

Annual Portfolio Overview: Cape Floristic Region

August 2010

Introduction

The Cape Floristic Region is home to the greatest non-tropical concentration of higher plant species in the world. Over two thirds of the region's 9,000 species of plants are endemic to this biodiversity hotspot. Hugging the coastline along the far southwestern tip of the African continent, this 78,555-square-kilometer hotspot lies entirely within South Africa. Given its small size, it is remarkable for containing 3 percent of the world's plant species. However, less than 20 percent of the land area remains undisturbed from alien species or degradation.

In 2001, when CEPF first prioritized its investments and analyzed the threats to biodiversity in this region, land conversion – due to agricultural demands and urbanization – was clearly the greatest problem. This was attended, unsurprisingly, by invasive plant species taking over patchy and disturbed landscapes. While these threats have not changed, the institutional conditions which created such threats nine years ago are perhaps worse today. South Africa today is under enormous economic pressure: to recover from the global financial crisis of 2009; to ensure that that the promise of economic equity matches that of political equity from the post-apartheid era; and to remain a bastion of stability and driver of growth on the continent. In the Cape region, where enormous forces are pushing for increased productivity of land in the name of wealth creation for historically disadvantaged communities, the contravening argument for conservation of unique sites and corridors becomes that much more tenuous.

During CEPF's first five years of investment, from 2002-2006, the focus was on engaging NGOs and the private sector in the establishment, expansion and improved management of biodiversity corridors and on improving the institutional environment promoting conservation. Success was yielded both in terms of actual hectares of land under better forms of conservation and in terms of a larger popular constituency participating in the effort, particularly via the Cape Action for People and the Environment Programme (C.A.P.E.). Regular conferences, forums, workshops, meetings, announcements and a variety of governance structures function to keep the C.A.P.E. community connected, and continue to raise awareness and promote learning and capacity building across the region.

CEPF has now completed its second year of consolidation grants in this region. In total, the portfolio attempts to respond to several continuing issues: relatively low capacity of civil society and government agencies which inhibits conservation efforts; using the agriculture sector as a force for changing production practices and consumer buying behavior; and institutionalizing best practices from the Cape throughout the country. In the third and final year of CEPF investment in the region, the priority is to ensure the long-term success of our partners' conservation efforts.

Niche for CEPF Investment

Overview

The ecosystem profile for the region was formally approved in December 2001, and over the subsequent five years, through December 2006, CEPF awarded 65 grants for close to \$6 million. The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) served as the manager of the coordination unit for the CEPF portfolio. The five-year assessment report was completed in April 2007, and all initial-period grant activities were closed by early 2010. As described further below, CEPF has now moved the Cape Floristic Region into a phase of consolidation grants, with nine grants for a total of approximately \$1.6 million running from July 2008 through September 2011.

The consolidation grants fall within six investment priorities, which themselves build on the strategic directions identified in the 2001 ecosystem profile. The strategic directions in the ecosystem profile focused on supporting civil society, community and private sector involvement in the conservation landscapes, and protected areas in the Cape region's biodiversity corridors. The six investment priorities of the consolidation grants continue in this direction:

1. Consolidate and strengthen implementation efforts for corridor conservation.
2. Improve project development and implementation through support to grassroots communities.
3. Support the sharing of lessons learned across and beyond corridors within the Cape Floristic Region.
4. Engagement with the business sector.
5. Capacity development in implementing agencies.
6. Securing support from government.

The consolidation phase continues the geographic emphasis from the first five years of investment; namely: focus on the "mega-reserve" corridors (i.e., conservation units of greater than 500,000 hectares) of Baviannskloof, Cederberg, and Gouritz, as well as the lowlands of the southwest, southeast, and northwest.

Portfolio Status

Through a targeted and rapid award of 36-month grants, CEPF has committed the entire allotment of funds for consolidation in the region. There are nine grants to seven organizations. These awards fit into the six investment priorities, as shown in Table 1, Figure 1, and Figure 2. Table 1 represents the entire portfolio for consolidation; CEPF investment in the Cape will be effectively over in July 2011. At this time, the Secretariat has no intention of allotting more funds or issuing further calls for proposals.

