



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name	<i>World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF Greece</i>
Project Title	Promoting Conservation in the Transboundary Prespa Eco-Region of Albania, Macedonia and Greece: Establishment of the Prespa Ohrid Nature Trust
Grant or GEM Number	65739
Date of Report	April 11 th 2017

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 2: Establish the sustainable management of water catchments and the wise use of water resources with a focus on the priority corridor of the Southwest Balkans. Investment Priority 2.3: Support innovative financing mechanisms for conserving and restoring freshwater ecosystems and traditional water catchments.

Grant Amount: \$76,981

Project Dates: 1 June 2015 – 31 December 2016

PART I: Overview

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

- MAVA Foundation – Co-funder and contributor to PONT capital, member of project's steering committee
- KFW (German Development Bank) – Contributor to PONT capital, member of project's steering committee
- Frankfurt Zoological Society - Member of project's steering committee
- Caucasus Nature Trust – Member of the project's steering committee

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

With the goal of establishing a Conservation Trust Fund in the Prespa-Ohrid region, the project set out to implement three important work streams that built upon the preparatory activities done in the framework of a MAVA-funded project for the examination of the endeavor's feasibility. The main components of the project regarded the establishment and operationalization of the Prespa Ohric Nature Trust (PONT), the raising of awareness amongst stakeholders, governments and the public in the targeted areas and the development of a comprehensive study to guide PONT future operation and funding decisions.

During the projects implementation period, all three components were successfully implemented: Pont has been legally established, its statuses have been approved and essential operational policies are in place and implemented under the coordination of a set Board of Directors. Its operational efficiency has been promoted through the set-up of a shared services function together with the Caucasus Nature Trust.

Furthermore, a set of essential communication and branding tools have been successfully produced, and meetings with stakeholders, decision makers and potential beneficiaries have been organized. As a result of these activities to profile the Fund and raise the awareness of stakeholders, the governments of the three countries have also provided letters endorsing its operation.

Finally, in order to improve and support the future operation and grant planning of the funds, a conservation GAP analysis for the region and a conservation needs' mapping and prioritization document were also prepared.

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 Grant Writer proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Presence of a long-term sustainable financing mechanism for conservation in the South West Balkans	PONT set-up and operational – first grants to be released within 2017. PONT will sustainably support conservation initiatives and PA operation in the targeted SE Balkan region.
The biological diversity of key ecosystem function in the PONT focus region are sustainably conserved	Through the operation of PONT and the release of support grants (expected to start within 2017), this impact indicator will be greatly promoted. Pertinent needs have been identified through the project and a road map to reach this long term indicator has been prepared.
Positively impact biodiversity and water management in the South Balkans and the Prespa and Ohrid catchments, which spread across 281800ha	Through the operation of PONT and the release of support grants (expected to start within 2017), this impact indicator will be greatly promoted. Pertinent needs have been identified through the project and a road map to reach this long term indicator has

	been prepared.
Local communities learn to utilize natural resources for the benefit of nature and people	Through the operation of PONT and the release of support grants (expected to start within 2017), this impact indicator will be greatly promoted. During the project's duration, local communities have been already informed about PONT's scope and operation and expectations have formed.
The grants allocated to protected areas and NGOs improve the operation of Protected areas and other conservation initiatives	Through the operation of PONT and the release of support grants (expected to start within 2017), this impact indicator will be greatly promoted. Pertinent needs have been identified through the project and a road map to reach this long term indicator has been prepared.
Transboundary collaboration increases on conservation issues	It is expected that the collaboration between parties will improve due to the availability of funds for common conservation initiatives. Pertinent needs and opportunities have already been identified through the project.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
PONT is established and operates to achieve its mission	This impact was reached. PONT is now legally established in Germany and operates under the management of a set-up Board of Directors.
PONT raises €20 million to initiate its conservation programme delivery	This impact was reached. Funds were raised through the support of the MAVA foundation and KFW.
PONT Board adopts and implements the drafted policies and procedures	This impact was reached. Financial and investment policies are in place, and a shred-services mechanism has been set-up in collaboration with the Caucasus Nature Trust, rendering PONT with a series of necessary internal procedures and functions.
Regional stakeholders increase their awareness of the PONT work and nature conservation issues	This impact was reached. The awareness of stakeholders, decision makers and the public have increased and the governments of the three countries have declared their endorsement.
The first PONT grants are allocated with a positive impact towards the protection of the wider Prespa area and biodiversity	Not reached yet. First funds expected to be released within 2017.

