



# Assessing Five Years of CEPF Investment in the Cape Floristic Region Biodiversity Hotspot

A Special Report  
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## OVERVIEW

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) investment in the Cape Floristic Region Hotspot began in December 2001 with approval by the CEPF Donor Council of an ecosystem profile<sup>1</sup> for the biodiversity hotspot and an allocation of \$6 million to be spent over five years.

This hotspot was one of six selected to receive investment during CEPF's second funding cycle, due to its exceptional biodiversity and the many considerable threats facing it at the time. On Dec. 31, 2006, CEPF's five-year investment window came to a close, necessitating a review and assessment of this investment.

This assessment and logical framework reporting on five years of CEPF investment in the hotspot draws from CEPF experience, lessons learned, and project monitoring, including final project reports compiled by civil society groups supported during the period. All available final project reports for this region can be accessed in the Publications section of the CEPF Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net). The report also draws from the results of a 2006 questionnaire to CEPF grant recipients in the Cape Floristic Region.

On 24-25 January 2007 a meeting was held at the South African National Biodiversity Institute (Kirstenbosch) to review the accomplishments described in a draft of this report with a particular emphasis on the program's impact, sustainability of results, and lessons learned. Meeting participants were asked to confirm, challenge, and/or expand upon the report's key findings compiled by the CEPF Secretariat and the C.A.P.E. Coordination Unit (CCU) as the coordination mechanism for CEPF in this hotspot. The report has been finalized following this meeting.

CEPF is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank. A fundamental goal is to engage nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and other sectors of civil society in biodiversity conservation.

### CEPF Niche

The Cape Floristic Region is located in the southwestern corner of the African continent, and it lies entirely within the borders of South Africa. Due to its extraordinary concentration of endemic plant taxa, its large number of species, and its vulnerability to processes that threaten its unique biodiversity, the Cape Floristic Region is recognized globally as a biodiversity hotspot. The Cape Floristic Region occupies only 90,000 square kilometers, but is remarkable in that it contains 3 percent of the world's plant species on only 0.05 percent of the global land area.

This very distinct ecological region is notable not only for its diversity of plant species (more than 9,000), but also for its high levels of endemism. More than 70 percent of the region's plants are endemic. The Cape Floristic Region also boasts considerable diversity and endemism among its fauna, with, for example, more than 55 percent of the 44 frog taxa and 16 of 19 species of freshwater fishes being endemic. Invertebrate diversity is noteworthy as well. Of the 234 species of butterfly in the region, 72 are endemic. The hotspot also hosts a remarkable assemblage and diversity of earthworms, including the largest earthworm in the world (7 meters long).

The greatest threat to biodiversity in the Cape Floristic Region is agricultural and urban expansion. Agricultural land use has already consumed 26 percent of the region and has

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<sup>1</sup> See [www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.CapeFloristicRegion.EP.pdf](http://www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.CapeFloristicRegion.EP.pdf) for the full ecosystem profile (PDF, 1.4 MB).

devastated lowland areas – 96 percent of renosterveld and 49 percent of fynbos habitats have been converted. The invasion of alien species is regarded as the second greatest threat, and there is no other place on Earth (excluding islands) where alien plants have invaded natural vegetation to a comparable extent. Nearly 2 percent of the hotspot is covered in stands of alien plants so dense as to constitute land conversion. An additional 1 percent is in medium-density stands, while a startling 70 percent of the remaining natural vegetation is covered by low-density or scattered patches of alien plants. Alien fauna, such as trout and smallmouth black bass, have also taken their toll, even eradicating indigenous fishes in some freshwater ecosystems. Additional threats include lack of a coordinated approach to conservation planning, fragmented legal and institutional frameworks, insufficient technical capacity, and lack of public involvement in conservation. The last factor is particularly important, as more than 80 percent of the Cape Floristic Region is held by private or communal landowners.

CEPF's strategy for investment in the Cape Floristic Region is based on the Cape Action Plan for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.). Coordinated by WWF-South Africa, C.A.P.E. was developed from 1998 to 2000 with funding from the Global Environment Facility and the World Bank. The creation of C.A.P.E. included a two-year participatory process involving NGOs, communities, and government and private sector representatives aimed at developing an action plan for the long-term conservation of the biodiversity in the Cape. Following analysis of threats, opportunities, the legal, social, economic, and institutional contexts, and an analysis of scientific data on biodiversity and ecosystem processes, the group of stakeholders was able to identify spatial outcomes and conservation priorities and articulate them in a 20-year action plan. As the plan moved into implementation, its name was changed to Cape Action for People and the Environment to reinforce the importance of collaboration and the strong relationship of local people to the environment.

The implementation of C.A.P.E. was planned to take place in three distinct phases over 20 years, with the first two phases supported by GEF and other donors, and the third phase supported via domestic financing. CEPF's niche in the Cape built upon the C.A.P.E. planning process and aimed at catalyzing civil society action on the most urgent geographic and thematic conservation priorities. Within the targeted geographic areas, CEPF sought to complement other funding sources to augment the strength and capacity of the institutional structures being developed to implement C.A.P.E. Through a focus on NGOs and private sector participation, CEPF planned to fill an important funding niche to implement key components of the action plan. Throughout, CEPF has sought to support innovative mechanisms and projects that can serve as models for implementation of the 20-year strategy.

CEPF's niche, as articulated in the ecosystem profile, was designed to expedite funding in areas where it was most needed and where it would do the most good. In the broad-scale plan for the region, more than 60 percent of the remaining natural vegetation was targeted for conservation action. Remnants of the last remaining natural veld in lowland areas were identified as "irreplaceable" conservation priorities. Additionally, four sites with adequate natural habitat to create conservation units greater than 500,000 hectares were identified as potential regions for biodiversity corridors, or "mega-reserves" as they are called in the Cape. These areas encompass properties under various forms of ownership that support conservation through the protection of ecosystem processes such as catchments, riparian ecosystems, and natural fire cycles. The protection of the region's biodiversity in the face of the threat of climate change was also considered in C.A.P.E.'s identification of location and size of the corridors. Obviously, it was not going to be practical or realistic to acquire all this land for formal protected areas; therefore innovative civil society efforts were thought to be critical to the realization of C.A.P.E.'s goals.

The CEPF strategy is described in the ecosystem profile; it includes the following strategic directions that guided CEPF investment in the region.

1. Support civil society involvement in the establishment of protected areas and management plans in Cape Floristic Region biodiversity corridors.
2. Promote innovative private sector and community involvement in conservation landscapes surrounding Cape Floristic Region biodiversity corridors.
3. Support civil society efforts to create an institutional environment that enables effective conservation action.
4. Establish a small grants fund to build capacity among institutions and individuals working on conservation in the Cape Floristic Region.

With regard to the geographic focus of investment, CEPF concentrated on the mega-reserve corridors (the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, the Gouritz Initiative, and the Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve) and lowland areas where biodiversity is most threatened. Since South African National Parks had successfully launched initiatives in the Agulhas Plain lowland area and the Garden Route Mega-Reserve area, CEPF's lowland focus was elsewhere and specifically included the southwest, northwest, and southeast lowlands.

### **Coordinating CEPF Grantmaking on the Ground**

CEPF investment has been coordinated by the CCU. The origins of the CCU stem from a 2001 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the Ministry of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, the Ministry of Water Affairs and Forestry, and the Eastern Cape and Western Cape provincial governments that created the Cape Coordinating Committee and the Cape Implementation Committee to provide coordination and collaboration among government and agencies implementing the Cape strategy. The CCU was created to realize the coordination and collaboration envisioned in this MOU, and in particular to ensure strategic, cost-effective, and efficient collaboration as well as neutral brokering among the numerous agencies involved in implementation. Initially funded by WWF-South Africa, the unit has continued with support from CEPF, GEF, and other donors. The South African National Biodiversity Institute is now the managing agency of the CCU.

The CCU supports both the Cape Coordinating Committee and the Cape Implementation Committee, providing technical and administrative support as well as regular reports at meetings. The unit is responsible for coordination of C.A.P.E., including management of all funding for the strategy. It also coordinated CEPF investment in the region as part of a strategic decision by CEPF to support the unit and ensure synergies with C.A.P.E. The unit plays a vital role in responding to both needs and opportunities within the conservation community in this hotspot.

### **Impact**

The impact of CEPF's five years of investment can be summarized by the following points, many of which are also reiterated in the logical framework reporting (see page 18):

1. 184,785 hectares have been added to the conservation estate via establishment of conservancies, signing of stewardship (contractual) agreements, and the incorporation and designation of state land. Some of these parcels are small but nevertheless reflect significant conservation gains.
2. Land management has improved on a total of 1,032,556 hectares. This total includes 528,641 hectares of protected areas, more than 342,124 hectares of production landscapes, and 161,791 hectares of private land.

3. Four ecological corridors have been reinforced as a result of CEPF investment. These extensive areas are the Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve, the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, the Gouritz Initiative, and the West Coast Biosphere Reserve. The sizes of the planning domains of these corridors are as follows: Baviaanskloof – 1,036,549 hectares; Cederberg – 1,830,562 hectares; Gouritz – 3,274,097 hectares; Cape West Coast Biosphere – 386,259 hectares. In addition, the C.A.P.E. Program has been actively promoting the formation of smaller-scale corridors.
4. Best practice guidelines have been developed, with full support of industry, for viticulture and for flower production and harvesting, and are in progress for the potato, rooibos, and 4x4 (off-road nature tourism) sectors. Plans are underway to target the ostrich, citrus, and honeybush tea industries.
5. CEPF-funded projects have demonstrated conservation gains among the urban poor, and have generated models that can be used and replicated throughout urban biodiversity programs. Additionally, these projects have supported maintenance and establishment of green spaces in urban areas.
6. CEPF's stewardship projects have initiated a change in approach in the way that the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (known as CapeNature) and private landowners look at conservation on private land by exploring partnership and management models and investigating incentives for conservation. CapeNature now regards stewardship as a mainstream method for achieving conservation targets in the Cape Floristic Region, and it has gathered a significant body of research to help it in designing and communicating appropriate management models.
7. CEPF-supported projects have contributed to the alleviation of poverty via job creation and improvements in livelihoods. Projects have reported at least 451 jobs created, 1,232 persons trained, and 117 organizations created or strengthened.
8. Policies and guidelines for biodiversity and sustainable development have been strengthened due to CEPF investment, particularly in the Western Cape. These include the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework, policies and procedures for stewardship, codes of practice, area-wide planning in agriculture, for the integrated production of wine, and a policy framework for ensuring that biodiversity priorities are included in Integrated Development Plans for municipalities. Coordination of spatial information has resulted in better and more accessible information that can be used for planning, decision-making and in municipal and district spatial development frameworks. Input and support has been provided for improved guidance for golf course development in threatened coastal habitats, and more generally for the Western Cape's Law Reform Process that will improve decisionmaking for a range of land uses and to the national government's Environmental Fiscal Reform position paper. CEPF grantees have participated in policy development workshops and have made substantial contributions to policy development.
9. At least \$3,839,326 has been leveraged for conservation in the Cape by projects receiving CEPF grants. This figure is sure to rise as this amount does not include projects that have not yet been completed and closed.
10. More than 355 individuals have benefited from capacity-building opportunities (short courses, long courses and mentoring) offered through the Table Mountain Fund Capacity Building Project, which aims to increase the capacity of individuals from previously

disadvantaged backgrounds. Additionally, many other projects have included training components that have resulted in improved capacity in the conservation sector.

11. Coordination and participation among stakeholders has greatly improved. C.A.P.E. has 24 signatories (organizational partners) who are involved in the Cape Implementation Committee, seven mega-reserve steering structures, forums on protected areas and for project developers, an annual conference, and more than 18 task teams. Other partnerships have been formed, with the CCU often playing an active role in brokering their establishment and more importantly the ongoing strategic alignment and functioning of these partnerships. These partnerships will persist beyond the CEPF investment because many of the themes and programs the partnerships address are now embedded in the work of institutions.