Coordinating CEPF Grantmaking

Consolidation programs do not have formal coordinating entities or regional implementation teams beyond the U.S.-based Grant Director. However, in the Cape Floristic Region, SANBI continues to host the C.A.P.E. Coordination Unit with funds from multiple donors, and the nine CEPF-funded grants fit within the C.A.P.E. strategy. Thus, through its offices at the Centre for Biodiversity Conservation in Cape Town's Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden, SANBI serves as an informal coordinator for CEPF. Furthermore, sharing the same office space with SANBI are Conservation International and the Table Mountain Fund. With Cape Nature's offices relatively close by, and with WWF frequently visiting because of its co-grant with Conservation International, the relationships among the grantees are strong.

Table 1. Cape Floristic Region Consolidation Grants by Investment Priority

Organization	Grant	Amount	Active Dates
<i>Investment priority 1: Consolidate and strengthen implementation efforts for corridor conservation</i>			
Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve	Sustaining the gains of the business plan of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve	\$150,000	July 2008 – June 2011
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (Cape Nature)	Consolidate and strengthen Cape Nature's corridor network	\$324,000	Aug. 2008 – June 2011
Wilderness Foundation	Baviaanskloof mega-reserve consolidation project	\$110,000	Oct. 2008 – Sept. 2011
<i>Investment priority 2: Improve project development and implementation through support to grassroots communities</i>			
Table Mountain Fund	Improving project development and implementation through support to new entrants to conservation and community-based organizations in the Cape Floristic Region	\$166,000	Dec. 2008 – June 2011
<i>Investment priority 3: Support the sharing of lessons learned across and beyond corridors within the Cape Floristic Region</i>			
SANBI	Support the sharing of lessons learned across and beyond corridors within the Region	\$150,000	July 2008 – June 2011
<i>Investment priority 4: Engagement with the business sector</i>			
Conservation International	Consolidation of CAPE conservation gains: engaging agricultural industries in South Africa	\$193,054	July 2008 – June 2011
WWF – South Africa	Consolidation of conservation gains: engaging the business sector in South Africa	\$106,651	July 2008 – June 2011
<i>Investment priority 5: Capacity development in implementing agencies</i>			
Table Mountain Fund	Building capacity in conservation implementing agencies in the Cape Floristic Region	\$300,000	Nov. 2008 – June 2011
<i>Investment priority 6: Securing support from government</i>			
Wilderness Foundation	Cape Floristic Region: communicating conservation	\$150,000	July 2008 – June 2011
Total		\$1,649,705	

CEPF budgets for the U.S.-based Grant Director to visit the region twice during its three year period. This included a Cape Town visit for one week in December 2009 and included meetings with all the grantees other than the Wilderness Foundation. The visit included office-based meetings with the grantee team leaders and their superiors and a field visit to the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve. As discussed below, because of the limited progress that had been made on the Table Mountain Fund and Cape Nature grants, there was no reason for a field visit; and the SANBI and WWF/Conservation International grants are primarily office-based grants.

The Grant Director's December 2009 visit emphasized that grants would not extend beyond 36 months. The Grant Director and grantees discussed possible amendments to the grants to ensure completion of results and full expenditure of obligated funds. The next visit will take place in the first half of 2011, prior to closure of this region.

Performance Assessment

In relation to the outcomes and targets listed in the logical framework (Annex 1), performance was slow during the first year of implementation. This was due to delays between the end of initial grants to the award of consolidation grants, organizational challenges, and the inability of grantees to quickly hire appropriate personnel. This particularly affected Cape Nature, WWF, Table Mountain Fund (which falls under the management of WWF), and Conservation International.

Now, after two years, the pace of work has increased. Nonetheless, challenges from the first year are still reflected in the overall spending rate by the grantees: \$569,000, or a third of funds spent in relation to two thirds of time elapsed. As stated in the 2009 Portfolio Overview for this region, as well as for other consolidation regions, we must consider the nature of consolidation activities themselves, which have broad constituencies and ambitions to institutionalize conservation approaches – work which does not expect to yield results within one or two years. Further, we should consider the size of the grants in relation to the organization: WWF/TMF has three grants for \$572,000 – a huge sum obligated to an organization that was undergoing senior management changes during the first years of the grants; and the Wilderness Foundation has two grants for \$260,000 that require different skills and areas of focus, but that are centered around the same staff people. Conversely, Cape Nature has an annual budget several times larger than the CEPF grant and vast responsibilities, which perhaps lowers the managerial impetus to implement CEPF work.

