



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: Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts (MASA), Research Centre for Environment and Materials, Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia

Project Title: Conservation of some Restricted Endemic Plants from Galichica National Park, North Macedonia"

Grant Number: CEPF-110722

Date of Completion of this Report: 14.06.2022

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

Strategic Direction: 4 Strengthen the engagement of civil society to support the conservation of plants that are critically endangered or have highly restricted ranges

Grant Amount: 19,885

Project Dates: 01.07.2020-30.04.2022

PART I: Overview

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

Number	Name of partner	How they were involved in the project	Additional information
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1	ILIRIA	The methodological approach of the investigations was unified, so the data and experiences in species assessment were exchanged.	Due to the situation with the pandemic, our communication with the partners from Albania (ILIRIA) was online (via e-mail, Skype, etc.). Joint field activities and meetings with physical presence were postponed. The partnership cooperation within the project was maintained through regular online communication.
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Number	Name of stakeholder	How they were involved in the project	Additional information
1	National Park Galichica	They were involved in field activities and species assessment according to the IUCN methodology. They also provide us with some logistical support.	
2	Botanical Garden of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics	A seed collection in the Botanical Garden at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Skopje has been established	The Botanical Garden will be gradually developed as an important scientific and conservation center, for the Ex-situ conservation, as stated in the Convention on Biological Diversity
3	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	At the beginning of the project, they were informed about the objectives and activities of the project, investigations, and methodological approach. Additionally, the Field observation sheet of species sent by the Ministry was upgraded.	
4	Macedonian Biological Society	Macedonian Biological Society implemented a project financed by CEPF. The project had similar activities and objectives. Species that were the field of interest are: <i>Crocus cvijicii</i> , <i>Centaurea soskae</i> , <i>Jurinea micevskii</i> , <i>Helichrysum zivojinii</i> and	

		<i>Rindera graeca</i> . Realization of both projects allows making a detailed investigation of the selected species and results in National assessments according to the IUCN methodology.	
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2. Summarize the overall results of your project

During the realization of this project, the following activities have been undertaken so far and the following results have been obtained.

Draft for the assessments according to the IUCN methodology, for the National Red List of Macedonian Flora, of the following plant species have been proposed: *Edraianthus horvatii*, *Festuca galicicae*, *Laserpitium ochridanum*, *Sempervivum galicum*, *Dianthus galicicae* and *Centaurea galicicae*. The assessments will be a part of National IUCN Red List of Macedonian flora.

A seed collection in the Botanical Garden at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Skopje has been established. Seeds of more than 40 plant taxa were collected, among which the following are more important (relict, rare, endemics, with limited distribution in North Macedonia): *Jurinea micevskii*, *Laserpitium ochridanum*, *Rindera graeca*, *Oxytropis purpurea*, *Edraianthus horvatii*, *Geranium aristatum*, *Festuca galicicae*, *Achillea holosericea*, *Helichrysum zivojinii*, *Astragalus mayeri*, *Centaurea tomorosii*, *Ballota macedonica*, *Asphodeline taurica*, *Sideritis raeseri*, *Oxytropis purpurea*, *Sideritis montana*, etc. The seed collection is very important for ex-situ conservation. In that way, the genetic fund and diversity of the rare plants are preserved and the chances of their extinction are decreased.

A Manual for training and fieldwork investigations in the Macedonian language was prepared (Introducing IUCN methodology for assessment of plant species at the National level, guidelines for identification of the selected plant species and conservation measures, etc.).

An interactive database for collecting information on the rare and endemics plant species was established. The interactive database was sent to the employees of the Galichica National Park and it will be supplemented with new data in the future.

For the species that were a field of interest, precise distribution maps were created. The maps will be published on the website of the IUCN Red List of North Macedonia.

Very close cooperation has been established with representatives of Galichica NP with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding, as a continuation of the fruitful and long-term cooperation between the two institutions. This cooperation will contribute to the assessment of rare and endemic plants and their habitats, aiming at ensuring integrating plant conservation into the management plan of Galičica National Park.

