



Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	East African Plant Red List Authority
Project Title	Assessing plant conservation capacity in South Sudan
Grant Number	S13-027-SSU EAPRLA / SG65797
Date of Report	25/10/2019

CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot

Strategic Direction: SD 3, IP 3.4: Support the institutional development of civil society organizations in Eritrea, South Sudan and Yemen, and their role in the conservation of KBAs in their respective countries.

Grant Amount: USD 8,828 (originally contracted for USD 19,500)

Project Dates: 1 August 2014 – 30 April 2019

PART I: Overview

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

University of Juba

Juba University was the primary local institution targeted in this project, following discussions with Royal Botanic Gardens Kew and with Ruba Candiga Amena. Mr. Amena was the Acting Head of Forestry at the University and was initially my principal national counterpart. On arrival with Dr Mike Maunder in Juba in September 2014, we visited the University to assess the status of the botany department which proved to be in a very poor state following the recent events and the break-up of Sudan. We met with the new University President, Prof John Akec, and AWF staff member, Mr. Charles Laku Losio. The university had no surviving herbarium, the scientific library resources were extremely meagre and only one faculty member (Dr. Awad Hussein Kheirella) remained to teach botany at an undergraduate level. Dr Kheirella was subsequently invited to join the 2014 meeting of the EAPRLA in Nairobi, but was unable to attend and was represented by his colleague Dr Massimo Moilinga who received training in IUCN Red Listing processes and was able to meet EAPRLA colleagues from Eastern African herbaria. Security problems prevented any follow-ups until 2018 when I subsequently re-met with the botanists at Juba University and discussed possible field-trips and training. After returning to Kenya, and much back and forth between myself, Juba and the RIT regarding safety eventually led to time expiry and to the

temporary suspension of collaboration with the University. We hope for subsequent funding so that the collaboration to be resumed.

RBG Kew

The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew is an external member of the East Africa Plant Red Listing Authority and has produced an annotated Checklist for the plants of Sudan and Southern Sudan edited by Iain Derbyshire and published in 2015.

National Museums of Kenya

With accessions from my trips to South Sudan I was able to expand and update the collections housed by the NMK herbarium for East and Central Africa.

Florida International University

The FIU is an external member of the EAPRLA. Dr Mike Maunder, Associate Dean of FIU's College of Arts and Sciences and the former director of the Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden joined me for the first trip to South Sudan in 2014 and contributed his expertise.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

We recognize that this was a high-risk project with the intention of operating in a volatile political landscape and in remote forest areas. We are grateful for the support of the CEPF in backing this proposal. We see extraordinary potential for conservation and sustainable land use in South Sudan, the relatively low population size and the surviving biodiversity suggests that large functioning ecosystems can be retained. A combination of safety and security concerns plus bad weather and inaccessible sites rendered the completion of this project impossible. However, the project team remains committed to the objectives of the project.

The project destination, the Imatong Central Forest Reserve, is situated in the Imatong mountain range 190-200 km south-east of the South Sudanese capital, Juba, close to the Ugandan border. The mountains are covered by a range of vegetation-types including *Albizia-Terminalia* woodland and mixed *Khaya* lowland semi-evergreen forest up to 1,000 m, and by *Podocarpus* and *Croton-Macaranga-Albizia* montane forest at 1,000–2,900 m. Above this, forest is replaced by *Hagenia* woodland, *Erica* thicket and areas of bamboo. Average annual rainfall is c.1,500 mm (Birdlife IBA site).

The Imatong is recognized as part of the Afromontane Archipelago like regional centre of endemism (*sensu* Derbyshire et al., 2015), and part of the CI Afro Montane Biodiversity Hotspot. Harrison and Jackson (1958) identified four montane areas in Sudan-two of which are now in South Sudan; the Imatong-Dongotana-Lafit Mountains and the lower and nearby Didinga Mountains. We propose that the Imatong KBA encompasses the Imatong-Dongotana-Lafit Mountains and the Didinga.

The conservation value of the Imatong-Dongotana-Lafit-Didinga Mountains is recognised by Derbyshire et al., 2015)-the area holding the highest number of endemic and range restricted species in Sudan (and by definition South Sudan). The endemics are largely herbaceous. This complex holds the only *Podocarpus milanjianus* forest in South Sudan

Based on an initial and exploratory site visit (3 days) of the Imatong Mountains in addition to meetings in Juba we can record the following results and impacts:

1. Our initial and exploratory visit to South Sudan in September 2014 revealed that although significant areas of montane forest habitat survive in the Imatong Mountains, they are

- threatened by immigration into the mountains and the expansion of small scale shamba agriculture. We saw evidence of selective removal of big trees and extensive damage to the forest by fire encroachment.
2. Large mammals appear to be largely absent from the areas we visited.
 3. A total of 602 plant observations were made including 15 new records for South Sudan including *Scleria distans* Poir. var. *glomerulata* (Oliv.) Lye previously only known from type..See Table 6.
 4. A photograph of a horned viper (*Bitis nasicornis*) was sent to Steve Spawls-who confirmed this as previously known from the Imatong but welcomed the first photographic evidence.
 5. The trip also revealed the near complete destruction of botanical and scientific infrastructure in South Sudan. The project met twice with the University of Juba to discuss how to build capacity specifically for botany and more generally in conservation biology.