Nevertheless, the slow utilization rate of funds belies the progress that grantees have made, as discussed in the highlights sections below. There are no longer any operational constraints to grantee performance: all grantees are fully staffed and have established [or re-established after the close of initial grants] appropriate relationships with local partners (e.g., agricultural producers, supermarket chains, decision-makers in the Western and Eastern Cape, potential Table Mountain Fund beneficiary organizations). Even if some grantees do not fully use all available funds, we expect these groups to maintain the vision established by CEPF well beyond the grant end-dates.

Portfolio Investment Highlights by Investment Priority

Investment priority 1. Consolidate and strengthen implementation efforts for corridor conservation

This investment priority seeks to secure the corridor concept within the parastatal institutions that will ultimately have responsibility for ensuring the future sustainability of the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, Gouritz, Baviaanskloof, the West Coast Biosphere Reserve, and several lowland regions.

Cape Nature had challenges in hiring staff to lead its grant and ultimately moved someone laterally within the organization in late 2009. At the Grant Director's invitation, they modified their grant in March 2010 to make more full use of obligated funds. Thus, at the time of this writing, Cape Nature had been working on its grant for, effectively, only nine months. Performance could be described as either slow or disappointing. On the other hand, the Cape

Nature grant is intended to build the capacity of the organization itself, and objectively monitoring this is difficult.

Alternatively, the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve (CWCBR) and Wilderness Foundation grants focus more, but not exclusively, on putting land under improved management and working directly with local stakeholders, which are more prone to showing tangible results. The Grant Director invited CWCBR to amend its grant to have fewer deliverables, eliminating one on the financial sustainability of the organization, as achieving this is unlikely.

Highlights to date:

- The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, or Cape Nature, has formally programmed landscape scale conservation programs into its strategic framework, enabling this parastatal body to devote public and private resources to corridors, biosphere reserves, and World Heritage Sites. (Cape Nature, as a parastatal organization, receives a government allocation, but also generates funds from running campgrounds in provincial nature reserves and from private donations.)
- Cape Nature's corridors program manager is now attending national government Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism meetings to institutionalize and replicate the concept of corridors. The Western Cape is a region with the aforementioned economic development pressures. Its biodiversity is also susceptible to climate change. Thus, the Cape Nature program manager is working to make individual corridors resistant to these pressures, while also helping decision-makers understand how dual needs – conservation and development – can be met.
- The CWCBR developed a sustainable development planning tool which Nedbank (Pty) Ltd has discussed using as a filter for approval of land developer loan applications. This planning tool was also used by the City of Cape Town and the West Coast District Municipality to guide development decisions. (In Cape Town, this led to 868 hectares of land put under improved management.) Further, CWCBR has given training on sustainable development planning to the municipalities of Saldhana Bay, Swartland, and Berg River.
- CWCBR generated funding for a business plan to support management and interpretation on three hiking trails and the R27 tourism office. Funding has come from the West Coast District office, the Tourism Organizations of Saldhana Bay and Swartland, and the Western Cape Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. Further, CWCBR leveraged \$50,000 from the GEF/UNDP for land rehabilitation and tourism on !Khawa Ttu land, with an associated hiking trail providing jobs for five previously disadvantaged individuals and benefiting 30 families.
- CWCBR was able to engage AfriSAM (Pty) Ltd (the leading black-controlled construction materials company in South Africa) to fund environmental management training for two students. AfriSAM now provides CWCBR with approximately \$34,000 to pay salaries and operational costs for these two students to oversee alien clearing and riparian zone management.