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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
Assessment of plant endemic species on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia, determination of their precise distribution, endangered category and conservation	There are 480 plant taxa listed in the National Priority Red List for assessments. Within this project, 6 plant taxa were assessed and investigated in detail. Although there are a lot of plants that should be assessed, this project is very important because it not only contributed to the determination of the threatened status of the selected plants at the National level, but also enabled their protection by establishing a seed collection.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Determination of the distribution area of selected species	With determination of precise areas of distribution and population sizes of the selected species, were provided data for National assessment for IUCN Red List and future monitoring.
Assessment of the selected local endemic species from Galichica Mt. (Macedonian part) according to IUCN methodology	<p>With the National assessment of the selected species the conservation status of the selected plant species were determinate</p> <p><u>1. <i>Dianthus galicicae</i> Micevski</u> FINAL ASSESSMENT: CR B1ab(iii) + CR B2ab(iii) EOO* and AOO** = 4km², 1 location <u>Main threat:</u> succession (with juniper) of its habitat due to the lack of maintain (the habitat of the species (pasture) depend on grazing).</p> <p><u>2. <i>Centaurea galicicae</i> Micevski</u> FINAL ASSESSMENT: EN D EOO=4.5km², AOO = 4km² No threats, but small population size (the number of mature individuals is 230)</p> <p><u>3. <i>Festuca galicicae</i> Horvat ex Markgr.-Dann.</u> FINAL ASSESSMENT: LC EOO = 85,175 km², AOO = 56 km², <u>Main threat:</u> Weak successive processes that affect a very small part of the population</p> <p><u>4. <i>Edraianthus horvatii</i> Lakušić</u> FINAL ASSESSMENT: LC EOO = 16,907km², AOO = 16km² No threats Population size = 240000 mature individuals</p> <p><u>5. <i>Laserpitium ochridanum</i> Micevski</u> FINAL ASSESSMENT: LC EOO = 28,5km², AOO = 32km² No threats</p>

	<p><u>6. <i>Sempervivum galicicum</i> (Smith) Micevski</u> FINAL ASSESSMENT: LC EOO = 74,144 km², AOO = 88 km² No threats</p>
Conservation measures of the selected plant species	Conservation measures were proposed in the monitoring protocols. For some of the species (<i>D. galicicae</i>) Species Management Plan will be developed in the future. The species has CR status and grows on habitat with visible succession processes.
Raising public awareness about the selected species	<p>The raising public awareness were reached throughout trainings and workshops, social media, TV etc.</p> <p>The reach range of the fb post was 103-5.9K. The most attention dragged the post for the final event of the project published on 05.04.2022.</p> <p>Total 31 people were trained (3 biology teachers, 2 master students, 4 young researchers of Galichica NP, 3 Botanical Garden staff and 19 undergraduate students)</p>
Established trans-boundary cooperation	<p>Cooperation with ILIRIA was established and will continue in the Future with joint investigations of rare steno-endemics plant species that grow in Galichica Mt.</p> <p>Collaboration with ILIRIA resulted in a joint approach to the researches that were carried out and harmonization of the methodology. This is very significant because by harmonizing the methodology and the types of data that were collected, it will be possible to establish monitoring of rare species on both sides of the mountain and thus ensure more reliable in-situ conservation in the future at the regional and global levels.</p>

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

We have a long-term cooperation with the National Park Galicica, but within the project the cooperation was formalized by signing a Memorandum of Understanding. In this way, our cooperation has deepened and will continue in the future with a number of joint activities.