CEPF set out to occupy an important funding niche in this region by implementing key components of the C.A.P.E. strategy, through a focus on NGO and private sector participation. It sought to support innovative mechanisms and projects that would serve as models for the future. Funding was to be directed where it was most needed, and where it would do the most good. As such, CEPF planned to direct funding to the establishment, expansion, and improved management of biodiversity corridors, to the innovative involvement of civil society in corridor conservation, and to the improvement of the institutional environment promoting conservation.

At the close of five years of investment in the region, we can conclude that the CEPF investment in the Cape Floristic Region contributed substantially to the creation of new protected areas, expansion of existing protected areas, and improved land management in protected areas, production landscapes, and on private land. It also supported the development of a much larger constituency that is now participating in biodiversity conservation. Many of these people are from disadvantaged communities and are deriving economic benefits from their involvement.

Governance structures that are embedded in local institutions, regular conferences, forums, workshops, meetings, and announcements function to keep the C.A.P.E. community connected, and continue to raise awareness and promote learning and capacity building across the region.

Cape Floristic Region stakeholders have made significant strides to conserve key landscapes, and have pursued an inclusive strategy to ensure support and broad involvement from a variety of sectors. The one key area where more work is needed is in the region of financial sustainability. While projects and initiatives have made strides to attract new sources of funding, or to make their efforts self-supportive, not all have done enough work in this area. The next important step for Cape Floristic Region partners is to pursue sustainability, and in particular self-sufficiency. In contrast to many other regions in the world, the Cape Floristic Region really does have the potential to achieve success on this level, and this aim is inherent in the 20-year strategy.

### **Implementing the Strategy**

CEPF awarded 65 grants valued at nearly \$6 million during the investment period from January 2002 through December 2006 (A full list of approved grants is provided in Appendix A). Grants totaling \$5,292,766 were given to 40 local organizations, and totaling \$706,378 to international organizations (Table 1). These grants ranged in size from \$1,967 to \$972,681.

**Table 1: Resource Allocation by Type of Organization**

Resource Allocation	International Organizations	Local Organizations
Number of organizations	6	40
Percent (%) of grants	13%	87%
Dollar allocation	\$706,378	\$5,292,766
Percent (%) dollar allocation	11.8 %	88.2%

CEPF commenced its five-year investment cycle by working with the CCU to develop a proposal for it to receive funding to coordinate CEPF's grantmaking on the ground. As one of the first CEPF regions to define the specific role of a CEPF coordination mechanism, much effort was devoted to designing a project that would meet the many and varied needs of CEPF, while at the same time complementing other components of the program, including those supported by GEF and other donors. The original design of this coordination mechanism served the region and CEPF well throughout the investment period, with the only significant change to the functions of the CCU occurring in early 2006 when the unit took on monitoring and evaluation responsibilities, largely in response to the 2005 global evaluation of CEPF that recommended increased decentralization of duties. This transfer of responsibility was well-received and led to increased involvement of the coordination team in individual grants while allowing the CEPF Secretariat to focus on portfolio-level priorities.

The CEPF strategy in the Cape Floristic Region has been implemented along the lines of the strategic directions. Table 2 provides a breakdown of funding per strategic direction, while implementation of each is discussed briefly in the following section.

**Table 2: Resource Allocation by Strategic Direction**

Resource Allocation	Strategic Direction 1	Strategic Direction 2	Strategic Direction 3	Strategic Direction 4	Total
Number of grants for this strategic direction	21	32	11	1	65
Percent (%) of grants for this strategic direction	32.3%	49.3%	16.9%	1.5%	100%
Dollar allocation for this strategic direction	\$1,405,703	\$2,305,545	\$1,523,151	\$764,744	\$5,999,143
Percent (%) dollar allocation for this strategic direction	23.4%	38.5%	25.4%	12.7%	100%



***Strategic Direction 1: Support civil society involvement in the establishment of protected areas and management plans in Cape Floristic Region biodiversity corridors***

CEPF's primary focus under this strategic direction was realization of the mega-reserves: Cederberg, Gouritz, and Baviaanskloof. At the start of CEPF investment, plans were envisioned to assist with the planning phases and groundwork that would allow these areas to become recognized mega-reserves complete with management and business plans, committed and knowledgeable staff, and a plan for long-term financing. Although ambitious, largely due to the immense size of the mega-reserves and patchwork of ownership, all three mega-reserves are now established and functioning. Significant gains have also been made in some of the lowland areas. A total of 21 projects were supported, amounting to \$1,405,703.

CEPF's strategy for this strategic direction relied heavily on complementarity with other donors, in particular the GEF. In this regard, CEPF funds provided to the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor and the Baviaanskloof Megareserve allowed for the creation of fully functional project management units, stakeholder engagement processes, and the preparation of a broad range of plans (tourism, business, management, etc.) to set the stage for implementation that would occur with GEF support. The Gouritz mega-reserve did not have the benefit of GEF funding, and CEPF has consequently provided grants for both the planning and the implementation phases for this corridor.

Outside of the mega-reserves, CEPF devoted funds to a variety of civil society partners and lowland sites. Its aim in supporting these projects has been to broaden the range of actors participating in managing their natural resources by providing the funds to allow them the freedom to develop community-based management plans and to implement them. Several grants successfully addressed challenging conservation issues on priority biodiversity sites, such as the Blaauwberg Conservation Area in the southwest lowlands and the St. Francis Conservancy in the southeast lowlands (both implemented by the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa). Additionally, CEPF awarded a number of small grants for projects in high priority sites cared for by very small local NGOs, such as the Friends of Tokai Forest working specifically on the Tokai forest located in the southwest lowlands near Cape Town. Many of these small grants have yielded outstanding results for minimal investment.

Conservation International (CI) plays a significant role in many of the regions where CEPF has invested, and the Cape Floristic Region also benefited from this presence. CI's role in the CEPF program in this hotspot was, however, primarily at the ecosystem profile preparation stage, as the lead organization coordinating data collection, analysis, and writing of the profile. During implementation of CEPF in the hotspot, CI took on the role of facilitator, and received funds totaling \$351,995 for two projects under this strategic direction: *Facilitating Implementation in the Priority Mega-Reserves and Lowland Corridors in the CFR* and *Taking CAPE to a Finer Scale: Catalyzing Conservation Action in the Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor*. Both projects brought stakeholders together in innovative ways and served as excellent platforms from which initiatives could move forward with the proper support base.

***Strategic Direction 2: Promote innovative private sector and community involvement in conservation landscapes surrounding Cape Floristic Region biodiversity corridors***

Because such a large portion of the Cape Floristic Region (80 percent) is in private hands, this strategic direction was critical to the success of conservation actions in the region. It focused on identifying and piloting innovative means to engage the private sector and local communities in a variety of activities that will contribute to conservation. CEPF's strategy to implement this strategic direction was to look for key pilot projects that could be rolled out across the region, and to explore and support a variety of private sector interests aligned with biodiversity conservation.

Such projects addressed incentives for land stewardship and conservancies, sustainable tourism, best practices for wine production, fuel-wood production from alien species, sustainable flower harvesting, and rooibos tea production, among others. Thirty-two projects totaling \$2,305,545 were supported.

CEPF started awarding grants under this strategic direction with the project *Partnerships, Cooperative Management, and Incentives to Secure Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Areas in the Cape Floristic Region*. Implemented by the Botanical Society of South Africa, this project was an ambitious undertaking to change the way a statutory conservation agency (CapeNature) approached biodiversity conservation. It was implemented while the agency was being restructured and at a time when numerous additional political and social demands were being placed on the agency. It had to overcome an entrenched mindset of protected area focused budgets and priorities and a culture of under-valuing conservation extension work. The project also had to overcome national resistance to working with landowners to conserve their own land, and it played a key role in changing national Biodiversity and Protected Areas legislation to support stewardship approaches. The project has successfully changed the way the organization functions (and has shifted some of the priorities to biodiversity in production landscapes), has attracted a new generation of committed conservation professionals to it, trained more than 15 staff in the use of stewardship as a tool, inspired at least four other initiatives to adopt and adapt the stewardship approach, and laid the platform for a significant attempt at meeting the extensive conservation targets set for the Cape Floristic Region.

Following on from this pilot project, several projects have taken the lessons learned and elevated conservancy establishment to a new level. At the same time, these issues are complex and remain challenging. CEPF's projects have not found a simple foolproof recipe for conservation on private land, but the lessons learned have been shared and applied, and each effort starts from a more advanced stage than those going before it. Organizations attempting to form conservancies have found the results and lessons emanating from this project to be invaluable.

CEPF awarded a grant to CapeNature for small grants in the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor under this strategic direction. The Cederberg Project Management Unit, as implementer of the fund, aims to promote private sector and community involvement with the initiation and implementation of innovative, high-priority biodiversity actions. There is a great need for small grants in this corridor, and the Project Management Unit is well-placed to administer this fund. It has the capacity and the stakeholder support needed for such a role and can spend extra time with grantees who lack capacity (and bank accounts and fax machines, etc.), and/or are Afrikaans speaking. Twelve small grants have been awarded thus far, and the fund is now regarded as one of the critical success factors in building the corridor.

Promotion of biodiversity-friendly businesses has also been a priority theme within this strategic direction, given that such initiatives are generally innovative, and involve a range of stakeholders in their quest to be sustainable. A broad range of sectors have benefited from CEPF funding, with the result being that CEPF has been able to influence key nature-based industries by introducing and/or strengthening their best practice guidelines. A key example includes a grant to The South African Wine & Brandy Company to support the Biodiversity and Wine Initiative (BWI), an innovative effort aimed at mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the South African wine industry by promoting biodiversity best practices and the stewardship approach. Thus far, the project has been successful at bringing more than 78 champions into the network and putting more than 48,000 hectares of land into conservation management. Through the BWI, biodiversity guidelines have been accepted as part of the Integrated Production of Wine, an industry-wide,

technical system of sustainable wine production. There is every expectation that wine producers will continue to join this network in the future.

CEPF's grant for the BWI further inspired others by its success, and led to increased efforts to involve industry in all levels of biodiversity conservation. CapeNature is in the process of taking this to a higher level and will focus on industry engagement in the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor by working with three industries: potatoes, rooibos tea, and the 4 x 4 tourism sector.

Finally, although most of the efforts under this strategic direction have been focused on the mega-reserves and lowland corridors, CEPF also recognized the urgent need to involve South Africa's urban poor in conservation of the valuable and threatened biodiversity that occurs within the urban landscape where they live. In particular, the people and biodiversity of the southwest lowlands, in and around Cape Town, have been a focus. CEPF supported a challenging and innovative project implemented by Cape Flats Nature. This project has built partnerships between tiers of government, nongovernmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector to conserve biodiversity at four pilot sites using a people-centered approach that benefits surrounding communities, particularly townships, in a way that is sustainable and is being replicated at other sites in the City of Cape Town's biodiversity conservation network.

***Strategic Direction 3: Support civil society efforts to create an institutional environment that enables effective conservation action***

This strategic direction aimed to address several key elements that are essential for a coherent and efficient institutional framework, specifically the need for coordination of all stakeholders, improved access to biological information, better laws and policies, and increased capacity. CEPF supported 11 projects totaling \$1,523,151 under this strategic direction.

Three projects in particular have been at the core of CEPF's effort to implement this strategic direction. The first has been the grant to the South African National Biodiversity Institute for the operation of the CCU. This grant contributed to effective coordination of actions and funding in the Cape Floristic Region, and allowed the CCU to serve as CEPF's voice and primary partner on the ground. The result has been strategic fundraising that has assisted with ensuring sustainability of conservation initiatives, sensible decisions with regard to CEPF funds so that grantmaking complemented available funds and leveraged new funding, and calculated targeted grantmaking that contributed effectively to achieving the goals of the C.A.P.E. strategy.

