

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Baviaans Conservancy

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): Feasibility Study to Investigate the Conversion of Land use from Small Stock Farming in Sustainable Biodiversity-Based Ventures

Implementation Partners for this Project: Baviaanskloof Project Management Unit, Terrestrial Ecology Research Unit of the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): January 1, 2005 – December 31, 2005

Date of Report (month/year): March 3, 2006

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: The study provides objective information to enable landowners to make an informed decision regarding land-use conversion on their land from a domestic stock economy to a biodiversity-based economy.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
The feasibility study provides objective information regarding sustainable land-use.	The project provided landowners with information on the current land use, tourism potential and wildlife utilization potential of the Conservancy. A financial comparison was also made, providing the landowners with objective information for decision making.
The Project Report empowers landowners to make an informed decision about the future of their land	The Final report compared the current land-use to the future potential land-uses. With this information landowners are now empowered to make changes or add on new economies if they choose.
A conversion of land-use takes place	The outcome of this study has shown that a

from a domestic stock economy to a biodiversity-based economy.	complete change in land-use will not be viable at this stage. The outcomes do however suggest a number of add on activities which can be initiated by landowners, and identifies further work required to ensure that the existing land-use remains sustainable.
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Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

The project was a success in that it provided objective information on the current economy and on the future land-uses, namely tourism and/or wildlife management and utilisation. Although the outcomes of this project have shown that a change in land-use will not be viable for the Baviaans Conservancy, it is a valuable outcome in that it has recommended that the current land-use must be investigated to ensure sustainability. It provides objective evidence to conservationists elsewhere that a change in land-use will not always be a viable option to pursue, and describes the process that must be used to make this decision. The study shows that where land-use change is not viable, other conservation actions concentrated on the existing land-use, namely agriculture, will be necessary to ensure that biodiversity is conserved in the long-term.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

An unexpected outcome of the project was that a change of land-use will not be viable, as was initially anticipated. This is however not a negative outcome, as it does provide an objective result, as initially planned. This outcome has however provided a process for decision making for other conservancies or role-players, and will also assist the Conservancy to define their requirements to remain sustainable within the current land-use in future.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs: Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: A baseline ecological assessment is completed for the Baviaans Conservancy	A baseline ecological assessment was completed for the Conservancy. This included information on soil, rainfall, temperature, and game habitat units. This information, together with the outcomes of the STEP, SKEP and CAPE projects were included in a GIS database that has been developed for the Conservancy.
1.1. Specialist independent advisors assist with the development of the project output by March 2005.	Specialist advisers, including the Baviaanskloof PMU, TERU, ECGMA, DEAET and ECPB assisted with the development of the project output by means of workshops and one-on-one discussions.
1.2. Baseline ecological information and environmental parameters are obtained for the Conservancy by March 2005.	A GIS database of all information was completed, and included information on the outcomes of the wildlife stocking model which was developed as part of this study.
1.3. Ecological vegetation units are determined for the Conservancy by June 2005.	Game habitat units were determined for the Conservancy area by ground surveying the Conservancy area. This information was included in the GIS database for future use, and formed the basis of the wildlife stocking model.

