CEPF Small Grants - Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	*Fauna & Flora International*
Project Title	Conserving highly endangered plants on Cape Verde's "Island of Flowers."
Grant Number	CEPF-110245
Date of Report	29/03/2021

CEPF 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

Investment Priorities 4.1. Increase knowledge and skills to support assessment and planning for the conservation of plants, and foster the emergence of a new generation of young professionals in plant conservation and;
4.3 Support innovative actions for the conservation of important populations of plants, working with land owners and managers.

Grant Amount: US$ 19,985

Project Dates: 01/09/2019 – 28/02/2021

PART I: Overview

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

Biflores: The main implementation partner, responsible for the implementation and monitoring of most project activities, and reporting directly to FFI. There were staff changes at Biflores – Director and Project Leader – throughout the project, who were very proactive in taking over this ongoing project, reviewing the project workplan and adapting it to the new context.

Schools of Brava: Participation in environmental education and planting activities (3.3)

Direcção Nacional do Ambiente (National Environment Delegation) and **Delegação do MAA** (Ministry of Agriculture and Environment): Technical advice and support; participation in project

meetings and events (3.4, 3.5)

INIDA (National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development): Technical support; participation in project meetings and events (3.4, 3.5)

Projeto Vito: Collaborator and technical advice provider (2.3).

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Since the beginning of the project, Biflores has grown in size and capacity, under new leadership, getting involved in more and bigger projects, acting as lead in some of them. Biflores' visibility has also increased considerably, not just in Brava, but in other islands in CV, with new and stronger partnerships established.
Brava now has its first plant nursey, with over 2,000 seeds and nearly 500 seedlings of endemic species planted, and a herbarium containing 17 endemic species for Brava.
Thanks to this project, the population of Brava and its government bodies are more aware of the island's endemic plants, and receptive to their conservation.

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
Conserve endemic plants on Brava through a community-based approach	FFI and Biflores have continued to develop and implement projects focused on endemic and flora of Brava, including endangered trees, addressing grazing (identified as one of the key threats to endemic plants in Brava), and direct continuation of this project (through a Biflores-led CEPF grant).
Build the capacity of Biflores and local community members to sustain conservation actions in the future	FFI and Biflores have secured one grant, and jointly submitted another large grant proposal to continue to not only build capacity of Biflores, but to expand on the work done through this project. Biflores is now leading on CEPF Small Grant follow-up project. There are also plans to recruit further key staff for Biflores. Biflores will be developing its first strategic and financial sustainability plans, facilitated by FFI.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Organizational and botanical capacity of Biflores strengthened over the course of the project	Biflores has undertaken a big restructure – both at Board and Management levels – and almost reset

	itself as an organization in the duration of this project, and partially enabled by it. Also enabled by this project, Biflores has undertaken 2 organizational assessments, its first Theory of Change, and a bespoke three-day training workshop, all delivered and facilitated by FFI. Biflores technical capacity has also improved, through discussions and exchange visits with others working in plant conservation
Increased awareness of plant conservation for at least 300 people on Brava by the end of the project	Whilst activities with school children and communities had to be reviewed to address the impact of Covid-19 pandemic measures, the project still reached over 700 people, including school children, representatives from community associations, research institutions, and local and national government. This figure doesn't take into account social media, on which Biflores has been very active, or written press, where Biflores has had 5 interviews published.
At least 750 endemic plants are directly grown, propagated and protected in Brava by 2021	At project start, there was limited to no knowledge of, or investment in, plant conservation in Brava; through this project, some data was collected for the first time, allowing for the establishment of baseline data for plant conservation, and the trialing of several approaches and method related to plant conservation. This has already informed the design and development of future projects. Still, in total, Biflores planted 2,113 seeds and 486 seedlings, representing 9 endemic plant species. Of the seedlings and germinated seeds, 41 Dragon trees were replanted onto private lands. A further 38 plants were replanted in 8 primary schools of Brava. In total, the schools received 14 D. draco, 9 D. insularis, 7 L. thalassica, 7 E.tuckeyana and 1 C. bravensis. The remaining plants remain in the nursery, where they will continue to be cared for and monitored.

