

OM 4.4.4

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	NCT Forestry Co-Operative Limited
Project Title:	Project Ozwathini: Sustainable Land Use Through Biodiversity Stewardship and Forest Certification in a Community Forestry Setting on Tribal Trust Land
Date of Report:	23/10/2015
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CEPF Region: Maputaland – Pondoland - Albany

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

Grant Amount: \$50,000.00

Project Dates: March 2014 – September 2015

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

Hlanganani Timber Growers Association (HTGA): All the timber growers in the project are members of the HTGA which is responsible for coordinating many of the activities of the members of the association. The HTGA has regular meetings with the growers and provides a platform for engagement with the growers. The HTGA are a central point for coordination of equipment and resources, such as fire control equipment and herbicides.

The Nodwengu Tribal Authority (NTA): The NTA, headed up by the local Induna is responsible for the allocation of land to the people. The workings of the NTA is governed by the Ingonyama Trust Act (Act 3 of 1993) The NTA also makes the principle decisions effecting the community as a whole. Serious disputes within the community are solved here. The NTA also acts as a conduit between the people and the Local Municipality to facilitate service delivery. The declaration of the Protected Environment will ultimately be between the Tribal Authority and the Conservation Agency. (Ezemvelo KZN-Wildlife)

Union Cooperative Limited (UCL): UCL is a cooperative that purchases the *Acacia mearnsii* bark from the growers. It has an extension officer that assists growers with some aspects of timber growing. This extension officer has provided valuable assistance with mapping and information gathering. UCL has provided experts to present with field days.

Ezemvelo KZN-Wildlife's Biodiversity Stewardship Programme (KZN-BSP). The KZN-BSP are the essential programme for protected area expansion in the province. They are responsible for administration and provide technical expertise and assistance for the declaration of the Protected Environment.

Forestry South Africa (FSA): FSA's business development unit has an overall coordination role for small-scale timber growers across the country. They have provided strategic direction and insight to the project.

Institute of Commercial Forestry Research (ICFR): Assisted with marking of trees for future measurement.

Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF): Assisted with training around grasslands management and grazing.

Conservation Impacts

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

The project area is in an endangered vegetation type, KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld. Only 0.2% of which is formally protected. 68% of the vegetation type has been transformed by agriculture, forestry and urban development. Most of the remaining area is being overgrazed and incorrectly burned placing the existing biodiversity under severe threat. (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006)

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

The Ozwathini Protected Environment increases the area of this vegetation type under formal protection by 300-400%. The Ozwathini community has agreed to the protection of this area and sees the value of sound management of the grasslands for their cattle. The process is now in the hands of the KZN-BSP

4 populations of the endangered *Leucospermum gerrardii* are being protected in the area. 3 of the populations were previously unaccounted for. These are now the subject of a conservation plan.

The grazing plan which includes rotational burning is has been implemented and is the first step to alleviating the grazing pressure on the grasslands in the area.

Improved management for 7000 ha will enhance the contribution of the area to ecosystem services. The key improvement here is the implementation of a strategic fire protection plan which protects plantations, homesteads grazing and biodiversity. This fire protection plan is being implemented through cooperation by the community and is becoming part of common practice in the area.

The work on forest certification that is being piloted here has greatly enhanced the knowledge and practice of the certification of small-scale timber growers. The concept of certification of a landscape under the FSC has been originated in this project. The system has been completed and preparations complete for the first certification audit under this system which will take place at Ozwathini before the end of 2015. If successful it will provide the certified timber growers with R20.00 per ton premium for their timber and pave the way for rolling out the system to several thousand growers across the country.

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

1. This will greatly incentivize the community to engage in plantation forestry and thereby improve employment levels in the area. Currently is estimated that 75 to 100 people are employed in forestry. It is estimated that this could be doubled in a 10 year plantation cycle.
2. Improved management of water resources through the removal of alien plants in wetlands and water courses.
3. Greater interest in forestry will lead to increase in volumes of timber in the area from the same forestry footprint. The goal from the current project area (Hlaganani Timber Association) is an increase from 5500 tons per year to 10000 tons per year in a 10 year plantation cycle.
4. Extend the project to the 3 adjacent smaller Timber Growers Associations increasing the current volumes to 8000 tons and the target volume's to over 12000 ha.
5. Provide a demonstration project with a model for creating and managing protected areas in communal landscapes through market based incentives. Such as certification under the FSC.
6. Provide a model for emerging and small-scale timber grower certification which could ultimately improve their competitiveness in the market place.

