

Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization Legal Name: Biflores – Conservação da Biodiversidade

Project Title: Endemic plant conservation and a feasibility evaluation of a protected area in Brava, Cape Verde

Grant Number: 112080

Date of Completion of this Report:

CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

Strategic Direction: 4 - Plant Conservation

Grant Amount: US\$ 24,342 US\$

Project Dates: 01/03/2021 – 31/05/2022

PART I: Overview

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

N°	Name of the partner	How he was involved	Complementary information, if relevant
1	Biflores	Implementation partner	Responsible for the implementation and monitoring of all project activities
2	Ministry of Education	Co-organisation and implementation of project activities involving schools and students	Socialisation of project and assistance with school-based activities
3	9 Schools of Brava	Participation in environmental education and planting activities	They also invited us for additional events
4	Delegação do MAA (Ministry of Agriculture and Environment)	Technical advice and support; participation in project meetings and events.	

5	Camara Municipal da Brava	Technical advice and support; participation in project meetings and events.	
6	Projeto Vitó	Ongoing support of Biflores and conservation activities in Brava; Technical support (Botany and cultivation of endemic plants) and advocacy support relating to the PA.	We will present a proposal of PA together, by the end of the year .

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

Although known as the island of flowers, the interest and knowledges on Brava's Island plants were weak until recently. After a year and half of botanical survey, realization of botanical gardens and awareness events, the endemic plants are much more known. With 14 endemic species out of the total 24 species of the island, and one specie considered disappeared in Brava even found and reproduced, the proposed protected area has been well surveyed, and the data collected about the plants and their status represent a solid base for a coming proposal. Women and men from local communities (including students) and local institutions have been more involved in conservation efforts, more aware on the importance of endemic species and of protected areas to conserve biodiversity and improve the natural resources management. Finally, it has been discussed and agreed with the main stakeholders that a protected area for Brava would have positive impacts on their local economy, helping to fight the loss of biodiversity, degradation, impacts of free grazing, loss of the path and cultural landscape. After few administrative steps and additional information collected in partnership with the NGO Projeto Vito, the submission of the proposal should be made this year.

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
Endemic plants on Brava have a sustainable conservation state thanks to scientific and outreach-based approach	Biflores has continued to develop and implement projects focused on endemic flora of Brava, including endangered trees, addressing free grazing (identified as one of the key threats to endemic plants in Brava). Biflores has developed a scientific approach, based on scientific literature, previous experiences and learning from other organizations. We are now implementing a three years project, in collaboration with Fauna & Flora International, focus on sustainable grazing. Biflores is continuously organizing events and workshops with the community, schools and local institutions to increase awareness.

The biodiversity of Faja d'Agua is well managed and preserved due to the creation of the first protected area in Brava	Following the CEPF project, Biflores is now implementing a project funded by GEF - SGP, to submit, in collaboration with Projecto Vitó, a proposal for the Protected Area, based on the results achieved with this project: the botanical survey, integrated with the information collected by Projecto Vitó, will be the base to justify the PA proposal.
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b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The assessment and proposal of a potential protected area (PPA) is available	It was too early to have the proposal available during this project. During the implementation of our activities we and the stakeholders were more involved and more information were collected. We all thought it would be more relevant to keep preparing the proposal before submitting, rather than doing it in a rush because the project deadline was June. We also got support from the GEF-SGP to do so, and a complete proposal will be submitted by the end of the year. .
Initiatives toward the improvement of the conservation state of endemic species locally are developed through concrete plantations and awareness actions	Through this project we have continued the data collection to keep updated the botanical inventory of Brava. Out of 24 endemic species of Brava, 14 have been identified in the area proposed as PA. A total of 400 students have been involved in awareness actions in 9 schools. A total of 6 botanical gardens have been produced, 3 in schools, 1 in the main square, 1 in the library and 1 in the church garden.

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

We were able to find a specimen of the endemic species *Lobularia canariensis* subsp. *Fruticosa* (Sempre-Novinha), considered extinct in Brava and to produce 6 seedlings. We collected lot of seeds as well, so we will be able to produce more.

The additional activity of rehabilitation of path has found particular interest both in local communities and in institutions and other organisations, and we hope in future to start collaboration and other projects to work on other paths.

