

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT 64018

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Environmental & Rural Solutions
<b>Project Title:</b>	Unlocking Maloti Drakensburg Transfrontier Programme Resources: Expansion of Community Stewardship Areas in the Upper Mzimvubu Watershed
<b>Date of Report:</b>	1 October 2015
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**CEPF Region:** Maputaland – Pondoland - Albany

**Strategic Direction:** 2. Conservation and land use in 22 KBAs

**Grant Amount:** \$57,644.00

**Project Dates:** January 2014 – September 2015

**Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):**

**Khusel'indalo / Conservation SA:**

Co-facilitation of the Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership Programme (UCPP) quarterly meetings and other UCPP activities, including learning exchanges, advocacy drives, compilation of donor proposals, best practice collation, etc. Cost sharing for UCPP meetings and learning exchanges (venue, catering, transport). CSA and ERS co-implement several landscape restoration and green job creation programmes which provide much of the opportunity and 'data' for the best practice research, collation and sharing. This amounts to extensive in-kind and collaborative support for the project.

**Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Programme:**

Endorsement of stewardship and awareness outreach efforts, such as Water, Vulture and Wetland days, especially through presence of MDTP conservation specialist in planning and undertaking of such events. Also sit on Matatiele environmental resource lobby committee and provide guidance and support where possible. No direct funding has been transferred by MDTP, but in-kind support has been extensive.

**Matatiele Local Municipality:**

As **THE** key local governance roleplayer, the local municipality has welcomed and endorsed the efforts of UCPP and ERS to build on traditional stewardship practices while innovating new appropriate approaches to conservation of communal landscapes. The Municipality has formalized an environmental resources lobby Committee, chaired by the Chief Whip, including the Mayor, Municipal Manager and key environmental personnel, along with Department of Environmental & Economic Affairs (DEDEAT) and MDTP.

### Conservation Impacts

***Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.***

It has fostered civil-state partnerships, and most particularly developed the capacity of civil society to effectively interact with, support and align their interventions with local governance and state processes. This has led to increased recognition by state authorities (regional and national) of civil society's role in the uMzimvubu subregion, and the important contribution it can make towards the national conservation and climate change agenda. The grant for this project has contributed towards development of best practice approaches in communal landscapes, which benefit both ecosystems and the livelihoods of those communities drawing upon them. Most importantly, the project has created collective capacity within, and recognition for the, highlands grasslands corridor, and the northern eastern Cape KBA, within the MPAH, with a vision for improved stewardship through

productive conservation on these landscapes. The vision has been adopted by the local governance authorities as a key strategy for integration into the local development agenda, through collaboration with civil society. The Umzimvubu Partnership is also a recognized and respected voice for socio-environmental rights in the subregion, and this status is playing a vital role in the collective stance against proposed oil and gas prospecting in the central core of the MPAH.

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.***

The project has resulted in a massive (how does one measure co-operation?) increase in collaboration between civil society (non-state environmental and social agencies), local government (local and district municipalities) and state agencies which play a role in affecting and managing the natural and human resources within the upper Umzimvubu landscape. We have moved from 'silo mentality' to a spirit of mutual co-operation and respect, drawing on the resources and capacity of the respective role players.

This collaborative approach has springboarded the stance against the new hydraulic fracturing applications for the uMzimvubu catchment, with civil society championing the lobby in the sub-region for water security and farming over short term mineral exploration. This has extended to include affected areas in the MPAH in the midlands to the north.

Co-implementation strategies have provided frameworks for expansion of sound project approaches: the CEPF support provided a framework for leveraging funds beyond this investment for wider application and replication of best practice from the uMzimvubu collaboration experience. .

**Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):**

1. Framework created, and 50% implementation underway by active partnerships, for significant areas (over 10 000ha cumulatively) contributing towards an eventual continuous stewardship and conservation corridor between the proposed 100 000ha Swartberg-Sehlabathebe and Ongeluksnek–Letseng-la-Letsietransboundary conservation and ECPAES areas.
2. UCPP playing role of catchment management forum (CMF) within greater Umzimvubu-Tsitsikamma Catchment Management Agency (CMA) with securing ecosystem services as a recognized priority.
3. ECPTA willing to support expansion of protected area network in upper Umzimvubu catchment under appropriate custodianship system for communal landscapes.

**Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:**

**1. Stewardship framework:**

*Matatiele Council has adopted a stewardship plan, developed by UCPP partners including EC Parks and MDTP, which covers in excess of 100 000 hectares of its municipal jurisdiction, including 7 potential protected areas of various levels, which links the Ongeluksnek and Swartberg areas as well as significant areas of grassland, and has integrated this into their IDP outreach strategy.*

*The Council has embraced the stewardship practice approach of managed grazing in communal landscapes, both within the 7 target areas as well as the interlinking landscape, based on community mobilization and restoration of eroded traditional governance (Chieftainship) systems. This approach is underway at various stages in 4 key implementation areas through Dept Environment Affairs (DEA) funding, covering over 40 000 hectares, and involving 6 UCPP partners.*

**2. UCPP playing role of catchment management forum**

*UCPP is informally (recorded in proceedings but not promulgated) recognized by DWS, SANBI and sector peers as a powerful CMF emerging under the not-yet promulgated CMA. UCPP has been identified by national and provincial Dept Water & Sanitation, as well as Rhodes and KZN Universities' Water Research Units, as one of the few successful civil-driven forums in the country. The alliance is also referred to for guidance on local environmental matters such as fracking and water security.*

**3. ECPTA supporting expansion of protected area network**

*ECPTA in principal supporting the stewardship plan for upper catchment, through Matatiele Municipality (see item 1 above). It has pledged support through its Biodiversity Manager and People & parks manager for this stewardship process.*

*Local and provincial Governance roleplayers are more actively supporting stewardship practice, with respect to application of the rangeland management model developed through UCPP collaboration, which is appropriate for*

*communal rangelands, acceptable to traditional leaders and which produces benefits for rural livelihoods from a restored and healthy ecosystem.*

### **Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):**

1. Concise project plans catalyse support and funds for long term conservation and stewardship activities in 100 000 ha upper Umzimvubu catchment, through MDTP and other support agents, in excess of R10 million / US\$1 million.
2. Dynamic and accessible project tracking database developed for upper Umzimvubu catchment interventions based on green economy, including at least 8 major collaborative interventions.
3. UCPP forum retains membership, developing interactive website and producing best practice lesson sharing materials, and hosts quarterly meetings with alternate quarterly field exchanges for best practice theme sharing, and is positioned within new CMA as recognized civil catchment forum.

### **Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:**

#### **1. Concise project plans catalyse support:**

*Project proposals and concepts submitted by partners, with ERS playing key compilation role as concept support and potential co-implementer, in excess of R25 million (US\$2,5 million) – two of these are underway and others pending approval. All are in collaboration with other UCPP partners for co-implementation to optimize delivery effectiveness.*

#### **2. Dynamic and accessible project tracking database:**

*UCPP website, and cache kept by ERS as secretariat, record and share active implementation interventions involving key partners. These project lessons and data are shared on regular interactive basis (field trips, quarterly meetings, exchange learnings for sharing best practise, theme workshops, joint posters and presentations, etc). These extensive lessons and resources from a variety of landscape-related interventions have been collated into a Rangeland Stewardship Toolkit for wider replication both within and beyond the Umzimvubu catchment.*

#### **3. UCPP forum retains membership, etc, and is positioned as recognised civil catchment forum**

*The UCPP hosted its 10th formal quarterly session (since its formal inauguration in May 2013) in September 2015, retaining all but one member who passed away and another which left the region. Two new organizations joined, and meetings are always well attended by more than a quorum. The alliance was invited by the department of Water & sanitation (DWS) to sit on the CMA formation committee and assist with developing its business case to Parliament. The key partners (ERS and CSA) have facilitated six learning exchanges hosted in the field (at the Ongeluksnek and three other stewardship practice sites mentioned in the first item on long term impacts) , with recognition by the protoCMA DWS institutional director as a respected civil-driven forum which can operate as CMF once the CMA is promulgated. SANBI, as the national biodiversity support agent, has also recognized this forum's strengths, and arranged a hugely successful learning exchange in August 2015 for adjacent ecological infrastructure programmes and District Municipalities.*