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	<p>Created distribution map of the endemic species - <i>Centaurea galicicae</i>, <i>Edraianthus horvatii</i>, <i>Dianthus galicicae</i>, <i>Festuca galicicae</i>, <i>Laserpitium ochridanum</i> and <i>Sempervivum galicicum</i>, according to IUCN mapping standard</p>	<p>Desktop analysis for the selected plant species was made. With the fieldwork investigation during the project, they were improved and complemented with additional distribution data.</p> <p>Fieldwork investigations for confirming existing data and determination of the precise GPS coordinates for the selected plant species were realized in 2020 and 2021 during the vegetation period. Several fieldwork investigations were organized in 2020: 20-25 of July (Tomoros, Golem Kazan - <i>Edraianthus horvatii</i>, <i>Festuca galicicae</i>, <i>Laserpitium ochridanum</i>, <i>Sempervivum galicicum</i>), 27-29 of July (Lako Signoj, Bajrache, Bugarska Chuka, Magaro, Konsko-Stenje - <i>Edraianthus horvatii</i>, <i>Festuca galicicae</i>, <i>Sempervivum galicicum</i>, <i>Centaurea galicicae</i>), 1-3 of September (Kazan, Vojtina, Kosta Bachilo, <i>Edraianthus horvatii</i>, <i>Laserpitium ochridanum</i>, <i>Festuca galicicae</i>, <i>Dianthus galicicae</i>), 9 of September (Tomoros, collection of seed materials) and 12 of October (between Preslap and Lako Signoj, collection of seed materials). In addition, fieldwork investigations were organized in 2021: 30 of June (Vojtina – <i>Dianthus galicicae</i>), and 31 of August (Tomoros, collection of seed materials).</p> <p>Coordinates with new data are constantly updated and are currently added to the map. As a result of field investigations in 2020 and 2021, national distribution maps of the species were created according to the IUCN methodology.</p>
2	<p>Created map of EOO and AOO/ Determined populations condition for the selected endemics species/ Created data sheets for each species/ Assessed 6 local endemic species from Mt Galichica in appropriate categories</p>	<p>During the field research, data necessary for the IUCN methodology were collected on previously prepared field forms. For this purpose were determined: population size, precise GPS coordinates, type of habitats, threats, etc.</p> <p>Datasheets of available data according to literature sources and fieldwork investigations for all species were prepared.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning was informed about the project activities and plant species that will be accessed for the National Red List. We have received an official</p>

		<p>permit from MoEPP to conduct investigations at the Galichica National Park (GNP).</p> <p>The cooperation with representatives from GNP is very effective. They were included in all fieldwork investigations, processing of the data in the SIS system, and assessment of the species. Within this project, 6 plant species were assessed.</p>
3	<p>Capacity Building/ Producing translating materials/ Proposing some of the selected species in the Monitoring Program during the implementation of the New Management Plan of the NP Galichica (2020-2030)/ Establishment of interactive database/ Ex-situ conservation</p>	<p>A Manual for training and fieldwork investigations in the Macedonian language was prepared (Introducing of IUCN methodology, guidelines for identification of the selected plant species, conservation measures)</p> <p>The first field trip was organized from 20-25 July 2020 focusing on training of 7 biology students, 3 Bachelors of Science in Biology, 2 Master Students of Biology and 4 staff of Galichica NP. The training took place in several localities in Galichica NP and involved the identification of the endemic plant species and estimating the size of their populations. A manual containing the description of the species and their ecology, the field methods and the IUCN Red List assessment methodology was prepared and delivered to the trainees.</p> <p>Five representatives of Galichica NP actively participated in all field investigations. In this way, their capacities and knowledge of the flora and habitats of the mountain Galichica are significantly improved.</p> <p>Protocols for monitoring the species and habitats were established for the needs of the Management Plan of Galichica NP in 2021-2030. Protocols for monitoring the investigated species that are of interest to this project and that will be used in the GNP in the future, have been developed. The Protocols are in accordance with the National pattern for monitoring the vascular flora, developed by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MoEPP).</p> <p>On September 1, 3, 9, and October 12 2020, field activities for the collection of seed material were realized. The following rare and endemic</p>