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

- The project has proven successful in reaching all the set objectives and targets for its long term impacts, with the only exception of the first grant allocations (which will be soon released, though).

- The establishment and initiation of the first Conservation Trust Fund in the Region, and one of few in the world, is the most important success of the project.
- The project did not face any material challenges in reaching its impacts. Yet, it did meet a number of management challenges, as the overall endeavor has proved quite more complex and more demanding than initially foreseen.
- Regarding the long term impacts, most of these have not been yet reached, although the necessary mechanism has been put in place. The only challenges on that front have to do with the pressures for the allocation of grants to specific beneficiaries, and with the increased needs for monitoring and evaluating grant use.

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

No.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	PONT is established and operational by the end of 2015	1.1	Established fund in Germany	WWF concluded through legal consultations that PONT should be an independent private-law foundation. Indeed, the Prespa Ohrid Nature Trust (PONT) was established in November 2015 as a German Foundation, legally operational under the foundation law of the German State of Hessen
			Shared services between PONT and CNF	The shared back office minimizes operational cost for both PONT and the Caucasus Nature Fund and also allows for more efficient investment strategies. It also allows for the rendering of CNF's long experience to PONT.
		1.2	Board members recruited	The first PONT SB was formed on November 2015. The PONT board members have been recruited and they are: President : <u>Lynda Mansson</u> , Director General of the MAVA Foundation Vice-president: <u>Demetres Karavellas</u> , CEO of WWF Greece Members: <u>Michael Brombacher</u> , head of Europe Department of the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS); <u>David Morrison</u> , expert in Conservation Trust Funds; <u>Christoph Tiskens</u> , Director for SE Europe and Turkey

				within the KfW development Bank
		1.3	Board approved statutes	Statutes and essential internal policies have been approved.
		1.4	Endorsement letters from three governments obtained	WWF obtained the written endorsement towards PONT from the Ministries of Environment in all three counties involved (Albania, FYR of Macedonia and Greece). This work lays the ground for the PONT administration to continue the communication with the respective governments and seek their commitment to the work of PONT in the region.
2	PONT develops a comprehensive conservation strategy with an eco-regional approach	2.1	Report and gap analysis on conservation efforts in the wider Prespa area	<p>The ToRs for the report were developed by WWF and approved by the PONT Board.</p> <p>The report was compiled by a team drawn from the three partners of the PrespaNet NGO network: the Society for the Protection of Prespa, the Macedonian Ecological Society and the Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment in Albania, under the oversight of WWF GR. It was submitted to WWF Gr in November 2016 and officially approved by the PONT Board on its meeting in January 2017.</p> <p>The delivered report is a comprehensive review of the conservation efforts carried out in transboundary Prespa and provides PONT with a fully researched and concise synthesis of conservation efforts in the Wider Prespa Area (WPA) since the early 1990s and a detailed exposition of the experience gained from these 25 years of work.</p>
		2.2	Mapping and prioritization of conservation activities	The delivered report sets the context in terms of biodiversity, the socio-economic profile of the area, civil society, the institutional framework of the WPA and the main conservation challenges that have defined environmental work in the area. It elucidates the major conservation challenges and needs of the WPA, both in terms of biodiversity and conservation but also on management capacity, and offers an inventory of potential interventions to meet these needs. The recommendations included in the report can provide a framework for PONT grant proposals.
3	Local civil society and governments are aware of the PONT mission	3.1	PONT logo and website	The PONT website is operational at the address http://pont.org/ . The domain name, website and logo will be key for the promotion of PONT in the long run. The PONT Executive Director was also involved in this process to ensure alignment of vision for the PONT profile.
		3.2	Targeted	Thirty meetings have been organized with targeted