Fundamental to realization of conservation targets has been the availability of data. Via the Conservation Planning Unit (CPU) of CapeNature, CEPF addressed the problem of inadequate biodiversity information. The aim of this project was to make available the most recent and comprehensive biodiversity data to decisionmakers, planners, consultants, and researchers for use in land-use management and decisionmaking throughout the hotspot. At the close of the project, the CPU had produced a wide variety of materials, held numerous training courses, produced an excellent Web site where users can access data and learn how to use the information, and had become the main source of biodiversity data for conservation and land-use decisions in the region. The CPU (which continues under the banner of SANBI as the Biodiversity GIS Unit) also provides services, where requested, for data analysis. This aspect of this unit is popular and very likely to grow, as more government agencies learn of its merits and seek assistance in meeting the legal requirements pertaining to conservation/land-use planning in their municipalities.

The logical step after making data available is to ensure that it is used. CEPF addressed this issue, in particular the use of biodiversity data in municipal planning efforts, through a grant to the

Botanical Society of South Africa to mainstream the use of systematic conservation plans in land-use planning and decisionmaking in the Western Cape Province. Specifically, the project produced maps and biodiversity information that has been incorporated into four municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (a component of the Integrated Development Plan that includes environmental and sustainable development considerations) in four pilot municipalities. Production of appropriate guidebooks, information materials, and training sessions has allowed for civil society, as well as municipal officials, to understand and use environmental data when considering development planning options. This was an exceptionally important pilot project because all municipalities are now required by law to produce Integrated Development Plans, and civil society participation in these processes will be essential to ensure that biodiversity concerns are not over-ridden in the quest for development. A final accomplishment of this project was to ensure that spatial biodiversity information and accompanying guidelines were included in the Western Cape Provincial Strategic Development Framework.

***Strategic Direction 4: Establish a small grants fund to build capacity among institutions and individuals working on conservation in the Cape Floristic Region***

This strategic direction was conceived due to the low number of individuals from previously disadvantaged backgrounds actively participating in the conservation sector. Recognizing that conservation would stand on more sustainable and solid footing with a broad base of support, the aim was to increase both the number of individuals involved, as well as their skill level.

CEPF has supported and facilitated several mechanisms to enhance horizontal and vertical coordination and integration across institutions involved in conserving the hotspot. These have included (1) overall Cape Floristic Region and landscape-level governance structures (e.g. steering committees, project coordination committees, and task teams), (2) several forums and workshops to support interactive learning and the exchange of ideas (e.g. Protected Areas Forum, C.A.P.E. Partners Conference, Project Developers' Forum), and (3) the development of tools to support project development and communication.

Investment in this strategic direction was initially envisaged as a single grant to WWF-South Africa's Table Mountain Fund for the project *The Table Mountain Fund Capacity Building Program for the Cape Floristic Region*. Initiated in September 2002, this project sought to build capacity via internships, placements, short courses, and long courses. The effects of the program have been extremely significant. To date, 30 individuals have received work placement internships, 27 individuals have enrolled on long courses, and 298 have enrolled in short courses, with a total of 355 individuals benefiting from the program. Beneficiaries have included 198 government staff, with the most number of trainees coming from South African National Parks (54) and Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (39). Many of the candidates have found longer-term employment in management positions across the hotspot. The project has since been absorbed into the CCU and, with a combination of CEPF, GEF, and local partner resources, will be developed further as part of the broader C.A.P.E. Capacity Building Program.

***Geographic Priorities***

As mentioned previously, CEPF prioritized the mega-reserve corridors (the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, the Gouritz Initiative, and the Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve) and lowland areas where biodiversity is most threatened. Table 3 presents the allocation by priority regions and illustrates the focus on the three top priority corridors.

**Table 3: Resource Allocation by Geographic Priority Area (Corridors)**

Resource Allocation	Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor	Baviaanskloof	Gouritz Initiative	Northwest Lowlands	Southwest Lowlands	Southeast Lowlands	Other / Multiple Areas
Number of grants	8	10	5	2	12	2	26
Dollar allocation	\$459,941	\$440,349	\$403,704	\$129,990	\$1,242,665	\$109,300	\$3,213,340

## Results

### Biodiversity Results

*Creation/expansion of protected areas:* 184,785 hectares of new protected areas have been created through the establishment of conservancies, the signing of stewardship (contractual) agreements, and the incorporation and designation of state land. Individual CEPF-supported projects contributed to the establishment of new protected areas such as the St. Francis Conservancy Project (5,600 hectares), the Blaauwberg Conservation Area (1,000 hectares), the Tokai Forest (3.5 hectares), Die Oog (1.3 hectares), and the Baviaans Conservancy (52,821 hectares). The CapeNature/Botanical Society stewardship program assessed 64 potential stewardship sites. Thirteen stewardship contracts have been signed to date, adding in excess of 10,000 hectares to the conservation estate. In the BWI, more than 45,000 hectares of habitat has been set aside through the members' and champions' program. State-managed protected areas have also expanded, with for example the Baviaanskloof expanding from 226,510 hectares in 2002 to 237,764 hectares in 2006. Proud Partner Programs in the corridors have been instrumental in bringing stakeholders on board to conserve biodiversity.

*Improved management and implementation of management tools:* The C.A.P.E. Program has created the enabling environment for the implementation of management effectiveness tracking tools and a performance enhancement process for protected areas, now performed annually and done in a total of 19 protected areas. CapeNature has agreed to roll this tool out across all protected areas in the hotspot. The program has also provided technical support for improving protected area management practice through the C.A.P.E. Protected Areas Forum, and has communicated lessons learned through conferences, publications, and other forms of communication.

More specifically, 528,641 hectares of protected areas (Die Oog, Baviaanskloof, Cederberg, various sites where the Wilderness Action Group has had an impact, and Blaauwberg Conservation Area); 342,124 hectares of production landscapes (Baviaanskloof, Gouritz, Tokai forest, Cederberg Rooibos Tea and potato production areas) and 161,791 hectares of private land (in the Baviaanskloof, Cape Flats, Cederberg, Gouritz, South West Lowlands, and Garden Route planning domains) have benefited from improved land management. Tools such as management plans, fine-scale plans, and best practice guidelines have been developed and put into place in many sites across the hotspot.

*Targeting species for conservation action:* The C.A.P.E. Program has taken a landscape ecosystem approach to conservation pattern and process and as a result very few projects have targeted specific species. Projects which have targeted flora and/or fauna for conservation action

include the C.A.P.E. Threatened Plants Program, the Black Harrier Project, the Tokai Plantation rehabilitation project, and the Effective Conservation of Amphibians in the Cederberg project (SCARCE). In many of these projects it is yet too early to tell whether species status has improved, however the Tokai Plantation project has documented that the *Diastella proteoides* population has increased by a factor of 10.

*Establishment of corridors:* Seven large-scale ecological corridors are present in the Cape Floristic Region: Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve, Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, Garden Route Initiative, Gouritz Initiative, Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative, Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, and the West Coast Biosphere Reserve. Four of these corridors have been established or reinforced as a result of CEPF investment in the region (Cederberg, Baviaanskloof, Gouritz, and West Coast Biosphere). The sizes of the planning domains of the corridors are as follows: Cederberg – 1,830,562 hectares; Baviaanskloof – 1,036,549 hectares; Garden Route Initiative – 1,181,879 hectares; Gouritz Initiative – 3,274,097 hectares; West Coast Biosphere – 386,259 hectares; Kogelberg Biosphere – 112,058 hectares; and Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative – 320,276 hectares. Corridor establishment is reinforced through technical support, the Protected Areas Forum, the C.A.P.E. Implementation Committee, governance structures involving key stakeholders in each corridor, and active programs of work. The C.A.P.E. Partners' conferences and various forms of communication have described processes of establishment and have drawn out lessons for implementing agencies. The C.A.P.E. program has also actively promoted the formation of smaller-scale ecological corridors focusing on lowland conservation.

### **Socioeconomic Results**

Available socioeconomic data indicate that CEPF priority areas in the Cape Floristic Region occur in a variety of socioeconomic settings. These areas range from urban to rural, and although many show less evidence of poverty than poorer parts of interior South Africa the level of human wellbeing generally is low for all. Within these priority areas, CEPF grantees tended to focus largely on poorer households that are headed by women, are recent migrants, or have little or no land. CEPF projects directly and indirectly contributed to poverty reduction and improved human conditions in these regions while achieving their primary objective of biodiversity conservation. Direct impacts include creating jobs and providing training to local peoples. Indirect impacts include creating local organizations, strengthening civil societies, and other activities that maintain and restore the ecosystems upon which many poor people in the Cape Floristic Region rely. Specifically, CEPF grantees reported at least 451 jobs created, 1,232 persons trained, and 117 organizations created or strengthened. Most importantly, the C.A.P.E. Program promoted the concept and practice of building a biodiversity economy through the development of livelihood opportunities in each project.

### **Enabling Condition Results**

CEPF investment created an excellent enabling environment for conservation achievement. The investment allowed the strategic C.A.P.E. partnership to grow to 24 signatories, who are involved in the C.A.P.E. Implementation Committee (CIC), mega-reserve steering structures (7), Protected Areas Forum, Project Developers' Forum, the annual C.A.P.E. Conference, and more than 18 task teams. Coordination of the C.A.P.E. strategy has been directed by the CCU, which has provided oversight, guidance, and technical support that has resulted in a cohesive and fully aligned program.

This has markedly expanded the structure in which stakeholder coordination can take place, and the CCU is regarded as the hub enabling this communication. As part of this, the CCU provides the C.A.P.E. electronic newsletter and Web site; develops and provides communications

materials such as the recently published book entitled “*Fynbos Fynmense*<sup>2</sup>” that captures and disseminates experience; designs and produces brochures; makes presentations; and sets up exhibitions. A newly developed project is the C.A.P.E. Toolbox that provides project development, mediation, facilitation, and other institutional strengthening resources. It also has a monitoring and evaluation framework in preparation that will be converted into toolkit form.

C.A.P.E. partners have worked to influence policies to enable conservation to move forward. Such policies include the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework, policies and procedures for Conservation Stewardship, policies for improved area-wide planning in agriculture, and a policy framework for ensuring that biodiversity priorities are included in Integrated Development Plans for municipalities, and for the integrated production of wine. The Putting Biodiversity Plans to Work Project has contributed to stronger policies in some of its pilot municipalities, chiefly through integration of biodiversity priorities in their Spatial Development Frameworks. Through work with the Western Cape Department of Environment Affairs and Development Planning, the project also resulted in strong integration of biodiversity priorities in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework, which will inform the future development and revision of municipal Spatial Development Frameworks throughout the province.

### **Gaps in Fulfilling the Strategy**

Although much has been achieved during this five-year investment cycle, it is clear that many challenges remain to ensure that conservation of the Cape Floristic Region Hotspot is on sustainable and solid footing. Participants at the final assessment workshop held in January expressed much concern about the sustainability of the efforts that they have been working on over the past five years, stating that there are weaknesses and gaps in the work that has been undertaken, and that CEPF should not be hasty in labeling the progress as a grand success. The accomplishments are fragile, and need further attention and support.

In analysis of each strategic direction, participants concluded the following:

SD1: received an above average to high rating as it was seen by participants to have met its objectives, had met set targets, had a broad focus of projects (good geographic diversity), and brought projects up to quite a high profile. At the same time, much more effort is needed for project development and implementation, sharing of lesson learned across corridors, and increasing the links between managers and the scientific community.

SD2: This strategic direction received an above average rating as projects under this strategic direction were seen as being on the ground, supported the other strategic directions, and were interesting and high profile. However, not all the work has been done as a number of projects had only recently started. Areas where further work is needed include supporting collaborative partnerships that enable small producers to interact with industry bodies, exploring mechanisms where conservation adds value to products, and developing incentives where profits made by the private sector from biodiversity marketing flow back to protect biodiversity. A coordinated strategy for engaging with the business sector is a top priority.