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1.1	The potential protected area (PPA) has been assessed for distribution and quantity of endemic species	<p><u>% of PPA surveyed for endemic species:</u> 60% of the total area of PPA assessed</p> <p>14 endemic species have been identified within the PPA, along 4 paths, covering around the 60% of the PPA. Information have been co-shared with Projecto Vitó and a vegetational map will be produced by the end of the year as a support of the PA proposal.</p>
1.2	At least 150 residents of the PPA have been assessed about usage and reliance	<p><u>Number of people surveyed:</u> 50 residents</p> <p>It was possible to interview only 50 residents of the PPA. During the last years Brava, and especially the community of Faja d'Água, faced a big emigration to United States, so the population decreased a lot. However, we were able to collect enough information about use of land, type of activities, etc. We will also have, by the end of July, the results of an investigation about "Perceptions and Practices of Subsistence in the Village of Fajã d'Água, Brava Island -Analysis of the adaptations of the modes of production and the social changes due to drought". The research will allow us to better understand the relationship between the local population and its environment, trace the changes in the perception of the landscape and subsistence practices over time, contrasting the past with the present, and with perspectives for the future.</p>
1.3	The governance structure proposal for the PPA is available	<p><u>Number of meetings with local authorities and stakeholders:</u> 2</p> <p>The future governance and the type of the PA were discussed during the workshop with the other institutions and Projecto Vitó.</p> <p>Based on the discussion, other experiences and the context of Brava, the most realistic option for Brava is to promote a National Parque, including a terrestrial and a marine area. A detail study is on going in cooperation with Projecto Vitó, through the GEF project.</p> <p>To ensure a sustainable governance, a team for the management, including local NGOs, MAA and CMB will be set up and clear rules, regulations and a supervision plan will be defined.</p> <p>The area for the PPA has been identified as per the maps below: the first one is a reduced area, just including the Ribeira, the second one is considering also a buffer zone. This proposal will be reviewed and adjusted with Projecto Vitó.</p>

		<p>So far, two meetings have been organized to discuss about the governance. The specific structure proposal is not available yet, and more work is necessary, and it will be done before the end of the year, while preparing the whole proposal for submission. The steps done along this project were indispensable to have a preliminary adapted proposition and start to create consensus within the local stakeholders.</p>
1.4	2 workshops organised with stakeholders	<p><i>Number of participants to the workshops:</i> 15 participants at the first one and 30 at the second one. Due to COVID restriction during the first months of the project and then some boats connection problems we could organised only 2 workshop instead of the 3 planned. However, the first one, organised the 23rd and 24th of February 2022 was attended by different organizations and institutions, at national and international level: Associação Projecto Vitó; Jacob González-Solís, Profesor Catedrático de la Universitat de Barcelona; Covadonga Orejas, Scientific Researcher of the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO, CSIC); Professor Wlodzimierz Szymaniak from UniPiaget CV. The local stakeholders were: Projeto Raizes+; Ministry of Agriculture and Environment; Municipality of Brava. The total participants were around 15.</p> <p>The first workshop focused on: a proposal for the implementation of a protected area in Brava Island. We discussed about: endemic flora of the island and the pressures that endemic plants face due to free grazing, erosion and other threats; examples of others protected areas in other islands; marine, submarine and bird biodiversity of the island.</p> <p>At the end of the presentations there was an open discussion about the PA proposal for Brava Island: structuring the way for the establishment of one of the PA categories (natural reserve, natural park, area of landscape in), data collection, management team, the relationship of the government in approving the proposal in the future.</p>

		<p>All the participants agreed on the need and urgency of proposing a PA for Brava, to preserve and conserve all the terrestrial and marine biodiversity that exists, the natural resources, but also considering the local communities, which especially in Brava are intimately connected to the management of natural resources, exploitation of flora and fauna (from fishing/livestock/agriculture).</p> <p>The day 24th was organised an island tour by boat to visit the potential marine PA and two seabirds colonies that Projecto Vitó is monitoring in collaboration with the Universidad de Barcelona, two areas that could be proposed as Natural Reserve.</p> <p>The 17th of May 2022, the final workshop has been organised with the participation of local institution (CMB, MAA) and around 30 people from the communities, including herders. During the workshop Biflores presented the results achieved with the project and next steps and projects to be implemented. After that, a group work has been done, with the methodology of <i>problem tree</i> to analyse biodiversity loss on the island, free grazing and loss of neighbourhood paths. All the three trees led to the fact that the PA could be a solution for many problems and challenges, and also it could bring benefit for the local communities (best natural resources management, eco-tourism, better conservation of landscape).</p>
1.5	<p>At least 2 protected area have been visited on other islands and 2 contacts have been made with other NGOs and relevant organizations</p>	<p><u>Protected areas visited and new contacts made:</u> 2 PA visited; 3 new contacts</p> <p>In mid-May 2021, the team had a visit to the National Park of Serra Malagueta, learning about nursery techniques and reproduction of endemic plants of Cape Verde, visiting the park to see the endemic plants that have been planted by the Serra Malagueta team since they started their work there. The Park is filled with endemic species and it is a great example of how Biflores' own work with endemic plants could evolve into something much bigger and more impactful with the creation of a protected area.</p> <p>During the visit we could also discussed about park management and restrictions to be applied into the PA (ex. limitation of grazing or other land uses), development of transition areas, conflict management and limitation, etc.</p> <p>We also received the visit from a representative of ReflorCV who brings us experiences about reforestation and protected areas in Santiago, Boa</p>