### **Please provide the following information where relevant:**

**Hectares Protected:** *40 000 ha informally (not through proclamation but through improved land use practice) plus contribution in facilitation to 16 000ha local Cedarville Conservancy protected area.*

**Species Conserved:** *no specific species conservation strategy, but in improving stewardship and awareness on communal lands, local herders and land users are more aware of, and less destructive towards, grassland and wetland birds, mountain raptors including Cape and Bearded Vulture, plus three crane species, as well as smaller mammals such as jackal and otter which can take lambs.*

**Corridors Created:** *improved groundcover and land users' attitudes in highlands grasslands...does this count? Reduction in degradation rates through improved land use via rotation resting of rangelands.*

### **Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.**

- Variety of attitudes, capacity, priorities and political slants affect how people view and implement stewardship, which in Oxford dictionary is defined as 'taking care of something valuable';
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### **Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

No resources in terms of funding have been unlocked from MDTP, which is disappointing as this was one of the key aims of this initiative. This has largely been due to internal politics and caution on the part of officials in taking decisions, as well as difficulty in getting all the key decision makers together simultaneously to make a call on proposals. There was skepticism from MTDP Biodiversity and Protected Area Working Group as to whether the communal rangeland restoration and ecoranger approach would work using commercial auctions as an incentive for rural stock owners to sell cattle. The concept has been adopted by the national Department of Environment affairs (DEA) which is a mother body for MDTP and there is thus high likelihood that MTDP will embrace the concept and eventually release funds for its implementation.

MDTP Conservation specialist however was VERY active and supportive of all the efforts and activities facilitated through the CEPF grant.

On the upside however, this reluctance on the part of MTDP has forced a focus on more local governance roleplayers, in the form of the Matatiele Local Municipality Council, which has embraced the stewardship concept, and officially adopted a plan for the conservation and expansion of protected areas along the watershed and adjacent highland grasslands. A range of core UCPP partners is assisting in the roll out of this plan, in line with the Municipal IDP over the next few years.

So, in retrospect, the shift in target group focus from MDTP to the Matatiele Local Municipality (MLM) and DEA has been more positive and productive, albeit that MLM does not have its own budget: two applications to DEA have been approved and are underway, and a third is pending, unlocking over US\$ 2,5 million from the DEA Natural Resource Management Land User Incentives Programme for a modified Working for Water approach: this incorporates alien plant clearing as a green job catalyst, facilitating rangeland management and livestock returns through improved grazing land stewardship by local communities, with support from the ecoranger programme which was pioneered from a technical perspective by CSA and modified for application in the grasslands by UCPP partners, driven by ERS with CEPF support.

DEA Natural Resource Management Programme has embraced the ecoranger concept as part of the Community Based Natural Resource Management approach.

## **Project Components**

**Project Components:** Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.

### **Component 1 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal):**

**Develop a clear status quo outline of, and conservation needs and opportunities for, 100 000ha of upper Umzimvubu catchment highlands grasslands between Swartberg in the east and Ongeluksnek in the west.**

### **Component 1 Actual at Completion:**

- Comprehensive status quo summary compiled for 4375 km<sup>2</sup> Matatiele Municipality area, with focus on strengths, opportunities and challenges in the context of the green economy.
- Field visits and familiarization to all four geographic nodes complemented extensive consultation and research, which informed the status quo summary, as well as identifying potential interventions to address challenges and opportunities (see component 2 below).
- Umzimvubu catchment status quo and related data and links available on website, or on request via website link to secretariat if not in format for sharing on website cache, e.g. larger shapefiles for GIS work. (See component 3 below for details).
- The status quo and opportunity matrix is updated every half year with Lobby Committee chaired by Council Chief Whip with UCPP representatives and technical advisors to Lobby Committee.
- Several key stewardship partner sharing sessions, culminating in a two-day stewardship planning workshop led to the compilation of a stewardship plan and priority maps for the entire Matatiele Municipality area, which has been adopted by the Matatiele Council, and includes seven target protected areas, based on the expansion of Eastern Cape protected areas along with key criteria such as freshwater and biodiversity priority areas as identified in the status quo research.
- In response to the status quo summary and draft stewardship plan, the MLM formed its own Environmental Resource Mobilisation Committee (chaired by Chief Whip and described elsewhere herein): a series of meetings with this committee has provided a strategy to integrate the practical communal landscape stewardship approach (developed as part of best practice efforts, see component 3 below) into their 5 year

