# FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

## I. BASIC DATA

**Organization Name:** National Botanical Institute

**Project Title:** C.A.P.E. Threatened Plants Program

**Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement):** March 1, 2003-April 30, 2007

**Date of Report (month/year):** March 2007

## II. OPENING REMARKS

***Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.***
C.A.P.E. Threatened Plants Program known locally as the Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW) has been a hugely successful program. The program focused on involving civil society groups in the conservation and monitoring of threatened plants in the CFR. This program has involved over 100 volunteers in sampling fragments of highly threatened vegetation to find and record populations of threatened plants. We have also developed key partnerships with other conservation organizations, NGO's and government to integrate biodiversity information into landuse decision making and conservation planning.

We have effectively setup 12 civil society groups in the CFR that are continuously contributing to our knowledge of threatened plants and engaging in the conservation of critical sites for conservation in their areas.

We have secured long term funding from SANBI and BOTSOC to continue the work of the program in the CFR and are currently expanding the project to other areas of the country.

## III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

***Project Purpose****:* The status of threatened plant species in priority conservation areas of the CFR directly improved through conservation actions effected by landowner custodians, and community groups.

**Planned vs. Actual Performance**

| Indicator | Actual at Completion |
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| **Purpose-level:** | |
| 1.1 At least 6 civil society groups in pilot areas, continuing to monitor and promote the conservation of threatened plant species | We have established and engaged 12 civil society groups in the conservation of threatened plants and key sites in the CFR. The volunteer groups have been actively monitoring key species and engaging with conservation agencies, all spheres of government and private landowners. Local awareness about threatened plants has significantly improved in all pilot areas. |

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| 1.2 All land use decision making in pilot areas takes threatened plant distribution and status data into account | We have distributed a spatial layer of rare and threatened plant localities to the Cape Nature's (Provincial conservation authority) regional ecologists, who are responsible for commenting on development applications.<br>This spatial data was used by the "putting plans to work" project to develop integrate biodiversity priority maps for 3 pilot municipal areas.<br>The Project was involved in developing a spatial biodiversity sensitivity layer using historical and current threatened plant locality data and specialist input from the team. This spatial layer is now included in the national land use decision making process and serves to trigger EIA processes in areas where threatened species occur.<br>Our data are currently being used by the Fine scale mapping project taking place in the Upper Breede River Valley, Riversdale plains and Saldanha/Vredenburg peninsula (all key biodiversity priorities for the CFR). |
| 1.3 At least 12 priority sites for threatened plant species under more effective conservation management | The focus of the civil society groups has been twofold. They monitor the threatened species occurring in their area and continue sampling fragments to find new populations of threatened plants. Secondly they are involved in assisting landowners and nature conservation organizations to conserve key sites in there respective areas. Together with our groups we have prioritized two sites for each group where they will be actively involved in the conservation and management of those sites. More than 12 sites have been identified and fed through to the relevant conservation authorities to secure the conservation status of these sites. |
| 1.4 Management guidelines for threatened plant species in pilot areas determined | This programme has developed management guide lines for all threatened species in lowlands of the CFR related to fire management and alien grass control. These guidelines were developed based on existing literature and work carried out by the 3 postgraduate students working on the programme. In addition we have been involved in developing management plans for 6 sites in the CFR and all of these included management guidelines for the threatened plants occurring on the site. |