Because of a subsequent deterioration in security, it was judged too risky to undertake further field work until late in the project timetable when QL revisited Juba. QL then met with various government officials including the Minister of Wildlife and Environment.

A second component of the project was an initial assessment of the Boma Plateau KBA (2019). QL flew to the Boma plateau and discussed a plan to do a botanical inventory of the main forest on the plateau that had been shown to harbour natural populations of *Coffea arabica* (recently classified as Endangered). The intention was to work towards proposing Boma as a KBA but the requisite field survey was precluded by time expiry.

We conclude that the plant diversity of South Sudan is urgently in need of further investigation and documentation of its current status, together with a rebuilding of botanical resources in the country and capacity building within the University, but that these efforts will require significant funding and a sustained period of political stability. See Section 12 for further details.

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
Contribute to the identification and conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas in South Sudan	Two field visits were made to KBAs in South Sudan- the Imatong Mountains and the Boma Plateau. Initial and exploratory visits indicate that both are vitally important areas for plant diversity and ecosystem services. The value of the Boma Plateau in holding wild coffee populations is of great international importance.

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

Impact Description	Indicators	Impact Summary
By the end of the project there will be increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trained staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Massimo Moilinga received red list training

<p>capacity at the University of Juba for plant conservation in South Sudan (CEPF IP 3.4), using new skills (for conservation), networks (EARPLA), scientific information (Flora), tools (Red listing) and data (Imatong Mountains)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased membership of EAPRLA and Full Specialist Group Status • Information from RBG Kew, Missouri and NMK in updated Flora for S Sudan • Red listing toolkit established and used • New datasets on sites and species available 	<p>in 2014 and is a member of the EAPRLA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The status of the EAPRLA remains unchanged subject to any policy guidance from SSC and IUCN. • Plant records submitted to RBG Kew for the newly published check list of Sudanese plants- however due to time constraints they were not incorporated. Records updated at NMK. • Due to time and security constraints we were unable to run a red listing workshop for South Sudanese endemics. This would have been constrained by the lack of any field work in South Sudan by local institutions. • Records submitted to RBG Kew and NMK. • A total of 602 plant observations were made including 15 new records for South Sudan including the regional endemic <i>Oeceoclades ugandae</i>.
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4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

- A big challenge was gaining access to the Imatong Mountains-we discovered that many of the roads were no longer existing and heavy rains rendered access very difficult. In the end we undertook a two day walk from Katire into the Imatongs with a night camping near the summit.

- We were dismayed by the near complete collapse of scientific infrastructure in South Sudan. Those faculty we met at the University of Juba were through a variety of health and safety issues unable to undertake field work.
- The ongoing volatility of South Sudan rendered the completion of this project impossible.
- Importantly the project team remain committed to supporting and building plant conservation in South Sudan and we hope in the medium to long term that we can resume this work.

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

n.a.

PART II: Project Outputs/Results

6. Outputs/results (as stated in the approved proposal/logical framework)

List each Output/Result and indicator from your logical framework, and describe what was achieved (also attach all means of verification to this report)

#	Output/Result	Indicators	What was achieved (using indicator)
	At least two University of Juba botanists will be recruited into the EARPLA network and trained (includes development of a further training and funding plan) to contribute to plant conservation in South Sudan	Number and names of botanists identified and enlisted for further training	Dr Massimo Moilinga received red list training at NMK in 2014.
	The Flora of South Sudan will be updated	Numbers and names of new plant specimens from South Sudan deposited in East African Herbaria, and old herbarium records confirmed and updated	Although new records were communicated to RBG Kew before publication of the checklist it was too late to incorporate these in the publication but they have been added to the data set.