SD3: An above average rating was achieved as a result of the strategic focus of the projects, as well as their benefits for other strategic directions. The CCU was considered an important element of the success of this strategic direction. However, this was also the least well understood strategic direction, and projects were not high profile. Areas where insufficient progress was made include the development of landscape-level partnerships and coordination, and most

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<sup>2</sup> See [www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/resources/publications/cape\\_floristic\\_region/](http://www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/resources/publications/cape_floristic_region/) for the full publication.

importantly development of capacity in the key implementing agencies. A great concern is the need for improved capacity of municipal authorities, especially with regard to understanding and using integrated development plans. A coordinated strategy for engaging with local authorities is seen as an important priority.

SD4: An average rating was received, however, this strategic direction was difficult to rate as only one project received support under it. Also, while there were a lot of important accomplishments that resulted, there were numerous lost opportunities. It was recognized that capacity building needs to focus more on strengthening institutions, and should be based on a strategic review of each organization. Training opportunities should allow individuals to use their learning in their work environment, and there should be scope to build capacity of mentors if necessary.

On a portfolio-wide level, participants at the workshop highlighted several key areas that must be addressed if the hotspot is to have a sustainable future. For example, CFR stakeholders need to undertake high-level engagement with government to secure conservation targets, and create an enabling environment for continued support from a wide range of government agencies. Financing rather than funding must be explored, and the appropriate mix and links must be established. Successes of the first five years need to be replicated, including developing coordinated approaches on numerous themes to numerous different sectors and audiences.

### **Lessons Learned**

The lessons of the C.A.P.E. program, as experienced over the past five years, are captured in the publication “*Fynbos Fynmense*” produced in 2006. Specific portfolio-level lessons are listed below:

1. Specific mechanisms need to be developed and implemented to ensure that pilot projects are used as such and that their lessons and outcomes are built upon by subsequent projects.
2. Coordination of a strategy and partner efforts is an absolute necessity for ensuring strategic alignment of efforts, reducing duplication of effort, and enhancing the sharing of information. The CCU has served this function extremely well – and this is in part due to the strength of the C.A.P.E. partners who ensure that the CCU is run by a capable and imaginative staff.
3. Coordination of the C.A.P.E. strategy and on-the-ground efforts requires constant communication and consultation with stakeholders. Open avenues of communication ensure transparency, sharing of information and ideas, and a spirit of collaboration.
4. Although the CEPF Secretariat performed the project monitoring function during the first four years of investment, this responsibility lay with the CCU during the past year. With its extensive local knowledge, ease of communication and ability to keep abreast of all projects’ progress and achievements/challenges via site visits, this arrangement allowed for improved feedback to grantees on a regular basis. The objective was for project monitoring to be used as a tool to aid project implementation, and the direct CCU monitoring role enabled CEPF to more readily achieve this goal.
5. Financial sustainability remains a priority for the future in the Cape Floristic Region. Efforts to include financial management plans and fundraising plans have helped some grantees, but at the portfolio level much remains to be done. A major effort needs to be



undertaken to generate self-sufficiency among grantees and stakeholders as international donors will not always be there to provide funding.

6. Although the Cape Floristic Region has many well-trained scientists and conservationists, many civil society stakeholders need to be brought into the conservation sector. Efforts need to be made to extend outreach activities well beyond the converted.
7. Although much has been accomplished during the CEPF investment period, five years is too short a timeframe to achieve sustainable conservation results. Many gaps remain and many weaknesses still need to be addressed before we can consider the hotspot on sustainable ground.

### **Complementary Financing**

Over the period of CEPF investment, the Cape Floristic Region benefited from two GEF investments; The C.A.P.E. Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative Project, and the C.A.P.E. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development Project. Together with domestic resources, these investments have been directed so as to complement each other.

There are several examples where funds from a local small grant facility (the Table Mountain Fund), were used to initiate projects that were then expanded with CEPF investments and matured with GEF support. Sustained technical and financial support that is provided over a long period of time seems to be a key success factor for long-term sustainability, and projects that receive this support seem to be most likely to be absorbed into the long-term strategies of their host institutions.

In addition, wherever possible, project development activities for all investments were coordinated through the CCU and the steering structures that govern the various landscape initiatives. This has resulted in the development of a suite of complementary projects that reinforce, rather than compete with each other, across the region.

Over the course of the five-year investment period, grantees report leveraging at least \$3,839,326 (Appendix B), and this figure is sure to rise when final figures are reported in the last project completion reports.

### **Conclusions**

CEPF investment has resulted in the creation of new protected areas, expansion of existing protected areas, and improved land management in protected areas, production landscapes, and private land. It has supported the development and strengthening of a much larger constituency that is now participating in biodiversity conservation activities. Many of these people are from disadvantaged communities and are deriving benefits from this involvement. Governance structures that are embedded in local institutions and regular conferences, forums, workshops, meetings, and announcements are functioning to keep the C.A.P.E. community connected, and to continue to raise awareness and promote learning and capacity building across the region.

At the same time, we must realize that the hotspot is not in recovery yet – while the level of effort is impressive and the scope appears to be region-wide, issues of institutional capacity to maintain levels of effort and long-term sustainability of the interventions are not yet settled. CEPF support has been instrumental in assisting civil society in the Cape Floristic Region to build the case for conservation, to catalyze a new program of work, and to begin to demonstrate how achievement of the country's biodiversity goals and socioeconomic objectives must go hand in hand. The

potential now exists to strengthen this foundation, and continue with the challenge of conserving the biodiversity of this unique hotspot.

## CEPF 5-YEAR LOGICAL FRAMEWORK REPORTING

LONG-TERM GOAL STATEMENT	TARGETED CONSERVATION OUTCOMES	RESULTS
<p>Critical habitats of the Cape Floristic Region are effectively protected and managed and targeted flora and fauna species extinctions are avoided.</p>	<p>Secure new protected areas</p>           <p>Expand and improve management of existing protected areas</p>	<p>Secure new protected areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baviaanskloof Mega-reserve expanded from 213,937 to 237,764 hectares.</li> <li>• Tokai Forest, a core Cape Flats Flora Conservation Site, expanded from 1 hectare to 3.5 hectares.</li> <li>• St. Francis Conservancy established: 5,600 hectares.</li> <li>• Blaauwberg Conservation Area: 1,000 hectare core area proclaimed.</li> <li>• Die Oog established: 1.3 hectares.</li> <li>• Baviaans Conservancy established: 52,821 hectares.</li> <li>• Cape winelands: 45,000 hectares set aside for conservation.</li> <li>• Garden Route protected areas have expanded from an initial 146,328 hectares to 222,689 hectares.</li> </ul> <p>Expand and improve management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 528,641 hectares of protected areas under improved management: 19 now utilize management effectiveness tracking tools and a performance enhancement process.</li> <li>• 161,791 hectares of private land (in Baviaanskloof, Cape Flats, Cederberg, Gouritz, South West Lowlands, and Garden Route planning domains) under improved management.</li> <li>• Blaauwberg Conservation Area: Stewardship Management Plan created for this 2,000-hectare mosaic of natural, cultural, and historical resources in Cape Town, South Africa.</li> <li>• Tokai Forest: this core Cape Flats Flora Conservation Site and newly expanded protected area is benefiting from improved management by the Friends of Tokai Forest.</li> <li>• Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor: this area has transitioned from</li> </ul>

	<p>Ensure no or minimal habitat transformation in the larger landscape matrix</p>	<p>the Cederberg Wilderness Area, and now benefits from a project management unit, steering committee, and full participation of stakeholders in workshops and meetings pertaining to corridor management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gouritz Initiative: The Gouritz MegaPark transitioned into the Gouritz Initiative, with conservation of this vast area now directed by a project management unit that will work together with stakeholders to expand the land under protection and improve management of other areas.</li> <li>• Baviaanskloof Mega-reserve: This mega-reserve now has a project management unit that coordinates engagement with stakeholders and ensures appropriate involvement in natural resource management issues in the area.</li> <li>• Cape Flats: improved management of four sites within the City of Cape Town’s Biodiversity Conservation Network: Macassar Dunes, Wolfgat Nature Reserve, Edith Stephens Wetland Park, and Harmony Flats.</li> <li>• Fine-scale plans have been or are in the process of being developed for the Gouritz, Cederberg, Baviaanskloof and West Coast Biosphere planning domains. These plans clearly identify where biodiversity is endangered or critically endangered.</li> <li>• Several small projects including the van der Kempskloof/Parsonsvlei project, Die Oog rehabilitation project, and the Tokai Plantation Rehabilitation project have focused specifically on preparation of management plans.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure no habitat transformation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEPF investment in all three CFR mega-reserves and lowland corridors has contributed to reduction in habitat transformation by supporting increased protection, better management, removal of alien species, and sound planning.</li> <li>• Best practice guidelines have been developed for viticulture and flower production and harvesting, and are in the process of being developed for the potatoes and rooibos sectors, as well as for recreational off road vehicles. Replication projects are also being</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Area Protected</b>  <b>1.1 Immediate Priorities (5 years)</b>  - Lowland Fynbos remnants (700,000 hectares) corridor created  - Cederberg (400,000 hectares) protected area expanded  - Gouritz (800,000 hectares) under effective management  - Baviaanskloof (600,000 hectares) under effective management</p>	<p>developed to target Ostrich, Citrus and Honeybush Tea production.</p> <p><b>Area Protected:</b>  1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland Fynbos: The C.A.P.E. program actively promoted the formation of smaller-scale ecological corridors focusing on lowland conservation. Projects have included Cape Flats Nature, Biodiversity and Wine Initiative, Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve, Conservation Biology of the Black Harrier, Die Oog Rehabilitation and Improvement Project, Gamtoos Valley Initiative, van der Kempskloof/Parsonsvlei Management Plan, St Francis Conservancy and Putting Biodiversity Plans to Work.</li> <li>• Cederberg Wilderness Area: has been transitioned into the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, an area that now benefits from a project management unit and steering committee, and full participation of stakeholders in workshops and meetings pertaining to management of the corridor. Although expansion of the protected area has not yet occurred, the foundation has been laid and strategies have been developed for future expansion. The Project Management Unit has drafted the GCBC Spatial Plans and Priority Areas for new protected areas in the form of corridors. The effort entailed collecting all available spatial data for the area, and creating new data where required. Data was analyzed to identify broad areas which are important for biodiversity pattern and process. This project provided the GCBC Project Management Unit with a database of spatial data, maps, and a technical report that will be used to guide plans for protected area expansion.</li> <li>• The Gouritz MegaPark has been transitioned in the Gouritz Initiative, and conservation of this vast area is now directed by a project management unit that will engage stakeholders to expand the land under protection and improve management of other areas.</li> <li>• The Baviaanskloof MegaReserve Project received funds from CEPF</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Extinctions Avoided</b>  1.2 The 1,406 plant species listed on the IUCN RED List, including the Clanwilliam cedar (<i>Widdringtonia cederbergensis</i>), <i>Protea odorata</i>, the Marsh rose (<i>Orothamnus zeyheri</i>), <i>Moraea insulens</i>, <i>Saphesia flaccida</i>, <i>Erepsia brevipetala</i>, <i>Erepsia polita</i>, and <i>Haworthia truncata</i> successfully protected.</p>	<p>for the improved management of this reserve. A project management unit is in place and coordinates engagement with stakeholders and ensures appropriate involvement in natural resource management issues in the area.</p> <p><b>Extinctions Avoided:</b>  1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Tokai Forest in the Cape Flats, in the early 1900s about 595 indigenous plants were identified, representing 26.4% of the Cape Peninsula’s flora from 0.7% of its surface area. In 2002, about 200 plant species were documented in this forest. CEPF investment in the Friends of Tokai Forest (FOTF) has helped to restore this lowland site, as the fynbos seedbeds were not completely destroyed. Careful management and removal of alien species has allowed for the recovery and persistence of many species. In 1997 the endemic <i>Diastella proteoides</i>, of the Protea family – thought to have been wiped out on the Peninsula nearly 60 years ago – was discovered in the Tokai pine plantation. A fire in December 1998 destroyed this area leaving only one <i>Diastella</i> plant. FTOF persuaded Safcol, the forest stewards, to fence the area and not replant the burnt trees. In this controlled area after a planned burn in March 2006, several hundred <i>Diastella proteoides</i> have appeared. Among the threatened species to have survived beside the <i>Diastella proteoides</i>, are <i>Gladiolus gracilis</i>, <i>Sparaxis grandiflora</i>, <i>Watsonia humilis</i> and <i>Otholphium frutianna</i>.</li> <li>• A grant to NBI for creating electronic access to the red data list of species and endemic plant families of the hotspot assisted C.A.P.E. stakeholders to better identify which plant species in their areas are in need of protection, and this has assisted their efforts to be more efficient in using resources allocated for species protection.</li> <li>• Projects such as the University of Stellenbosch’s Effective Conservation of Amphibians and Reptiles in the Greater Cederberg</li> </ul>
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Biodiversity Corridor have contributed to conservation of Clanwilliam cedar (*Widdringtonia cederbergensis*), *Protea odorata*, the Marsh rose (*Orothamnus zeyheri*), *Moraea insulens*, *Saphesia flaccida*, *Erepsia brevipetala*, *Erepsia polita*, and *Haworthia truncata*.

