanotica* at an archaeological site represents an innovative and strategic approach to conservation. This method not only leverages the cultural and historical significance of the site to enhance the protection and awareness of the species but also establishes a secondary habitat, thereby reducing the risk of extinction. The success of this initiative underscores the importance of adaptive conservation strategies in responding to the unique challenges faced by critically endangered species. The establishment of a new population of *Iris antilibanotica* outside its natural habitat is a pivotal step towards ensuring the species' survival. Given the threats to its remaining natural habitat on private land, where preservation is uncertain, creating alternative habitats in protected or

	managed areas is crucial for the species' long-term conservation. This move not only diversifies the risk but also offers valuable insights into the species' adaptability and resilience. Future reinforcement strategies: The lab germination of *Iris cedretii and Iris bismarckiana* sets the stage for future population reinforcement efforts. This preparatory work is essential for building a resilient foundation from which these species can recover and thrive once conditions in their natural habitats improve or suitable conservation areas are established. It reflects a proactive approach to conservation that anticipates and mitigates risks before they escalate.
Impact of climatic variability on the seed Morphology of the different Iris species over the last 6 years	Enhanced species identification: The findings from the interspecific analysis, supported by statistical analysis tests, demonstrate considerable variation in seed morphological parameters among the species studied. This variation not only enriches our understanding of the genetic and phenotypic diversity within the Iris genus but also establishes seed morphology as a reliable and accurate tool for species differentiation. This advancement is crucial for conservation efforts, enabling more precise identification and cataloging of species, which is fundamental for biodiversity preservation, especially for rare and endangered species. Understanding environmental influence: The intraspecific analysis, showing significant results for most morphological parameters, underscores the influence of environmental factors on seed morphology. This revelation is pivotal for ecological and conservation science, as it confirms the adaptive responses of species to their environments. Recognizing the extent to which environmental variables shape phenotypic traits allows for more informed conservation strategies that consider the dynamic nature of ecosystems and the potential impact of climate change and habitat alteration on plant populations. Implications for conservation and research: These findings contribute to a more nuanced approach to conservation planning and species management. By acknowledging the variability and adaptability of species as reflected in seed morphology,

	conservationists can tailor strategies to support not only the preservation of species but also their resilience and adaptability to changing environmental conditions. Furthermore, this research opens avenues for further studies into the evolutionary biology of plants and the ecological mechanisms driving phenotypic diversity, offering a deeper understanding of plant biodiversity.
Follow up on the creation of Mircroreserves (Sarada and Becharre) and the prepartion of management plan for both	The preparation of management plans for both microreserves marks a strategic effort in conservation planning. These plans outline specific objectives, strategies, and actions needed to effectively conserve the biodiversity within these areas. They serve as a roadmap for sustainable management, ensuring that conservation efforts are guided by scientific research, best practices, and an understanding of the local ecosystem's dynamics. By focusing on the conservation of specific habitats, the two microreserves contribute to enhancing the overall resilience of the ecosystem. Protecting and managing these areas help in maintaining ecological balance, supporting Iris diversity, and preserving the genetic variability necessary for adapting to environmental changes. The drafting of a law specifically for the conservation of Irises represents a critical step towards legal backing for biodiversity conservation. This legislative effort underpins the entire conservation strategy by providing a formal legal framework that ensures the protection of these endemic species. By recognizing the need for specific laws to safeguard irises, this initiative highlights the importance of aligning conservation efforts with legislative support to ensure the effective enforcement of protection measures. This approach not only secures the future of these species but also sets a legislative precedent for the conservation of other endangered species. The drafting of such a law exemplifies a holistic conservation strategy that integrates habitat protection, management planning, and legal measures, reinforcing the commitment to preserving biodiversity at all levels.

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

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
	Genetic Material germination in Jouzour loubnan seed bank	Seeds of *I. cedretii and antilibanotica* were collected respectively from Anjar archeological site and Becharre and were germinated in the lab by the scientists and project manager. However, seeds from I. bismarckiana were germinated from existing lots in the seed bank.
	Creation of new population of *Iris antilibanotica* in Anjar Archeological site	Four field visits were conducted during the project to assess the population of I. antilibanotica in Anjar archeological site. One final field visit conducted by the scientist, project manager, field guide and members of Jouzour Loubnan to implement *Circum-situ* technique for *Iris antilibanotica* in Anjar, where dead seedlings were replaced with viable ones germinated in the lab and 80% of the individuals of the new population are alive.
	Overcome potential genetic bottlenecks in Iris cedretii and Iris bismarckiana population	Following extensive three fieldwork days in Becharre, it was observed that the population has reached its minimum viable size and is sufficiently robust, eliminating the need for reinforcement measures. Regarding *I.bismarckiana*, found in southern Lebanon, no actions have been taken due to the ongoing conflict between Lebanon and Israel.
	Iris Seed morphological adaptation facing different threats and climatic variability over the past 6 years	Seed morphology for all irises in Lebanon was assessed and scanned by the scientist and project manager. The effect of climate variability of seeds of the iris species was studied along with the morphological difference of the seeds between each of the species