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

We have been successful in updating information on the distribution and population status of threatened plants. Through establishing the civil society groups we have been able to collect an exceptional amount of data on a range of threatened plants. Data have been collected for 435 threatened and rare plants. We have also established a network of custodians throughout the CFR to both monitor threatened plant populations but also to help manage key pilot sites for threatened plant long term survival. The CFR has an exceptionally high number of threatened plants and habitats and through the involvement of the civil society groups we have managed acquire information that can be used for land-use decision making and conservation planning. We have contributed to policies and products that will be used for national, provincial and local conservation

initiatives. We have actively engaged with the Stewardship program and local authorities to identify sites of conservation importance requiring formal conservation.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***
Yes. During the implementation of the program we realized that there was a need to develop environmental education activities. Some of the volunteer groups were keen to involve young learners in their activities. We have established two eco clubs as part of the project and initiated plant monitoring day implemented thus far by 7 of our groups, a project that involves school learners in monitoring. We have also assisted the Cape Flats Nature project in the implementation of arbor week at the Harmony Flats Nature Reserve and other Environmental activities at the Edith Stephens Wetland Park.
We also received funding from the BP Conservation Program to develop a renosterveld fragments map and sample the fragments for threatened plants. This project allowed us to establish a volunteer group in the Tulbagh Valley, an area which has a high concentration of threatened plants and we have had amazing success and converting landowners in the area, the Stewardship project is currently focusing on establishing binding contracts with these landowners.

## IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

***Project Outputs****: Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project*

**Planned vs. Actual Performance**

| Indicator | Actual at Completion |
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| **Output 1:** C.A.P.E. Threatened Plant Program set up and capacitated to work with Civil Society | The CAPE Threatened Plant Program is locally known as the Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW). The CREW programme has established itself within the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). We have developed a partnership with the Botanical Society of South Africa (BOTSOC), an organization that has been engaging local volunteers in conservation and management of the botanical gardens for the last 93 years. |
| 1.1 Management and administrative support system in place by the end of month 2 | All financial administration has been conducted by the SANBI financial services department. All payments, purchases, field trips claims, etc has been processed through the SANBI system and copies of all documentations are lodged with the financial services department as well as in the program administrative system. We have also followed SANBI human resources and procurement policies. |
| 1.2 Training courses for workshop facilitation and project management undertaken by C.T.P.P. staff by end of month 4 | Program manager completed a workshop facilitations course and a management course. Through funding received from the Table mountain fund the Project coordinator has attended a database development course and a project management course. The project coordinator has also had an opportunity to attend course presented by Norman Myers on developing proactive approaches to biodiversity conservation. This course was organized by Conservation |

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| | International. Through these skills the Project coordinator has been able to take over management of the programme in the CFR. |
| 1.3 Strategic direction provided by Project Advisory Committee that meets monthly for the first 4 months and then 6 monthly | The project advisory group has continually provided strategic input into the program. Regular meetings were conducted on 4 to 6 monthly intervals. The project advisory group consists of Kristal Maze (SANBI), John Donaldson (SANBI), Mark Botha (BOTSOC), Tony Rebelo (SANBI) and Chris Martens (Cape Nature) |
| 1.4 NBI financial management, responsible for program fund investment and accounting, operational from date of grant approval | The program receives monthly financial reports and SANBI has conducted transparent accounting. |
| **Output 2:** Civil society in pilot areas aware of threatened plants and capacitated to conserve priority sites for threatened plant species conservation | The 12 Civil society groups working with the CREW program have made invaluable contributions to the conservation of threatened plants and habitats. The civil society groups were established in pilot areas that were identified as priority areas for threatened species conservation. The CREW program has invested a large amount of time in developing the capacity of the civil society groups and this has resulted in increased awareness of threatened plants in all the pilot areas. |
| 2.1 Six civil society groups in priority CAPE areas identified by the end of month 4 | The program has established 12 groups in the CFR and through the SANBI and BOTSOC investment has expanded the project nationally with an additional 5 groups in the Mpumalanga, Kwa-zulu Natal, Pondoland and Eastern Cape Provinces already established. We have also started work in the Succulent Karoo with our activities based at Kamieskroon. The Succulent Karoo node has applied for funds from CEPF to develop a CREW program in the Succulent Karoo. We have supported the Succulent Karoo node by conducting three field trips in 2006 to identify and introduce the CREW program model to two community groups. The 12 CFR groups have received intensive training and are well capacitated and established to continue monitoring and conserving threatened plants in the CFR. Due to the continuous threat to the biodiversity and a high percentage of the CFR lowlands identified as irreplaceable we have established more groups to obtain a better coverage of the CFR lowlands. The initial seven groups were identified and established in Year 1. |
| 2.2 12 new sites in the CFR have more secure conservation status with management plans incorporating threatened plant guidelines as a result of civil society projects in the 6 pilot areas by the end of year 3 | We have worked closely with Cape Nature's Stewardship project by identifying farms/sites that are important for threatened species and habitat conservation. This partnership has worked extremely well and we have managed to bring the priority sites that our project has identified to the attention of the Stewardship Project. The CREW program has identified about 18 sites in the areas we work. Our volunteer groups have also sampled areas that have been identified as priorities for the Stewardship project and we have contributed to the biodiversity site assessments of at least 12 sites in the CFR. We have also been involved in developing management plans for 6 sites. Our volunteer groups have each identified at least two sites in their areas to conserve. There are 12 sites across the CFR where our groups are actively |