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

There were two significant events that made this project more challenging than expected.

One was the changes in the project team – for both FFI and Biflores – resulting in the need for handovers and time to learn about the project and the current context, in some cases, with no access to historical information.

The other event that obviously represented a challenge for this project was the global pandemic associated to the Covid-19 virus. This impacted:

- Travel, meaning that the FFI project Manager was never able to visit the project, and more importantly, it delayed the deployment of the Project leader for Biflores, and their Director
- Activities associated to the schools, which had to close for a long time, with no knowledge of when they would reopen. This impacted the establishment of the nurseries, which were delayed and ultimately didn't happen in the schools; it also impacted the ability to complete some of the original activities that this project aimed to implement, which were reviewed with CEPF in November 2020.

However, the fact that the current project team was able to swiftly assess the external context, feasibility and scenarios and requested a review of the project activities shortly after starting their roles, with very positive results in a short amount of time, were a great success of this project. The Biflores team was able to deliver great work, both in terms of plant conservation, but also in terms of their own organizational development, with a new Board, staff, office, and follow-up steps for their growth and strengthening. A clear sign of success is that Biflores are leading a follow-up CEPF Small Grant project, without FFI.

When the project started, there was little to no work being done on the conservation of endemic plants and since then, a lot of work has been done, with new scientific data being collected, resulting in new projects being developed, to give continuity to the work this grant has enabled. By using multiple methods of conservation, such as nursery, seed bank, herbarium and replanting, the impact has already been significant and will continue to be even greater with future projects.

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

Addressed in the question above.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	**Description**	**Sub-#**	**Description**	**Results for Deliverable**
1	**Capacity building of Biflores**	1.1	Conduct a four-day Theory of Change and organizational need assessment workshop for Biflores, facilitated by FFI	A four-day workshop was held at Biflores' office to develop a 'Theory of Change' for Biflores' terrestrial work, and to facilitate an organizational assessment of Biflores, facilitated by FFI. The objectives of this workshop were to assess the organizational needs of Biflores, and start articulating their strategic direction. Based on the results of the self-assessment report, FFI delivered a three-day training to Biflores staff in October 2019, focusing on organizational visioning and wider organizational development, project design, budgeting, donor reporting and external communication, with a particular focus on social media. Given the significant changes in staff and structure of Biflores, a new organizational self-assessment and report were prepared at the end of this project, to reflect the current context. The report produced for this assessment identified strategic planning, financial sustainability (including fundraising), finance management and organizational monitoring, evaluation and learning as the top priorities for Biflores, all of which FFI will support with. **(The ToC and both organizational assessment reports can be found in the supporting documents folder)**

		1.2	Write an organizational development Action Plan, facilitated by FFI	With the themes and activities discussed during the workshop and with the support provided by FFI, Biflores' organizational capacity improved, especially regarding financing and management of grants, budgets, and the preparation of a bank account. Such skills will help a lot in organizing expenses, planning and monitoring projects, and sharing relevant information both internally and externally. Based on the organizational self-assessment completed at the end of the project, there is now a report that guides follow-up steps for Biflores, guided and facilitated by FFI.
		1.3	Accompany Projeto Vito during their plant surveying trips to Brava, to build capacity, foster knowledge exchange and gain experience for future work	During the visits of Projecto Vito to the island of Brava (from November 2019 to November 2020), to make an inventory of the island's endemic plants, members of Biflores accompanied Projecto Vito and assisted them in their planned fieldwork (Figures 1 & 2). The cooperation between Biflores and Projeto Vito was considered very good, allowing both NGOs to share knowledge and experiences on field work and conservation tactics. During the field trips, the three endemic trees were surveyed (Figure 3), *Dracaena draco* (Dragoeiro), *Sideroxylon marginata*, (Marmulano) and *Phoenix atlantica* (date palm), and in their visit of August 2020, we started to survey the island's herbaceous species in Ribeira da Faja de Agua (Figure 4). Projeto Vito has reached out to FFI directly to discuss potential for further further collaborations and more formal partnership. **(All Figures can be found in the supporting documents folder.)**
		1.4	Exchange with the Natural park of Santiago or Fogo to learn the techniques of plant production in nurseries	Between 28th and 31st of October 2019, the Biflores terrestrial team visited the Parque Natural de Serra Malagueta (Figures 5 & 6) to learn about the production of endemic plants in the nursery (Figure 7), and to learn the methodologies used by the nursery workers during the process. The main learning points referred to were:

				What type of nursery would be best suited for activities in Brava, according to the work plan and the proposed objectives? What techniques are best in the production of plants in nurseries, seed and seedling collections, storage and treatments of seeds and seedlings? What are the ideal conditions for the development of plants in a nursery in Cape Verde? - with emphasis on humidity, irrigation, light, soil type etc. since each type of plant requires different conditions of production and cultivation. During the visit, the team also looked at nursery settings, location, water supply, sunlight, characteristics, and size of the nurseries, etc. The team had the opportunity to get to know the way the soil was used in planting plants, the mixture of soil with manure and sand, the depth at which the seeds of the plant species are placed - which varies between 5 to 10 centimeters deep in the soil beds or bags. The ideal time for watering and during what time period we can water the plants or seeds, which in this case is every three days in the morning. When the seed has germinated and the plant is robust enough to be transplanted into the soil, watering is done and only afterwards is the plastic removed using the soil around the root of the plant.
		1.5	Create and populate a Biflores database for data collected in this project, as well as past and future projects, in order to safely keep the data and easily share it	With the support of FFI, Biflores has an online database (Figure 8) on OneDrive where all the data of the projects executed and in progress at the NGO are stored, such as project expenses, photos, projects, receipts and budgets, activity plans, data etc. The objective is to share synchronized information between Biflores and FFI, facilitating access and data protection. Biflores has also created their own internal database (Figure 9) on Google Drive where members of the Biflores team can upload and share documents easily. This data is backed-up monthly on two hard-drives stored in the Biflores office.
2	**Direct conservation of endemic plants**	2.1		Throughout the project, Biflores collected seeds (Figure 10) from 82 individual plants, encompassing seven endemic species, two tree species and five

			Collect, organize, and preserve seeds for immediate planting in the nursery and for a seed bank hosted by Biflores where seeds will be kept for future planting	herbaceous. Most of the seeds were used for immediate planting in the nursery and the rest were stored in the seed bank. The seed bank currently consists of seeds from 11 individual plants and five species (Figure 11). Using seeds of the Dragon Tree (*Dracaena draco caboverdeana*), the project leader conducted a small-scale experiment with four well-known seed treatments, to see which would result in the fastest germination time. The seed treatments are used to initiate the germination of seeds outside of their natural germination time. The seed treatments are: The hot water method- Seeds were dropped into hot water and left until the water cooled. The water soaking method- Seeds were soaked in room-temperature water for 24hrs. The sandpaper method- The hard outer layer of the seeds was marginally removed using sandpaper. The clipper method- A small section of the hard outer layer of the seeds was removed to a significant depth. Each treatment was applied to 10 seeds. The seeds were planted on the 28th of October directly after their treatment. 10 seeds were also planted with no treatment as a control. In the four months following until 28th February 2021, none of the seeds had germinated except from some of those treated with the clipper method (Figures 12 & 13). The experiment should be repeated at least once, during the same time-period, to determine the accuracy of the results.
		2.2	Create a nursery for the reproduction of endemic plants (at least 900 plants grown)	The first Biflores nursery was created in the school of Nossa Senhora do Monte, where 34 plants were planted, both from seeds and seedlings. Unfortunately, the school was to be refurbished, and so the nursery had to be moved. The idea was to move it to the largest school in Nova Sintra, Liceu, to involve the schools and communities in the work. Biflores contracted a local

