

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve
Project Title:	Sustaining the Gains of the Business Plan of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve
Date of Report:	
Report Author and Contact Information	

CEPF Region: Cape Floristic Region

Strategic Direction: 5. Consolidate the innovative private sector and community involvement in conservation in landscapes surrounding CFR biodiversity corridors

Grant Amount: \$150,000.0

Project Dates: 2008/7/1-2011/6/30

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

The DEA&DP: involved directly in the planning of flagship projects and consolidating the gains for conservation, as well as provided co-funding to the project.

CapeNature: involved directly in planning the consolidation phase as well as reliant on the CWCBR to secure the conservation gains of priority one sites under the partnership involving stewardship and the industrial corridor consolidation. CapeNature also provided co-funding to the project.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa ("DBSA"): a key partner in consolidating the socio-economic gains to previously disadvantaged communities as well as to ensuring sustainable development takes place within the CWCBR. This agency has been involved from the outset and has directly contributed to planning and implementation of the business plan of the CWCBR. The DBSA provided co-funding to this project.

All Local and District Municipalities: key partners in consolidating the gains of socio-economic gains as well as conservation gains. These departments have been directly involved in both flagship projects as well as in requesting that the CWCBR assist in managing their statutory reserves. Funding has been received through these partnerships to co-fund the project.

UNESCO MAB Programme: a key partner in assisting in securing the financial sustainability of the CWCBR. This organization has been involved from the outset in planning and implementation support to the CWCBR. UNESCO MAB also provided funding to the CWCBR as co-funding to this project.

The Department of Public Works: This department is currently involved with the negotiations for the land exchange and has directly assisted in providing guidance and recommendations.

Tourism Bureaus: Regular stakeholder meetings and workshops take place to directly involve these agencies in order to engage these agencies with the flagship projects as well as to receive recommendations and guidance from.

C.A.P.E.: Regular workshops and meetings are attended whereby key recommendations and guidance is received in planning this project as well as in implementation and consolidation.

SANBI: A strategic partner in that two projects were funded by SANBI through the CWCBR and guidance received in planning and implementation.

South African National Parks ("SANP"): Regular meetings are held with this agency to plan and co-ordinate activities to ensure sustainable utilization of conservation areas. SANP has a seat on our Board of Directors and is therefore directly involved in providing guidance and decision making within the CWCBR and this project.

Industrial companies: negotiations have begun to consolidate key sites for conservation into contractual reserves. Industrial companies are supporting the financial sustainability of the CWCBR through social responsibility type projects.

WWF: Directly involved in specific components of the business plan relating to environmental education, awareness raising and training of stakeholders within the CWCBR. WWF Table Mountain Fund has provided funding to the CWCBR because of this project through a number of other supporting projects.

Local NGO's: These include environmental as well as socio-economic NGO's that directly relate to the CWCBR in consolidating gains of key conservation sites as well as socio-economically. These agencies have been directly involved in the planning phase of this project.

The National Department of Agriculture: Directly involved in specific components of the business plan in relation to environmental education, awareness raising and training of stakeholders within the CWCBR. This was largely done through the provision of a funded partnership.

The Netherlands Embassy: Directly involved in specific components of the business plan in relation to conservation within the CWCBR. This was largely done through the provision of a funded partnership.

Conservation Impacts

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

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

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

The vision of the CWCBR: We see the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve as the best international example of integrating rapid growth and change with biodiversity conservation, sustainable living and heritage conservation

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

The CWCBR has completed the Spatial Development Plan, one of the flagship projects. This plan has been incorporated into the Provincial Spatial Development Framework, as well as each of the municipal Integrated Development Plans. This plan is directly influencing development decisions in each of the five municipalities as well as the Provincial development decision-making. In doing so it is ensuring sustainable development practices are being implemented within these three spheres of government. These plans remain the decision making tool in each sphere of government for at least five years.

The Plan is directly demonstrating the following spectrum of benefits, both during its compilation and subsequent to its recent approval by CWCBR Board:

- (i) Heightened appreciation by planning officials of biodiversity conservation as a planning and land use management informant at landscape level in rural areas, as opposed to only at farm or development site level.
- (ii) Increased awareness of the need for cross-border municipal land use and biodiversity considerations resulting in collaboration between local authorities within CWCBR domain in their framework planning and land use management (e.g. SDF's EMF's).
- (iii) Contributing to improving the credibility of municipal SDF's by recognising the importance of biodiversity at landscape level.
- (iv) Informing spatial structuring within municipal areas (e.g. Saldanha Bay IDZ and coastal corridor), stewardship programmes (e.g. West Coast National Park – Berg River corridor) and scale and type of development (e.g. Bok-Punt-Yzerfontein coastal area).
- (v) Demand for and utilization of resource data collated during the compilation of the Framework Plan by both the public and private sector.
- (vi) Increased awareness of the role of biodiversity in fostering a green economy, especially in the CWCBR domain characterised by marginal agriculture, depleted marine resources and increasing landscape transformation due to climate change.
- (vii) Implementing and reinforcing the principles and spatial planning requirements of the Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework.

Over and above the Spatial Development Plan, another strategy to ensure sustainable development occurs within the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve is through commenting on Environmental Impact Assessments ("EIA"). Over 150 EIA applications have been commented on, where all comments are directly incorporated into CapeNature comments, BIRDLIFE SA comments, and/or the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. This has had a direct impact on influencing development within the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve to seek to guide and ensure sustainable development.