*strategic planning. It has also resulted in the MLM adopting a water Factory concept as part of the stewardship efforts for the area which is strategically located at the water shed for the Umzimvubu basin.*

**Component 2 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal):**

**Develop appropriate implementable plans with clear budgets, based on the status quo report's identification of opportunities, needs and priorities; this will focus on defining and consolidating efforts to meet prioritised needs related to the MDTP 20 year conservation strategy and the protected area expansion strategy for both provinces in the target area.**

**Component 2 Actual at Completion:**

- Priority matrix of potential interventions with costing per unit, and reference to UCPP implementing partners who can provide relevant services and capacity to guide and facilitate these interventions.
- Two funding channels unlocked, through DEA for landscape restoration (US\$ 1 million) plus EU healthy catchment alliance extension to recognize ERS work, within the Umzimvubu landscape. Various other proposals submitted (by ERS, CSA, EWT and local UCPP partners).
- Presentations made to five national symposia (Symposium of Contemporary Conservation, Land Rehab Society of SA, Weed Society, Grassland Society, DEA Management and Research group) on landscape restoration approach through livestock stewardship and improved grazing management (records on website).
- Recent threat of fracking in upper catchment has required immediate response to protect catchment integrity and all we are working for: started AVAAZ petition, submitted comments to consultant, registered UCPP as an Affected Party, compiled newspaper article for regional media to raise awareness. Strong collaboration with Midlands civil roleplayers has resulted, with impressive information and lesson sharing with Karoo anti-fracking groups.
- Four new collaborative proposals submitted: two to DEA (land user incentives programme) for range restoration and wetland rehabilitation in conjunction with UCP partners, another to Dept Water for resource classification role for ERS and UCPP, another with CSA and District for water replenishment to COKE. A recent one for US\$0,5 million to LOTTO was compiled at time of writing this, in conjunction with Wildlands on behalf of Matatiele Municipality, to roll out stewardship plan developed through this grant.
- Database still in draft format and requires someone's time to beautify for storage on website. Implementation management occurs on a very practical interactive level, and is regularly shared at quarterly UCP meetings as well as formal and informal field exchanges.
- Municipal IDP / LED manager resigned and no replacement yet to work with. ERS will manage database until Municipality can effectively take over, with handover and mentoring where possible.

**Component 3 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal):**

**Position and secure the Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership (UCPP) as a recognized forum for consultation and advocacy around issues which affect the wider catchment (functional ecosystems, habitats and associated livelihoods), with an initial focus on the upper grasslands falling within MDTP focus area. Forum supports interactive website and promotional material for sharing of best practice lessons from catchment activities.**

**Component 3 Actual at Completion:**

- *Survey of UCPP network members was undertaken, providing outline of projects, key intervention strengths and needs in the upper catchment. Has unlocked extensive linkages between members and catalysed several implementing partnerships.*
- *Ten quarterly Umzimvubu Catchment partnership (UCPP) meeting sessions have provided a user friendly sharing platform for planning and collaboration. Each session has a theme, and a voluntary guest speaker where feasible. The 11<sup>th</sup> meeting is scheduled for early December, and Matatiele Municipality has agreed to cover venue and hosting costs into the future in recognition of the role being played by UCP in the sustainable development of the area.*
- *National DWA office has commissioned Umzimvubu catchment classification as a result of UCPP efforts to raise the profile of the catchment, and consulted on final terms of reference for the study to quarterly members' meetings, and will make use of data collected by local partners.*
- *Advocacy: ERS and CSA reps attended several provincial WfW planning sessions, as well as consultative session on proposed wind farms for E Cape. Also promoting public participation and information in the recent fracking application for the upper catchment. Updates on proposed Ntabelanga dam on Tsita river (Umzimvubu tributary to south east of project target area) are circulated to UCPP members.*
- *UCPP co-hosted and co-ordinated four regional awareness days (wetlands, water, environment) with Matatiele Municipality, Dept Water & Sanitation and Dept Env Affairs sharing best practise tools and thinking, with theme plays presented by school groups.*