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| | involved in managing these sites. |
| 2.3 75% of private and communal landowners, on whose land threatened plant data were collected, are aware of the presence and status of these species by end of year 3 | Our civil society groups have been giving feedback to the landowners of the farms visited. In all our focus areas the volunteers have obtained permission from landowners to visit the sites. Our volunteer groups have verbally or telephonically given landowners feedback on what special species was found on the farms. The CREW program has developed a landowner feedback card that enables us to give landowners immediate formal feedback on our field trips. We developed an alien grass and fire fact sheet in collaboration with the Cape Nature Stewardship project. We have also provided input in the 3 other fact sheets produced for landowners. |
| **Output 3:** Information on threatened plant species in the CFR updated and in an accessible format for land use decision making, red listing, and volunteer programmes | A spatial layer of threatened plants has been considerably updated and distributed to Cape Nature Regional ecologists. We have captured and georeferenced historical data from Cape Nature's ISEP (Information system for Endangered Plants) project. These records were in paper format and our office volunteers have captured this information in the CREW localities database. The spatial layer consists of historical herbarium specimen data (continually being encoded and georeferenced by the CREW programme), Jan Vlok's (Botanist working in the Little Karoo area) observation data, Renosterveld lowlands project observation data, CREW locality records and the ISEP records. These datasets has been merged into one spatial layer that has been used to inform land-use decision making and conservation planning. The layer is currently being used in the Fine scale planning project, which aims to produce fine scale vegetation maps for the Upper Breede River Valley, Riversdale plains, Vredenburg/Saldanha peninsula and the Bokkeveld Escarpment. This same layer has also recently been used to identify which threatened ecosystems should be nationally listed due to high concentrations of threatened species. The project team has been involved in providing technical input in the planning process. The data layer has also been used to develop a biodiversity sensitivity layer that will supplement the new National and Provincial EIA regulations. The purpose of the map will be to flag area sensitive to development.<br>The CREW localities database has been intergrated into SIBIS (SANBI's Intergrated Biodiversity Information System) which will be a searchable web-based database. |
| 3.1 Existing threatened plant information synthesised and spatially explicit database linked to Cape Nature by end of year 2 and updated yearly | At our mid term evaluation we decided to change this output because the CPU was approached to negotiate that the data we collect be served on the CPU website. The decision was made that due to the sensitive nature of the data we collect it was not suitable to make the data available on a website. We have fulfilled the role of providing Threatened plant data to conservation planners, land-use decision makers and conservation agencies. In this way we can ensure that the data stays confidential and it will not be used for any |