		<p>Vista and Fogo. Collaboration with ReflorCV has also been important to improve the nursery management and the plants reproduction technics.</p> <p>An interchange with Associação Projecto Vitó has been organized during the week from 4th to 15th of February 2022. 2 staff from the terrestrial team of Biflores visited the Associação in Fogo and participated to different activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phytosociological inventory: identification of endemic and no-endemic plants; - Awareness-raising activity at Primary School, with 5th and 6th grade students, where the following topics were addressed: endemic plants in Fogo Island, seabirds and environmental conservation; - Maintenance of botanical gardens of endemic species. <p>After the visit, in mid-March 2022, Projecto Vitó has visited Biflores in Brava for an exchange of experience about collection of seeds and techniques of plants' production in the nursery.</p> <p>Seeds from 9 species were collected: <i>Sarcostemma daltonii</i> (Gestiba), <i>Campylanthus glaber</i> (Alecrim), <i>Lotus purpureus</i> (Piorno), <i>Indigofera tinctoria subsp. Microcarpa</i> (Tinctoria), <i>Euphorbia tuckeyana</i> (Tortolho), <i>Daucus insularis/ Daucus tenuissimus</i> (Funcho), <i>Launaea thalassica</i> (Seralha-de-brava), <i>Dracaena draco subsp. caboverdeana</i> (Dragoeiro) and <i>Globulari amygdalifolia</i> (Mato botão). The seeds have been planted in the nursery, some at the one at the office and some in the nursery of Campo Baixo.</p>												
2.1	At least 1000 plants grown in the nursery from plants and seeds collected in the wild, and such seeds also stored in the seed bank	<p><u>Number of plants and species in nursery and in the seeds bank:</u> around 1700 plants</p> <p>During the project period the number of seeds planted in our nursery have been:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="837 1440 1463 1864"> <thead> <tr> <th>ENDEMIC SPECIES</th> <th>N° SEEDS/POTS</th> <th>GERMINATION RATE (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Euphorbia tuckeyana</i> (Tortolho)</td> <td>154 seeds</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Dracaena draco subsp. caboverdeana</i> (Dragoeiro)</td> <td>400 seeds</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Daucus insularis/ Daucus</i></td> <td>121 pots</td> <td>61</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ENDEMIC SPECIES	N° SEEDS/POTS	GERMINATION RATE (%)	<i>Euphorbia tuckeyana</i> (Tortolho)	154 seeds	39	<i>Dracaena draco subsp. caboverdeana</i> (Dragoeiro)	400 seeds	67	<i>Daucus insularis/ Daucus</i>	121 pots	61
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2.2	One workshop in every class of every secondary school in Brava has been organized	<p><u>Number of students in attendance: 400</u> During the project implementation awareness workshops have been organized in 9 schools involving around 400 students. We organized theoretical and practical sessions: power point presentation, documentary projection and workshop of recycle (recycle of pet bottle to produce plant pots that have been used to plant different plants for the school garden).</p>									
2.3	At least 2 community-based outreach events have been organized	<p><u>Number of people reached through events: 62</u> people, out of which 43 women March is the women month with the 8th, International Women Day, and the 27th the Day of the Cape Verdean woman. Bilfores has organized an event focus on “Women and plants” with the participation of around 35 women. During the event there was a presentation from Biflores about endemic species of Brava and their importance; presentation of the <i>Dragoeiro</i> and his properties; the <i>Guaiaba</i> and his properties; use of plants and herbs in the daily life and for cooking. As closing event of the project, the 28th of June we have organised a voluntary path rehabilitation and beach cleaning in Portete, with 27 people (8 women) from the local community participating. The event has been the opportunity to create awareness on the importance of environment protection and waste management.</p>									
2.4	At least 3 botanical gardens created in 3 schools and smaller plots with endemic plants in at least 5 other schools	<p><u>Number of gardens and plots created in the schools: 6 gardens</u> We have realized six botanical gardens, with the aim to disseminate the knowledge about endemic species. 8 different species have been planted at the municipal library, main square, church and in 3</p>									