- After lengthy negotiations, CWCBR has secured a contract nature reserve on the AfriSAM Saldanha site. Three industrial landowners – Exxaro Namakwa Sands, Arcelor Mittal Saldanha Steel, and Transnet Iron-Ore Export – also took part in the creation of the reserve. As a result, 522 hectares of Saldanha limestone strandveld will be protected for a minimum of 99 years, in the process conserving over half the of the national target of this habitat type.
- CWCBR has helped secure 1,485 hectares of endangered vegetation habitat under formal contract conservation status: 1,200 hectares of Hopefield Sand Fynbos at the Hopefield Wind Farm; 200 hectares of the same at Kruispad; and 85 hectares of granite strandveld in the St. Helena Views development.
- CWCBR has facilitated the creation of six small contract nature reserves, including the 30 hectare Nirvana Farm in Blaauwberg, which on its sandveld fynbos, protects more than 20 red-data plant species. CWCBR also assisted in advocating for Garden Cities, a private developer, to allocate 462 hectares of land to the Blaauwberg Conservation Area.
- CWCBR has leveraged over \$465,000 in the past year from government and non-government groups in South Africa, including the Development Bank of South Africa and the Department of Agriculture, bringing the total since grant inception to over \$500,000.
- The Wilderness Foundation has promoted the concept of Baviaanskloof Mega-reserve, as opposed to just the formal protected area, as a viable conservation entity for the Eastern Cape Parks Board (ECPB). ECPB is now developing a five year strategy for the mega-reserve and is using the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).
- Working with the ECPB and the citrus industry, the Foundation has facilitated farm-level planning on five farms and formalized a small corridor. Further, the Foundation has purposefully facilitated ECPB taking the lead for the Baviaanskloof Liaison Forum, the local stakeholder steering committee.

Investment priority 2. Improve project development and implementation through support to grassroots communities

CEPF will support the integration of previously disadvantaged communities living in corridor areas through sub-grants for eco-friendly livelihood programs. Table Mountain Fund will increase project development and implementation skills of community based organizations. Unfortunately, Table Mountain Fund has had staffing issues that have prevented significant progress prior to early 2010. At the Grant Director’s invitation, TMF modified its grant in February 2010 to make more full use of obligated funds. This grant includes \$118,000 in sub-grants as part of its capacity building effort. The challenge is that providing a grant to a small organization is not equivalent to building its capacity.

Investment priority 3. Support the sharing of lessons learned across and beyond corridors within the Cape Floristic Region

SANBI, as the host of the CAPE Coordination Unit, is in a natural position to replicate lessons within and beyond the region. SANBI is implementing this grant in relation to the demand for its communication products. As such, at the Grant Director’s invitation, SANBI modified its grant to eliminate a workshop and scale back the production cost of some publications.

Highlights to date:

- SANBI has completed twenty case studies on monitoring and evaluation and nine case studies on stewardship. It has also completed factsheets to support The Wilderness Foundations leadership trails program (Investment Priority 6). All of these, plus some 300 other more documents are available at the CAPE website, <http://www.capeaction.org.za/>
- With additional support from the UNDP, SANBI has almost completed a primer, “Biodiversity for Development: South Africa's Landscape Approach to Conserving Biodiversity and Ensuring Ecosystem Resilience,” sharing lessons from the hotspot and the rest of South Africa with a global audience.
- SANBI facilitated learning exchanges for members of the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor and Baviannskloof Megareserve and for project staff from sustainable farming initiatives. Reports from these exchanges are also available at the CAPE website.

Investment priority 4. Engagement with the business sector

This investment priority will improve the ability of stakeholders to engage with selected businesses and the agricultural industry, including promotion of best practice and further use of stewardship to incorporate private lands into the conservation estate. Conservation International and WWF have intentionally complementary grants. Where Conservation International works on the production side of the agriculture value chain, WWF works on the marketing and sales side. Together, these organizations form the GreenChoice partnership to limit the negative impact of food production, processing, and consumption. The partnership is working well in that GreenChoice can present the combined and unified voice of two important international conservation organizations to the agricultural industry. The partnership is also working well due to the strong history of organizational collaboration between Conservation International and WWF.

As individual grants, performance to date has been modest relative to the transformational changes the grantees hope to effect. Outputs are clear – consumer and producer guides, consultant reports – but may not be far-reaching unless the GreenChoice partnership functions beyond the period of CEPF funding.