			<p>stakeholders become aware of the PONT mission</p>	<p>stakeholders in the three countries during a round of stakeholder engagement visits in Albania, the FYR of Macedonia and Greece (13-25 November 2016). Targeted stakeholders included national, regional and national Governments; Protected Area management bodies of six PAs; main environmental NGOs (SPP, PPNEA, MES), other donors (KfW; GEF; UNDP; GIZ; SDC; other foundations/NGOs) and representatives from the scientific hydrological monitoring center. Stakeholders are well-informed about PONT and eager to start implementation. These meetings also introduced PONT's new Executive Director Mirjam de Koning to the different stakeholders, handing over the lead and thus safeguarding continuation of activities and PONT presence after the end of the project. In addition, the identified stakeholders were contacted on a frequent basis with project progress updates.</p>
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7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

- A logo for PONT has been produced by an external communications associate, approved by the BoD and used in PONT communications, stationary, etc
- A website for PONT has been created, by an external associate, and is in operation.
- The “Review of the conservation efforts carried out in transboundary Prespa” prepared by SPP and PrespaNet under the overview of WWF Gr that provides PONT with the institutional memory of the NGOs involved in conservation efforts in the wider Prespa Area, identifying gaps, mapping and prioritizing conservation activities with a special reference to the potential contributions of local NGOs.
- The NGOs of the WPA were assessed based on a number of criteria that included financial transparency, tax registration, adequate membership, and being currently active and with a clear track record of conservation work in the WPA. NGOs that passed this original screening were then assessed with the Civil Society Organisational Capacity Tracking Tool which was developed by the CEPF and provides a more specific picture of capacity in a range of financial, managerial, strategic and project delivery categories.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
 - Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community
- Activities within Component 2 (review and gap analysis of conservation efforts, mapping and prioritization of conservation needs) give the PONT a road map proposal for securing conservation efforts in the foreseeable future. They provide this new fund with a written record of the institutional memory of the organisations involved in those efforts and with an up-to-date picture of the situation with regard to the biodiversity of the WPA and the main threats it is presently facing, as well as elucidating the major conservation challenges and needs of the area and offering an inventory of potential interventions to meet these needs. Finally, PONT is equipped with a clear picture and an evaluation of the civil society organisations operating in the WPA in 2016.
 - One common, and profound, lesson learned from all the conservation efforts in the WPA is that in all sectors and activities the conceptual unity of the area and holistic, integrated approaches should be considered as the founding parameters for conservation. Transboundary and holistic approaches to any activity, plan or action are of the utmost importance and should be a prerequisite for any action.

Sustainability / Replication

9. 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.

Successes:

- The fact that PONT was officially established as a German Foundation, legally operational under the foundation law of the German State of Hessen coupled with the amount of capital funds secured for the PONT start-up phase, ensure the sustainability of this new Nature Trust Fund.
- The long involvement of the donors in the project area as well as the material and info provided to PONT also through this project (i.e. review of the conservation efforts, clear picture and evaluation of the civil society organisations operating in the area, website and logo) gives PONT a road map for securing conservation efforts in the future and once PONT funds are released.
- PONT's legal structure is recognized and accepted by all three countries in the focus region, and thus makes it possible for PONT to operate across the wider Prespa area without legal obstacles.
- Work with targeted stakeholders increased sense of continuity between the start-up phase and the operational phase of PONT and contributed towards the creation of a trustworthy relation between PONT and stakeholders at the local, regional and national level.
- The desired project awareness was achieved, and a solid collaboration basis was set for the PONT Executive Director to build upon moving forward
- The PONT example has been widely disseminated and discussed and it is believed that it will spur and/or inform similar initiatives in the wider region (as with the blue fund currently under set-up).

