



Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	University of Coimbra
Project Title	Herbário Nacional: Referência para o Conhecimento e Conservação da Diversidade das Plantas de São Tomé e Príncipe
Grant Number	CEPF-102087
Date of Report	November 2019

CEPF Hotspot:

Guinean Forests of West Africa, São Tomé and Príncipe - Key Biodiversity Areas: STP2 – Parque Natural Obô de São Tomé e Zona Tampão, STP3 – Zona Ecológica dos Mangais do Rio Malanza, STP4 – Zona Ecológica de Praia das Conchas.

Strategic Direction:

3. Safeguard priority globally threatened species by identifying and addressing major threats and information gaps

3.2. Update the Key Biodiversity Area analysis by incorporating recently available data, including on Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and global Red List assessments and by conducting targeted research to fill critical knowledge gaps.

Grant Amount: USD 45,460.00

Project Dates: September 1st 2017 – March 31st 2019

PART I: Overview

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

Partners from Portugal

University of Coimbra (UC): Botanic Garden, Herbarium, UNESCO Chair in Biodiversity Safeguard for Sustainable Development, Centre for Functional Ecology.

The UC, through several of its bodies, has coordinated the project, implementing the activities, imparting the training and mentoring actions, with a team of professors, researchers, science and communication managers (all of them integrated members of the R&D Unit Centre for Functional Ecology). The Botanic Garden and the Herbarium provided specific training in herbarium

techniques, plant taxonomy and classification, and live plant collections management, hosting the abroad traineeship of the Santomean team. The UNESCO Chair in Biodiversity collaborated in the training in science dissemination and communication.

Partners from São Tomé and Príncipe

Centro de Investigação Agronómica e Tecnológica, Parque Natural de Obô, Direção das Florestas, Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural, Ministério das Infraestruturas, Recursos Naturais e Ambiente.

These fundamental institutional partners in São Tomé and Príncipe have collaborated in authorizations, installation and infrastructure of the National Herbarium, and human resources for the project.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Overall, all the planned objectives were fulfilled with success. Most importantly, and as the main result of this project, the National Herbarium of São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) is now renovated, fully-equipped with state-of-the-art resources, and functioning within a new location (CIAT – Potó, Madalena). The planned scientific training of personnel (Faustino de Oliveira and Lewis Eduardo) to work in the herbarium context was also completed successfully and a mentoring relationship has been established and is ongoing. Within the context of the project we have increased the plant knowledge in the target KBAs (STP2, STP3 and STP4) and added over 100 new plant specimens to the herbarium collections. These new additions will increase the knowledge of the distribution of certain species, or new locations for a given species. Although these records do not make up a special publication, they will be useful for instance to create species conservation profiles in the CEEP Red List Project (T. Stevart)

A total of 39 trainees participated in the training workshops, imparting specific abilities in plant taxonomy and conservation (with national institutions technicians) and eco-guides specialized in medicinal plants diversity and uses (from local NGOs and touristic private initiative). Details on courses and participants are included in the final report.

Since its reopening on March 7 2018, the Herbarium is having an impact as a partner in new projects dealing with the knowledge and conservation of STP plant diversity (including new CEEP large grants and African Union projects), which will ensure its medium-term sustainability.

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
Document and preserve plant diversity of São Tomé and Príncipe, enriching a reference collection for future conservation projects (KBAs: STP2, STP3, STP4)	Within the context of the project we have increased the plant knowledge in the target KBAs (STP2, STP3 and STP4) and added over 100 new plant specimens to the herbarium collections. These plants were collected, identified and included as new accessions at ST Herbarium in a collaborative process with the UC team, serving as a template for current and future collaborations.

Fill gaps in the taxonomy of the flora of the archipelago, as well as knowledge of their distribution, ecology and uses	The collected plants represent circa 10% of STP flora, are mostly native and/or endemic plants, and we have collected new plant records for KBA STP3, previously unrecorded. These new additions are an increase on the knowledge of the distribution of certain species, or new locations for a given species. Although these records do not make up a special publication, they will be useful to create species conservation profiles in the CEEP Red List Project, for instance.
Assist in design strategy for the conservation of endangered habitats and species, giving support to management actions and policy making	In the long term, enrichment of the herbarium collection will reflect on the more detailed knowledge of STP flora, which will allow for defining study and conservation priorities of plant species and habitats. In acting as an active partner in biodiversity knowledge and conservation projects (such as the African Union, PI: M. Madureira; Missouri BG, PI: T. Stevart) the STP Herbarium is already contributing to this long-term goal.
Act as a center of science education and communication	The Herbarium is already being used as a science communication center, having served as a demonstration and training ground during the training workshops. Hopefully, in the near future, the expertise gathered in this space, as well as the technical personnel can develop and sustain more integrated science communication activities.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
STP Herbarium requalification - equipment and supplies	The National Herbarium of São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) is now renovated, fully-equipped with state-of-the-art resources, and functioning. All the equipment and supplies are ready to serve and run properly in the next years and serve the national and international scientific community
STP Herbarium Curator and Technician training and mentoring	Both Faustino de Oliveira (“herbarium curator at large”) and Lewis Eduardo (herbarium technician) benefited and were very committed to the training; they are now the responsible personnel for running the Herbarium and our mentoring relationships are in place. At present, the digital database being compiled exists only on site and there are backups at the UC. Herbarium specimens are available for local consultation, but the herbarium is fully set up to digitise specimens, in order to collaborate with researchers abroad.
Local associations and professionals training in KBAs context	Advanced training of 39 trainees that benefited from the imparted workshops and stemming from different sectors, from public institutions connected to biodiversity conservation, NGOs and private initiatives (CIAT, Direção de Florestas, PNOT, Direção Geral de Ambiente, Monte Pico, Mucumbli, Mistral Voyages, Agencia Global, Navetur-Ecuador, Museu Monte Café)