		<p>plants were collected: <i>Jurinea micevskii</i> Stevan. & al., <i>Laserpitium ochridanum</i> Micevski, <i>Rindera graeca</i> (A. DC.) Boiss. & Heldr., <i>Oxytropis purpurea</i> (Bald.) Markgr., <i>Edraianthus horvatii</i> Lakušić, <i>Sideritis montana</i> L., <i>Geranium aristatum</i> Freyn & Sint., <i>Fritillaria sp.</i>, <i>Scabiosa sp.</i>, <i>Dianthus cruentus</i> Griseb., <i>Potentilla sp.</i>, <i>Festuca galicicae</i> Markgr.-Dann., <i>Achillea holosericea</i> Sm., <i>Allium flavum</i> L., <i>Helichrysum zivojinii</i> Černjavski & Soška, <i>Astragalus mayeri</i> Micevski, <i>Stachys officinalis</i> subsp. <i>haussknechtii</i> (Nyman) Greuter & Burdet, <i>Centaurea tomorosii</i> Micevski, <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>carpatica</i> (Pant.) Nyman, <i>Ballota macedonica</i> Vandas, <i>Asyneuma limonifolium</i> (L.) Janch., <i>Asphodeline taurica</i> (Pall.) Endl., <i>Teucrium montanum</i> subsp. <i>helianthemoides</i> (Adamovic) Baden, <i>Satureja montana</i> subsp. <i>pisidia</i> (Wettst.) Šilic, <i>Sideritis raeseri</i> Boiss. & Heldr., <i>Dianthus sylvestris</i> Wulfen, <i>Cephalaria sp.</i>, etc.</p> <p>Within the project, a seed collection in the Botanical Garden at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics has been established. The seeds of more than 40 plant taxa were collected. This is the first seed collection of wild flora in North Macedonia. Currently, there is a seed collection within the Institute of Agriculture, but it consists of only agricultural plants.</p> <p>In the training realized from 5 to 9 of July 2021 at different sites of Galichica NP participated three employees from the Botanical Garden, one teacher from the Secondary school, and 5 students from the Institute of Biology. The aims of this trainings were introduction of IUCN Red List methodology (for National assessment of the species) and conservation (in-situ and ex-situ).</p>
4	Promotion of the project activities and results with general public with special emphasis on the local population	<p>The project team created a Facebook page to publish news about project activities. It was agreed that the same page could be shared with another project financed by CEPF and implemented by the Macedonian Biological Society, which also refers to rare and endemic plant species in Galichica</p>

		<p>NP, and the same experts have been involved. The information posted on the Facebook page clearly distinguishes between the two projects (and donors) in that each post refers to the relevant project. The photos posted on Facebook are stored in two separate folders related to the two projects.</p> <p>A filming crew of the Institute of Communications Studies from Skopje was joined on the first day of the training, conducting interviews with Vlado Matevski, Renata Čusterevska, and Andon Bojadzi and shooting video materials for a short documentary that was published on social media.</p> <p>In the training realized from 20 to 25 July 2020 participated two local biologists. The biologist from Ohrid teaches at the local Gymnasium and is interested in involving her students in the environmental education activities in the NP Galichica; similarly, the biologist from Struga, who teaches at a local elementary school, is interested in involving her pupils in environmental education in the NPG.</p> <p>In the training realized from 5 to 9 of July 2021 participated three employees from the Botanical Garden, one teacher from the Secondary school, and 5 students from the Institute of Biology.</p>
5	<p>Enhancing of cross-border cooperation with partners from the Albanian side for an integrated approach in the assessment and protection measures of six plants endemics on Mount Galicica</p>	<p>The kick-off meeting was realized on 1 July 2020 via Skype. At the meeting were attended representatives of MASA, ILIRIA, and PONT. The methodology for field investigation and the IUCN Red List assessments, the taxonomy of the species to be assessed and general coordination have been discussed.</p> <p>The cooperation with the Albanian team, due to the current situation with the virus, has been reduced to online communication. 3 Skype conferences have been held (19.10.2020, 15.12.2020 and 23.03.2021). During the Skype communication with the colleagues from Illyria, were shared our experiences during the realization of the project activities. The existence of taxonomic</p>