Actual Progress towards Long-term Impacts at Completion:

1. There is an enhanced interest improving the productivity through the mentorship programme. There is ample evidence of improved practice. More than 60 growers have received assistance through field days and mentorship. It is too soon to measure the impact on employment.
2. . The government's working for water programme has been to the area to assess the potential of working in the area. NCT is now embarking on a new project funded by the GEF through SANBI which can continue this engagement.
3. It is too soon to measure actual increases in timber production as timber has a 10 year cycle. There is clear evidence of a number of growers improving their production standards, however there is still a lack of resources and capacity for the community as a whole to substantially increase production. It is envisaged that the certification of the landscape will provide an incentive and continued work with the GEF project will lead to increased production.
4. Engagement with adjacent TGA's has begun and the GEF project's focus will extend to the adjacent Hlatikhulu area.
5. The project has great potential for a demonstration project. A group student's from Dartmouth College doing a course on land use was taken on a field tour of the area for a day. The tour was done mainly on foot and it provided a wonderful opportunity for education by hiking through the landscape and meeting people. There have also been visits by the WWF New Generation plantation project and the area was used to demonstrate concepts of landscape resilience in a rural setting.
6. The FSC certification system has been developed and the certification audit of the landscape is taking place this year. The FSC has come to for a field tour of the area to learn about concepts of the landscape certification. The area has also provided a model for the development of the South African National FSC

Standard particularly to ensure that FSC certification is fair for small-scale timber growers and achievable at the landscape level.

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

1. The protection of 400 ha of critically endangered KZN Sandstone Sourveld and associated indigenous forests and wetlands systems through the establishment a formal protected area.
2. The improved management of the grasslands of the protected area through the implementation of a management plan and training of community members.
3. Improved capacity of the community in the project area to manage their land, providing a buffer to the protected area.
4. The improvement of water production in the area through the removal of alien plants in wetlands and water courses.
5. The certification of the area will provide a mechanism for monitoring the project activities and ensuring the continuation of good management.
6. The certification of this area will provide greater surety of markets and a small financial premium for the timber sold to NCT or Sappi. (On current estimated timber volumes of about 5500 tons, it could mean an extra R80 000 - R100 000 annually in revenues for the community, i.e. the market is paying a bonus of between R15 and R20 per ton of timber supplied)
7. Certification will also lead to improved health and safety of workers and help avert the risks of non-compliance with legislation.

Actual Progress towards Short-term Impacts at Completion:

1. The formal declaration of the area has been delayed due to the postponement of the field assessment by 1 year by the KZN-BSP. The planned area for the PE is 700ha which includes additional indigenous forests. The community, through the Hlanganani Growers association has agreed to set aside the area for a protected environment. The implications of this had been explained to the community through the HTGA. The BSP stewardship programme agreed to working with the site after doing a desktop assessment. However, due to capacity constraints decided not to take on new sites for a period of approx... 1 year. The KZN BSP has agreed to do their field assessment before the end of the year and the project will continue.
2. The formal grassland management plan was to form part of the protected area management plan and this has been delayed. However an interim grassland management plan has been agreed upon in consultation with the cattle owners and was implemented this year. The area was divided into camps and firebreaks prepared with the community in order to burn the area in grazing camps. The cattle owners have welcomed this and see the benefit of rotational grazing and burning. During the drafting of the formal management plan for the area under the KZN-BSP process this plan will be incorporated into the overall management plan.
3. Training and mentorship sessions around cattle grazing has taken place with the mentor. The department of Agriculture send field officers to meet with the cattle owners and discussed issues around cattle management. They also proposed a fencing project for the area. This project however is contingent on the community running a communal herd for profit. The community decided that they

- would prefer to maintain individual ownership and don't see advantages in the communal profit driven system albeit that they understand the ecological benefits of been able to control through fencing. (CHALLENGE)
4. The impact of timber water resources is well understood by the community. The key river that is impacted by timber is the Nzusi River and project has worked with the community to ensure that the community is aware the impacts of this. There was a large stand of *Solanum mauritianum* (bugweed) that has been removed from the river banks. A large eucalyptus plantation has been also felled on the banks. The coppice should now be controlled, however the community does not have the resources to control this and do the required follow-up operations.
 5. The certification of the landscape, which is to take place in November this year under the continued FSC funded section of the project will certainly provide a mechanism to influence and monitor the management.
 6. The first certified consignments of timber will be ready before the end of the year, if the certification audit leads to certification. The revenue benefits due to certification will be monitored.
 7. There has been extensive training on the key safety issues around harvesting. Chain saw courses with the project mentor and with an external service provider have been done for 8 chainsaw operators. A chainsaw course is being scheduled for November where 8-10 people will receive chainsaw operator certificates. 2 Chainsaw operators received full PPE (personal protective equipment) on a subsidy from the FSC funds and an offer has been made to subsidize equipment the 10-12 trainees. This will take place in November under the FSC funded section.
The mentor