Challenges:

- PONT should be geared to work flexibly and to be able to address specific funding gaps that handicap local conservation stakeholders. Such gaps are project development costs, between-projects' funding gaps, cash-flow issues, miscellaneous operating costs, etc
- The operating and funding standards, especially during the PONT starting phase, must be adequately described to address the inherent sensitive issues in the area and to ensure that funds are properly allocated and effectively utilized by beneficiaries.
- The turbulent political situation, previously in Greece and currently in the FYR of Macedonia may slow down the PONT promotion on governmental level.

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

Additional Funding

11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

12. 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

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. 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” (section 17 below), 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	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP

* 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.

Since PONT has not yet released any funds, we cannot say we have impacted any KBA. In addition the KBAs identified so far for the wider Prespa area coincide with the officially designated protected areas.

15. 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 CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** 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).

Since we have not yet released any funds (the first grants are expected in 2017), we cannot say we have impacted any protected areas yet. However most of PONT's area lies within protected areas in the three countries of interest and consequently when PONT's operations will be fully deployed, it will be covering and consequently impacting an area of 1,605Km².

PONT has already endorsed the application of the Municipality of Resen to receive funding from the EU to support the operation on Ezerani Nature Park. In that regard, PONT has potentially indirectly impacted the effective operation of this PA.

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a

landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	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).

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*

*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*

**Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

Since PONT has not yet released any funds, we cannot say we have impacted any beneficiaries, individuals or communities. This will change as soon as PONT releases the first grant in 2017.

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the 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 CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	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 knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting

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

Since PONT has not yet released any funds, we cannot say we have impacted any beneficiaries, individuals or communities. This will change as soon as PONT releases the first grant in 2017.

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. 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).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation

No.		Scope (mark with x)	Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)
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	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	
1																				
2																				
3																				

19b. 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				

20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	The establishment of the Prespa Ohrid Nature Trust (PONT) itself	<p>As a nature trust fund PONT responds to the lack of sufficient funding for conservation efforts and introduces a different type of conservation support. It is not “project” based but provides stable and long-term sustainable financing complementing existing conservation efforts in the Prespa/Ohrid region.</p> <p>This approach is based on building relationships with the park authorities, government and local communities to seek out and identify the best ways to ensure the protection and management of the region.</p> <p>In addition PONT is a transboundary organization that fosters participation and collaboration among all stakeholders working on conservation management in the three countries, in line with an ecoregional perspective.</p> <p>The trustworthy legal base of PONT is another positive element.</p>
2		

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. 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, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Nature Trust Alliance (NTA)	2016	Albania, FYR of Macedonia, Greece, Georgia,	This is a legal structure that will allow joint back office Services between PONT and Caucasus

			Azerbaijan, Armenia	Nature Trust. In this way operating costs are optimized and a framework for sharing best practices in conservation finance is created.
2	PONT Regional Program Office (RPO)	2016	Albania, FYR of Macedonia, Greece, Germany	This is PONT's regional office which will operate to oversee the successful program implementation in the region. The PONT ED will be based in Tirana – where the RPO will be established – and shall drive the PONT operation from there whilst occasionally visiting the shared back office in Frankfurt.
1	Shared services with Caucasus Nature Fund	2016	Prespa-Ohrid region and Caucasus region	The shared back office minimizes operational cost for both PONT and the Caucasus Nature Fund and also allows for more efficient investment strategies. It also allows for the rendering of CNF's long experience to PONT.
2	Charter: MAVA, KFW, FZS, WWFGR, CNF,	2012	Prespa – Ohrid region	Partnership to assess the feasibility of the PONT project and to form a steering committee to oversee its development and establishment. Members of the network are also the members of PONT's BoD.

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 project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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