		<p>and nomenclature problems in some species (e.g. <i>Sempervivum galicicum</i>) was discussed, data on the distribution of common species of investigations were exchanged, as well as plans for future joint field investigations (<i>Dianthus galicicae</i>, <i>Centaurea galicicae</i>).</p> <p>Due to the pandemic, the realization of the fifth objective has changed since the physical presence in joint field investigations has been disabled. One meeting with a physical presence in Prespa – Krani (8-9 of July 2021). At the meeting, experiences were shared with a focus on plants that are endemic to Galichica and are found on both sides of the mountain. It was also discussed about the situation with the populations of the species, and potential measures that should be taken in the future in order to protect them at the regional level because they are very rare and endemics plants.</p>
6	Effective Coordination with Project Partners/Stakeholders)/	<p>All activities were realized by the Project Plan. The milestones of the activities were reached.</p> <p>Reporting on current activities for donors – CEPF-Regional Implementation Team and PONT took place via Skype meetings (04.08.2020, 09.10.2020, 24.12.2020, 18.02.2021, 30.03.2021, 18.05.2021, 04.10.2021, 08.02.2022). On 4 November in 2021, a meeting with physical presence with representatives of CEPF-Regional Implementation Team representatives, Salwa Elhalawani, and Marijana Demajo, was realized.</p> <p>The combined final event (with physical presence and online) was realized on 4 April 2022.</p>

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

- Manual for training and fieldwork investigation in the Macedonian language
- Datasheets for all species
- Fact sheets for all species
- Template for interactive database
- Monitoring protocols for all 6 species
- National distribution maps of the species were created according to the IUCN methodology
- A Facebook page was created within the project.

<https://www.facebook.com/Conservation-of-some-Restricted-Endemic-Plants-from-Galichica-National-Park-106467814459943>

- The Institute for Communication Studies made an informative video about the activities within the project and in general about the importance of certain rare plants from NP Galichica.

<https://doma.edu.mk/biodiverzitet/edukacija-i-sorabotka-so-lokalnoto-naselenie-za-spas-na-endemitite-na-galichica/>

- Information about the project activities on some web-sites

<http://manu.edu.mk/%d0%b7%d0%b0%d1%87%d1%83%d0%b2%d1%83%d0%b2%d0%b0%d1%9a%d0%b5-%d0%bd%d0%b0-%d0%bd%d0%b5%d0%ba%d0%be%d0%b8-%d0%b5%d0%bd%d0%b4%d0%b5%d0%bc%d0%b8%d1%87%d0%bd%d0%b8-%d1%80%d0%b0%d1%81%d1%82%d0%b5%d0%bd/?fbclid=IwAR3pFn8phoykUa0S8zNKMfKRxxAIXeAvzlluR3DWTGgxy1x9l7MC9jK15gl>

<https://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/news/new-wave-plant-conservationists-supported-balkans?fbclid=IwAR3pFn8phoykUa0S8zNKMfKRxxAIXeAvzlluR3DWTGgxy1x9l7MC9jK15gl>

<https://www.facebook.com/PONT.PrespaOhridNatureTrust/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4-v0sKG3nmc&list=PL-MPj1HyzyhzXZ2fCOD21tWHMvsYkte-n&t=14s>

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>.

During the realization of the project activities, it was proved that the best way to train others to study plants, their characteristics and identification are the joint field research with the employees in the National Park Galicica. With the realization of the field research, the employees had the opportunity to be acquainted in detail with the plants of interest and to be directly involved in the process of species assessment according to the IUCN methodology. They were able to see on the spot the threats to the species and habitats and what measures should be taken to mitigate them.

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.**

NPG employees were trained on how to identify the plants, understand the purpose and structure of the monitoring protocols (what they look like, what data they contain) and how to use them in the future to monitor the condition of the selected plant species.