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| | purpose other than conservation. We have developed a standard SANBI MOU document that is signed before we release any data. A copy of our CREW localities database is sent to Cape Nature to include in their State of Biodiversity Database. |
| 3.2 Civil society volunteers capacitated to identify rare and threatened plants and to collect standardized monitoring data. | We have conducted intensive plant identification courses and field training sessions with all the volunteer groups. We have conducted more than 20 identification courses on various families and genera. Most of the identification courses consisted of a talk on the diagnostic characters of the plant group and a field session to practically identify plants. These Id courses have been essential for our groups to learn more about the plant groups and to assist them to identify threatened plants in the field. In addition to this we organized a series of lunch time botanical talks at the Kirstenbosch research centre in 2004.<br>We held workshops with a group of scientists from SANBI and UCT to develop our monitoring strategy and data collection forms. The forms were developed to include all the relevant fields to ensure that the data can be used to inform red listing assessments. All our groups use the standardized CREW collections forms and input their data into the CREW localities database. |
| 3.3 6 Civil Society groups involved in data collection in selected pilot areas from month 5 till end of project | The CREW volunteer groups have been trained and capacitated to identify the threatened species in their respective areas. We have conducted specialist identification courses and intensive field training sessions to ensure that the groups are capable of collecting the correct information. All the CREW groups have conducted regular field trips. The CREW team does planning with each group and plans the field trips with the groups. The average frequency of group field trips is two trips per month. The CREW program has sampled 818 sites across the lowlands of the CFR. There are 8153 species records in the database. We have recorded population data for 863 special (endemic and threatened) species. |
| 3.4 Information gaps filled through specialist input and targeted fieldtrips by C.T.P.P staff throughout program implementation | These special fieldtrips were extremely useful and we manage to contribute very useful monitoring data. Trips were targeted at relocating historical populations and finding new localities of Critically Endangered and Endangered species. In addition we focused our sampling energy on the gap areas where we did not have an established volunteer group. In the first year of implementation we selected Critically Endangered species and planned field trips to look for specific populations of threatened plants. By using this method we achieved a 50% success rate. We changed the strategy by visiting gap areas and looking for a wider range of species. This method was much more successful and we have achieved a 70% success rate of finding the target species. We have also managed to find new populations of unexpected species and recording distribution range extensions for certain species. We have conducted 48 field trips and collected population |

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| | level data on 52 Critically Endangered and 71 Endangered species. |
| 3.5 Information on the distribution and population status of threatened plants continuously fed through to the NBI Threatened Species Program for National Red Listing | The CREW localities database is linked to the Threatened Species Programme's red listing database, allowing locality and population status information collected by CREW to be available to the Red List officers completing the assessments for the threatened plants. CREW data has contributed to 435 species assessments. |
| **Output 4:** Guidelines for management of threatened species determined through monitoring and research, and threatened plant research capacity built | This programme has developed management guide lines for all threatened species in lowlands of the CFR related to fire management and alien grass control. These guidelines were developed based on existing literature and work carried out by the 3 postgraduate students working on the programme. In addition we have been involved in developing management plans for 6 sites in the CFR and all of these included management guidelines for the threatened plants occurring on the site.<br><br>SANBI has developed a threatened species research unit and the CREW program will directly be involved in planning and designing research projects to be conducted by the research unit staff. We have already involved numerous students in the program and the research unit will continue to be supported and guided by the on the ground work done by the CREW volunteers, staff and partners.<br><br>Our monitoring data will be housed at SANBI and we will be able to initiate research projects using the data. |
| 4.1 3 postgraduate students conducted studies on the impact of major threatening process for plant species in the CFR lowlands | We have involved three postgraduate students in implementing research projects on threatened plants in the CFR. Fahiema Daniels (Msc) has done an analysis of threatened plants and threatened ecosystems. The aim of her project was to test if there is any relationship between the distribution of threatened plants and threatened ecosystems. This project will directly inform the National threatened ecosystem listing process. Rosanne Stanway (BscHons) conducted a research project to look at the impact of alien grasses on threatened plants. Bastian Bombard (Msc) conducted a project to look at climate change impacts on Red listed plants. He used Protea Atlas data and a series of climate change models to predict what the impact of climate change under various climatic scenarios would be on threatened Proteaceae.<br>We have developed a close relationship with SANBI's Threatened species research group we constantly feed our research questions to this group.<br>We have also been indirectly involved in 4 additional research projects by providing data on Threatened species distributions. These projects include 2 studies looking at the affect of fragmentation on ecosystem functioning, one study on assessing whether the Black Harrier is a |