- Other grantees have helped to conserve the Willowmore Cedar (*Widdringtonia schwartzii*).
- At least 47 red-listed plant species are protected within the Blauwberg Conservation Area.
- Cape Flats Nature through its pilot sites is contributing to conservation of the following species:

Species	Status
<b>Harmony Flats</b>	
<i>Babiana angustifolia</i>	Nt
<i>Chondropetalum rectum</i>	Nt
<i>Echiostachys incanus</i>	Vu
<i>Elegia verreauxii</i>	Vu
<i>Ischyrolepis duthieae</i>	Nt
<i>Lampranthus filicaulis</i>	Vu
<i>Lampranthus reptans</i>	Vu
<i>Leucadendron lanigerum</i>	Vu
<b>Endangered</b>	
<i>Lampranthus scaber</i>	En
<i>Disa tenella subsp tenella</i>	En
<i>Ixia versicolor</i>	Cr
<i>Marasmodes polycephalus</i>	En
<i>Merciera tetraloba</i>	En
<i>Moraea elsiae</i>	En
<b>Edith Stephens</b>	
<i>Lampranthus reptans</i>	Vu

	<p>1.3 Maintenance of genetically viable populations of key and Endangered species such as: The Geometric tortoise and the Table Mountain ghost frog.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1110 240 1902 557"> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>Endangered</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Isoetes capensis</i></td> <td>En</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Gladiolus quadrangulus</i></td> <td>En</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Lachenalia arbuthnotiae</i></td> <td>Cr</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ischyrolepis sabulosa</i></td> <td>En</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>Macassar/Wolfgat</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Euphorbia marlothiana</i></td> <td>Vu</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Satyrium carneum</i></td> <td>Nt</td> </tr> </table> <p>1.3. Certain projects have indirectly benefited populations of the geometric tortoise, the Cape mountain zebra, the Cape leopard and other globally threatened species. Efforts to address the unique, endemic and yet unnamed species of aquatic macroinvertebrates (<i>Ephemeroptera Caenidae Barnardara</i> sp unnamed, <i>Orthocladiinae Orthocladius</i> sp unnamed, <i>Orthocladiinae Pseudosmittia</i> sp unnamed, <i>Chronominae Polypedilum</i> sp unnamed, <i>Trichoptera Barbarochthonidae Barbarochthon</i> sp unnamed, <i>Trichoptera Leptoceridae Leptecho</i> sp x 2 unnamed, <i>Trichoptera Leptecho Oecetis</i> sp unnamed, <i>Trichoptera Sericostomatidae Petroplax</i> sp unnamed, <i>Trichoptera Hydroptilidae Orthotrichia Barnardi</i> sp unnamed, <i>Trichoptera Pisuliidae Dyschimus Ensifer</i> sp unnamed) have also been supported.</p>	<b>Endangered</b>		<i>Isoetes capensis</i>	En	<i>Gladiolus quadrangulus</i>	En	<i>Lachenalia arbuthnotiae</i>	Cr	<i>Ischyrolepis sabulosa</i>	En			<b>Macassar/Wolfgat</b>		<i>Euphorbia marlothiana</i>	Vu	<i>Satyrium carneum</i>	Nt
<b>Endangered</b>																				
<i>Isoetes capensis</i>	En																			
<i>Gladiolus quadrangulus</i>	En																			
<i>Lachenalia arbuthnotiae</i>	Cr																			
<i>Ischyrolepis sabulosa</i>	En																			
<b>Macassar/Wolfgat</b>																				
<i>Euphorbia marlothiana</i>	Vu																			
<i>Satyrium carneum</i>	Nt																			
CEPF PURPOSE	IMPACT INDICATORS	RESULTS																		
<p>Civil society actively participating in the development of core conservation areas and sustainable land use in the three corridors (Cederberg, Gouritz, and Baviaanskloof) and the last remaining areas of natural vegetation in the</p>	<p>1.1 Corridor-level planning and management of biodiversity conservation within the corridors is continued with active civil society participation. This includes continued and effective management of protected areas begun during CEPF implementation and following the CAPE 20-year strategy.</p>	<p>1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders have numerous opportunities to participate in corridor-level planning and management. Specifically, each year the C.A.P.E. Coordination Unit (CCU) hosts an annual partners conference which is attended by virtually all stakeholders (including all CEPF grantees). Participants can learn about progress to date, present their ideas and plans for the future, and participate in discussions about how work is progressing and what the plans should be for the future. The</li> </ul>																		



Cape Floristic Region lowlands.		<p>recommendations that arise from this annual meeting are taken to the Cape Implementation Committee, and it is then the responsibility of the CCU to see that the recommendations are implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All three mega-reserves involve stakeholders in corridor-level planning and management via steering committee meetings, stakeholder workshops, and various other forums.</li> </ul>
	<p>1.2 Increased number of NGOs and civil society, including the private sector, participating in implementation efforts of the CAPE 20-year strategy using various co-management and partnership arrangements.</p>	<p>1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The C.A.P.E. strategic partnership has grown to 24 signatories to the C.A.P.E. Memorandum of Understanding. Nine new members have joined over the past five years and these include the City of Cape Town, the Wilderness Foundation, the Table Mountain Fund, the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa, the Development Bank of South Africa, BirdLife South Africa, Open Africa, the Eastern Cape Parks Board and the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality.</li> <li>• A total of 46 NGOs (40 local and six international) have implemented CEPF grants, and thus are considered to be part of the C.A.P.E. partnership.</li> <li>• CEPF funding has led to increased individuals and organizations contributing to conservation. Specifically, at least 451 jobs created, 1,232 persons trained and 117 organizations have been created or strengthened.</li> </ul>
	<p>1.3 Conservation alliances supported and/or established during CEPF continue beyond the implementation years of CEPF.</p>	<p>1.3. Task teams have been established that represent a range of institutional partners and project partnerships among key agencies. A variety of working groups, such as the Sustainable Harvesting working group, has also been established. The CCU has played an active role in brokering the establishment and more importantly the ongoing strategic alignment and functioning of these partnerships.</p>

	<p>1.4 New funding toward corridor conservation efforts leveraged to reach a target of at least 100% of the total CEPF funding within the first 3 years, and 200% by the end of the 5-year CEPF funding cycle.</p>	<p>1.4. Grant recipients report that at least \$3,839,326 has been leveraged for conservation in the Cape Floristic Region by projects receiving CEPF grants.</p>
	<p>1.5 Model mechanisms involving local communities and the private sector are replicated as innovative implementation mechanisms for the CAPE 20-year strategy.</p>	<p>1.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project, <i>Partnerships, Cooperative Management and Incentives to Secure Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Areas in the Cape Floristic Region</i>, implemented by the Botanical Society of South Africa has piloted stewardship as a conservation tool. The project has trained more than 15 staff in the use of stewardship as a tool, inspired at least four other initiatives to adopt and adapt the stewardship approach, and laid the platform for a significant attempt at meeting the extensive conservation targets set for the Cape Floristic Region. The project has also, through its partnership and focus on the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, changed the way that this agency approaches conservation on private land.</li> <li>• Stewardship in the Western Cape has been piloted by the Botanical Society, and this has led to several other stewardship projects being implemented elsewhere, such as in the Eastern Cape by WESSA-EP, by the Botanical Society in the Succulent Karoo, and by Cape Nature in the Gouritz Initiative. All of these projects have used the lessons learned by the Botanical Society, and continue to benefit from this knowledge via the Stewardship Task Team created with CAPE.</li> <li>• Mechanisms for stakeholder engagement which have been very successful in Cederberg (such as inclusive and participatory workshops), are now being employed in the Gouritz area.</li> <li>• Guidelines and best practices are being replicated throughout the CFR, based on early lessons and experiences with certain industries.</li> </ul>

\*As part of developing this report, CEPF also assessed results of its investments against the World Bank’s standard biodiversity indicators. The completed reporting against those indicators is included as Appendix C.

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants

Appendix B. Leveraging Data for the Cape Floristic Region

Appendix C. Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators

## **Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants**

### **Strategic Direction 1. Support civil society involvement in the establishment of protected areas and management plans in Cape Floristic Region biodiversity corridors**

#### **Big Birds on Farms**

Monitor the condition of 12 charismatic avian species in the Cape Floristic Region and inform farmers, in particular, about the situation of these birds. The aim is to increase public attention and encourage land-use practices that will continue to maintain or increase habitat for these birds.

Funding: \$15,000  
Grant Term: 11/1/06 - 08/30/08  
Grantee: Avian Demography Unit, University of Cape Town

#### **Biodiversity and Effective Management Assessment of Voluntary Conservation Sites in the Western Cape Province**

Evaluate a minimum of 50 voluntary conservation sites (including private nature reserves, natural heritage sites, stewardship voluntary conservation sites, and conservancies declared by legislative frameworks or registered by CapeNature by assessing their habitat status, management efficiency, and management guidelines and plans.

Funding: \$17,500  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 03/30/08  
Grantee: Western Cape Conservation Stewardship Association

#### **Nature's Valley Water Opal Wetland Rehabilitation Project**

Rehabilitate a wetland in Nature's Valley, a coastal settlement located in the Garden Route in the eastern portion of the Cape Floristic Region. Remove the dump debris, redirect stormwater canals, and replant the area with appropriate wetland species. Establish the wetland as an outdoor classroom that will be an illustrative link between the river and estuarine classrooms.

Funding: \$4,000  
Grant Term: 11/1/06 - 4/30/07  
Grantee: Nature's Valley Trust

#### **Providing Guidelines for Game Fencing in the Gouritz Initiative Rooiberg-Gamkaberg to Outeniqua Nature Reserves Corridor**

Survey the Rooiberg-Gamkaberg to Outeniqua Nature Reserves corridor to determine game habitat suitability and to provide pragmatic recommendations to locate game fencing on a 1:50,000 topographical map and, where possible, alternative sites that may be more acceptable to landowners. Produce a report that includes site descriptions with photographic reference.

Funding: \$4,000  
Grant Term: 2/1/06 - 3/31/06  
Grantee: Conservation Management Services

#### **Salt River Macro Invertebrate Sanctuary: Stakeholder Engagement Process**

Engage stakeholders to protect and manage the biodiversity of the Salt River, a unique river system located in the Southern Cape's Garden Route.

Funding: \$4,776  
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 9/30/05  
Grantee: Nature's Valley Trust

### **Die Oog Rehabilitation and Improvement Project**

Contribute to the conservation of Die Oog, an important natural ecosystem in the Sand River Catchment Area that has been reserved as a bird sanctuary and public open space by the City of Cape Town. Activities include clearing alien plants and grasses from the fynbos area, planting indigenous plants; and providing an information board to promote public awareness and interest and to increase the involvement of local civil society in the protection of Die Oog as a natural ecosystem.

Funding: \$3,500  
Grant Term: 2/1/05 - 8/31/06  
Grantee: Friends of Die Oog

### **Co-authorship of a Book titled East of the Cape–Conserving Eden**

Co-author a book to increase awareness and appreciation of the value and uniqueness of the biodiversity of an area covering the eastern part of the Cape Floristic Region, part of the Little Karoo subregion of the Succulent Karoo, and most of the Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Planning Project domain in the southwest of the Maputoland Pondoland Albany region. The book will expose readers to land uses that promote sustainability, discuss the bioregional approach to conservation, and provide information on the natural history of select species and ecosystems.