Highlights to date:

- Conservation International provided input to South Africa’s “Sustainable Mohair Industry Production Guidelines” and participated in the international mohair convention in November 2009. More broadly, via the GreenChoice partnership, CI and WWF facilitated consensus on definitions and indicators for sustainable farming. There are now sustainable farm management guidelines, called the “GreenChoice Living Farms Reference,” which have integrated into the rooibos industry, the mohair industry, and the Eastern Cape province citrus industry. These guidelines are available via the CAPE website. GreenChoice also released a primer, “Agriculture: Facts and Trends in South Africa.”
- GreenChoice is regularly meeting with representatives from the national Department of Agriculture, the Western Cape Province Department of Agriculture, producers, processors, and major retailers such as Woolworths.

- GreenChoice brought together producers associations (e.g., Mohair South Africa, the National Wool Growers Association, Red Meat Producers Organization) and conservation groups (e.g., Landmark Foundation, Cheetah Outreach, Cape Leopard Trust) as part of a national sustainable livestock forum.
- Conservation International facilitated the Biodiversity and Red Mean Initiative in which seventeen communal stock farmers in the Kamiesberg area have signed stewardship agreements with CI and agreed to reduce stock in exchange for help with infrastructure and the provision of farming guidelines. (In order to maintain these agreements after the end of CEPF funding, CI has been in discussions with Woolworths and Shoprite to develop a market mechanism. CI has also been pursuing creation of a government-sponsored Payment for Environmental Services plan that generates funds to maintain the agreements. The CI Conservation Stewards Program is closely involved with this effort.)
- GreenChoice and a group called Right Rooibos (formerly the Rooibos Biodiversity Initiative) provided input into the Utz tea, coffee, and cocoa certification scheme, providing biodiversity aspects to the code and criteria specific to rooibos. Buyers of Utz tea have committed to buying Utz rooibos, if certified.
- GreenChoice has entered into a partnership with Eco-Schools through which it will provide Smart Consumer learning material on a regular basis. The first issue was on broad issues of better food choices.
- GreenChoice hosted a World Environment Day event on food security and better agricultural practices. Apart from the written products named above, GreenChoice also released an illustrated poster on sustainable farming practices.
- With funding from Woolworths, WWF is developing the first full dairy supply chain product life cycle assessment in South Africa.

Investment priority 5. Capacity development in implementing agencies

This investment priority will increase the likelihood of sustained conservation gains by developing capacity in the key implementing agencies, and more broadly in building landscape-level partnerships and coordination. Unfortunately, as with Investment Priority 2, Table Mountain Fund had staffing constraints and only began active implementation in early 2010. At the Grant Director's invitation, TMF modified its grant in February 2010 to make more full use of obligated funds. The grant is designed to reach individual local economic development and municipal officers, which requires relationships and agreements with multiple mayors, councils, and government offices in order to begin work. TMF will need to be far more effective than they have demonstrated to date if they are to achieve meaningful results prior to grant end in June 2011.

Investment priority 6. Securing support from government

The work of the Wilderness Foundation in this area will garner political support from government officials by personally and directly introducing them to the need for biodiversity conservation through exposure visits on wilderness trails, followed by complementary communication materials and lobbying. Work was delayed during the first year due to elections, making it difficult to identify and secure participation from appropriate officials. Work was further delayed by the World Cup. However, the Wilderness Foundation is now making modest progress.

Highlights to date:

- The Wilderness Foundation has developed communication materials for the National Parliament (including the committees for economic development and water and environmental affairs); the office of the President (including the national planning commission); the Port Elizabeth Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry; the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality; and the Cacadu District Municipality.

Collaboration with CEPF Donors

By their nature, the nine consolidation grants are far-reaching. Even if they are focused on the Cape Floristic Region, the type of work – sharing lessons learned, business sector engagement, government capacity building and awareness – overlaps with that of other donors, like the GEF and World Bank, which have programs nationwide. The C.A.P.E. program, in particular, receives support from those two donors. However, there is no direct collaboration with other donors to achieve logical framework targets.

Apart from the six CEPF donors, GreenChoice (via WWF) has given input into the baseline phase of the Dutch Embassy funded project “Capacity Building in Sustainable Agriculture for South Africa Agricultural Extension.”

Conclusion

It is fair to say that progress has been variable over the two years of implementation: the first year did not go well, but the second year saw incremental progress. Many challenges remain for the final year, and it is possible, at this point, that not all the goals of consolidation will be met. It is also possible that grantees will not be able to use all the obligated funds.