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 700ha (In progress)

Species Conserved: (More extensive surveys to be carried out in November.

Southern Ground Hornbill (*Bucorvus leadbeateri*) Vulnerable

Southern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus calvus*) Vulnerable

Crowned Eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*) (Near Threatened)

Lanner Falcon (*Falco bianmicus*) (Least concern)

Leucospermum gerrardii (Endangered)

Protea caffra

Erica cubica

Agathosoma ovata

Callilepis leptophylla

Hellichrysum woodii

Stangeria eriopus

Encephalartos natalensis

Corridors Created:

The Ozwathini protected environment is an island of biodiversity in an otherwise heavily transformed region. There is however an approx. 300 m altitude variation within the PE that encompasses a large proportion of the total variation at which the vegetation type occurs.

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

SHORT TERM OBJECTIVES:

1. The protection of 400 ha of critically endangered KZN Sandstone Sourveld and associated indigenous forests and wetlands systems through the establishment a formal protected area.

Successes: The community accepted and sees the value of declaring a PE on their land. The actual area decided upon is greater than anticipated because it includes an additional 280 ha of indigenous forest.

Challenges: The actual declaration was delayed by 1 year due to the KZN –BSP putting a hold on accepting new sites after originally agreeing to taking on the Ozwathini PE.

2. The improved management of the grasslands of the protected area through the implementation of a management plan and training of community members.

Successes: The cattle owners expressed a clear understanding of the importance of grassland health and therefore understood and supported the grasslands management plan. They cooperated in the preparation of fire breaks to facilitate a mosaic burning plan on the grasslands.

Challenges: There is a risk that the cattle numbers are too great for the grasslands to support even if the grazing is correctly managed. It will be a challenge to get the cattle owners to reduce their cattle numbers. Without fencing management of the grasslands is difficult.

3. Improved capacity of the community in the project area to manage their land, providing a buffer to the protected area.

Successes: The communal fire protection activities in implementing the strategic fire plan has shown wonderful levels of enthusiasm and an unexpected degree of cooperation. The community demonstrated a thorough understanding of the key issues around management and are willing and prepared to burn firebreaks on communally owned land jointly. Others adopted silviculture practices demonstrated by the mentor that has improved unmanaged plantations which in turn has reduced the volume and spread of noxious weeds.

Challenges: Getting community to maintain the knapsack sprayers required to safely burn fire breaks in good working order is a challenge. The sprayers need to be in good working order before the start of the fire season. The mentor assisted with this but it needs to be taken up by the HTGA.

4. The improvement of water production in the area through the removal of alien plants in wetlands and water courses.

Successes: There are instances where the community takes it upon itself to clear wetland areas because they understand that alien vegetation impacts water availability. For example: They keep spring area that are being used by the community clear. There

are also a clear instance where alien plants (Bugweed) were removed from river banks with now clear commercial gain.

Challenges: The spread of alien plants into ecological important wetlands that have no immediate impact on the community is a risk. The cost of herbicides is prohibitive so long term control is difficult.

5. The certification of the area will provide a mechanism for monitoring the project activities and ensuring the continuation of good management.

Successes: The design of an innovative landscape approach to certification has a high prognosis for success and was well received by the FSC on a recent field visit of the area. The system requires very little in terms of administration from the community and the community has agreed to be assessed against the system.

Challenges: There is a risk that the certification bodies who will audit the area are not progressive enough to accept the landscape approach to certification and make it difficult to achieve certification. Compliance of all the growers with legislation remains challenging but we have found certain mechanisms to assist with this.

6. The certification of this area will provide greater surety of markets and a small financial premium for the timber sold to NCT or Sappi. (On current estimated timber volumes of about 5500 tons, it could mean an extra R80 000 - R100 000 annually in revenues for the community, i.e. the market is paying a bonus of between R15 and R20 per ton of timber supplied)

Successes: If the growers are certified they will receive a premium for certified timber.