In the next period we will be focused on the establishment of monitoring plans for one important habitat according to HD (91E0 * alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*) and the species from the Habitats Directive *Angelica palustris* (Besser) Hoffm., as well as on National assessment for endemics plant species *Centaurea tomorosi* Micevski according to IUCN methodology.

In the past, there was a seed collection in the Botanical garden, but unfortunately, it was not managed so well and was damaged. MASA intends to recover seed collection in Botanical Garden. In the future, the seed bank will become part of a European consortium of seed banks. In that way, we will have the opportunity to exchange seeds with other botanical gardens.

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.**

Safeguard was not triggered during this project implementation.

Additional Funding

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

- a. Total additional funding (US\$) 20,144 (EUR 18,618)**
- b. Type of funding**

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
Prespa and Ohrid Nature Trust (PONT)	Co-founding of the project - cash	EUR 18,618

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Our experience in project implementation and communication with PONT and CEPF-Regional Implementation Team supervisors is extremely positive. We recommend that these programs continue in the future to support the study and protection of biodiversity, especially the flora of North Macedonia.

Given that North Macedonia is characterized by interesting and impressive flora, rich with rare and endemic plants in every part of the country, we recommend that in the future support programs be extended to other areas of the country.

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
4.3 Number of management plans of protected areas incorporating specific actions for plant conservation	1	Some comments and recommendations were added in the Management Plan of Galichica NP 2021-2030. The project team was involved in the addition of habitats that were missing in the Plan and the transformation of all habitats according to the Habitats Directive which is the obligation of North Macedonia as a future member of the EU.

4.4 Number of protected area managers demonstrating improved skills and knowledge on plant conservation	5	The Head of the Department for Nature Protection and 4 young employees were included in different activities within the Project
4.5 Number of locally endemic or highly threatened plant species for which improved knowledge is available	6	6 species were investigated in detail (population size, determination of precise area of distribution, threats, conservation measures and research needed etc.) The species that were field of interest are: <i>Edraianthus horvatii</i> , <i>Festuca galicicae</i> , <i>Laserpitium ochridanum</i> , <i>Sempervivum galicicum</i> , <i>Dianthus galicicae</i> and <i>Centaurea galicicae</i> .
4.6 Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved	1	Galichica NP in North Macedonia. All plants that were investigated within the project activities were endemics for Galichica, so all collected data are at National level. Galichica NP is very important KBA in North Macedonia with about 30 endemics and rare plant taxa.
4.7 Number of young professionals with substantial experience in plant conservation gained	6	4 young staff of Galichica NP + 2 students of biology (master and undergraduate)

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
6	10	Introduction for IUCN methodology, in-situ conservation, identification of some rare and endemics plant species of Galichica Mt.
2	13	Introduction for IUCN methodology, ex- situ and in-situ conservation, identification of some rare and endemics plant species of Galichica Mt
Total men 8	Total women 23	

**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	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***

			Newly Protected			
National Park Galichica	North Macedonia	24000		Established 1958	20.834617°	40.965392°

* 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 *
Galichica Mountain	MKD05	0

* 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	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting

*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.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)																
		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																					
2																					

* If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.

18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				
3				

19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1			
2			
...			

20. Networks & Partnerships

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	ILIRIA	2020	YES	Albania North Macedonia	The cooperation with ILIRIA was for the purposes of this project. There was one meeting with physical presence in Krani, and several online meetings for joint approaches in conservation and assessment of some rare and endemics plants from Galichica NP. The cooperation with ILIRIA will continue in the future

					because we have a common interest in many important plant areas (we share the mountains of the western part of North Macedonia with Albania).
2	NP Galichica	2020 (2022 was officially signed)	NO	North Macedonia	This cooperation has been initiated by signing an agreement between these two institutions immediately after the final event.

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 Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)

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: Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Generic email address: vlado.matevski@yahoo.com