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

Overall, project implementation was successful and all the proposed objectives were achieved. The partner institutions in Portugal and São Tomé and Príncipe were able to work effectively and create an ongoing collaboration and mentoring, that is already resulting in further projects and activities regarding the growth and activity of the Herbarium and, concomitantly, furthering the knowledge and conservation of STP plant diversity. The technical facilities and equipment that STP now boasts allow for STP scientists and institutions to participate in projects and activities with congener international institutions and peers. However, although we have successfully pursued the training of the “future” Herbarium Curator, Dr. Faustino de Oliveira (and incentivized national and governmental institutions to recognize the need for this important professional position), Faustino is now working outside of the national institutions (FAO) but still serving as a part-time Curator. We are certain that the short and the long-term impact of the project will be felt more strongly as soon as this situation is resolved and larger and more stable team is at work in the Herbarium. Nonetheless, the Herbarium is running, Lewis Eduardo has grown immensely as a herbarium technician, and can now act as a liaison for other ongoing and future plant conservation projects.

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

In order to setup the Herbarium in more convenient facilities and allocate technical personnel, we had to negotiate with several national and governmental bodies (Forest Division, Environmental Division, Obo National Park, Ministry of Agriculture, CIAT). These efforts led to an increased recognition of this type of scientific collections and the importance to STP to support such an infrastructure. Even if the National Herbarium is still not running at its full potential, we are quite certain that it will now longer slip into abandonment, as it acquired a more tangible and recognized role in plant conservation.

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	STP Herbarium Curator and Technician training and mentoring	1	Staff training at Herbarium and Botanic Garden of the University of Coimbra (PT); Staff training on Science	For 2 months (from October 16th to December 19th 2017), the Curator (Faustino de Oliveira) and STP Herbarium Technician (Lewis Eduardo) received training in plant classification and taxonomy, techniques for assembling botanical specimens, conservation, digitization and databasing of herbarium specimens in the COI Herbarium, living plant collections and developing dissemination

			Communication (PT)	activities. The mentoring relationship in place is effective and will continue to work over email and other online communication platforms, as well as on site with Dr. MC Madureira.
2	Requalification of Herbário Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe	1	Equipment acquisition and setup (STP)	All the equipment and materials necessary for the proper functioning of the National Herbarium were acquired, transported, installed and are running: scanning equipment, IT equipment, equipment for herbarium specimens' preparation, paper and other consumables for specimens' preparations. The National Herbarium facilities are housed at CIAT.
3	Local associations and professionals training	2	Training workshops in Plant Taxonomy and Eco-guides and field trips	Advanced training of circa 40 trainees that benefited from the imparted workshops and stemming from different sectors, from public institutions connected to biodiversity conservation, NGOs and private initiatives (CIAT, Direção de Florestas, PNOST, Direção Geral de Ambiente, Monte Pico, Mucumbli, Mistral Voyages, Agencia Global, Navetur-Ecuador, Museu Monte Café)
4	Science communication	1	Dissemination	The Herbarium is already being used as a science communication center, having served as a demonstration and training ground during the training workshops. Hopefully, in the near future, the expertise gathered in this space, as well as the technical personnel can develop and sustain more integrated science communication activities. The National Herbarium has a FB page and a website .
5	Scientific mentoring	1	Technical and scientific mentoring activities	Mentoring on IT subjects is being assured by Dr. Joaquim Santos, who runs the equipment, software programs, and databases at the Herbarium of the University of Coimbra. Also from the UC, António Gouveia, Fátima Sales and Jorge Paiva provide mentoring on plant collections and plant diversity and taxonomy. The mentoring relationship in place is effective and will continue to work over email and other online communication platforms, as well as on site with Dr. Maria do Céu Madureira. This long-distance mentoring relationship has been working as follows: We are informed by L. Eduardo or M. Madureira of any problem related to software, databases, equipment and try to solve it over the internet; up until now it has been enough for the difficulties that have arisen.

