

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	South African National Biodiversity Institute
Project Title:	Developing Civil Society Capacity to Improve Conservation and Management of Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Priority Sites: Planning for an Integrated Approach
Date of Report:	
Report Author and Contact Information	Tammy Smith (T.Smith@sanbi.org.za)

CEPF Region: Maputaland – Pondoland - Albany

Strategic Direction: 4. Enabling environment

Grant Amount: \$336,700.00

Project Dates: September 2012 – November 2015

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

The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) worked closely with Wildlands Conservation Trust to establish the learning network in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot (MPAH). Through this partnership SANBI and Wildlands co-hosted three annual Forums which brought together project grantees from across the hotspot to share lessons and experiences. SANBI and Wildlands also partnered on hosting four learning exchanges in the region bringing together either groups of projects or communities to discuss particular topics for example biodiversity stewardship, catchment management and restoration of ecological infrastructure.

More broadly the MPAH Learning Network project interacted with over 70 of the CEPF projects to enable the work of the learning network including through requests for news stories and development of case studies, interaction and learning at forums and learning exchanges, and contributions to the MPAH Sustainability Framework through questionnaires and discussions. The project also supported the hosting of four learning exchanges/training events by CEPF-funded projects.

Conservation Impacts

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

The MPAH Learning Network project was the main grantee contributing to Strategic Direction 4 of the CEPF ecosystem profile and provided a hotspot wide focus on creating an enabling environment to improve conservation and management of Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany priority sites.

This project aimed to provide opportunities for civil society to come together, share lessons, build capacity and establish a learning network in the region thus contributing to an enabling

environment to strengthen civil society's capacity and participation in the hotspot. This contributed to the two investment priorities identified for this Strategic Direction including:

- Strengthening civil society organisations through training and educational opportunities in Mozambique and Swaziland
- Facilitating lesson sharing opportunities to promote linkages that ensure effective conservation action

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

The project hosted and supported the development of a number of learning network activities in the hotspot:

Annual Forums

Three annual Forums, co-hosted by SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust, brought together project grantees from across the entire hotspot. These included:

- ***MPAH Forum 2013*** held in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal from 8 – 10 April 2013 where 86 representatives from CEPF-funded projects, the RIT and the CEPF shared lessons and experiences and contributed to the mid-term assessment of the CEPF investment.
- ***MPAH Forum 2014*** held at Mpekweni in the Eastern Cape from 13 – 16 October 2014 where 65 representatives from CEPF-funded projects and the RIT shared lessons and experiences on securing biodiversity assets and maintaining ecological infrastructure in the region.
- ***MPAH Forum 2015*** held at Umhlanga, KwaZulu-Natal from 13 – 15 October 2015 where 73 representatives from CEPF-funded projects, the RIT and CEPF celebrated the achievements from the investment over the last 5 years.

Regional/thematic Forums

Three regional/thematic Forums were supported including:

- ***Special session on biodiversity stewardship***, co-hosted by SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust, at the KZN Symposium 2014 where CEPF-funded projects together with representatives from national government, provincial agencies and research institutions discussed lessons from biodiversity stewardship. The outcomes of this session contributed to the document on *Ten lessons on biodiversity stewardship in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot* developed as part of the MPAH case study series. Seventy people participated in this session.
- ***Lubombo Corridor Forum*** co-hosted by Lubombo Conservancy, Lubombo TFCA, SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. The Forum was held in Swaziland from the 18-20 March 2015 which brought together 35 participants including CEPF-funded projects from Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa to share lessons and identify opportunities for strengthening conservation action in the Lubombo Corridor.
- ***Land Reform Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative Learning Exchange*** held from 10-12 February 2015 in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal with the aim of building capacity to catalyse a biodiversity-based economy in land reform with a particular focus on the hotspot. The event attracted 144 participants from national and provincial government, civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations and land reform beneficiaries to share experiences. The event was co-hosted by SANBI, the national Department of Environmental Affairs, the national Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

Learning exchanges and capacity building opportunities

A number of learning exchanges and capacity building opportunities were supported across the region. The learning exchanges supported included the following:

- ***Ecological infrastructure/catchment partnership learning exchange*** between the uMngeni Ecological Infrastructure Partnership (UEIP) and the uMzimvubu Catchment

Partnership Programme (UCPP) from 24-26 August 2015 in Matatiele, Eastern Cape. This learning exchange brought together 68 participants involved in these innovative partnership programmes to discuss experiences and exchange ideas and lessons. This learning exchange was identified as a priority during the development of the Sustainability Framework for the MPAH in order to embed and take forward the outcomes of the CEPF investment.