- *Communal Rangeland Stewardship toolkit being developed between partners, based on field development with three communities, and now being collated as a model for wider application. Toolkit pulls together the best practice experience from a range of interventions, including alien plant clearing, community mobilization, rotational grazing, restoration interventions, marketing & auctions, and incentive agreements. Has been enthusiastically received by DEA and DAFF (environment and agricultural departments respectively).*
- *Four field-based best practice and partnership collaboration learning exchanges hosted with MDTP, Sehlabathebe Grazing Association and UCPP implementing partners.*
- *Draft posters on best practice processes produced and shared via website and conferences.*
- *Ecosystem Monitoring tool developed in conjunction with EWT is being used at 4 field sites, by trained facilitators from UCPP partners, co-ordinated by ERS.*
- *CMA not yet promulgated through Parliament, but proto-CMA through Dept Water & Sanitation has recognized UCPP as the civil society and state roleplayer representative forum for the sub region.*
- *Partners agree to sustain the website as a useful cache and sharing platform. Website is paid up for another year, so partners will contribute to subscription during 2016. Website providing good platform for anti-fracking efforts and information sharing on learning exchanges*
- *Several ground truthing paddling trips undertaken on main Umzimvubu stem from its paddleable source, and at various other sections when seasonally accessible, as well as the Kinira as key tributary. Several other UCPP partners joined some of these expeditions, building a strong teamwork bond and ethic for the common purpose of conserving the river in its entirety as a multi-purpose artery supporting riparian livelihoods and extensive biodiversity. Full river expedition incomplete due to low water levels last season.*
- *Basic sediment monitoring protocol was drafted and is being tested, with support from DWS and private water research lab contributions (a UCPP member).*
- *Links made with District-based Beach2Berg concept which has included the*
- *Sampling in upper catchment commenced as part of EGS monitoring toolkit.*
- *Umzimvubu Source2sea concept integrated into District's BeachToBerg marketing plan, with links Source2Sea idea, aligning potential home-stays, activities, marketing and research opportunities with river-based trips. Aerial survey postponed due to plane technical problems and rescheduled for 26 October 2015.*

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

Smaller activities within components, like the aerial flight, have not been done due to circumstances beyond our control, but this does not impede the impact of the project.

***Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.***

Please link to [www.umzimvubu.org](http://www.umzimvubu.org) for the full spectrum of publications and records of meetings and learning exchanges.

These include:

Livestock, landscapes and livelihoods stewardship poster

Restoration poster

Status quo snapshot of Matatiele, with project matrix

Ecoranger consolidation for DEA programme

UCPP profile updated aug 2015

Community mobilization summary

.....lots more on website

## Lessons Learned

***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 projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.***

*Contrary to the original objective, no resources in terms of funding have been unlocked from MDTP, which is disappointing but has been an important lesson in resilience and adaptation!*

*On the upside however, this has forced a focus on more local governance roleplayers, in the form of the Matatiele Local Municipality Council, which has embraced the stewardship concept, and officially adopted a plan for the conservation and expansion of protected areas along the watershed and adjacent highland grasslands. A range of core UCPP partners is assisting in the roll out of this plan in line with the Municipal IDP over the next few years.*

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

- Consultation and relationship with key roleplayers as well as beneficiaries: constant communication is key. People feel included and are more supportive if they know what's going on.
- Flexibility: don't sell yourself short by trying to flog a dead concept. Rather learn, reflect, move on

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

- Sound record keeping in dedicated project account, which generates good interest, allows for tracking of balances for each line item, and ability to allocate support for new opportunities which crop up, such as buying water bottles for a school wetland day event, or printing stickers for schoolkids which take a message home and beyond the event.

**Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:**

Support often comes from unexpected quarters (and vice versa). Never underestimate the energy of individuals and never give up advocating for better stewardship!