In Investment Priority 1, CWCBR, the Wilderness Foundation, and Cape Nature are all working to improve specific corridors and institutionalize the concept across their provinces. By their nature, these grants, addressing large land areas and multiple administrative jurisdictions, must make huge efforts to “consolidate,” and it is possible that corridors cannot be meaningfully consolidated in a period as short as three years. Similarly, the capacity building effort within Cape Nature will not end in that time span. By June 2011, these three grantees and CEPF will do well to itemize what they have accomplished in terms of “consolidating and strengthening corridors” and what remains to be done.

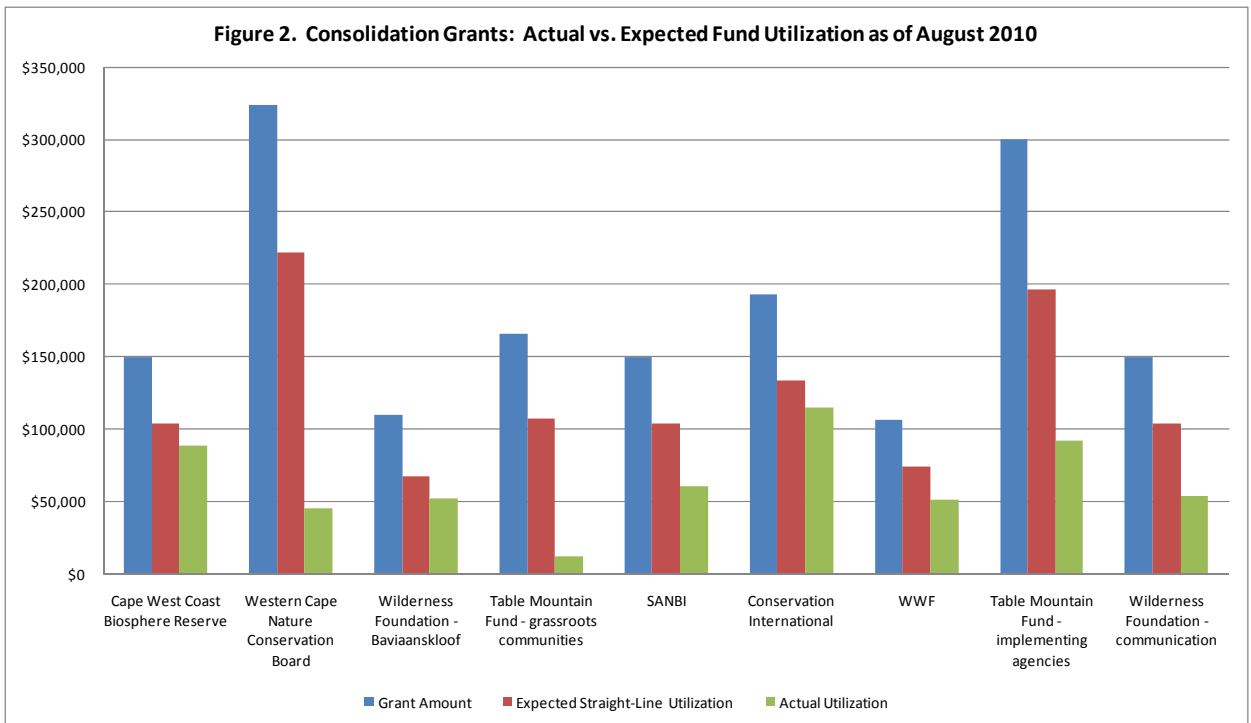
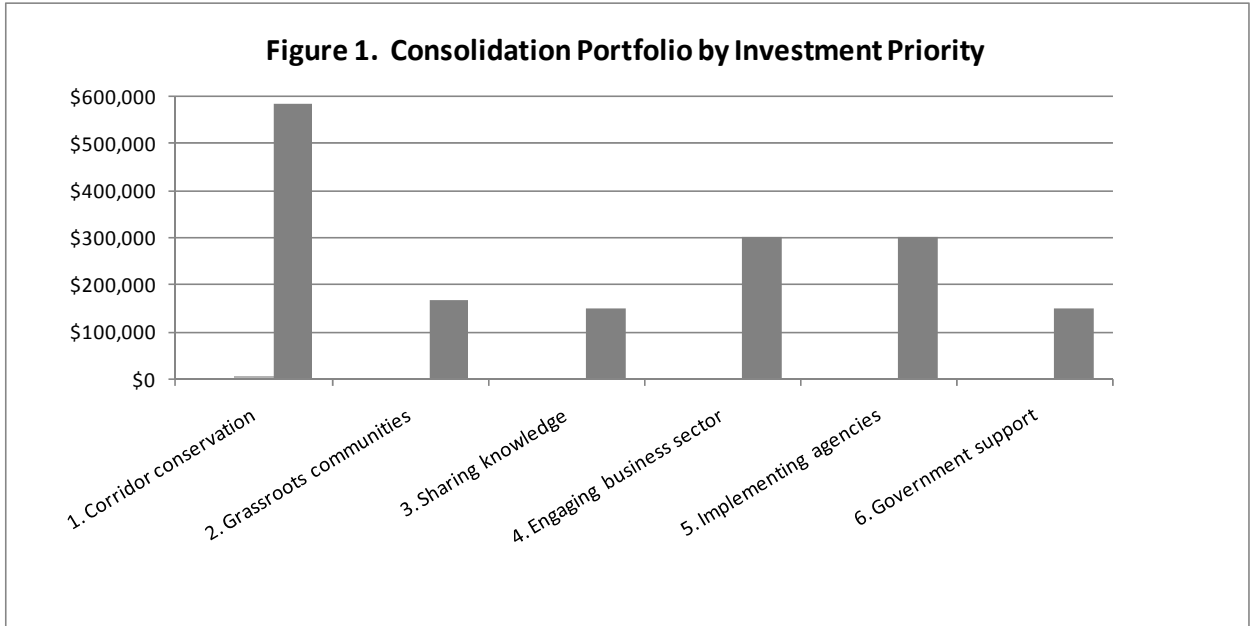
In Investment Priority 3, SANBI is promulgating lessons from the other current and past CEPF grantees in the Hotspot. The challenge is to move beyond published paper and web documents and to institutionalization of these practices: getting policy-makers and land managers to accept and implement these practices.