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| | suitable indicator species for quality renosterveld. This study was done by students based at UCT's Fitzpatick Institute and we were involved in suggesting sampling sites that had good condition renosterveld and involving a student to vegetation assessments for the black harrier sampling sites. |
| 4.2 Monitoring strategy for threatened species developed and being implemented within at least 4 Reserves in the CFR | Monitoring strategy has been developed and implemented in 4 Cape Nature Reserves. Workshops were conducted with key reserve staff to develop the strategy and determine the priority species to be monitored. A vulnerability index was developed for all the known threatened species occurring in the reserves and the species were scored according to their red list status, distribution, pollinator specialization, habitat specificity, fire frequency and intensity requirements and dispersal specialization. We also are assisting the Riverlands Nature Reserve to develop a calendar for the reserve staff that has lists of species per month that requires monitoring. We have researched all the species and recorded the flowering times of the Riverlands priority species. The calendar will be put together by the reserve manager and piloted in 2007. |
| 4.3 A minimum of 6 landowners or local volunteers involved in yearly monitoring of species on Private Land | 8 volunteer groups are annually monitoring species that occur in their area. We have received monitoring data for 12 species. In 2006 we piloted Plant Monitoring Day. This project involves school learners in setting out permanent plots and monitor dominant species and key special species. This program was a joint project between CREW, the Open University in the UK, the Eden Project and SANBI. The project was implemented in 6 areas and 160 learners were involved in the project. 24 special species and 24 dominant species were monitored as part of Plant monitoring day. The project will be expanded to new areas in 2007. |
| **Output 5:** Project monitoring and evaluation system effective | We developed a sound monitoring and evaluation system and conducted a mid term review of the program. The advisory group has provided strategic guidance to the program. Our CREW annual workshop informed and guided us on how we implement and change the project. |
| 5.1 Project stakeholders including civil society data collection groups, landowners and conservation officials participate in annual feed back and lessons sharing workshop | CREW conducts an annual workshop with representatives of all the volunteer groups and project implementation partners. The groups give feedback on their success and challenges. We then discuss and share the lessons learnt and address some of the key challenges. We have also used the workshop to build the capacity of our groups by inviting specialist to present id courses, ecological talks and field training sessions. |
| 5.2 Midterm evaluation workshop held with key stakeholders from the CAPE conservation community to determine project impact and needs for realignment | Mid term evaluation workshop conducted in February 2005. The workshop was held with all the key stakeholder groups of the CREW project to assess the impact of the project. The project outputs and output indicators where discussed to evaluate whether our outputs were being achieved and were still achievable and whether there were any other activities we were involved in that needed to be captured in the logframe. The outcome of the workshop was positive and a few |

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| | minor changes to the output indicators were made. |
| 5.3 Program realigned mid way through the program according to needs and evaluation report submitted to CEPF and project stakeholders | The project log frame was rewritten based on the evaluation with one output indicator added. |
| **Output 6:** Long term funding for C.T.P.P. secured | The program has successfully accessed medium to long term funding to continue its operations in the CFR and expand nationally. The project is jointly funded and implemented by SANBI and BOTSOC. |
| 6.1 Additional funding secured by end of year 3 to allow for program continuation | The program has secured long-term funding from SANBI and BOTSOC. The program is now placed in the Biodiversity and conservation planning directorate of SANBI. SANBI is funding two manager positions for the program and BOTSOC is funding two project coordinators. The program has also received a grant from the Norwegian embassy to cover a portion of the programs operational costs for the next three years. The SANBI biodiversity directorate has made some operational funds available for the CREW program to continue the program in the CFR and the northern regions of the country. We are applying of a grant from CEPF to start a node in the Succulent Karoo. |

***Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.***
We have ensured that for most of our intended outputs we have delivered significantly more than what we committed to. We doubled the amount of groups we works with. The groups are now well capacitated to monitor the threatened plants in their areas and do additional field work to find and record populations of threatened plants. There are a range of individual volunteers not associated with our groups as well as professional botanist e.g. botanical consultants that are contributing data to the program. We have also done exceptionally well in developing long standing relationships with our conservation partners in the areas where our groups are based. This has allowed our groups to contribute more to the conservation of the species and sites in their areas. Through the partnerships we have developed our volunteer groups have had access to a broader stakeholder group and resource base. We have leveraged funds from other conservation organizations to do additional projects as part of this program. The Tulbagh Renosterveld Project funded by BP Conservation Program and the Plant Monitoring Day Project has added unexpected benefits to the program and added value to the CEPF investment. The Project has become well known in the CFR conservation community and our data have directly affected land use decision making and conservation planning. The program has achieved sustainability by becoming a permanent part of SANBI and forming a partnership with BOTSOC. Through this partnership the program will be able to continue in the long term.

***Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?***
The only Output we did not meet was output 2.2 “12 new sites in the CFR have secure conservation status with management plans incorporating threatened plant guidelines as a result of civil society projects in the 6 pilot areas by the end of year 3” Although we have been involved in monitoring and conserving threatened plants and habitats in official reserves and on private land we did not meet the target of securing the conservation of 12 new sites. More than 12 sites have been identified but the time and effort it takes to secure and negotiate conservation agreements has taken longer than expected. Due to staff capacity limitations within the local and provincial conservation

authorities the sites that we have identified are still in the process of being secured. Stewardship negotiations are in progress at most of the sites and these will be followed through after the end of this project. The landowners of these sites are aware of the special biodiversity on their farms and have in principle agreed to conserve and protect the relevant portions of their properties.

## V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

***Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.***
NA – see grant agreement

## 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.***
In year 1 the main focus was on setting up the administrative system of the project. It was important that we had model to work from. We used many of the Protea Atlas protocols and systems to help us set up the project. The next challenge was to engage civil society groups in the project. The major lesson for us was that the capacity of the groups differed quite drastically. Some groups had been involved in biodiversity related activities for more than 10 years and some groups were just starting out. The capacity building component took more time and effort than expected. We did not realize the level of capacitation that would be necessary for engaging civil society in monitoring plants. From this we have learnt to include the time and effort required for training and capacitating volunteers into our project planning and general project resource allocation.

The CREW annual workshop served as a catalyst to the years activities. Through sharing lessons the groups were able to diversify their activities and deal more effectively with challenges. Another important lesson was we demonstrated the usefulness and impact of the project on the ground and not through marketing. Once the project had been recognized by our partners it became easier to publicize and market the project. It is through the impact of our work on the ground that SANBI and BOTSOC decided to support the programme over the long term.

The partnerships we developed, specifically with Cape Nature were the critical link to getting our data to inform land use decision making and conservation planning.

Having the support of the SANBI herbaria played an important role in the success of the project. We could rely on the systematists and taxonomist to support and assist us with identification of specimens and guide our data collection efforts.

An important lesson that we learnt with regards to working with volunteers is that a formal recognition system needs to be in place to motivate the volunteers. We found that most volunteers would accept recognition of their work as "payment" for their efforts. Where ever possible we have published work done by volunteers in local conservation magazines and in local newspaper. Interestingly recognition of work was less applicable

to our disadvantaged community groups because of their dire need for basic resources e.g. food, clothing, shelter, etc. We realized that we had to marry conservation and livelihood development to engage and involve these communities in conservation as a result we have requested and received phase 2 funding from CEPF to pilot developing livelihood opportunities with one of our disadvantaged groups.