Funding: \$3,300  
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 12/31/05  
Grantee: Shirley Pierce Cowling

*This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$6,600.*

### **Van der Kempskloof/Parsonsvlei Management Plan**

Develop a management plan for the sustainable use of the Van der Kempskloof/ Parsonsvlei area of the Eastern Cape Province in South Africa that will inform the development of a community conservation project at Bethelsdorp in the Nelson Mandela Metropole. Funding for the development phase of the community conservation project, which will include a plan and implementation strategy, has already been secured from The Table Mountain Fund.

Funding: \$10,000  
Grant Term: 8/1/04 - 7/31/05  
Grantee: Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa

### **Effective Conservation Of Amphibians And Reptiles in the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor**

Collate, analyze, interpret, and disseminate data on the amphibians and reptiles of the proposed Cederberg Mega-reserve and western corridor in order to provide strategic input into design and management plans for the reserve, as well as build capacity within civil society in the region to enhance visitor experience.

Funding: \$69,435  
Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 3/31/08  
Grantee: University of Stellenbosch

### **Blaauwberg Conservation Area**

Promote civil society involvement in the management, development and conservation of the Blaauwberg Conservation Area, a key area of biodiversity importance in the vicinity of Cape Town.

Funding: \$177,798  
Grant Term: 11/1/03 - 6/30/05  
Grantee: Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa

**Botanical Assessment and Hotspot Identification for the Slanghoek Valley, Western Cape Province, South Africa**

Conduct a botanical survey and GIS-based mapping, and produce a regional conservation plan of private landholdings in the Slanghoek Valley in the Upper Breede Valley in Western Cape, South Africa. Information will be collected on a farm-by-farm basis to determine which areas are suitable for wine expansion and which are identified as irreplaceable and should be formally conserved.

Funding: \$7,844  
Grant Term: 10/1/03 – 2/28/05  
Grantee: Rawsonville Wine & Tourism

**The Cederberg Mega-Reserve Project Management Unit: Setting the Stage for Conservation in the Cederberg Mega-Reserve, South Africa**

Establish the Cederberg Mega-Reserve Project Management Unit to further collaboration and partnerships with stakeholders, increase awareness of the proposed Cederberg Mega-reserve, coordinate strategic input into the development of the mega-reserve and ensure effective implementation of the Cederberg Mega-Reserve plans by Western Cape Nature Conservation Board and the Cederberg Mega-Reserve Steering Committee. Develop a strategic management and business plan for the Cederberg Mega-Reserve biodiversity corridor.

Funding: \$129,179  
Grant Term: 8/1/03 - 7/31/04  
Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

**The St. Francis Conservancy Project**

Establish and develop a pilot private conservancy in the St. Francis area of the south-eastern lowlands of the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

Funding: \$99,155  
Grant Term: 8/1/03 - 7/31/05  
Grantee: Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa

**Market Research Support to the Africa Environmental News Service**

Support the Africa Environmental News Service by advising on planning of market research and development of marketing research tools, conducting the market research exercise and assisting with the development of a business plan.

Funding: \$3,333  
Grant Term: 5/15/03 – 10/30/04  
Grantee: Equals Three Communications

*This is a multiregional project covering three hotspots; the total grant amount is \$10,000.*

**Taking C.A.P.E. to a Finer Scale: Catalyzing Conservation Action in the Cederberg Conservation Corridor and the “Cederberg Mega-Reserve Area” in the Cape Floristic Region**

Conduct a stakeholder consultation workshop to develop a 3-year action plan for biodiversity conservation in the Cederberg mega-reserve, South Africa.

Funding: \$3,842  
Grant Term: 4/15/03 - 5/15/03  
Grantee: Conservation International

### **Development of a Strategic Management and Business Plan to Ratify the Objectives of the Gouritz Megapark Conservation Corridor**

Deliver an agreed upon strategic management and business plan for the Gouritz Megapark conservation corridor that will enable all the major stakeholders active within the region and all the potential partners of the project, local and national political entities, government institutions, parastatal bodies, funding institutions and civil society to support this project throughout its development and implementation phases.

Funding: \$140,247

Grant Term: 4/1/03 - 8/31/04

Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

### **Conservation Biology of the Black Harrier in South Africa**

Investigate the breeding biology and resource requirements of the black harrier, with a view to improving management strategies to meet its conservation needs. Changes in the distribution of breeding pairs of harriers could be an indicator of habitat degradation. The project will involve landowners and include post-graduate students.

Funding: \$49,220

Grant Term: 1/1/03 - 12/31/05

Grantee: University of Cape Town

### **Promoting Public Participation in Caring for Tokai's Core Cape Flats Flora Conservation Site**

Develop a management plan for a site that was formerly a pine plantation managed by the Department of Forestry. The site was destroyed by fire in 1998 but endemic plants persist and there is potential for restoration. Develop partnerships with the neighboring urban community, especially youth; rehabilitate the area to a natural ecosystem; and conduct awareness activities.

Funding: \$10,000

Grant Term: 1/1/03 - 6/31/05

Grantee: Friends of Tokai Forest

### **Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve Project: Mega-Reserve Vision and 5-Year Development and Management Plan**

Develop and gain stakeholder acceptance for the Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve Vision and a 5-Year Development Plan through the establishment and operations of the Project Management Unit (PMU). The Wilderness Foundation and the PMU will bring much needed capacity to the process in developing the vision and development plan. After this initial period, the PMU will begin implementation of the development plan as part of the Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve Project.

Funding: \$301,421

Grant Term: 11/1/02 – 8/31/04

Grantee: Wilderness Foundation

### **Mainstreaming Biodiversity on the Cape Flats: Project Design Phase**

Undertake the initial design phase for the Mainstreaming Biodiversity on the Cape Flats project, which will focus on conservation of the unique biodiversity of the Cape Flats in a people-centered way that benefits the surrounding communities through best practice in sustainable management and coordinated stakeholder involvement.

Funding: \$4,000

Grant Term: 10/15/02 - 1/31/03

Grantee: South African National Biodiversity Institute

### **Facilitating Implementation in the Priority Mega-Reserves and Lowland Corridors in the CFR**

Coordinate and facilitate the development of implementation strategies for the mega-reserves, develop a strategy for engaging the private sector in developing best practices to support the lowland corridor and investigate a mechanism to secure priority lands in the Cape Floristic Region.

Funding: \$348,153  
Grant Term: 7/1/02 - 6/30/04  
Grantee: Conservation International

### **Strategic Direction 2. Promote innovative private sector and community involvement in conservation in landscapes surrounding Cape Floristic Region biodiversity corridors**

#### **Baviaanskloof Community Beekeeping Project**

Via a community beekeeping project, provide opportunities for job creation and the creation of small enterprises to local community members in the Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve. Train 10 community members as beekeepers to allow them to produce products from honey that in turn will provide them with an income and improve their socioeconomic status.

Funding: \$16,968  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 11/30/08  
Grantee: Wilderness Foundation – South Africa

#### **Baviaanskloof Decision-Makers Trails**

Introduce decisionmakers from local communities, youth, and municipal leaders in the region to the Baviaanskloof Megareserve via eight guided wilderness trails. A skilled wilderness guide will mentor local community guides as part of the initiative.

Funding: \$12,503  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 11/30/08  
Grantee: Wilderness Foundation – South Africa

#### **Greenline 24°15' E Trail Project**

Assist private landowners in establish a hiking trail along the shortest route between two of the most extreme ecosystems in the country (arid interior karoo and moist coastal forest as well as critical lowland fynbos). The six-day-long trail will help promote innovative private sector and community involvement in conserving landscapes around the Baviaanskloof Mega-reserve.

Funding: \$18,700  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 11/30/08  
Grantee: Eersterivier Projects Organization

#### **Developing a Wild Rooibos Business Strategy for Sustainable Marketing**

Support the Wupperthal Rooibos Association and the Heiveld Co-operative to develop sustainable harvesting strategies for wild rooibos and ensure that the strategies are followed by all harvesters and are monitored at a processing facility.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 11/30/08  
Grantee: Environmental Monitoring Group



### **Empowering Local Communities along the Baviaanskloof Route: Training in Tourism and SMME development**

Provide training opportunities to 50 community members who live and work in the five geographic areas that make up the sub-routes of the Baviaanskloof Tourism Route, an initiative of the Baviaanskloof Mega-reserve. Empower these individuals with knowledge so they can benefit from the development of nature-based tourism as a result of the expansion of the reserve.

Funding: \$14,967  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 11/30/08  
Grantee: Wilderness Foundation – South Africa

### **Elim Botanical Garden, Endemic Nursery and Natural Corridors to Geelkop Nature Reserve**

Develop a concept and implementation plan for an endemic botanical garden. The project includes conducting a feasibility study for a proposed nursery for endemic species, in particular for rare fynbos plants; rehabilitating Geelkop Nature Reserve and the natural corridor between the reserve and the proposed botanical garden; and mainstreaming biodiversity corridor management into the provincial road maintenance program.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 5/31/08  
Grantee: Protea Permaculture

### **Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers Phase 2**

Conserve threatened plants and habitats in the Mamre region on the west coast of the Cape Floristic Region by involving local civil society in sampling priority areas and monitoring threatened plants. Support the local community to develop conservation livelihoods, in particular those related to tourism.

Funding: \$29,990  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 11/30/08  
Grantee: South African National Biodiversity Institute

### **Feasibility Study and Management Plan in Support of the Re-opening of Gamkaskloof Donkey Route as a Guided Heritage Walk**

Conduct a feasibility study and prepare an implementation plan for the Gamkaskloof Donkey Route in Calitzdorp District in the Western Cape. The route starts in Groenfontein and crosses Swartberg Mountain in the Little Karoo (a proclaimed World Heritage Site) to "The Hell" in Gamkaskloof. This project will contribute to making the World Heritage Site accessible to the public, through partnerships, by reinstating cultural-historical practices and creating employment for local communities, while making private conservation land a financial viable entity.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 1/31/08  
Grantee: Calbitz Holdings t/a The Donkey Trail

### **Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor Biodiversity and Business Program**

Help develop and grow biodiversity and business processes to secure biodiversity conservation targets in the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor. Engage the rooibos, potato, and 4x4 industries to develop and endorse best practice guidelines, and to develop and implement sustainable management systems and production models.

Funding: \$135,000  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 12/31/08  
Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

### **Green Futures on the Cape Flats**

Assess the feasibility of applying the Green Futures model on the Cape Flats in a way that restores two priority sites in the City of Cape Town's Biodiversity Network - the Edith Stephens Wetland Park and Harmony Flats Nature Reserve - to full ecological integrity, supported by off-site urban ecological corridor linkages, by developing the capacity and entrepreneurship of unemployed urban people in indigenous horticulture and landscaping.

Funding: \$19,998  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 6/30/07  
Grantee: Grootbos Green Futures Foundation

### **Walk With Me Indigenous Forest Trails/Hamba Nam Indigenous Forest Trails**

Establish a guided hiking trail in partnership with the South African National Parks in the indigenous forest surrounding Karatara Forestry Village, a previously disadvantaged rural community adjacent to the indigenous Knysna State Forest.

Funding: \$4,000  
Grant Term: 12/1/06 - 6/30/07  
Grantee: Walk With Me / Hamba Nam

### **Linking Landowners and Small Businesses with Gamebird Conservation and Sustainable Use in Threatened Habitats in the Cape Floristic Region**

Assess whether managing renosterveld for gamebirds is beneficial to overall biodiversity and ecosystem functioning in renosterveld patches. Investigate strategies for optimizing habitats for Cape spurfowl and greywing francolin within renosterveld patches in the lowlands of the Overberg, as well as the potential for commercial harvesting of gamebirds as an incentive for landowners to alter land management practices.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 11/1/06 - 9/30/07  
Grantee: DST/NRF Centre of Excellence at the Percy FitzPatrick Institute

### **Eden to Addo Corridor Initiative**

Establish a biodiversity conservation corridor through land management agreements within the area of private land stretching from the District Municipality of Eden to Greater Addo National Park. Activities include establishing partnerships, securing landowner support, and identifying and setting up pilot sites for stewardship.