In Investment Priority 4, Conservation International and WWF are making important inroads with agricultural producers and buyers to change behavior, leading to sustainable land use. This is the type of effort which could take years and require many multiples beyond CEPF’s \$300,000. CEPF will need to view results not as the culmination of consolidation, but as part of a continuing effort.

Compared to the progress of the above, in Investment Priorities 2, 5, and 6, dealing with community organizations, government agency representatives, and political leaders, Table

Mountain Fund and the Wilderness Foundation have not been able to secure rapid buy-in from the target stakeholders. The grantees are moving at a deliberate pace, which is necessary to engender a demand-driven approach and for sustainability of efforts. However, this pace is not in accord with the timetable for CEPF consolidation. The CEPF Secretariat may need to consider a de-obligation of funds for these grants rather than force them to spend money in advance of stakeholder demand.

Figures



Annex 1: Cape Floristic Region Logical Framework for Consolidation

Objective	Targets	Progress
Reinforce and sustain the conservation gains achieved as a result of previous CEPF investment in the Cape Floristic Region	At least 11 civil society actors, including NGOs and the private sector, actively participate in conservation programs guided by the Cape Floristic Region ecosystem profile and Program for Consolidation	7 direct grantee organizations 3 sub-grantee organizations via TMF 6 CBOs via CWCBR and the Wilderness Foundation 10 private sector companies and organizations via CWCBR, CI, and WWF 3 conservation organizations via CI and WWF
	6.3 million hectares of key biodiversity areas with strengthened protection	546,686 hectares, composed of: 6,500 of private AfriSAM land in the Cape West Biosphere Reserve 5,613 hectares of privately held land in Cape West in stewardship negotiations 3,387 of municipal and private land in Cape West placed in reserve status 331,761 of land containing Swartland Shale Renosterveld and Sand Fynbos 199,425 in Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve 166,915 of land within wine, rooibus, or potato areas
	3 projects located outside protected areas integrate biodiversity conservation in management practices	4 active projects, including AfriSAM land and Cape West stewardship efforts named above; 298,182 hectares set aside by the Biodiversity and Wine, citrus, rooibus, and potato initiatives; and 5,667 hectares from the biodiversity and citrus initiative in the Gamtoos River Valley (part of the Baviaanskloof mega reserve linking the formal protected area to the coast)
	3 stakeholder networks strengthened to support long-term conservation action by replicating and scaling up CEPF successes	3 networks underway in Cederberg, Baviaanskloof, and Cape West
	2 public-private partnerships mainstream biodiversity in the agriculture sector	5 partnerships underway with mohair, red meat, rooibus tea, citrus, and dairy producers