- ***Bridging agricultural policy and implementation in the communal grasslands of Matatiele*** hosted by Conservation South Africa and bringing 22 participants from national, provincial and municipal government together with civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations in the conservation sector to visit communal rangeland demonstration sites and discuss land management issues.
- ***Upper uThukela learning exchange***, hosted by Zunckel Ecological & Environmental Services and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, between the AmaNgwane and AmaZizi communities to discuss and share the successes and challenges of declaring land as a nature reserve through the biodiversity stewardship approach. Twenty-nine community members, representatives from the provincial agency and relevant non-governmental organisations participated in this learning exchange.

The capacity building and training opportunities supported through the MPAH Learning Network project included the following:

- ***Biosphere reserve capacity building programme for authorities*** hosted by the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA). A one-day interactive training programme was developed and this was piloted at two separate training sessions attended by 22 participants from local and provincial government.
- ***Soil preparation and soil health training course*** hosted by the Wild Bird Trust in Hogsback from 14 – 17 September. This course was attended by 24 community members with the aim of equipping local communities with the necessary skills to germinate and grow healthy indigenous plants for resale to the Cape Parrot project.
- ***Training on economic instruments and incentives*** held prior to the Lubombo corridor Forum in Swaziland on 16 & 17 March 2015. The training was provided by the Institute of Natural Resources (INR) and used tools developed to identify and design economic instruments that create incentives to change behaviour related to natural resource management issues. Eighteen participants from Mozambique and Swaziland CEPF-funded projects attended the training.
- ***Systematic biodiversity planning training course*** hosted by SANBI's Biodiversity Planning Directorate and the MPAH Learning Network project supported one student from Mozambique to participate. This was a year-long training course, divided into modules and the course participants met five times during the course of the year. The Mozambique student participated in the CEPF-funded ECOSOLGIS training course on biodiversity planning held in Maputo in 2013 and was identified as a potential candidate for taking forward biodiversity planning in Mozambique.
- ***KZN symposium 2014*** hosted by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and the MPAH Learning Network project supported three representatives from the Swaziland CEPF-funded EcoLubombo Programme to attend the symposium.
- ***Science communication and writing training courses*** attended by two SANBI staff members involved in the MPAH Learning Network to develop skills in writing and communication to support the establishment of the learning network.

The project also supported a Donor Round Table, co-hosted by SANBI, Wildlands Conservation Trust and CEPF in April 2013, following the first MPAH Forum. The aim was to convene partners to reflect on and share in the initial achievements of the CEPF investment following the mid-term assessment. Eighteen representatives from international and national donor organisations and non-governmental organisations attended the event.

Resources developed

A number of resources to support learning through the MPAH Learning Network were developed including:

- A short film on sustainable land use through biodiversity stewardship and plantation forest certification in Ozwathini to support the NCT CEPF-funded project working with the Ozwathini community (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jRM6_J1IDJU).
- Eleven newsletters which included a total of 64 stories from CEPF-funded projects across the hotspot, published from April 2013 to November 2015. These newsletters were distributed to the MPAH network and were made available on the MPAH Learning Network project website (<http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/participation/mpah-learning-network-2/latest-news-2/>). Ten of the 11 newsletters were translated into Portuguese.
- Securing biodiversity assets and maintaining ecological infrastructure: MPAH Forum proceedings and lessons learnt, 13 – 16 October 2014, Mpekweni, Eastern Cape.
- Ecological infrastructure/catchment partnership learning exchange: summary document, 24 – 26 August 2015, Matatiele, Eastern Cape.
- A MPAH Case Study Series with 13 case studies, three lessons learnt and one factsheet based on the following three themes:
 - Biodiversity stewardship (one factsheet, one lessons learnt and five case studies)
 - Local government and civil society (one lessons learnt and four case studies)
 - Strengthening community conservation across the landscape (one lessons learnt and four case studies)

The case studies were based on CEPF-funded project experiences and lessons learnt in the hotspot. The MPAH Case Study Series is available on the MPAH Learning Network website (<http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/participation/mpah-learning-network-2/>). The sets on local government and civil society and strengthening community conservation across the landscape were translated into Portuguese.