	Follow up on the law of mircroreserve and the declaration of Sarada and Bechare as PMRs	The scientific documents requested by the Ministry of Environment for the creation of *I. cedretii* microreserve was prepared along with the management plan and sent to the ministry
	Two primarily management plans for the microreserve stating the main conservation objectives, action plans and roadmap	Two preliminary management plans were prepared for Becharre and Sarada. These documents highlight the management objectives, action plans and roadmap for the conservation of the irises present within and their associated habitat. These documents were prepared in a constant collaboration with the main stakeholders (the landowners of both Microreserves). The collaboration with the landowners occurred primarily through phone calls and email exchanges. Regarding Sarada, due to the conflict and war unfolding in the south of Lebanon, the Melkite Metropolite was unable to fully participate in the preparation. He suggested that we prepare it and send it to him for evaluation once the situation calms down. Management plans are attached in the email

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

We have conducted comprehensive analyses to understand the impact of climate variability on the seeds of various Iris species, as well as to identify morphological differences between them. These studies utilized ImageJ software and a range of statistical analysis techniques to explore these aspects thoroughly.

Furthermore, we adopted a pragmatic approach in formulating management plans for the microreserves. These management plans are distinct from those of other protected areas, with a focused objective on the strict conservation of endemic and threatened species, alongside their habitats.

In a significant legislative advancement, we drafted the first law for species conservation in Lebanon. This groundbreaking effort involved synthesizing relevant international laws and national regulations concerning the import and export of species to establish a comprehensive legal framework dedicated to the conservation of irises across all Lebanese territories. This law marks a pivotal step in ensuring the protection and preservation of these critical species within the country.

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.

To mitigate issues encountered with accessing species habitats due to security tensions, we plan to train one or two individuals from the local community to efficiently collect seeds for the Population Management Review (PMR). This approach aims to ensure continuous seed collection without interruption.

Throughout the project, we've also gained proficiency in utilizing ImageJ software, a tool we now consider essential for ongoing assessment of seed morphological parameters. This software will remain a crucial part of our methodology beyond the project's conclusion.

Regular monthly meetings with Mrs. Salwa El Halawani were held to ensure the smooth progress and coordination of project activities.

Given the ongoing conflict in the south of Lebanon, we recognize the need to adapt our strategies for the recovery program of *Iris bismarckiana*. It's prudent to delay immediate efforts aimed at population reinforcement until we can fully understand the war's impacts. This cautious approach allows us to develop a targeted strategy that addresses the specific challenges and changes to the habitat caused by the conflict.

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.**

The project has encountered both successes and challenges in its sustainability and potential for replication, underpinned by strategic responses and adaptive measures:

Technical proficiency: The acquisition of skills in using ImageJ software for seed morphological analysis represents a technical advancement for the team. This proficiency enhances the project's sustainability by equipping the team with the tools needed for ongoing monitoring and research, thus extending the project's impact beyond its initial timeframe.

Regular coordination meetings: The establishment of monthly coordination meetings has ensured that the project remains on track and that any issues are addressed promptly. This continuous dialogue and review process facilitates adaptability and responsiveness, critical for the long-term success and sustainability of the project.

Challenges:

Security tensions and conflict: The project has faced challenges related to accessing species habitats due to security tensions, particularly impacting the *Iris bismarckiana* recovery program in the south of Lebanon. The ongoing conflict poses a significant hurdle, necessitating a flexible and cautious approach to conservation activities in affected areas.

Adaptive strategy for *Iris bismarckiana*: In response to the conflict, the decision to delay population reinforcement activities for *Iris bismarckiana* until a thorough assessment of the war's impact can be made is an example of adaptive management. This strategic patience allows for the development of a targeted and effective conservation strategy tailored to the post-conflict context.
Drafting a conservation law: The drafting of the first law for species conservation in Lebanon, integrating international and national regulations, is an unplanned activity that significantly enhances the project's sustainability and replicability. This legislative framework not only ensures the long-term protection of the irises but also sets a precedent for the conservation of other species, facilitating the replication of similar efforts across the country.