		<p>schools, with plates describing the species and what an endemic specie is.</p> <p>The gardens have been used for environmental education with schools and women' groups, and being in strategic and common places are really helping to spread and increase knowledge about endemic species and their importance.</p>
2.5	At least 200 plants from the nursery replanted in the wild, 50% of which will be fenced-off for the reintroduction study	<p><u>Number of plants planted, growth rate and survivability: 0</u></p> <p>In 2021 the rainy season was very poor and limited to the months of August and September. At that time, the seedlings of endemic species in our nursery were still too small to be planted in the wild. We are now planning the replantation during the next rainy season (between August and September. Could be even July if the rain starts before). At least 100 <i>dragoeiro</i> seedlings will be planted in the upper part of the island were a cleaning from invasive species of an area of 1 Ha., in collaboration with MAA.</p> <p>Other endemic species (around 50 plants) will be planted along the Ribeira and Lomba Lomba paths, where we did the rehabilitation and cleaning. With the GEF project we will also install information plates with description of the species.</p>
2.6	At least 300 plants from the nursery planted on private lands	<p><u>Number of plants planted</u></p> <p>About 358 endemic plants (<i>Dragoeiro</i>, <i>Alecrim</i>, <i>Marmulano</i>) have been distributed to community members, together with explanation about the endemic species, their importance for biodiversity and for Brava, the richness of flora on the island. Totally, in the 6 botanical gardens have been planted 42 plants. So a total of 400 plants have been planted.</p>
2.7	4,5 km of paths are rehabilitated	<p><u>Number of kms:</u> 4,5 km.</p> <p>During the months of the project extension, we have rehabilitated and cleaned from invasive species, around 4,5 Km of two paths focus of the botanical survey, the Ribeira de Fajã D'Água and Lomba Lomba. The activity has been done hiring community members (a media of 11 people, 7 men and 4 women), taking the opportunity to increase awareness around endemic species and importance of maintenance of the territory.</p>

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

- An inventory of endemic plants was made in order to observe the phenology of the plants, that is, to verify the presence of the flowers and fruits of the species at different times.
- a survey was also made to be applied to the community, with questions related to agriculture, ecotourism and biodiversity.
- In relation to the production of plants in the nursery, methodologies from the experience of ReflorCV, Proyecto Vitó and the cooperative nursery of Fogo have been applied: mixture of soil, seeds collection, seeds plantation.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here: <https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

We have experienced the positive impact and support for disseminating knowledge about endemic species through the botanical gardens. The variety of places selected for the gardens, helps to reach a wide and diverse public and create curiosity for endemic species and Biflores’ work.

Brava has a special climate, quite diverse accordingly the area, altitude and season. Having the possibility of growing endemic species in different climate, it allows to increase the germination rate and the success of plants reproduction.

For project including replantation in the wild, a year project is definitely too short, especially in places characterized by poor rain. It is needed at least two years in order to produce the seedlings, replant in the wild and monitor the plantation.

Including activities with direct participation from the community and with a short-term impact is essential to increase their engagement and interest.

Sustainability / Replication

8. 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 engagement of the local communities and the local governments and institutions is something crucial for the sustainability of the project. The collaboration with MAA to dedicate part of their nursery for endemic species production, is a first step to guarantee for the future their production.

Other schools showed their interest in having a botanical garden, and Biflores is planning to do it with future projects. Through the botanical gardens, more knowledge about endemic species has

been spread, and many people showed their interest in having some endemic species to plant in their house yard.

The cooperation with Projecto Vitó and other organizations supported Biflores in improving our nursery management skills and will ensure a stronger capacity of advocacy for the presentation of the PA.