- Three summary presentations on the CEPF-funded projects and their locations in the hotspot presented at the 2015 MPAH Forum. These highlighted the number and range of projects that were initiated in the MPAH through the investment.
- MPAH Sustainability Planning Framework developed through the MPAH Learning Network which highlighted how the CEPF investment strengthened capacity for sustainability in civil society and identified opportunities for sustaining interventions in the MPAH. The framework also provided a set of recommendations for Wildlands Conservation Trust, SANBI and other organisations to take forward.

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

An enabling environment for the effective conservation and management of MPAH priority sites is in place. Civil society is able to effectively participate in conservation action in the region.

Actual Progress toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

The development of the MPAH Sustainability Planning Framework as part of the MPAH Learning Network has provided a mechanism for civil society to continue to effectively participate in conservation action in the region. The sustainability assessment, conducted as part of the development of the framework, identified a number of factors that were important for enabling the achievements made in the investment as well as strengthening capacity. These included opportunities to promote connectedness and bring people together to share lessons and transfer knowledge as well as increase the exposure of civil society organisations and showcase their innovative approaches to key stakeholders. The Framework identified a number of initiatives where civil society organisations in the MPAH could unlock opportunities to remain connected, share lessons, demonstrate their practice and showcase their work. These were grouped under

four broad themes of biodiversity conservation, improved management, biodiversity economies and climate resilience.

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

A hotspot wide learning network as well as two regional or thematic learning networks are in place. A minimum of 35 staff of civil society organisations across the hotspot have benefitted from capacity development interventions.

Actual Progress toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

A hotspot wide learning network was established through the hosting of forums and learning exchanges bringing projects together to share lessons and experiences. The MPAH Sustainability Planning Framework identified opportunities, activities and learning networks in the region to enable continued engagement of civil society organisations. A variety of learning exchanges and capacity development interventions were hosted across the hotspot (see details above) which resulted in 189 staff from civil society organisations, associated communities and partners gaining skills and knowledge.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: N/A

Species Conserved: N/A

Corridors Created: N/A

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

Due to the size of the hotspot and the diverse scope of projects implemented through the investment, it was important to focus the activities of the learning network in order to have impact and therefore add value to the investment. The MPAH Learning Network highlighted three themes to focus activities. These included (1) biodiversity stewardship, (2) local government and civil society and (3) restoration/natural resources management (which evolved to strengthening community conservation across the landscape). This decision to focus on three themes meant that learning network activities were layered resulting in a more sustainable, longer-term impact for the investment.

The MPAH Learning Network project was able to provide resources through the CEPF grant to bring people together to share lessons and build relationships and partnerships. This made it possible for CEPF projects from across the hotspot to meet at least annually. The MPAH Sustainability Framework highlighted opportunities to promote connectedness and to share lessons and transfer knowledge as important to enable achievements and strengthen capacity within the projects and their organisations.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The development of a Sustainability Planning Framework had not been included in the original project proposal and was initiated during the final year of the MPAH Learning Network project to provide a framework of opportunities to strengthen sustainability of the CEPF investment. The outcomes of this Framework are crucial in highlighting the opportunities to ensure continued

engagement between projects in the learning network. The Framework has also provided a basis for the Regional Implementation Team, Wildlands Conservation Trust, to take forward a 3-year programme of work on sustaining the gains made through the CEPF investment in the region.

This was a very positive addition to the project and should be an aspect that is built into similar projects from the start. It worked well to have this linked to the learning network component of the CEPF investment in the MPAH as it provided an opportunity for gathering information and discussing sustainability opportunities with grantees across the hotspot linked to learning network activities.

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):

Project management and implementation arrangements finalized

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

SANBI appointed a Learning Network Officer to implement the MPAH Learning Network project. The Learning Network Officer was supported by an existing Deputy Director in the organisation who provided a project management and mentorship role. Other SANBI staff contributed time to the project through providing content advice and support on particular themes relevant in the region, as well as financial and administration support. SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust established a reference group which met regularly to discuss the learning network activities and the development of the sustainability framework.