				gardener to clean the allotted space in Liceu, as it was full of trash and weeds. Two weeks after the cleaning, Biflores returned to the area to assess its viability as a nursery and to form a plan, however it was found to be once again covered in trash, with children running through it. It was then that Biflores decided to construct a nursery in the space at the back of the office, which was very suitable for the dimensions of the project (Figure 14). In total, Biflores planted 2,113 seeds and 486 seedlings (Figure 15 & 16), representing nine endemic plant species (Figure 17). Of the seed planting, *D.draco ssp* had a germination rate of 3%, *E.tuckeyana* 0.5%, *L. thalassica* 0%, *K.elegans* 0%, *D.insularis* 40% and *L.canariensis* 11% (Figure 18). These low germination rates could be attributed to many factors such as soil composition, sun exposure, altitude, temperature etc. Further investigation would be necessary to determine the ideal conditions for growing these plants in a nursery. 53 (11%) of the seedlings subsequently died not long after being transplanted from the wild to the nursery. The team found that taking soil from the in-situ location, and removing soil along with the plant, enough to encompass the roots, helped in reducing post-replantation death. Of the seedlings and germinated seeds, 41 Dragon trees (*D.draco ssp*) were replanted onto private lands (Figure 19) owned by 27 community members who volunteered to plant one or more endemic trees on their land, the lands form part of 14 different 'zones' in Brava. A further 38 plants were replanted in 8 primary schools of Brava (Figures 20 & 21), following the school workshops (Section 3.3). In total the schools received 14 *D. draco*, 9 *D. insularis*, 7 *L. thalassica*, 7 *E.tuckeyana* and 1 *C. bravensis*. The remaining plants are currently in the nursery, where they will continue to be cared for and monitored.

		2.3	Visit Projecto Vito in Fogo to improve inter-organisation relations, collaborate on present and future work and visit their nursery.	After the project activity changes were made in early November, Biflores had planned to visit Project Vito in Fogo. Unfortunately, during this time, the Covid-19 situation was very bad in Fogo, and so the trip was delayed. Before Biflores had the chance to travel to Fogo, the team was notified by Projecto Vito that they were coming to Brava. A meeting was organized with the whole Biflores team and a large selection of the Project Vito team and was held at Biflores' office in Nova Sintra in January 2021. After individual introductions, each NGO spoke about their current and past projects, their planned projects, and their overall objectives. Biflores agreed to assist Project Vito in their sea bird project, for which they needed a resident researcher in Brava. The Biflores nursery was shown to Projecto Vito and plans were made for Biflores to visit their own nursery in Fogo at a more suitable time. Overall, inter-organization relations improved and a close partnership for working on the conservation of Cape Verde was agreed upon.
3	**Increasing education and awareness of plant conservation**	3.1	Create an herbarium for all endemic species of Brava (i.e. collect plants materials, collect associated data, preserve plant materials)	A herbarium was created at the start of the project and was contributed to until the end of the project. In total, 17 endemic plant species were collected, dried and pressed (Figure 22) and mounted on A3 pages (Figure 23) before being assembled into a complete herbarium (Figure 24), with labels containing data associated with the plants: Scientific name, family, common name, location, soil type, geographical exposition, GPS coordinates, altitude, description, and name of collector. The species included in the herbarium are the following: • *Campanula bravensis* • *Campylanthus glaber* • *Daucus insularis* (*Tornabenea bischoffii*) • *Diplotaxis gracilis* • *Diplotaxis varia*