Collaboration is exponential and positively infectious. And very powerful.

The importance of interrogating and understanding the inner workings of partner organizations, which ultimately affect their ability to collaborate effectively with partners, must be emphasized. Case in point MDTP.

Looking back to secure the future: build on what people know and respect. Indigenous traditional knowledge has inestimable value.

**Additional Funding**

Four new collaborative proposals submitted: two to DEA (land user incentives programme) for range restoration and wetland rehabilitation, another to Dept Water for resource classification role for ERS and UCPP, another with CSA and District for water replenishment to COKE. Drafting 2 others to LOTTO on behalf of Matatiele Municipality, and Bakoena Traditional Council.

**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 the CEPF investment in this project.**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Dept Env Affairs: Natural Resource Management Land User Incentives programme (national)	A	\$700 000	Ward 14 / Ongeluksnek alien clearing and range restoration
Dept Env Affairs: Natural Resource Management Land User Incentives programme (provincial)	B	\$1 000 000	Ward 7 / Mzongwana alien clearing and range restoration
<b>PENDING:</b>			
DEA NRM LUI National	C	\$1,9million	Continuation of ward 7 and ward 14 building on ecoranger concept to optimize alien plant clearing, in collaboration with CSA.
DEA NRM LUI National	B	\$ 300 000	Restoring wetlands in Matatiele area, in collaboration with GroundTruth.
Dept Water & Sanitation	C	\$ 200 000	Catchment resource classification in collaboration with 'GroundTruth'
LOTTO	B	\$ 400 000	Stewardship implementation through alien clearing and ecoranger roll out

**\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- 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.)*

## **Sustainability/Replicability**

**Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.**

*This intervention has managed to bring together so many role players, especially government agencies that previously stayed within their boundaries.*

*- People from around the country and neighbouring countries pay visits to the local communities to learn and exchange information on custodianship and stewardship approaches being practiced in the Upper Umzimvubu Catchment and those that have been started elsewhere using the model.*

*- There is increasing awareness on the importance of integrating local livelihoods into catchment management at very early stages so that local people participate fully and voluntarily realizing that there are direct benefits for them in conservation and proper utilization of their resources.*

*Good communication has proven very successful in stimulating collaboration:*

*- email list for all UCPP members and other target bodies like departmental heads, with regular updates and reminders*

*- hosting learning exchanges to the catchment with active interaction between communities, visitors, governance players and local facilitators*

*- staying in touch and sharing opportunities and findings through direct interaction between local roleplayers: shared site visits, discussions, coffee chats, forwarding relevant information etc.*

**Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.**

*An application for oil and gas prospecting has been lodged for the upper Matatiele catchment, the sensitive area and very target of most of our efforts! We always suspected mining applications in the form of sand mining or open cast, but this was a curve ball out of the blue. However, it has created a uniting front for all local citizens, some of whom may have seen the 'greenies' as an obstacle to development, but who are starting to see that protection of the catchment functions protects their very existence: none of them can survive without potable and sufficient water.*

## **Safeguard Policy Assessment**

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

*- Building and maintaining relationships with key partners at regional, national and international levels that complement local conservation efforts;*

*-Identification of additional resources to continue with the work;*

*-Continuing to build local community capacity using low input cost effective methods and helping them attain independence through adoption of locally implementable solutions;*

*- Working closely with local government to ensure that momentum is maintained and proper allocation of resources is done to allow for effective integration of natural resources management into their annual plans.*

## **Additional Comments/Recommendations**



## 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.ceph.net](http://www.ceph.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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

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**\*\*\*If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages\*\*\***

**Performance Tracking Report Addendum**

**CEPF GlobalTargets**

**(Enter Grant Term)**

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.  
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Is this question relevant?</b>	<b>If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.</b>	<b>Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.</b>	<b>Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2013 to May 30, 2014. (Attach annexes if necessary)</b>
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.				Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?				Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.				

**If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table**

**Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities**

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under **Community Characteristics** and **Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit**, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:			Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other		
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities										Payment for environmental services	
<b>Total</b>																						

If you marked “Other”, please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

