CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: University of Pretoria

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): *The Botanical Importance of the Roggeveld: Tankwa Region*

Implementation Partners for this Project: University of Pretoria

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2008

Date of Report (month/year): July 2008

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

The project title is not a true reflection of the study area since it included the Hantam as well. This increased the study area to approximately 3 million hectares. The project title could thus read: The botanical importance of the Hantam-Tanqua-Roggeveld subregion.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

***Project Purpose**: To collect and analyze baseline botanical data on the biodiversity of the Hantam/Tankwa/Roggeveld region, to publicize this information to the advantage of the region as well as the Succulent Karoo hotspot, in order to promote biodiversity conservation through various avenues such as partnerships and awareness raising.*

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
***1.** The public is aware of the unique floristic diversity of the Hantam/Tankwa/Roggeveld region*	The public has been made aware of the importance of the region through newspaper articles, popular articles and through various presentations made to adults and children. A field guide is being drafted which will also add to the awareness of the flora of the region and will be distributed throughout South Africa.
***2.** The scientific community is aware of the botanical significance of the region and investment in scientific research in the region is promoted*	The scientific community is increasingly aware of the botanical significance of the region. Various presentations have been made and posters designed. Also, two scientific publications are 'in press', a third has been submitted, a fourth is 95% complete and additional articles will follow.
***3.** Landowners are aware of the uniqueness of their land and manage it accordingly*	This is difficult to quantify however, the landowners are 'talking' of special plants and conservation so we trust this will bear fruit in the years to come!
***4.** CAPE and SKEP are integrated because of the overlap in biologically important areas*	The vegetation map of the entire subregion has been supplied to various organizations and is being used for example by the Namakwa Municipality for

	planning.
5. *Partnerships in biodiversity are investigated and secured throughout the region*	Existing partnerships have been strengthened and new ones formed for example, a partnership with Ecoschools in Calvinia has been built.

Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

A host of botanical data has been collected and has resulted in a first finer-scale vegetation map of the subregion and the analysis of the biodiversity information, is a first in many respects. The project has definitely made an impact with various popular and scientific articles and presentations being made about the subregion and its uniqueness. Partnerships have been strengthened and new ones made which will be advantageous to the subregion in the future.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

A PhD through the University of Pretoria will result from the data collected in this study.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs*:*

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: Researcher (botanist) has been appointed and is working from a fully functional office in the region	Complete.
1.1. *Researcher (botanist) appointed on contract for entire duration of project*	Complete.
1.2. *Office equipment and collecting material acquired and a satellite office established*	Complete.
Output 2: Existing information has been collected and Bioregions identified	Complete.
2.1. *Literature search conducted and articles requested*	Continuous.
2.2. *Environmental data collected from various sources*	Complete.
2.3. *Existing vegetation data and maps collected and satellite image of the area acquired*	Complete.
2.4. *Bioregions identified using data collected*	Complete.
Output 3: Baseline botanical data collected and collated, is informing a preliminary vegetation map and other outputs in the project	Complete.
3.1. *Herbarium specimens collected and photographed according to botanical requirements and procedures*	Complete.
3.2. *Database of indigenous knowledge on local species compiled using information gathered during the surveys*	In the final stages.
3.3. *Plant diversity and community surveys conducted using scientific methods*	Complete.

***3.4.** Data computerised*	Complete.
***3.5.** Data analysed using various computer programs and scientific methods*	Complete.
***3.6.** Preliminary vegetation map compiled using available botanical data*	Complete.
Output 4: Priority areas and centres of endemism have been identified and a detailed vegetation map has been compiled	Complete.
***4.1.** Priority areas identified using collected and collated data*	Complete.
***4.2.** Centres of endemism identified using collected and collated data*	Continuing.
***4.3.** CAPE and SKEP linked by contributing to the roll out of the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, which incorporates the Tankwa Karoo as an important vegetation type by identifying botanical areas to be incorporated into the corridor*	The information has been provided to these partners.
***4.4.** A detailed vegetation map compiled using collated data*	Complete.
***4.5.** Scientific articles published in various journals*	Continuing.
***4.6.** Botanical long term monitoring sites recommended for the region*	Post –fire monitoring plots and Whittaker plots are set-up in the subregion
Output 5: A field guide of the Roggeveld and Tankwa regions has been produced	Should be completed by the end of the year.
***5.1.** Prominent species selected*	Complete.
***5.2.** Availability of appropriate photographs determined in 'photo gallery'*	Complete.
***5.3.** Information collected on selected species from various sources*	Continuing.
***5.4.** Manuscript for field guide prepared using photographs and botanical data*	Continuing.
***5.5.** Manuscript submitted to publisher and edited where necessary*	Manuscript should be completed by the end of the year.
Output 6: Stakeholder participation has increased at scientific and public sector levels and information has been distributed	Complete.
***6.1.** Botanical information collected is presented at the Arid Zone Ecology Forum (AZEF), and Symposium of the South African Association for Botanists (SAAB)*	Complete.
***6.2.** Popular and scientific articles compiled for publication in journals*	Continuing.
***6.3.** Assist with outreach facility (scientific advisor) for other SKEP projects provided, if necessary*	Continuous.

Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

The outputs have been delivered successfully except for the field guide for which we are still waiting for some of the plants to be identified by the Compton Herbarium. However, the manuscript should be completed by the end of the year.

Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

The field guide, but the manuscript should realize by the end of the year.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

The project had minimal adverse impacts on the environment and no negative human or safety aspects occurred. No international waterways, disputed areas or international boundaries were of concern to the project since none were present in the study area.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.

Timeframes are very easily seriously impacted upon by for example unfavourable environmental conditions (drought in this case). Additionally, staffing problems in other institutions (e.g. Compton Herbarium) can seriously impact on a project if the project needs information from the institution. These sorts of delays retard the project implementation and force the project to take other unforeseen actions.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)

The fact that the project was run through the University of Pretoria added to its success since it streamlined the administrative procedures which saved a lot of time.

Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)

Continuous evaluation of the project and making the necessary adjustments when needed lead to the success of the project.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Date Received	Notes
University of Pretoria	A	$127131	2004 – 2008	Provision of equipment, software, expertise, financing of additional persons to assist with the project
National Research Foundation	C	$7258	2008	Bursary granted for PhD student
		$		
		$		
		$		
		$		

		$		
		$		

Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:

- ***A*** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- ***B*** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)*
- ***C*** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- ***D*** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.

The project will continue in the future in that the field guide manuscript will be completed within the next few months. Additionally, a PhD will be completed within the next year or two.

Funding for the printing of the field guide will be sought from various organizations in order to ensure that it is printed in a good quality and is distributed as widely as possible.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Firstly, it would be of great value to the subregion and to the Succulent Karoo as a whole if the project could continue in some or other form. The inventory basis has been laid with the completion of this project yet, many questions still remain unanswered. A better understanding of the Hantam-Tanqua-Roggeveld will definitely improve its management which would be of great value to its people and to the environment.

Secondly, I would like to thank Nina Marshall for her support and assistance throughout this project.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

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