Objective	Targets	Progress
	100% of targeted communities involved in sustainable use projects demonstrate tangible socioeconomic benefits	14+ communities involved: Atlantis, Mamre, KhoiSan, Saldanha, Peternoster, Heiveld Cooperative, Agulhas Plain, Hopefield, Langebaan; Darling, Pella; Velddrif; St. Helena, Britannia Bay, and various wine workers communities
Intermediate Outcomes	Targets	Progress
Outcome 1. Long-term sustainability of five corridors is secured (Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, Gouritz Initiative, Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve, West Coast Biosphere Reserve and the lowland regions that have been targeted for stewardship interventions) \$584,000	Industrial biodiversity corridor in Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve consolidated	All components underway; 57 tourism organizations and ten communities agree to corridor plans
	Partnerships formed with National Department of Public Works, Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs, and Provincial Department of Planning	Negotiations underway
	Capacity strengthened to address and strengthen corridor, biosphere and world heritage site planning and implementation within CapeNature	Capacity of CapeNature strengthened with new staff and training
	5 Biodiversity and Citrus sites will be used to pilot farm level planning activities for wider adoption by a further 5 properties	Field work has been carried out on 5 citrus farms in order to carry out farm level planning and auditing
	Management of Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve improved as measured by METT	June 2009 METT score of 54, as compared to 2005 score of 39; increase of June 2010 is 20% greater than as of June 2008
Outcome 2. Local communities contribute to the sustainability of four Cape Floristic Region biodiversity corridors \$166,000	Across a minimum of two localities, 10 CBO partners are effectively trained and mentored to develop and implement 45 environmental projects	No progress to date
Outcome 3. Cape Floristic Region Phase 1 lessons captured and shared throughout the hotspot \$150,000	6 learning exchange events, annual conferences in 2009 and 2010, and workshop on mainstreaming biodiversity planned, organized, facilitated and evaluated	3 via SANBI: Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor and Cape Flats Nature; Cederberg/Baviaanskloof; sustainable farming 1 via CapeNature: Gouritz and Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserves
	Lessons published in multiple media and made available to stakeholders	29 case studies complete, 4 factsheets; Web site updated with 300 documents
	2 knowledge exchanges with other hotspots facilitated	1 – Conservation Connections conference held

Intermediate Outcomes	Targets	Progress
Outcome 4. Stakeholders understand and engage in sustainable and biodiversity-friendly industry initiatives \$299,705	1 document developed that informs future strategies on business and biodiversity initiatives and strategies implemented	Document prepared and released
	1 network of interest groups formed	GreenChoice has created 5 different networks for different products (mohair, tea, citrus, red meat, dairy), plus networks with a major retailer (Woolworths)
	1 resource center created and maintained Qualitative and quantitatively measured growth in sales of biodiversity-friendly products results from committed retailers and a more informed consumer base	Sustainable farm guidelines completed Underway
Outcome 5. Key implementing agencies and institutions have the capacity to sustain conservation gains \$300,000	Capacity development strategy developed and embedded within multiple municipalities within the region	In planning
	LED officers identified and trained using CI IDP training model	In planning
	Workplace-based intervention developed and piloted at one priority municipality in the Western Cape for a minimum of 15 individuals	In planning
	Young professional program and mentorship development program implemented	In planning
	1 database updated to allow for broader contact and follow-up with graduates	In planning
Outcome 6. Selected high-level government officials understand and support long-term conservation of the Cape Floristic Region \$150,000	48 government officials exposed to the challenges and opportunities that conservation faces on an ongoing basis	In planning
	Two coordinated and consistent communication and informational activities take place to ensure wider buy in and support	In planning