				• *Dracaena draco* subsp. *caboverdeana* • *Echium hypertropicum* • *Euphorbia tuckeyana* • *Forsskaolea procridifolia* • *Kickxia* (*Nanorrhinum*) *elegans* subsp. e*legans* • *Launaea thalassica* • *Lobularia canariensis subsp. fruticosa* • *Lotus purpureus* • *Periploca laevigata* • *Phoenix atlantica* • *Sarcostemma daltonii* • *Sideroxylon margiata* The herbarium was used in the final workshop (Section 3.5) as an example of endemic species that can be found here in Brava. Biflores plans to use it in future workshops, school visits and other community outreach events. **Note:** According to the 2016 IUCN red list assessment of endemic flora in Cape Verde (Romeiras *et al*.,2015), Brava has 24 endemic species. However, the 2017 geobotanical survey of Cape Verde (Rivas-Martinez *et al*., 2017) found 30 endemics in Brava, 3 of which were insular endemics (*Daucus tennuissimus*, *Indigofera tinctoria subsp. Macrocarpa, Launaea thalassica*). In addition, Biflores found two endemic species (*Diplotaxis varia* and *Phoenix atlantica*) present in Brava, that are not included on the endemic list of the geobotanical survey. This would suggest that there are currently 32 endemic species in Brava. Further study will be conducted by the terrestrial team before writing a report on these findings.

		3.2	Raise awareness of local community members through social media and leaflets	Since the start of the project, Biflores has created and maintained accounts on Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn, and started to create their own website. Social media has been a helpful tool to introduce people to Biflores, make new contacts, show people what Biflores does and to advertise vacancies, which would be otherwise quite difficult on a small island like Brava. Distributing leaflets is a key part of Biflores' community outreach as it is an approach that works well in Brava. A leaflet was created specifically for the project titled 'Conservation of endemic plants in Cape Verde'. This leaflet was printed and distributed at key project events such as the school workshops (Section 3.3), the final workshop (Section 3.4) and replanting (Section 2.2). The people who received the leaflets were happy to receive them and learn about the endemic plants in their environment. Biflores took part in 5 newspaper interviews during the project, and have scheduled another one, plus a radio interview with the local radio in Brava (Appendix- Section 3.2).
		3.3	Complete an environmental workshop in at least one school to introduce the topic of conservation to the youth of Brava	During the month of January 2021, the terrestrial team of Biflores completed workshops in the primary schools of Brava. The 45-minute workshops, focusing on nature conservation (specific to Brava/ Cape Verde), included a 15-minute presentation (Figure 25), a 15-minute coloring and labelling activity (Figure 26), a 5-minute game focused on not littering (which is a serious problem in Brava) (Figure 27), and a 5-minute conclusion. Following the workshops, Biflores returned with endemic plants to plant in the gardens of the schools (Section 2.2), so that the children were able to see first-hand, the species that had been mentioned in the workshop. Leaflets were distributed to the teachers involved, presenting a more in-depth view of endemic plant conservation in Cape Verde (Section 3.2). In total, Biflores completed 44 workshops, in 53 classes, among 10 primary schools, involving 670 students from ages 6-12. The team was well received in the schools and believe that future activities/ workshops would also be well received.