<p>1.4. A Wildlife Stocking Model is developed, and determines ecological carrying capacity of the Conservancy by September 2005</p>	<p>A wildlife stocking model, using the game habitat units as a basis was developed for the Conservancy area. This model provides objective information on the species and number of wildlife that can be carried for each vegetation type within the Conservancy. This information was used to objectively determine the financial feasibility of developing and managing a wildlife-based economy.</p>
<p>1.5. Priority/hotspot corridors are identified within the Conservancy by June 2005.</p>	<p>Although the Baviaans Conservancy lies within an area of high conservation importance, no hotspot corridors, as identified by the STEP project fall within the Conservancy. However a detailed report on the vegetation diversity with the Conservancy was completed.</p>
<p>1.6. A GIS database is developed for the Conservancy by September 2005.</p>	<p>A GIS database has been completed for the conservancy. The information as obtained by this study will soon be included on the Baviaanskloof PMU component on the South African National Biodiversity Institute BGIS website.</p>
<p>Output 2. A tourism assessment is completed for the Baviaans Conservancy.</p>	<p>A tourism assessment, using the input of specialist tourism advisors, was completed for this study.</p>
<p>2.1. Specialist independent advisors assist with the development of the project output by March 2005.</p>	<p>Outputs as required for the tourism component of this study were developed in conjunction with the Baviaanskloof PMU, TERU and Conservancy landowners.</p>
<p>2.2. A tourism assessment of the region is completed by June 2005.</p>	<p>A tourism assessment of the Eastern Cape and regional Baviaanskloof area was completed as part of this study to position the Conservancy within the existing tourism markets.</p>
<p>2.3. A site assessment to identify tourism potential is completed for the Conservancy by June 2005.</p>	<p>A field assessment to investigate the potential of the Baviaanskloof for tourism was completed as part of this study.</p>
<p>2.4. Tourism opportunities and constraints are determined for the Conservancy by June 2005.</p>	<p>Tourism opportunities and constraints were identified and work shopped with Conservancy landowners.</p>
<p>2.5. Community benefits of tourism are determined for the Conservancy by June 2005.</p>	<p>Community benefits of tourism were difficult to determine due to changes to the outputs of this component of the study. General employment opportunities for a number of tourism development scenarios were however determined.</p>
<p>2.6. Projected initial capital requirements are determined for tourism development of the Conservancy by June 2005.</p>	<p>The projected initial capital requirements for a number of tourism development options were determined.</p>
<p>2.7. A projected Financial Model for tourism for a 1 - 15 year period is completed for the Conservancy by June 2005.</p>	<p>A projected financial model for big five tourism was developed and included in a financial report. The projected income generation of a number of other tourism development options was also determined.</p>

<p>Output 3. The requirements for sustainable management and utilisation of wildlife are determined for the Baviaans Conservancy.</p>	<p>The requirements for sustainable wildlife management and utilisation were determined. Results were included in a Wildlife report and are summarized in the Final Study Report.</p>
<p>3.1. Specialist independent advisors assist with the development of the project output by March 2005.</p>	<p>Requirements for determining the outputs for sustainable wildlife management and utilisation were determined through workshops and meetings with TERU, Baviaanskloof PMU, Conservancy landowners, DEAET, ECPB and ECGMA.</p>
<p>3.2. Existing wildlife numbers in the Conservancy are determined by June 2005.</p>	<p>Existing wildlife numbers in the Conservancy were determined through a questionnaire to landowners. Information was also reviewed and summarised by TERU.</p>
<p>3.3. Optimum wildlife levels at economic and ecological carrying capacities are determined by September 2005.</p>	<p>Optimum wildlife levels at economic and ecological carrying capacities were determined through the development of a wildlife stocking model. ECGMA provided inputs to the model. Information was presented in the Wildlife Report and is summarised in the Final Study Report.</p>
<p>3.4. The requirements for wildlife founder populations and long-term genetic management are determined by September 2005.</p>	<p>The requirement for wildlife founder populations and long-term genetic management were determined. Information was obtained from TERU and ECGMA. Information was presented in the Wildlife Report and is summarised in the Final Study Report.</p>
<p>3.5. Infrastructure costs for wildlife management and utilisation are determined by September 2005.</p>	<p>Infrastructure costs for wildlife management were determined. The financial consultant used extensive knowledge from other projects that he had assisted on in the past. Costs were also obtained from ECGMA. Results were presented in the Financial report and are summarised in the Final Study Report.</p>
<p>3.6. Economic harvest rates are determined by September 2005.</p>	<p>Economic harvest rates were determined. Information was obtained from TERU and ECGMA, and included in the Wildlife Report and Financial Report. Results are also summarised in the Final Study Report.</p>
<p>3.7. Management requirements for biodiversity hotspot areas are drawn up by September 2005.</p>	<p>Biodiversity hotspot corridors were found not to occur in the Conservancy. However, a detailed report on vegetation diversity and sensitivity was compiled.</p>
<p>3.8. A review of local and international hunting opportunities and potential markets is completed by June 2005.</p>	<p>Information on the local and international hunting markets was obtained from ECGMA. Information was included in the Wildlife and Financial reports. Results are also summarised in the Final Study Report.</p>
<p>3.9. Employment opportunities are determined by September 2005</p>	<p>Due to the fact that preliminary game utilisation information showed that this would not be a viable option for conversion of land-use, no detailed employment opportunities were determined.</p>
<p>3.10. Opportunities and constraints of exclusive wildlife ranching versus combined wildlife ranching and/or</p>	<p>The opportunities and constraints of exclusive wildlife ranching versus combined wildlife ranching and/or tourism and/or domestic stock farming were compared and results are available in the Final Study Report.</p>