Challenges: The premium may not be enough of an incentive to keep growers certified.

7. Certification will also lead to improved health and safety of workers and help avert the risks of non-compliance with legislation in the area.

Successes: There has been a great uptake of the safety training done by the mentor up to this point. 12 community members have signed up for the first aid course to be held in November. 8 members have signed up for a chainsaw operator's course also to be conducted in November.

Challenges: There is a fear among some of the timber growers that if chainsaw operators are trained they will not long work in the Ozwathini area and leave to get employment in a large company where the pay will be higher.

LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

1. This will greatly incentivize the community to engage in plantation forestry and thereby improve employment levels in the area. Currently is estimated that 75 to 100 people are employed in forestry. It is estimated that this could be doubled in a 10 year plantation cycle.

Successes: There is an enhanced interest improving the woodlot productivity through the mentorship programme. There are several examples of people who have improved

the management of their woodlots. More than 60 growers have received assistance through field days and mentorship.

Challenges: For the improvement in production and employment to happen it will require additional extension work and the provision of resources through the commitment of an organization with interests in the area. Currently the production levels are too low to attract this sort of investment. It is hoped that certification will increase interest in the area.

2. Improved management of water resources through the removal of alien plants in wetlands and water courses.

Successes: In addition to the short term successes the government's working for water programme has been to the area to assess the potential of working in the area. NCT is now embarking on a new project funded by the GEF through SANBI which can continue this engagement.

Challenges: Involvement of outside agencies in these projects is often short term and without follow up.

3. Greater interest in forestry will lead to increase in volumes of timber in the area from the same forestry footprint. The goal from the current project area (Hlanganani Timber Association) is an increase from 5500 tons per year to 10000 tons per year in a 10 year plantation cycle.

Successes: There are a number of examples of people improving the condition and productivity of plantation and employing improved silviculture through the mentorship programme. A demonstration plot with various establishment methods has been planted which is the site of field days. Here people gather to learn how improve productivity of plantations and ultimately will be able compare the overall productivity at harvesting after 8 years. PROVIDE EXAMPLES

Challenges: The people need access to improved seed, seedlings and extension work.

4. Extend the project to the 3 adjacent smaller Timber Growers Associations increasing the current volumes to 8000 tons and the target volume's to over 12000 ha.

Successes: Engagement with adjacent TGA's has begun and the GEF project's focus will extend to the adjacent Hlatikhulu area.

5. Provide a demonstration project with a model for creating and managing protected areas in communal landscapes through market based incentives such as certification under the FSC.

Successes: The project has been used to demonstrate principles of landscape resilience to WWF's New Generation Plantations project and to a group of land use students from Dartmouth College for the USA

6. Provide a model for emerging and small-scale timber grower certification which could ultimately improve their competitiveness in the market place.

Successes: if certification of the landscape is successful then it will provide an innovative solution to the certification of small-scale plantations owners in a communal setting and provide a number of more general lessons that will help reduce scale based biases in product certification.

Challenges: If certification of the area is not granted by the certification body then small-scale growers may face an increasing trade barrier in the form of forest certification.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

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):

Formal Protection of Ozwathini Plateau and adjacent scarp forests.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

1. The implications of declaring the Ozwathini Plateau of the protected environmental was explained to the community over several meetings through the HTGA. The community indicated that they understood the value of the area for conservation and for grazing.
2. The community, through the Hlanganani Growers association has agreed to set aside the area for a protected environment.
3. The KZN-BSP has agreed to adopt the site into the stewardship programme. In April of 2014 the KZN BSP was approached to partner the community in declaring the area as a PE and a shapefile of Ozwathini PE was sent to them to conduct a desktop analysis of the site, after which they agreed to the next step which was a site assessment. This they agreed to do in Nov/Dec 2014. However, due to capacity constraints decided not to take on new sites for a period of approximately 1 year. The KZN BSP has agreed due to their field assessment before the end of the year and the project will continue.

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

Certification of the Ozwathini Project area under the Forest Stewardship Council or another internationally accepted certification system.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

1. The project area has been prepared for certification and the landscape approach has been implemented. The community members have been prepared for certification.

3. Audit of contractor for compliance with health and safety and labour legislation and forestry standards.

Training of main contractor and 33 labourers on basic requirements of legislation for health and safety

2. The project area has applied for certification through NCT and the assessment will take place in November/December 2015.