		3.4	Organize at least one meeting with relevant government partners to strengthen their knowledge, capacity, and commitment to plant conservation on Brava, and relationship with Biflores.	Throughout the project, relationships with various stakeholders were established and improved: In November 2020, the director of Biflores met with the President of Brava, to introduce Biflores and their current projects. The President spoke about the need for more projects involving conservation of plants, as plants are one of Brava's "main resources". He also mentioned that both the local council and national government have a plan for Brava to be a hotspot for ecotourism in the future and therefore projects and initiatives such as the ones implement by Biflores and FFI are both welcomed and necessary. Biflores has also held meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, who are enthusiastic to help and receive help in the conservation of Brava's biodiversity. Biflores met with the director of the Ministry on three occasions to talk about past, current and future projects; the team also went to the field with the director (Figure 28), to see the work of the Ministry regarding reforestation and tree conservation in Brava. The director was also present in both workshops organized by Biflores. Biflores has also made contact and had meetings with Projecto Vito, PoserClima, Fundação Maio Biodiversidade and Biosfera, and looks forward to continuing making contacts and improving relationships with relevant stakeholders and other NGOs.
		3.5	Organize a workshop with government officials and relevant organizations to show results of the project and discuss further plans and action needed in Brava	In November 2019, the terrestrial project leader went to Fogo to visit Project Vito and plan a workshop with the theme 'Getting to know the flora and terrestrial vegetation of Brava, to better conserve them'. The workshop was held at the town hall in August 2020 (delayed due to Covid-19) (Figure 29). It was a two-day workshop, moderated by the specialist in Natural Resource Management / Botanist Dr. Isildo Gomes of the National Institute for Agricultural Research and Development (INIDA). Participants included several

				entities linked to the protection and conservation of the Island's Environment: City Council, Ministry of Education, Lomba Tantum Community Association, Inforpress (Newspaper), Radio from Cape Verde, Forest Guards, Maritime and Port Institute, Management Institute Fishing, Poserclima, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Gardeners association, Civil Protection. In total, 25 representatives attended the workshop. In February 2021, Biflores held a second workshop at the town hall with the theme 'Conservation in Brava' (Figure 30). This was a one-day workshop from and included presentations from all members of the Biflores team. Participants included representatives from City Council, Ministry of Education, Faja de Agua community association, Management Institute of Fishing, Poserclima, and the Maritime and Port Institute. In total, 10 representatives attended the workshop. Although the number of attendees was low, the participants expressed enthusiasm for the work of Biflores and future workshops.
4	Submission of reports to BirdLife RIT	4.1	Submit the Final Budget Report	Present report
		4.2	Submit the Final Completion Report	Present report

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

   We now have a better idea of the number of endemic plants that can be found in Brava, based on literature and our own findings.
   We have also a better understanding of the specific needs and treatments of endemic species to be grown in a nursery.

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

   We learnt that it is necessary for all partners involved to be both flexible and adaptable in case project activities need changing to be more suitable to the reality of the project area/country. As this was the case with this project, without the changes made in November, the outcomes of the project would not have been met and the project would not have been so successful or impactful.

   In terms of community engagement and outreach, in places like Brava where the NGO is not so well known and conservation work is practically non-existent, the outreach should not the main focus of the project, or at least it should not be focussed on so heavily. It is necessary to first build relationships with the communities, enable them to get accustomed to the work being done by the NGO and then integrate them into the work.

   When creating a nursery for (endemic) plant species, it is crucial to undertake a preliminary study to find out information about growing the plants, such as their precise conditions for growth, treatments, collection, storage, and germination methods etc. Without this knowledge, the work in the nursery was limited at the start, as everything was 'trial-and-error '. With this knowledge, we could have achieved a lot more in the nursery work. This is not a problem in itself, but it should be clear and understood by all that some of the activities implemented are expected to be trials, and the first their kind for these species and/or Brava.

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.

The planting of plants from our nursery, on to private land and in schools, was not planned in the new project activity plan (made in November). We decided to implement this towards the start of the project as the plants were growing larger and needed to be replanted, but also to involve the communities and school more in the direct conservation of the plants. This will be done in more depth in the next project and so starting it now in this project gave good insight into the best way to do the replanting in the different areas.

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.

The activities to be delivered under this project triggered the need for a Health & Safety Plan, completed at the start of the project.

The follow categories of risk were identified, detailed and a brief action plan was developed to address each:

a) Fieldwork (with Projeto Vito, to collect plants for the herbarium, to collect seeds for the seedbank). Risks are exposure to sun and heat, dehydration, and working on rough terrain.
b) Construction of the nursery. Risks are working in hot conditions, dehydration, and using heavy tools and materials.
c) Planting out the young plants from the nursery. Risks are exposure to sun and heat, dehydration (especially for the school children).
d) Trip to a National Park on Fogo or Santiago. Risks are transportation: boat, car and minibus.