The additional activity included in the project extension, rehabilitation of the path, allowed us to strengthen the relationship with CMB (Camara Municipal da Brava) and MAA (Ministério de Agricultura e Ambiente) and with the local communities. It is also an efficient and holistic way to approach the main challenges of Brava, linking them to each other: conservation of biodiversity, conservation of landscape, eco-tourism, grazing, engagement of local communities.

Safeguards

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

A. The project has been implemented with a participatory approach:

- i. Assessment of community reliance and usage of potential PA: during the survey information about the usage of the PA have been collected, such as transport, pedestrian paths, farming, and agriculture. We will use this information to select the category of PA with the effort to reduce the potential limitation to the residents in the area.
- ii. Assessment of the future governance of the protected area: during the workshop with other organisations and the visit to other protected areas, we had the chance to discuss about the future governance and agreed that, to ensure the sustainability of the PA, there should be co-governance between local governments and CSOs. More discussion will be done during the final preparation of the proposal.
- iii. Workshops held with stakeholders, at local and national level to create awareness on PA and get consensus
- iv. Interchanges with other organisations working with PA

B. Criteria for eligibility of affected persons:

The criteria will be applied during the elaboration of the proposal. Category of PA will be selected considering the activities of the communities. Support to communities to implement their activities (agriculture and animal farming) in a sustainable way is already on going under others projects.

C. Measures to assist the affected persons.

Biflores is implementing a project in collaboration with FFI (funded by Darwin) to support a sustainable grazing. A plan of grazing management will developed during the project implementation and it will take in consideration the PA.

Additional Funding

- 10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.**

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

16.502 \$

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
Biflores	<i>Cash contribution towards the implementation of the project</i>	502 \$
GEF SGP	<i>Counterpart funding for PPA proposal</i>	6.000 \$
Franklinia	<i>Counterpart funding for nursery maintenance, field assistance, office costs.</i>	10.000 \$
Darwin	<i>Counterpart funding for sustainable grazing inside the PPA</i>	42.000 \$

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

During the project implementation we had the opportunity to participate to online training about project management and fundraising, and some online workshops organized by CEPF, which increased our institutional and individual capacity.

We are also thankful to CEPF for giving us an extension and some more funds and their flexibility in allowing us to introduce a new activity, not included in the original proposal. The CEPF team was also always available for any support or advice.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

12. In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
104		
2.0 Number of hectares of KBAs with enhanced protection or management	100	Number of hectares of KBAs with enhanced protection or management
4.5 Number of locally endemic or highly threatened plant	14	The 14 endemic species surveyed within the PPA

species for which improved knowledge is available		have been studied along the project implementation: their presence and their phenology was recorded every 50 m along each trail. For each trail we also recorded geographic location and altitude every 50 m, plus canopy height and cover and land use description and factors affecting the survey in that location (such as farmland or construction).
4.6 Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved	1	The KBA of Ribeira de Faja d'Agua has been surveyed collecting information about the endemic species.
4.7 Number of young professionals with substantial experience in plant conservation gained	3	Biflores staff that have participated to exchange visits and knowledge sharing with Projecto Vitó and ReflorCV.

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.

13. Benefits to Individuals

13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
1	2	Nursery management and plant reproduction
0	2	Protected area management
3	2	Project management

**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.*

13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits
7	4	Cash benefit for path rehabilitation

**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.*

14. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of your project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***

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

*** Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.*

**** 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). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

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

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, as a result of your project. 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”, 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	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Ribeira de Faja D’Agua	CVP25	1 kmq.

** 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.*

- Rehabilitation of 4,5 km of path
- Cleaning of invasive species

16. Production landscapes

Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
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). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash 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 your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries	
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	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/structure	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting
NA																		

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

18. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. “Policies” pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included.

18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

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

* If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.

18b. 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				

19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. 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 natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1	NA		
2			
...			

20. Networks & Partnerships

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

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. 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, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	MAA partnership	2022	Y	Cabo Verde	Co-management of part of a nursery
2	Projecto Vitó	2021	Y	Cabo Verde	For proposal of PA

21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem service

(PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

21a. Details about the mechanism

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	NA				
2					

*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.

21b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1	NA			
2				
3				

22. Red List Species

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing,

					stable or unknown)
Brassicaceae	<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> subsp. <i>fruticosa</i>	Sempre-novina	However is not included in the IUCN redlist classification, it was considered disappeared in Brava	We have found a plant in wild and reproduced 6 seedlings	Increasing

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

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

Organization Name: Biflores

Generic email address: info@biflores.org