Funding: \$70,000  
Grant Term: 5/1/06 - 12/31/08  
Grantee: Eden to Addo Corridor Initiative

### **Implementation of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve Strategic Plan and Business Plan**

Establish a project management unit to prepare a business plan and an awareness strategy, and facilitate economic development in the local communities in and around the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve. The reserve was established in the early 1990s, and became a biosphere reserve in 2000.

Funding: \$100,000  
Grant Term: 3/1/06 - 2/28/08  
Grantee: Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve Company

### **Baviaanskloof East Conservancy Land-use Conversion Strategy**

Pilot the land-use conversion from active citrus and fruit farming to a tourism-driven conservation economy in the 1,150-hectare Baviaanskloof East Conservancy, located at Cambria, the eastern gateway to the Baviaanskloof Mega-reserve.

Funding: \$20,000  
Grant Term: 12/1/05 - 7/31/06  
Grantee: Landmark Foundation

### **Conserving Biodiversity and Enhancing Livelihoods in the Small-Scale Rooibos Tea Production Areas of the Northern and Western Cape, South Africa**

Promote methods of production of rooibos tea (*Aspalathus linearis*) from endemic subspecies that are environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable within a program of participatory research, education, and institution building.

Funding: \$70,000  
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 12/31/07  
Grantee: Environmental Monitoring Group

### **Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor Small Grants Fund**

Promote private sector and community involvement in conservation in the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor via a small grants program that will support innovative, high-priority biodiversity actions within the corridor.

Funding: \$32,000  
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 7/1/07  
Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

*This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$108,000.*

### **Equator Ventures**

Support the pilot phase of Equator Ventures, a partnership initiative with UNDP's Equator Initiative. Implement loan and technical assistance packages to small- to medium-sized enterprises benefiting biodiversity and local communities, and monitor biodiversity results.

Funding: \$11,109  
Grant Term: 6/1/05 - 6/30/07  
Grantee: Conservation International

*This is a multiregional project covering eight hotspots; the total grant amount is \$99,986.*

### **The Gouritz Initiative: Securing Biodiversity and Harnessing Social and Economic Opportunities in Key Corridors**

Establish a functional project management mechanism for the Gouritz Initiative that is fully integrated with CapeNature and larger stakeholder and government structures. Conduct priority actions in the megareserve, including implementing CapeNature's land consolidation/stewardship strategy in four key corridors. Promote private sector initiatives that complement biodiversity conservation, and secure long-term funding.

Funding: \$237,490  
Grant Term: 5/1/05 - 11/30/07  
Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

*This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$474,979.*

**Baviaans Conservancy: Feasibility Study to Investigate the Conversion of Land Use from Small Stock Farming to Sustainable Biodiversity-Based Ventures**

Investigate the possibility of converting land use amongst members of the Baviaans Conservancy located in the northern foothills of the Baviaanskloof Mountains from small-stock farming to other sustainable biodiversity-based ventures, such as tourism, game ranching and conservation.

Funding: \$37,300  
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 12/31/05  
Grantee: Baviaans Conservancy

**Development of a Business Plan for a Donkey Trekking Route in the Northern Cederberg**

Conduct a feasibility study and develop a business plan for a donkey trekking route between the Pakhuis Pass and Heuningvlei, within the Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor. This ecotourism initiative will generate employment for local communities and provide an incentive to protect the biodiversity of the area.

Funding: \$485  
Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 6/30/05  
Grantee: The Wupperthal Conservancy

**Western Baviaanskloof Initiative Community Planning Process**

Provide the Western Baviaanskloof Community with opportunities to come together to develop a broad community response to the Baviaanskloof Megareserve Project and to facilitate a constructive engagement with the Baviaanskloof Megareserve Project Management Unit.

Funding: \$3,500  
Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 5/31/05  
Grantee: Western Baviaanskloof Initiative

**The Biodiversity & Wine Initiative**

Minimize further loss of threatened natural habitat in the Cape Floristic Region, and contribute to sustainable wine-producing practices through the adoption of biodiversity guidelines by the South African wine industry.

Funding: \$117,000  
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 12/31/06  
Grantee: The South African Wine & Brandy Company

**Turning Duineveld Eco-Threat Into Profitable Employment: Phase 1 - Development of a Business Plan**

Address threats to biodiversity by exploring means to remove alien species and increase employment opportunities in the Cape Floristic Region through a firewood-cutting scheme. Focus efforts in this first phase by preparing a business plan and action plan for the rural coastal area from Gouritsmond to Jongensfontein in the southern region.

Funding: \$1,967  
Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 9/30/04  
Grantee: Duineveld Coastal Association

**Baviaans Conservancy: Feasibility Study for the Conversion of Land Use from Small Stock Farming to Sustainable Biodiversity-Based Ventures in the Baviaanskloof Area**

Evaluate the Baviaans Conservancy area to determine current and future land use potential in the area, conduct a financial feasibility study for the area and prepare a business plan that will focus on the transition from small stock farming to game and tourism-based ventures. The project will address landowners of this 52,000-hectare conservancy, which adjoins the Baviaanskloof Wilderness Area.

Funding: \$0  
Grant Term: 11/1/03 - 5/31/04  
Grantee: Wilderness Foundation

**Mainstreaming Biodiversity on the Cape Flats: Building Good Practice in Sustainable Management**

Achieve good practice in sustainable management of sites in the City of Cape Town. It will first achieve this at four pilot sites - the Edith Stephens Wetland Park, Harmony Flats Nature Reserve, Macassar Dunes and Wolfgat Nature Reserve - selected for their diversity of vegetation type as well as their location in the midst of poor black townships. Lessons learned at these pilot sites will be shared broadly, and the project seeks to develop and initiate the implementation of a strategy to roll out good practice to the rest of the City's biodiversity network that ensures connectivity between sites and links them within catchments and along coastlines.

Funding: \$375,000  
Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 9/30/07  
Grantee: South African National Biodiversity Institute

**Promoting and Marketing Flower Valley Conservation Trust - Biodiversity-Based Small Business Development Initiative**

Promote a sustainable and best practice approach to harvesting indigenous flowers for local and international markets as an economically viable and competitive alternative to intensive agriculture. The Flower Valley Conservation Trust, an alliance of an historically disadvantaged local community and the private sector, will also work to empower previously disadvantaged people through adopting a partnership approach to business co-management. Francois Odendaal Productions will create promotional and marketing awareness materials as part of the project.

Funding: \$10,000  
Grant Term: 4/1/03 - 3/31/04  
Grantee: Flower Valley Conservation Trust

**Sustainable Utilization: A Tool for Managers and Workers in the Cape Floristic Region**

Promote innovative private sector and community involvement in landscapes in the Cape Floristic Region via an easy to understand handbook on sustainable harvesting of fynbos plants, and a series of workshops designed to raise awareness about sustainable harvesting practices among target audiences in the region.

Funding: \$16,500  
Grant Term: 4/1/03 - 12/31/04  
Grantee: South African Protea Producers and Exporters Association

### **C.A.P.E. Threatened Plants Program**

Promote conservation awareness and engender stewardship of threatened plant species through the involvement of civil society in data collection, information sharing and the management of key conservation sites identified by the C.A.P.E. Lowlands Project. Use the information collected on distribution and population to guide conservation actions. Build capacity among at least six civil society groups to work with decisionmakers, landowners and local government to ensure the continued survival of threatened species within their regions.

Funding: \$312,359  
Grant Term: 3/1/03 – 12/31/06  
Grantee: South African National Biodiversity Institute

### **Building a Global Constituency for Biodiversity Conservation**

Implement a series of targeted public awareness and education campaigns in nine hotspots in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Campaign leaders participate in an intensive training course at the UK's Kent University or Mexico's Guadalajara University, prepare detailed plans to implement campaigns, link with a local organization in their region and commit to a minimum two years with that organization.

Funding: \$30,747  
Grant Term: 12/1/02 - 12/31/06  
Grantee: Conservation International (\$96,896), Rare (\$209,851)

*This is a multiregional project covering nine hotspots; the total grant amount is \$1,993,854.98 (Rare \$1,364,030 and Conservation International \$629,825).*

### **Partnerships, Cooperative Management and Incentives to Secure Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Areas in the Cape Floristic Region**

Use cooperative management models and incentive schemes to promote private conservation initiative and empower civil society and develop an Incentives Action Team and a cooperative management and incentives database.

Funding: \$251,963  
Grant Term: 7/1/02 - 9/30/04  
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

### **Strategic Direction 3. Support civil society efforts to create an institutional environment that enables effective conservation action**

#### **The Gamtoos Valley Collective Land Management Project Phase 1: Assessing the Viability of Collective Land Management as a Model for Conservation in the Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve Coastal Corridor**

Conduct a three-month assessment to support a subsequent private landowner-based project in the Gamtoos Valley, a high-priority corridor linking the Baviaanskloof Megareserve with the coast, and seek innovative ways (e.g. collective property management) to secure biodiversity on private land. The assessment will be used to develop a plan of action to secure hectares within the conservation estate while enhancing private landowners' perceptions of the value of conservation initiatives.

Funding: \$14,990  
Grant Term: 11/1/05 - 1/31/06  
Grantee: Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa

### **Production of a Research Strategy to Support CFR Conservation**

Develop a research strategy to support conservation in the Cape Floristic Region. The strategy will focus research efforts to target the top priorities in support of conservation, assist organizations and universities to select the top priority topics for their research, and guide donors to support the most relevant project applications. Present the strategy at the August 2005 annual meeting of the Fynbos Forum.

Funding: \$7,817  
Grant Term: 5/1/05 - 10/31/05  
Grantee: Fynbos Forum

### **Ensuring an Effective Role for the Southern Cape Herbarium and Garden Route Botanical Garden in Conservation in the Southern Cape, South Africa**

Develop a long-term business plan for the Southern Cape Herbarium and Botanical Garden, ensuring that the center is sustainable, appropriately resourced and relevant to users and able to provide services, support, information and data, as well as taxonomic expertise for conservation and biodiversity initiatives and projects in the Southern Cape.

Funding: \$18,334  
Grant Term: 3/1/04 - 12/31/04  
Grantee: Garden Route Botanical Garden Trust

### **Putting Biodiversity Plans to Work**

Mainstream the use of systematic conservation plans in the land-use planning and decisionmaking system in the Western Cape Province to curtail habitat loss in priority areas for biodiversity conservation. Develop suitable materials and methodologies that interpret the outputs of fine-scale systematic conservation plans and test and apply these in pilot municipal areas. The project aims to lay the basis for the uptake of systematic conservation planning outputs in land-use planning and decisionmaking throughout the Western Cape.

Funding: \$206,342  
Grant Term: 1/1/04 – 6/30/06  
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

### **Investing in Technology to Build Communication and Financial Management Capacity for Civil Society Biodiversity Conservation NGOs in African Hotspots**

Upgrade the Internet and video-conferencing facilities at the Kirstenbosch Research Centre (KRC), National Botanical Institute. Through this strategic investment, the KRC will improve its financial management ability in the Cape Floristic Region and the Succulent Karoo hotspots and catalyze a larger Internet technology development strategy to develop into a Center for Biodiversity Conservation.

Funding: \$60,214  
Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 10/1/04  
Grantee: Conservation International (\$33,194), South African National Biodiversity Institute (\$27,020)

*This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$120,428 (South African National Biodiversity Institute \$54,040 and Conservation International \$66,388).*

### **Creating Electronic Access to Information on the Red Data List Species and Endemic Plant Families of the Cape Floristic Region**

Produce a complete geo-referenced electronic database of all relevant plant collections in the Bolus, Compton, and National herbariums, as well as GIS maps that indicate the number of rare and threatened species per cadastral unit for placing in the C.A.P.E. Conservation Planning Unit's Web site. This can be used for conservation planning and management in the three regions covered: Northern Cape, Western Cape, and Eastern Cape.