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

Knowledge and lessons learned from projects implemented within the MPAH are captured

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

A total of 64 stories were captured and published in eleven newsletters between April 2013 and November 2015. Ten of the 11 newsletters were translated into Portuguese.

A MPAH Case Study Series documenting three lessons learnt from projects under the following three themes: biodiversity stewardship, local government and civil society, and strengthening community conservation across the landscape were developed. These lessons learnt were supported by the development of 13 case studies. Two of the sets, on local government and civil society and strengthening community conservation across the landscape, were translated into Portuguese.

A short film on sustainable land use through biodiversity stewardship and plantation forest certification in Ozwathini was produced.

Proceedings of the 2014 MPAH Forum (13 -16 October 2014, Mpekweni, Eastern Cape).

Three summary presentations on the CEPF-funded projects in the MPAH were developed as part of showcasing the projects at the final MPAH Forum.

A MPAH Sustainability Planning Framework was developed.

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

Knowledge and lessons learned (captured in component 2) are produced and disseminated across the MPAH and with other bioregional programmes.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

Knowledge resources developed above were published in various forms (electronically and/or hard copy) and disseminated to the MPAH learning network including at particular events (e.g. learning exchanges) as well as at the final MPAH Forum. In addition, these resources are available through the website (<http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/participation/mpah-learning-network-2/>). These resources have also been taken forward by other programmes (e.g. SANBI's Municipal Programme, SANBI's Ecological Infrastructure programme of work, etc.).

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

An enabling environment is created that encourages the sharing of lessons between projects across the MPAH as well as with other bioregional programmes.

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

A hotspot-wide annual forum was convened through the duration of this project (2013, 2014 and 2015) where civil society organisations from across the region were able to share lessons and experiences and build networks with others involved in similar work or who worked in the same key biodiversity area or corridor. Project implementers from the CAPE and SKEP investments participated in the first annual Forum in 2013 to share their experiences from previous CEPF investments in these two regions.

The project supported three regional/thematic forums to strengthen civil society participation and capacity. The project also supported three learning exchanges in the region which were identified through the sustainability framework or through a call from SANBI for projects to host learning exchanges. These included (see above for the details of each forum/learning exchange):

1. *Special session on biodiversity stewardship at the KZN Symposium 2014.*
2. *Lubombo Corridor Forum.*
3. *Land Reform Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative learning exchange*
4. *Ecological infrastructure/catchment partnership learning exchange between the uMngeni Ecological Infrastructure Partnership (UEIP) and the uMzimvubu Catchment Partnership Programme (UCPP).*
5. *Bridging agricultural policy and implementation in the communal grasslands of Matatiele learning exchange*
6. *Upper uThukela learning exchange between the AmaNgwane and AmaZizi Communities.*

Component 5 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal):

Civil society capacity to undertake biodiversity conservation is strengthened.

Component 5 Actual at Completion:

Capacity was strengthened through the provision of training and capacity development opportunities to civil society organisations, and associated communities and project partners. These included (see above for details on each training opportunity):

1. *Biosphere reserve capacity building programme for authorities*
2. *Soil preparation and soil health training course*
3. *Training on economic instruments and incentives*
4. *Systematic biodiversity planning training course*
5. *KZN symposium 2014 participation*
6. *Science communication and writing training courses*

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

N/A

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

A number of products were developed through the MPAH Learning Network project. These have been described under the results section above.