The small supplementary projects added great value to the project and we were able to use additional funding to build on the impact we were making via the CEPF investment.

Lastly, when starting this project we did not realize the general need for detailed biodiversity data and expertise by other conservation projects. Our program has played a strong role in supporting other projects such as Cape Flats Nature, the Biodiversity and Wine initiative and the Stewardship program. This indicates that data collection and species monitoring projects are important components of large conservation programs such as C.A.P.E and SKEP.

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

A pre project submission workshop with conducted with all the project stakeholders to gain input from them on the design of the project. This interaction resulted in a broader approach to implementing a civil society based project rather than a typical atlasing project conducted by trained scientists. This workshop also ensured that conservation action was combined with data collection.

The project budget submitted and received was well structured and included the provision of a small amount of funds to support the civil society groups. These funds were used to for a range of the activities conducted by the civil society groups and allowed them to implement small scale projects of their own.

It was extremely useful to have a mid term review of the program to assess our impact and realign the program. Due to the project being a pilot we ventured into unknown territory and there have been very few examples to draw experience from.
The advisory structure of the program was critical for the implementation of the project. We could draw on their expertise and experience. The advisory group was also important for us to develop our partnerships with the stakeholder organizations.
The constant involvement of volunteers via our annual workshop helped us tremendously to keep the project on track and relevant. The volunteers provided input that helped us to implement the project effectively.

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

The most important factor was maintaining flexibility within the program. This allowed us to adapt to changing conditions and manage challenges effectively. We did not develop a rigid framework for involving volunteers but rather adapted the model to engage groups with different economic and cultural backgrounds as well as different levels of capacity.

## VII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The CEPF investment has allowed us to demonstrate the usefulness of civil society involvement in conservation and has resulted in leveraging long term government and NGO support for the program

A robust system for on the ground monitoring has been developed to feed into red listing, to contribute to our understanding of the CFR flora and to ensure long term survival of threatened plants.

## 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 | Notes |
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| South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) | A | $ 50,000 | Through CEPF investment we have been able to leverage money from SANBI to cover the cost of the core capacity in the project including salaries of the project managers for the various regions that CREW (CTPP) has expanded to. |
| Botanical Society of South Africa (Botsoc) | C | $ 174285.71 | Botsoc has committed to supporting the CREW project by funding two co-ordinator posts for four years as part of their contributions to the sustainability of the CREW project and to support the role out of the programme to other regions of South Africa |
| Table Mountain Fund (World Wildlife Fund South Africa) | C | $10,714 | Support to the project for capacity building of the CREW project co-ordinator and co-financing of salary. |
| BP Conservation Programme (BPCP) | C | $12,500 | Implementation of the BP Tulbagh Rensoterveld Project. This funding was received by BPCP to map and sample all renosterveld fragments in the Tulbagh Valley. This was an important area for CREW to work in but it was not part of the planned areas to work in as part of the CEPF grant. We raised the funds from BPCP to implement the project and the volunteer group that has been established is now a formal part of the CREW |
| Norweign Embassy (Norad) | C | $ 222,857 | Funding secured for the national expansion and operations of the CREW project for 3 years including covering operational costs |

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| | | | for expanding and continuing CREW in the CFR. |

***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 CREW programme has been very successful in leveraging funds to continue the project. We have managed to raise funds to expand the project nationally and to continue the work we have been doing in the CFR. The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the Botanical Society have also come on board to support core costs of the project. We have been absorbed into the SANBI Biodiversity Directorate and we are now a permanent component within the biodiversity directorate. We have raised funds from the provincial conservation authority in Kwazulu Natal to implement CREW.

## 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.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

Name: Ismail Ebrahim and Domitilla Raimondo
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