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

Training and Capacity Building to implement better management practices over 7000 ha of the project area.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

1. Develop training material and train contractor on work efficiency and business development. (See attached training material)

2. Comprehensive training mentorship of individual members on sustainable forestry practice. This forms the foundation of the mentorship programme.

3. Training of 25 cattle owners on wise use of grazing lands assisted by the Department of Agriculture. Economic and ecological fundamentals of sound grasslands management.

4. Training of the main contractor and 33 workers on basic requirements of legislation for health and safety and labour legislation.

5. A representative from Husqvarna trained 6 chainsaw operators on the basics of harvesting safety. This was done free of charge.

- Gilbert Plant trained 4 operators in chainsaw use and felling techniques. The operators were supplied with Personal Protective Equipment and instructed in its use.

6. Comprehensive practical field based training on fire protection through the implantation of a strategic fire protection plan.

Component 4 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal):

Implement Pest Management Plan

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

Efforts have been made to raise awareness on the threat of alien plants to the community. Members generally cannot afford to buy chemicals. Generally alien plants are removed as areas are needed for agriculture or plantation establishment. They have been taught techniques on how to efficiently to remove alien plants manually. An official from the government's working for water programme visited the area for inclusion into 2016 budget. There has been not deployment of chemical pesticides for insect pests.

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

It was planned that the Protected Environment would be declared, or at least on the MEC's desk for signing by the end of the project. However, due to capacity constraints on the part of the conservation agency this was delayed for 1 year. However, they have committed to continuing with the declaration process and the NCT will have continued involvement in the area to provide support for the process.

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

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.

Gain the support of local leaders but understand who the most influential individuals are. Local leaders oversee community decisions and activities. They are already in a position of authority to support project implementation and encourage active participation from community members. However, there are times situations where overdependence on local leadership structures can hamper a project. At Ozwathini, the most influential leader in the area is the largest timber grower, but he is too young to have political authority. At times it was important to understand how to draw on his leadership without offending the tribal leadership.

Employ suitable, capable and respected people as mentors

It is advantageous ensure that the mentor is respected by the community for his experience and skills before securing long term contracts. Someone who can speak the local languages and who has knowledge of, or a willingness to learn about, local customs will be able to gain the trust of the community.

Expect bureaucratic delays and plan for them

Bureaucracy is often an inevitable part of any large administrative system. If bureaucratic delays are anticipated in advance, their negative effects on motivation and momentum can be minimised. This can be achieved by planning other initiatives that will occur during delays or by simply providing forewarning of a lengthy process.

Find aligned goals and interests

Working towards common goals increases compromise and co-operation. Parties with different objectives can achieve much more if they identify common interests. This may mean altering traditional standpoints and attempting to understand alternative views. At Ozwathini, the cattle owners, the vegetable growers and the timber growers are sometimes at odds with each other. Unmanaged cattle damage vegetable gardens and young plantations, plantations can shade vegetable gardens and so on. However, one thing they all had in common was that they faced a common threat from uncontrolled fires and all had an interest in an integrated fire protection strategy. It was therefore easy to secure their involvement and cooperation in this project. Once success had been seen there, securing involvement in other project activities was much easier.

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

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

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Additional Funding

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.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Forest Stewardship Council	A	\$40500	
Forestry South Africa	A	R600 000	
GEF	A	R800000	Ozwathini forms part of the newly launched Municipal Land Use project which allow for us to increase the certified area and provide support for the completion of the PE process.

*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.

The landscape approach to certification should be replicable in other similar areas in South Africa. To test this the project coordinator visited 3 areas in South Africa under 3 different forestry companies: Mondi, Sappi and TWK. The system is currently being tested by Mondi in a separate FSC certification project. Sappi are interested in testing it in future.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

The concept of certifying the landscape will also be tested in South Africa in an effort to introduce alternative certification systems into South Africa.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

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.cepf.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 Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

March 2014 to July 2015 – extended to September 2015

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.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2013 to May 30, 2014. (Attach annexes if necessary)
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?	yes	?	700ha	Ozathini Protected Environmental is in the process of being declared by KZN – Biodiversity Stewardship Programme. The project has support from the FSC to see it through to declaration.
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.	yes		7000ha	
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	yes		7000ha	Improved grassland management through practical grassland burning demonstrations. Mentorship around alien plant control.

<p>5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.</p>	<p>1</p>			
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If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

Total	x	x	x		x		x		x				x								
If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:																					