- Film on sustainable land use through biodiversity stewardship and plantation forest certification in Ozwathini (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jRM6_J1IDJU).
- Eleven newsletters which included a total of 64 stories from CEPF-funded projects across the hotspot, published from April 2013 to November 2015 (<http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/participation/mpah-learning-network-2/latest-news-2/>)
- Securing biodiversity assets and maintaining ecological infrastructure: MPAH Forum proceedings and lessons learnt, 13 – 16 October 2014, Mpekweni, Eastern Cape.
- Ecological infrastructure/catchment partnership learning exchange: summary document, 24 – 26 August 2015, Matatiele, Eastern Cape.
- MPAH Case Study Series:
 - SANBI. 2015. *Factsheet on Biodiversity Stewardship, second edition*. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
 - SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case Study: Nature Reserve: Umgano Project*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
 - SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case Study: Nature Reserve: Botanical Society Nature Reserves*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
 - SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case Study: Protected Environment: Mountain Zebra Wilderness Corridor*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
 - SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case Study: Biodiversity Agreement: WWF Water Balance Programme*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
 - SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case Study: Biodiversity Partnership Area: uMzimvubu Catchment Partnership Programme*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
 - SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Ten lessons from biodiversity stewardship in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case study: Local government and civil society: Climate change response in Alfred Nzo District Municipality*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case study: Local government and civil society: Urban conservation in Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case study: Local government and civil society: uMngeni Ecological Infrastructure Partnership*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case study: Local government and civil society: Greater uMngeni Biosphere Reserve*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Local government and civil society: Partnering for biodiversity management and service delivery*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case study: Restoring Afromontane forests and grasslands: Amathole region*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case study: Community-based natural resource management: Futi Corridor, Mozambique*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case study: Eco-business planning: Lubombo region, Swaziland*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Case study: Restoration of indigenous forests: Ntsubane forest complex*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.
- SANBI and Wildlands Conservation Trust. 2015. *Strengthening community conservation across landscapes in the Maputaland–Pondoland–Albany Hotspot*. Compiled by Botts, E.A. for the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

(<http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/participation/mpah-learning-network-2/>)

- Three summary presentations on the CEPF-funded projects and their locations in the hotspot presented at the 2015 MPAH Forum.
- MPAH Sustainability Planning Framework 2015.

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.

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

The inclusion of a sustainability planning process as part of the learning network contributed to the success of this project in that it identified interventions for the learning network to pick up on and support during the lifetime of the project. More importantly it provided a framework to enable civil society organisations to continue to unlock opportunities in the region after the end of the CEPF investment.

One of the successes of enabling the learning network was that resources were available through the project to support bringing people together. These learning network events allowed for space to reflect on projects successes and challenges, evaluate and adapt programmes of work linked to the investment. In terms of the MPAH learning Network project the engagement with CEPF-funded projects in the region resulted in the development of the Sustainability Planning Framework which unlocked the opportunity to support learning exchanges and capacity development opportunities identified by other project.

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

SANBI has experience in establishing and facilitating learning networks to support learning and sharing of lessons across and between programmes of work and has invested resources in developing this aspect of work within the organisation. This provided a very strong basis on which to establish the MPAH Learning Network and build on lessons learnt in CAPE, SKEP and the Grasslands Programme. Strong links were also established with the Grasslands Programme as there was overlap between the regions as well as the people involved and we were able to build on these existing relationships. SANBI was also able to provide a national perspective and potential links into other programmes of work and opportunities available to civil society organisations following the CEPF investment.

Two major challenges emerged during implementation. The first was the length of time that it takes to establish a learning network – to build relationships and for projects to benefit from sharing lessons and experiences. Here SANBI was able to draw on its experience of establishing similar project-based learning networks and its existing relationships with conservation stakeholders in the hotspot. Secondly, the learning network team was not based in the hotspot but in SANBI's head office in Pretoria. Initially this hindered the team's ability to link with the projects and understand the landscape and the range of work covered by the projects. This challenge was realized early in project implementation and efforts were made to develop a close working relationship with the RIT which resulted in a very effective collaboration between the RIT and the learning network team.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

The CEPF investment in the hotspot covered three countries including Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa. This provided an opportunity for building relationships and sharing lessons across borders but it also had challenges in terms of language and ease of access over such a large area. It would have strengthened the learning network to have more involvement with Mozambique and Swaziland to inform the activities of the learning network.

One of the most important enabling factors in the establishment of the learning network was the aspect of layering of activities under identified themes. SANBI was able to build on previous investments in the region, for example the Grasslands Programme, providing relevance to these themes as well as opportunities going forward through programmes of work by SANBI and other organisations working in the hotspot. This highlights how each new initiative is able to build on what has already been established from previous initiatives in the region.

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
South African National Biodiversity Institute	Project co-financing through own organization	US\$ 224802	This co-financing covered SANBI staff time on the project. A number of SANBI staff contributed to the work of the project over the 3 year period including CD, Directors, DD (project management), Learning Network Officer, finance and administration support staff)

**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.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

N/A

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

N/A

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)

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.	No			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?	No			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.	No			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	No			

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