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.**

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US$) 51,000

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS	Counterpart	25 000 USD
Saint Joseph University	In-kind-experts	6000 USD
Private donation by anonymous donor through BL for Jouzour Loubnan.	Counterpart	20000 USD

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

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	3	The project directly contributes to this indicator by focusing on the conservation of three critically endangered Iris species (*Iris cedretii, Iris antilibanotica, and Iris bismarckiana*). Through Ex-

		situ conservation strategies, including seed banking and population reinforcement, alongside In-situ measures like habitat protection and management, the project reduces the pressures these species face from habitat destruction, overharvesting, and other unsustainable practices
2.0_Number of hectares of KBAs with enhanced protection or management	**118.9 ha**	Becharre **5.9 ha** Sarada: **98 ha** Anjar archeological site **15 ha** By developing and implementing management plans for the microreserves in Becharre and Sarada, the project enhances the protection and management of significant hectares within these KBAs. These plans aim to conserve endemic and threatened species and their habitats, contributing to the overall ecological integrity and resilience of these areas.
4.3_Number of management plans of protected areas incorporating specific actions for plant conservation	2 (attached in the email)	The project significantly contributes to this indicator through the preparation of management plans (attached to this report) for the microreserves in Becharre and Sarada. These plans incorporate specific actions aimed at the conservation of Iris species, including habitat management, species monitoring, and community engagement strategies.

		For Bechare, the municipality has granted approval, but its adoption will only take place once the decree of microreserve is officially sanctioned in Lebanon. As for Sarada, due to the conflict and war unfolding in the south of Lebanon, the Melkite Metropolite was unable to fully participate in the preparation. He suggested that we prepare it and send it to him for evaluation once the situation calms down.
4.5_Outcome 4_Number of locally endemic or highly threatened plant species for which improved knowledge is available	7 (attached in the email)	7 taxa of Irises *I. cedreti (CR), I. antilibanotica (CR), I.lorteti (EN), I.bismarckiana (CR), I. sofarana sofarana (NE), I.sofarana keserwana (EN), I. westii (NE)* By conducting morphological analyses of Iris seeds and evaluating the impact of environmental factors on these species, the project improves knowledge on several locally endemic and highly threatened plant species. This enhanced understanding supports the development of more effective conservation strategies and management practices.
4.8_Outcome 4_Number of Plans adopted (national level) with improved integration of plant conservation needs	1 (attached in the email)	The drafting of a law for the conservation of Iris species in Lebanon represent a crucial contribution to this indicator. This legislation, the first of its kind in Lebanon for species

		conservation, integrates plant conservation needs into national policy, setting a precedent for the incorporation of biodiversity considerations into broader environmental and conservation planning efforts.

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

**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

**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***

** 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 *
Becharre	*LBN09: Mount Makmel and upper Kadisha valley*	*5.9*
Sarada	*LBN16: Sarada*	*98*

** 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 peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional [illegible]	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting

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

18. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. "Policies" pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included.

18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

No.		Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Local	National	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*
1	Iris Conservation Law		X													x				
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	Lebanon	Not specified	All iris species in Lebanon are legally conserved. Any activity concerning the irises must be approved by the Ministry of Environment before hand	Drafted the conservation law based on previous Lebanese laws and international species conservation laws
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	Becharre Municipality	2023	yes	Lebanon	This network was established for the of a microreserve creation, and the elaboration of the management plans
2	Directorate General of Antiquities	2023	yes	Lebanon	This network was established for the Circum-situ conservation of the Irises in Anjar archeological site
…					

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					
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				
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	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing,

			Extinct in the Wild)		**decreasing, stable or unknown)**
Iris	*Iris cedreti*	Cedar iris	CR	In-situ conservation: Creation of plant Micro Reserve for the protection of this species. Elaboration of a management plan Ex-situ conservation: Long term preservation in Jouzour Loubnan seed bank Seed morphology: assessing the effect of climate variability on seed morphology	stable
Iris	*Iris antilibanotica*	Iris anti-Liban	CR	Circum-situ conservation: Introduction of a new population of *I. antilibanotica* in Anjar archeological site Ex-situ conservation: Long term preservation in Jouzour Loubnan seed bank Seed morphology: assessing the effect of climate variability on seed morphology	unknown
Iris	*Iris bismarckiana*	Iris de Bismarck	CR	In-situ conservation: Creation of plant Micro Reserve for the protection of this species. Elaboration of a management plan Ex-situ conservation: Long term preservation in Jouzour Loubnan seed bank	Decreasing

				Seed morphology: assessing the effect of climate variability on seed morphology	
Iris	*Iris lortetii*	Lortet's Iris	EN	Seed morphology: assessing the effect of climate variability on seed morphology	Decreasing
Iris	*Iris sofarana kesrwana*	Iris de Kasrouan	EN	Seed morphology: assessing the effect of climate variability on seed morphology	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.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:: Jouzour Loubnan organisation
Generic email address: Contact@jozuourloubnan.org