	<p>The IUCN/SSC Red Listing tool kit for plants will be introduced to South Sudanese botanists and will be used to contribute to the plant Redlisting process for South Sudan</p>	<p>Number and names of botanists trained in the use of the tool kit, and the number and names of candidate Red List plants identified</p>	<p>Unfortunately, due to security issues and the paucity of South Sudanese scientists, no red listing workshops were held in South Sudan. 1 South Sudanese botanist, Dr Massimo Moilinga received training.</p>
	<p>Plant data for Imatong KBA updated and one new candidate KBA identified</p>	<p>Number of records for Imatong and new candidate KBAs named</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Garcinia livingstonei</i> T. Anderson 2. <i>Crotalaria</i> sp. nov aff <i>glauca</i> 3. <i>Ampelocissus obtusata</i> (Baker) Planch. ssp. <i>obtusata</i> 4. <i>Cissus producta</i> Afzel. 5. <i>Afroligusticum linderi</i> (C.Norman) P.J.D. Winter 6. <i>Nicandra physalodes</i> (L.) Gaertn. 7. <i>Asystasia albiflora</i> Ensermu 8. <i>Aloe lukeana</i> T.C. Cole 9. <i>Chlorophytum macrophyllum</i> (A. Rich.) Asch. 10. <i>Nervilia adolphi</i> Schltr. var. <i>seposita</i> N. Hallé & T. G. Hall. -Gen. 11. <i>Oeceoclades ugandae</i> (Rolfe) Garay & P. Taylor 12. <i>Polystachya adansoniae</i> Rchb.f. 13. <i>Aneilema pedunculatum</i> C.B. Clarke 14. <i>Courtoisina cyperoides</i> (Roxb.) Soják 15. <i>Scleria distans</i> Poir. var. <i>glomerulata</i> (Oliv.) Lye <p>The boundaries of the Imatong KBA need to be reviewed to ensure it encompasses important areas such as the Didinga.</p> <p>We support the plans to link the Imatong Forest Reserve (Important Bird Area SS010) with the nearby Kidepo Nature Reserve (South Sudan) and Kidepo National Park (Uganda).</p> <p>A flyover by QL confirmed the survival of forest on the Boma Plateau. In discussions with Dr Malek we propose that additional field work is undertaken to confirm the KBA status of the area. The existence of wild <i>Coffea arabica</i> is of particular economic importance. The Boma-Bandiglio Landscape includes the world's second largest mammal migration.</p>

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

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.**

The project suffered from the political volatility and poor security of South Sudan. The near complete collapse of scientific infrastructure limited our ability to develop collaborative activities such as field work and workshops.

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 next stages of this work will in large part be dependent upon a stable government and the rebuilding of scientific infrastructure.

Project team member, Dr Mike Maunder, is working as Vice Chair of FFI to champion FFI's work in South Sudan.

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.**

n.a.

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

* 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.

- We strongly recommend a comprehensive botanical survey of the Imatong and nearby massifs to documents the area's flora.
- We recommend that South Sudanese authorities consider upgrading the Imatong Forest Reserve to National Park status and include the whole Imatong-Dongotana-Lafit Mountains and the nearby Didinga Mountains.
- There are some iconic plant species that need particular attention in the Imatong. For instance, the four regionally endemic aloes (*A. ithya*, *A. labworana*, *A. macleaya*, *A. lukeana*) are subject to habitat loss and potential illegal collecting. There are a number of high value timber species in the area such as Podocarpus. Whilst the cycad, *Encephalartos mackenziei* is currently listed as NT-we expect it is threatened by burning and possible illegal collection. This is a candidate point endemic AZE taxon for the area. We anticipate similar concerns for the Boma Plateau-and recommend the implementation of conservation management for the wild coffee species.
- Using field data priority areas for conservation can be identified-with a focus on identifying Climate Resilient Altitudinal Gradients (CRAGS) that can link protected areas-one such example would be the linking of the Imatong in South Sudan with the Kidepo Game Reserve (South Sudan) and Kidepo National Park (Uganda).
- We strongly recommend a comprehensive botanical survey of the Boma Plateau to document the area's flora
- In the medium to long term the conservation of biodiversity in South Sudan will be hampered by a lack of conservation capacity. Years of conflict has resulted in the loss of experience and skilled staff. We met with the senior staff of the University of Juba and see that as a logical hub for building national capacity in field botany and conservation biology. We recognise that while essential this will need significant investment of resources over many years, and above all, is dependent upon a stable economy and peace.
- The top of the Imatong holds an area of upland bog-this and the presence of many fast-flowing streams indicates the value of the Imatong as a water tower and therefore of great importance to local and regional water supplies.

PART IV: Impact at 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.

- The Imatong Mountains represent a largely forgotten landscape-the area of highest endemism in South Sudan and an important water tower for both South Sudan and Uganda. The EAPRLA has been able to promote the conservation and training needs of South Sudan to a number of regional and international organisations.
- The potential exists to establish a large cross border complex of international importance that encompasses the existing Imatong Forest Reserve and the nearby Kidepo Game Reserve (South Sudan) and the Kidepo National Park in Uganda. We see this as a big prize.
- The Boma Plateau is globally important as a habitat of wild coffee germplasm and as part of the landscape that supports the world's second largest mammal migration. This area is undercollected and there is a high chance of discovering plant species new to science.
- The field visit to Imatong observed large populations of Ruppels Griffon Vulture, a species undergoing calamitous decline in East Africa. The status of this South Sudanese population needs clarification.

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

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 13 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

13. Key Biodiversity Area Management

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

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

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

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

* 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.

14. Protected Areas

15a. Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

* 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

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 *
1	

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

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

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

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

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

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

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	EAPRLA was able to appoint 2 new members and thus include South Sudan as the seventh country covered by the Authority.			N	S Sudan and 6 others	
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23. Gender

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

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

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

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

- 15. Name:** Quentin Luke
- 16. Organization:** Eastern African Plant Red List Authority
- 17. Mailing address:** PO Box 24133, Nairobi 00502
- 18. Telephone number:** +254 726 548 925
- 19. E-mail address:** quentinluke1@gmail.com