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$)

An additional US$ 2,000 were secured to co-finance this project, in light of delays in project delivery, due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. This funding was part of FFI's Partner Crisis Support Fund, and helped cover salary costs of the project leader.

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
FFI	B	US$ 2,000	Part of FFI's Partner Crisis Support Fund, U$ 2,000 were given to Biflores to help cover project leader salary costs while most activities were frozen due to Covid-19 pandemic

** 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 investm*ent 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.

2020 was a very unique year. This made what would already be an already challenging project handover to the new FFI and Biflores staff members and communications even harder. We believe this led lapses in sharing decisions made and coordination, when for example, there were further changes to the project workplan agreed directly between CEPF and Biflores, without FFI's knowledge. We are however confident this will not happen again in the future.

We are also thankful to CEPF for their flexibility in allowing us to adapt the project to the ever changing context, due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

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
4.5_Outcome 4_Number of locally endemic or highly threatened plant species for which improved knowledge is available	17 (seventeen) endemic plants • *Campanula bravensis* • *Campylanthus glaber* • *Daucus insularis* (*Tornabenea bischoffii*) • *Diplotaxis gracilis* • *Diplotaxis varia* • *Dracaena draco* subsp. *caboverdeana* • *Echium hypertropicum* • *Euphorbia tuckeyana* • *Forsskaolea procridifolia* • *Kickxia* (*Nanorrhinum*) *elegans* subsp. e*legans* • *Launaea thalassica* • *Lobularia canariensis subsp. fruticosa* • *Lotus purpureus* • *Periploca laevigata* • *Phoenix atlantica* • *Sarcostemma daltonii* • *Sideroxylon margiata*
4.6_Outcome 4_Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved	1 (one) – Ribeira de Fajã de Água
NA	NA

<u>Contribution to Global Indicators</u>

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
NA	NA	NA

** 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.*

15. Protected Areas

15a. 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**
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

** 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).*

15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click here.

Download the METT template which can be found on this page and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website here and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA

** Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.*

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, 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 management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

** 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: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from 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.

A total of 3 staff of Biflores received a three-day training in October 2019, focusing on:

- Organizational visioning and wider organizational development
- Project design
- Budgeting
- Donor reporting
- External communication

The staff members participating were:

- Ivanildo Correia – Terrestrial Project Manager
- Gelsom Monteiro – Marine Project Manager
- Maria Francisca Pinharanda – Project Assistant

The Vice-President of the Board – Edir Rodriguez – attended the session on Budgeting and part of the session on organizational development.

Whilst the project team doesn't consider this a structured training, it's worth mentioning the exchange visit between Biflores and the Natural Park of Serra Malagueta, in Fogo Island, to learn more about the work carried out with nurseries and herbariums. Topics included:

- Types of nurseries
- Techniques for the production of plants in nurseries
- Cultivation/Growing and control
- Techniques for the development of a herbarium

Participants from Biflores:

- Gelsom Monteiro – Interim Terrestrial Project Manager
- Maria Francisca Pinharanda – Project Assistant

17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
3	1

**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.*

17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
NA	NA

**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.*

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 benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

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
NA	NA	NA
…		

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 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	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
…																			

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	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	NA	NA	NA	NA

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples or sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**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..*

20b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention*	$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review *(MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)****
1	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	NA	NA
3	NA	NA	NA

**List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).*
***Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange date on the day of your report.*
****Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.*

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. 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 biodiversity sustainably. .

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1	NA	NA
2	NA	NA
…		

22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened 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.

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

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
…	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

23. Gender
If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click here.

Download the GTT template which can be found on this page and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

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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