Funding: \$28,928  
Grant Term: 4/1/03 - 3/31/04  
Grantee: South African National Biodiversity Institute

### **First African Botanic Gardens Congress**

Support participation of African delegates from the Cape Floristic Region, Guinean Forests of West Africa and Madagascar hotspots at the first African Botanic Gardens Conference in November 2002 in Durban, South Africa

Funding: \$2,250  
Grant Term: 11/1/02 - 3/31/03  
Grantee: Durban Botanic Gardens

*This is a multiregional project covering three hotspots; the total grant amount is \$11,250.*

### **Wilderness Concepts and Practice Training Courses for Western & Eastern Cape**

Expand Wilderness Concepts and Practice Training courses to the Western Cape in 2002 and the Eastern Cape in 2003. These courses are held for wilderness area managers and supervisors, wilderness users, conservation-orientated organizations and interested person in wilderness conservation practice to raise awareness of the importance of wilderness areas, their special uses and necessary management.

Funding: \$8,550  
Grant Term: 9/1/02 - 8/31/03  
Grantee: Wilderness Action Group

### **Highlighting the Hotspots: Curating, Using and Sharing the C.A.P.E. Findings and Other Biodiversity Data in Support of Bioregional Planning and Land-Use Decisionmaking**

Build on the foundation of a data resource center to ensure easy accessibility of biodiversity data and tools fundamental for prevention of ongoing encroachment into conservation-worthy areas and to facilitate land use decision-making. Provide data through a Web portal with online, e-mail help facilities and CD-ROMs and develop a business plan for sustainability of the C.A.P.E.

Coordination Unit.

Funding: \$203,070  
Grant Term: 7/15/02 - 9/30/04  
Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

### **C.A.P.E. Coordination Unit**

Ensure maximum complementary effort, technical support, effectiveness, and efficiency of CEPF implementation among partner organizations.

Funding: \$972,681  
Grant Term: 5/1/02 - 4/1/08  
Grantee: South African National Biodiversity Institute



**Strategic Direction 4. Establish a small grants fund to build capacity among institutions and individuals working on conservation in the CFR**

**The Table Mountain Fund Capacity Building Program for the Cape Floristic Region**

Establish an efficient and effective program to enable previously disadvantaged persons, such as women and particularly black South Africans, to become conservation project managers and leaders. This small grants program will include academic bursaries and two-year placements in the workplace.

Funding: \$764,744

Grant Term: 9/1/02 - 12/31/06

Grantee: World Wide Fund for Nature - South Africa

## Appendix B. Leveraging Data for the Cape Floristic Region

Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Funds Agreed	Leveraged and Co-financing Funds
Baviaans Conservancy	Baviaans Conservancy: Feasibility Study to Investigate the Conversion of Land Use from Small Stock Farming to Sustainable Biodiversity-Based Ventures	\$37,300	\$45,733
Botanical Society of South Africa	Partnerships, Cooperative Management and Incentives to Secure Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Areas in the Cape Floristic Region	\$251,963	\$66,900
Conservation International	Facilitating Implementation in the Priority Mega-Reserves and Lowland Corridors in the CFR	\$348,153	\$23,750
Friends of Die Oog	Die Oog Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	\$3,500	\$6,353
Friends of Tokai Forest	Promoting Public Participation in Caring for Tokai's Core Cape Flats Flora Conservation Site	\$10,000	\$6,000
Garden Route Botanical Garden Trust	Ensuring an Effective Role for the Southern Cape Herbarium and Garden Route Botanical Garden in Conservation in the Southern Cape, South Africa	\$18,334	\$3,585
Rawsonville Wine & Tourism	Botanical Assessment and Hotspot Identification for the Slanghoek Valley, Western Cape Province, South Africa	\$7,844	\$95,600
South African National Biodiversity Institute	C.A.P.E. Coordination Unit	\$972,681	\$200,000
South African National Biodiversity Institute	C.A.P.E. Threatened Plants Program	\$312,359	\$70,000
South African National Biodiversity Institute	Creating Electronic Access to Information on the Red Data List Species and Endemic Plant Families of the Cape Floristic Region	\$28,928	\$32,574

South African National Biodiversity Institute	Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers Phase 2	\$29,990	\$17,885
South African National Biodiversity Institute	Mainstreaming Biodiversity on the Cape Flats: Building Good Practice in Sustainable Management	\$375,000	\$227,545
The South African Wine & Brandy Company	The Biodiversity & Wine Initiative	\$117,000	\$181,400
University of Cape Town	Conservation Biology of the Black Harrier in South Africa	\$49,220	\$10,962
Western Baviaanskloof Initiative	Western Baviaanskloof Initiative Community Planning Process	\$3,500	\$1,963
Western Cape Conservation Stewardship Association	Biodiversity and Effective Management Assessment of Voluntary Conservation Sites in the Western Cape Province	\$17,500	\$15,184
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	Development of a Strategic Management and Business Plan to Ratify the Objectives of the Gouritz Megapark Conservation Corridor	\$140,247	\$102,196
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor Biodiversity and Business Program	\$135,000	\$90,000
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	Highlighting the Hotspots: Curating, Using and Sharing the C.A.P.E. Findings and Other Biodiversity Data in Support of Bioregional Planning and Land-Use Decisionmaking	\$203,070	\$95,000
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	The Cederberg Mega-Reserve Project Management Unit: Setting the Stage for Conservation in the Cederberg Mega-Reserve, South Africa	\$129,179	\$1,100,000
Wilderness Foundation	Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve Project: Mega-Reserve Vision and 5-Year Development and Management Plan	\$301,421	\$950,797
Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	Blaauwberg Conservation Area	\$177,798	\$441,653

Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	The St. Francis Conservancy Project	\$99,155	\$6,393
Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	Van der Kempskloof/Parsonsvlei Management Plan	\$10,000	\$47,853
	<b>Additional CEPF Grants in Region</b>	\$2,220,002	
	<b>Total Funding</b>	\$5,999,144	\$3,839,326*
*Data includes funding amounts provided by grantees in both proposals and in final project completion reports.			



		<p>Area: Stewardship Management Plan created for this 2,000-hectare mosaic of natural, cultural, and historical resources in Cape Town, South Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tokai Forest: this core Cape Flats Flora Conservation Site and newly expanded protected area is benefiting from improved management by the Friends of Tokai Forest.</li> <li>• Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor: this area has transitioned from the Cederberg Wilderness Area, and now benefits from a project management unit, steering committee, and full participation of stakeholders in workshops and meetings pertaining to corridor management.</li> <li>• Gouritz Initiative: The Gouritz MegaPark transitioned into the Gouritz Initiative, with conservation of this vast area now directed by a project management unit that will work together with stakeholders to expand the land under protection and improve management of other areas.</li> <li>• Baviaanskloof Megareserve: This mega-reserve now has a project management unit that coordinates engagement with stakeholders and ensures involvement in natural resource management issues in the area.</li> <li>• Cape Flats: improved management of four sites within the City of Cape Town's Biodiversity Conservation Network: Macassar Dunes, Wolfgat</li> </ul>	<p>Cape Flats: Conservation of four pilot sites achieved via a partnership including the City of Cape Town, the South African National Biodiversity Institute, and most importantly, the residents of the Cape Flats.</p>
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		Nature Reserve, Edith Stephens Wetland Park, and Harmony Flats.	
Ha of production systems that involve improving sustainable use of biodiversity resources.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 342,124 hectares of production landscapes (in Baviaanskloof, Gouritz, Tokai and Cederberg).</li> <li>• Wine Industry: The Biodiversity and Wine Initiative has 78 members in South Africa who follow approved biodiversity guidelines in their winelands.</li> <li>• Rooibos Industry: Research is being conducted on the shrub <i>Aspalathus linearis</i> which is valued as a tea, and efforts are underway to ensure that land owners and collectors of this endemic sub-species utilise and manage this resource in a sustainable way and derive sound incomes from it. Efforts are focussed on the Suid Bokkeveld, Elizabethfontein, Biedouw Valley and Wupperthal areas.</li> <li>• Potatoes: Potato farming is one of the most destructive practices currently in the Northwest Lowlands of the CFR, resulting in total destruction of natural vegetation. The Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor project management unit is developing best practice guidelines.</li> <li>• Flowers: Guidelines for the sustainable harvest of flowers, in particular the proteas, have been produced, published and disseminated throughout the industry in South Africa.</li> <li>• Best practice guidelines for</li> </ul>	Wine: The Biodiversity and Wine Initiative led to the conservation of 48,000 hectares of pristine vegetation being set aside for conservation – land that might otherwise have been converted into vineyards.
	Yes		
	Yes		
	Planned		
	Yes		

	Yes	the 4x4 and rooibos industries completed.	
% of beneficiaries engaged in improved livelihoods based on sustainable NR management (or sustainable harvesting?) <sup>3</sup>	% not tracked		
Changes in sectoral policies, laws and regulations and their application, changes in institutional arrangements, responsibilities and effectiveness, to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placement of the C.A.P.E. Coordination Unit (CCU) within the parastatal South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).</li> <li>• The Botanical Society is currently working with DEAT on the municipal rates bill, and is collating, analyzing and summarizing land management aspects relating to landowners and mines, for a project aimed at promoting sound environmental management through fiscal instruments.</li> <li>• CEPF projects have contributed to policies including the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework, the Cape Nature game policy, policies and procedures for Conservation Stewardship, policies for improved area-wide planning in agriculture, and a policy framework for ensuring that biodiversity priorities are included in Integrated Development Plans for municipalities, and for the integrated production of wine.</li> <li>• Input and support has been provided for improved</li> </ul>	CCU/SANBI: This arrangement has facilitated influence on government policies, the most critical of which is the Biodiversity Act which shows that the bioregional approach is the most effective. The Act clearly outlines this approach and indicates how via bioregional programs, collaboration and cooperation can be secured amongst government departments to secure support for implementation. Specifically, the Biodiversity Act mandates SANBI and the Bioregional Programs among other things, to: 1) Assist the Minister and others to prepare national biodiversity framework, bioregional plan or biodiversity management plan;

<sup>3</sup> Guided by a sustainable management plan.



		<p>guidance for golf course development in threatened coastal habitats, but more generally for the Western Cape's Law Reform Process that will improve decision-making for a range of land-uses, and to the country's Environmental Fiscal Reform position paper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through convening of the multiple agency Cape Implementation Committee, many concerns and issues have been incorporated through consensus rather than advocacy and the CIC has been regarded by the participating organizations as a means to not only communicate but achieve consensus on emergent policies, laws and regulations.</li> <li>• The Botanical Society project, Partnerships, Cooperative Management and Incentives, resulted in the establishment of the stewardship program in CapeNature and yielded several policies for private conservation, most of which have been adopted in other parts of the country.</li> <li>• The Botanical Society project, Putting Biodiversity Plans to Work, has contributed to stronger policies in some of its pilot municipalities, chiefly through integration of biodiversity priorities in their Spatial Development Frameworks. Through work with the Western Cape Department of Environment Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&amp;DP), the project also resulted in</li> </ul>	<p>2) Make recommendations to organs of state or municipalities to align their plans with the national biodiversity framework and bioregional plans; 3) Coordinate programs to involve civil society in (i) conservation and sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; (ii) the rehabilitation of ecosystems; and 4) Advise the Minister on (i) implementation of Acts and international agreements; (ii) identification of bioregions; (iii) other aspects of biodiversity planning; (iv) management and conservation of biological diversity; (v) sustainable use of indigenous biological diversity.</p>
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		strong integration of biodiversity priorities in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework, which will inform the future development and revision of municipal Spatial Development Frameworks throughout the province.	
Sharing of benefits between and/or in countries, arising from the use of genetic resources	N/A		
Other impacts <sup>4</sup>			

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<sup>4</sup> Other impacts may include increase in scientific understanding and knowledge base of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, etc.

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