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

In the course of the project, alongside the installation of new equipment at the National Herbarium of STP, we have implemented the use of Specify as a database software that manages species and specimen data for biological research collections and is an international standard in herbaria management (at the moment available on site). In this way, the National Herbarium is ready to implement all the steps in creating new accessions to its collections from: plant material collecting – material preparation and pest-control by freezing – specimen mounting – accession information – specimen digitisation – databasing.

The National Herbarium is also reachable by a website, created to allow for future expansion, and can be found at <https://stpherbarium.org/>.

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*)
Create an effective team that brings together scientific, institutional and civil society members; in our case, as we had quite a large geographic distance, it is very important to be able to count with local personnel as team members.
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
Again, genuinely involved local institutions and team members are of the utmost importance for the success of the projects activities and goals.
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

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 question of the sustainability of the National Herbarium of São Tomé and Príncipe was since the onset of this project a concern and we have made efforts for it to become an institutional affair (the host and organic institution was initially PNOT - Bom Sucesso Botanical Garden), but it was moved since 2014 to CIAT, a state hub of research in STP; we had several meetings with the agriculture ministers and several general directors (environment, forestry, conservation), who are all aware of its existence and importance and were partners in the Small Grant; one of the training workshops was in fact directed at state agencies employees who could benefit from the

information contained in the Herbarium and work towards its growth in terms of collections and recognition.

As you know, and this is one of the most worrying questions, we were expecting Faustino de Oliveira would take up the role of Herbarium Curator (a position that was being negotiated with two different ministers and well underway). Faustino has the scientific and technical knowledge, he participated in the traineeship at the University of Coimbra and is overall one of the most qualified botanists in STP. However, he took up a new job outside of the state and his availability is much more limited. Even so, Faustino is still available to collaborate as “Curator at large” and we hope to strengthen the team of technicians working daily.

The Herbarium is currently occupying CIAT facilities, with the partnership and agreement of several official entities, and CIAT in fact provides for Lewis salary (even if not full time), electricity, internet, water, cleaning, and security of the Herbarium infrastructure. CEPF through this Small Grant has equipped and upgraded an important scientific facility of STP scientific system that now integrates the state’s responsibility. As we all know, and this is something we can also relate to in Portugal for instance, a lot of these facilities must rely on additional external funding to operate with less restrictions and to allow for more ambitious activities. Maria do Céu and I, together with Faustino, have created a plan and set of recommendations for the future development of the Herbarium, that were handed to the previous agriculture minister and the CIAT director in a meeting.

The sustainability of the STP Herbarium will only be definitively assured when the competent ministries (Agriculture and Forests, and Environment) endow it with an annual budget and allocate full-time employees. In the past months, there have been important changes at the ministries and technical directions, including the recent inclusion of PNOST as a department within the Forests and Biodiversity Institute. We will again schedule an audience with the Minister of Agriculture, who we expect to be more open to strengthen the Herbarium autonomy, given the large amount of money and projects working on biodiversity conservation.

In terms of scientific and technical sustainability, there is of course the continuing dialogue and mentoring with the botanists at the University of Coimbra and the very present and important role of Maria do Céu Madureira in the island, a crucial person and champion of the National Herbarium, to whom I thank. As you know, there are several new, well-funded projects in biodiversity and forests conservation underway, and we have tried to reinforce the importance of the Herbarium by their coordinators, and highlighted its role as a repository of information, that should be part of all conservation efforts.

Safeguards

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

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
CEPF	B	In kind	Consumables, equipment supplies, research staff that will work in the herbarium
African Union	B	In kind	Consumables, equipment supplies, research staff that will work in the herbarium

* Categorize the type of funding as:

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

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

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

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

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators – NO PORTFOLIO INDICATORS WERE ASSIGNED

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
Portfolio 3.2 Number of KBAs inventory in the hotspot updated to fill critical gaps	Within the context of the project we have increased the plant knowledge in the target KBAs (STP2, STP3 and STP4)
Portfolio 3.3 Number of species with their global conservation status updated or assessed	Within the above KBAs, we have assessed locations for 59 plant species.

Contribution to Global Indicators

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

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

NON-APPLICABLE

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

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

15. Protected Areas

NON-APPLICABLE

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**

* 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

* 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

NON-APPLICABLE

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

* 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.

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

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
30	9

*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*

**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

NON-APLICABLE

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting

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

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

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

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

NON-APPLICABLE

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of 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					
2					
3					

**Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.*

***Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.*

****Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.*

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			
2			
3			

**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 rate 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

NON-APPLICABLE

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		
2		
...		

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						

...						

In the end, as the Herbarium is not a stand-alone institution, it is difficult to ascribe a new network or a reinforced one to its requalification. However, we are hopeful that it will constitute an important asset for several networks and ongoing and future projects (ECOFAC6 - São Tomé and Príncipe Biodiversity and Ecosystems Project; CEPF's Characterization of the Threatened Flora of São Tomé and Príncipe, etc.).

23. Gender

Excel GTT template SUBMITTED

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:

17. Name: ANTONIO CARMO GOUVEIA

18. Organization: UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA

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21. E-mail address: gouveia.ac@uc.pt / gouveia.ac@gmail.com