tourism and/or domestic stock farming are compared by September 2005.	
3.11. A projected Financial Model for wildlife management and utilisation for a 1 - 10 year period is completed for the Conservancy by September 2005.	A projected financial model for wildlife management and utilisation was completed. Results are included in the Financial report. Results are also summarised in the Final Study Report.
Output 4. The current land-use, net income and employment is determined for the Baviaans Conservancy.	Information on the current land-use and net income of the current land-use were determined for the Conservancy.
4.1. Current domestic stock numbers and carrying capacity of the Conservancy is determined by June 2005.	Current domestic stock numbers and carrying capacity of the Conservancy was determined. Results are included in the Current land-use report. Results are also summarised in the Final Study Report.
4.2. Current net income of the Conservancy area is determined by June 2005	Current net income of the Conservancy was determined. Results are included in the Current land-use report. Results are also summarised in the Final Study Report.
4.3. Current employment within the Conservancy is determined by March 2005.	Current employment within the Conservancy was determined. Results are included in the Current land-use report. Results are also summarised in the Final Study Report.
Output 5. A financial assessment for a biodiversity-based economy is determined for the Baviaans Conservancy.	A financial assessment of future biodiversity-based economies was completed. Results are included in the Financial report. Results are also summarised in the Final Study Report.
5.1. Specialist independent advisors assist with the development of the project output by March 2005.	Requirements were determined through meetings and workshops with a wide range of stakeholders. These included the Conservancy landowners, Baviaankloof PMU, TERU, DEAET, ECPB, ECGMA, the Tourism Consultant and the Financial Consultant.
5.2. Initial capital outlay and development costs for a biodiversity-based economy are determined by September 2005.	Initial capital outlay and development costs for a big five biodiversity based economy were determined. Initial capital outlay and development costs were also determined for a range of other tourism and wildlife based options. Results are included in the Financial report and summarised in the Final Study Report.
5.3. Running expenses of a biodiversity-based economy are determined by September 2005.	Running expenses for a big five biodiversity based economy were determined. Running expenses for other biodiversity-based ventures were also determined, as primarily add-on economies. Results are included in the Financial report and summarised in the Final Study Report.
5.4. An overall 1 - 15 year business plan for a biodiversity-based economy is developed by September 2005.	An overall business plan was completed for various future biodiversity-based economies. Results are included in the Financial report and summarised in the Final Study Report.
5.5.	A financial comparison was made between the

A financial comparison is made between the current domestic stock economy and a biodiversity-based economy in the short, medium and long-term by September 2005.	current domestic stock economy and the range of future biodiversity-based economies. Results are included in the Financial report and summarised in the Final Study Report.
Output 6. A review of the project, outcomes and deliverables is completed.	Project requirements were developed with a large range of stakeholders. The outcomes of the project were also peer reviewed.
6.1. The Baviaanskloof PMU and East Cape Parks Board assist with the development of the project by March 2005.	Workshops and meetings were held with relevant role-players.
6.2. The Baviaanskloof PMU assists with the mid and closing stages review of the project by September 2005.	The Baviaanskloof PMU was integrally involved in all aspects of this project from initiation, to implementation and completion.
6.3. An independent reviewer reviews the project by November 2005.	An independent reviewer completed a final review of all 6 reports, including the Final Study Report, which formed part of this project.
Output 7. An ecological, economic and social comparison of a domestic stock economy versus a biodiversity-based economy is made for the Baviaans Conservancy.	The ecological, economic and social aspects of the current domestic stock economy versus a future biodiversity-based economy were compared. Results are included in the Final Study Report.
7.1. A final report documents the ecological, economic and social benefits or constraints of a biodiversity-based economy versus a domestic stock economy by December 2005	All the outcomes of this project, including benefits and constraints are included in Final Study Report.
Output 8. Lessons learnt and project outcomes are shared with interested and affected role-players	All lessons learnt and project outcomes are available to interested and affected role-players as they are included in the publicly available Final Study Report.
8.1. A power-point presentation is developed for presentation to interested and affected role-players by December 2005.	A power point presentation was developed and presented at the Baviaanskloof Steering Committee meeting in November 2005.
8.2. A publicly available Summary Document is developed by December 2005 .	The Final Study Report is available as a summary document of the entire project.
8.3. Results of the study are shared with	Results of this study were shared with interested and affected role-players at a meeting of the

Results of the study are shared with interested and affected role-players and organisations by December 2005	Baviaanskloof Steering Committee in November 2005. The Final Study Report is also available on the Baviaanskloof PMU website: www.baviaanskloofmegareserve.org.za
8.4. Articles on the project are submitted to various publications by December 2005.	Two articles were completed. These were included in the booklet entitled: "The Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve" by A. Boshoff, and in a CAPE publication, prepared by A. Ashwell.

Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

All of the targets of this project were achieved. The results of this project have shown that a radical change in land-use will not be feasible for the Baviaans Conservancy. Despite this finding the project has also provided the landowners of the Baviaans Conservancy with a variety of other scenarios to explore. The outcomes of this project produced five separate reports highlighting the outcomes of the various components of the project: current land-use, tourism, wildlife, vegetation and financial requirements. All these results are summarised in the Final Study Report.

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

All outputs were achieved as part of this project.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

Not applicable.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.

Lessons learnt include the fact that changing from agriculture to a more biodiversity-based land-use will not be a simple matter. Working with varied landowners has shown that ownerships of land by a large group of people are complex, and landowners are wary of change, especially if success is not guaranteed.

The most important lesson learnt through the implementation of this study is however that the conversion of large areas from domestic stock farming to tourism and/or wildlife based biodiversity ventures will not be a possibility for the Baviaans Conservancy, and will probably not be possible for large viable agricultural areas of the Eastern Cape. Conservationists and landowners will need to recognise that other mechanisms will be necessary if biodiversity conservation is to be assured. The potential to convert land to tourism and wildlife based biodiversity ventures is limited to small site-specific areas. For many other areas, tourism and wildlife will potentially only lead to add-on benefits for landowners that will occur in conjunction to their current land-use. Tourism and wildlife utilisation will not lead to a total change of land-use.

If domestic stock is to remain the future land-use a number of actions will be necessary to ensure that it remains sustainable. More research and extension services to landowners are needed into sustainable farming methods that are appropriate to specific areas.

In addition, conservationists will need to provide landowners with more specific information on how they can help to conserve biodiversity pattern and process on their land within existing land-

uses. This will enable farmers to integrate biodiversity conservation into their farming activities to not only ensure their own long-term sustainability, but also ensure biodiversity conservation.

Should the conservation requirements for sustained biodiversity conservation of an area be the removal of domestic stock, the State will need to determine other incentive methods that are well defined, concrete and financially appropriate. Results of this study have shown that these changes can not always be driven by market forces and improved economies alone.

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

The design of this project was greatly assisted through the inclusion of a large number of role-players who provided direction and advice throughout the project. By obtaining the services of specialists in the field of tourism, wildlife and finance, the project was able to obtain a more balanced and complete overall picture of the current and future economies.

Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)

Because the initial project outline was broad, it allowed for changes to be made as results from the various aspects of the project became available. By constantly revising the eventual goals and type of information required, it enabled a more objective outcome to be achieved, which at the same time also provided additional tools for future use.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Baviaanskloof PMU	A	\$ 9000	In kind, calculated in terms of resource use and time spent on the project.
TERU	A	\$7933	In kind, calculated in terms of additional non-study funded time spent on the project.
Baviaans Conservancy landowners	A	\$28800	In kind, calculated in terms of time spent on the project.

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

- A** Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)
- B** Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF funded project)
- C** 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.)
- D** Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)

Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.

The Baviaans Conservancy will now continue with the implementation phase of this project. Should this implementation include a detailed study on the sustainability of the current-land use, funding will need to be obtained.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of this project have shown that a radical change in land-use will not be feasible, and unrealistic. But the study has provided the members of the Baviaans Conservancy with other scenarios to explore. Agriculture may need to remain the mainstay of the local economy, but landowners can now start developing additional income generating opportunities such as farm-stays, nature-based tourism, hiking and hunting. Rather than trying to replace agriculture with biodiversity-based activities, the challenge will be to find ways to integrate the two land-use types for the benefit of biodiversity and landowners alike.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF aims to increase sharing of experiences, lessons learned and results among our grant recipients and the wider conservation and donor communities. One way we do this is by making the text of final project completion reports available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these reports in our newsletter and other communications. Please indicate whether you would agree to publicly sharing your final project report with others in this way.

Yes

If yes, please also complete the following:

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