The Trails and Tourism Project, the second flagship project, has been funded by the Lottery and is providing long term job creation for at least eight previously disadvantaged communities. These jobs include a very large capacity building and mentorship component, so not only are jobs being created and existing service providers being supported, but also communities are directly being impacted through this capacity building. This project is fast becoming a business, which was the long-term goal of the project, with long-term impacts for the entire Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve Region as well as beyond. The Provincial Department of Economic Development and Tourism has further provided funding and has incorporated the Trails and Tourism Project into their larger strategic West Coast Cultural and Heritage Route. This invaluable support ensures its continuity into the future.

The CWCBR was also requested to build capacity of other Biosphere Reserves of the world on request of UNESCO by being one of only five Biosphere Reserves elected to present a case study at the 3rd Congress of International Biosphere Reserves held in Madrid in February 2008 as well as Biosphere Reserves and their respective governing bodies for Rwanda, South Korea (which included all Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves of the world), Ethiopia, South America, all the South African Biosphere Reserves and the Caribbean.

The Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve has secured 522 ha of Saldanha Limestone Strandveld being included under formal conservation status, classified as Endangered, of which only tiny fragments are currently formally conserved (in the West Coast National Park), totaling 0.2 % of the total extent of the vegetation type. The AfriSam Reserve will be able to contribute 58.53% towards the national target of 25% (as designated by NBSA for all vegetation types) for conservation of Saldanha Limestone Strandveld.

Securing stewardship sites reactively through the EIA process has resulted in approximately 1485 ha of endangered vegetation being included under formal contract conservation status.

85 ha of Saldanha Granite Strandveld, classified as endangered, have been secured through a reactive stewardship agreement at St. Helena Views, and a further 1400ha of Hopefield Sand Fynbos, classified as endangered has been secured through two reactive stewardship agreements at Kruispad and Hopefield Wind Farm sites.

Total conservation gains through this project amount to the following:

Statutory gains: 3 491 hectares
Contractual Reserve gains: 608 hectares
Voluntary (Private Nature) Reserve gains: 19 642 hectares
Total: 24 010 hectares

The Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve has hosted ten international and national Interns since 2008 and has built the capacity of 1310+ children, teachers and adults as well as over 100 international Exchange students. It has furthermore provided lectures on the Biosphere Reserve and sustainability principles to over 1000 University of Stellenbosch Masters and Final Year Engineering Students and provided temporary employment for over 75 previously disadvantaged individuals through projects.

The WWF has funded a Small Grants Fund, positioning the CWCBR to be an umbrella organization to the smaller NGO's, Community Based Organisations and Co-operatives in the region for a funding source. A Call for Applications for small projects was widely distributed and an excellent response was received, with over 65 applications being submitted. This project has furthermore encouraged a closer partnership between the municipalities, development organizations such as The Red Door and LED officers, the tourism bureaus and the CWCBR who each sit on the steering committee.

Since 2008, the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve has leveraged over R12 863 778 for projects and brought in over R5 054 000 into the Region as revenue.

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

Priority biodiversity and financial sustainability gains achieved within the CWCBR are consolidated and managed through co-operative partnerships with major stakeholders, potential partners, government institutions, funding organizations and civil society organizations that are active within the CWCBR.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Refer to Actual Progress toward long-term impacts at completion above.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 24 010 hectares

Species Conserved:

Key:

Status: CR - critically endangered; EN - Endangered;
VU - Vulnerable; NT - Not Threatened

Genus	Species	Status
Family: Hypoxidaceae		
Pauridia	longituba	EN
Spiloxene	linearis	VU
Family: Asphodelaceae		
Aloe	distans	
Aloe	perfoliata	
Family: Hyacinthaceae		
Daubinya	zeyheri	EN
Lachenalia	paucifolia	EN
Lachenalia	pustulata	NT
Family: Amaryllidaceae		
Strumaria	chaplinii	CR
Family: Iridaceae		
Ferraria	densepunculata	EN
Gladiolus	caeruleus	NT
Gladiolus	griseus	CR
Ixia	purperorosea	EN
Moraea	geldjies	CR
Moraea	calcicola	EN
Romulea	barkeriae	EN
Sparaxis	calcicola	CR
Family: Mesembryanthemaceae		
Cephalophyllum	rostellum	EN
Lampranthus	vernalis	VU
Cheiridopsis	rostrata	EN
Family: Plumbaginaceae		
Limonium	capense	VU
Limonium	acuminatum	VU
Family: Fabaceae		
Argyrolobium	velutinum	EN
Indigofera	platypoda	CR
Family: Polygalaceae		
Muraltia	harveyana	VU
Family: Rutaceae		
Diosma	sp. nov. (cf. guthriei)	

Family: Oxalidaceae		
Oxalis	burtoniae	VU
Oxalis	subsessilis	

Family: Rhamnaceae		
Phyllica	greyii	CR

Family: Scrophulariaceae		
Phyllopodium	capillare	NT
Zaluzianskya	parviflora	NT

Family: Apiaceae		
Annesorhiza	calcicola	CR
Glia	decidua	EN

Family: Rubiaceae		
Nenax	hirta subsp calciphila	

Family: Asteraceae		
Cotula	filifolia	CR
Cotula	pusilla	
Felicia	elongata	VU
Tripteris	calcicola	CR

Corridors Created: 3

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

Challenges have remained manageable, but securing finances towards the financial sustainability of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve has been the most difficult to achieve. Biosphere Reserves require the presence of a Programme Manager in order to remain effective and relevant. Just before the end of this project lifespan the National Department of Environmental Affairs committed to providing sustainable financing for the long-term employment of a Programme Manager position for each of the Biosphere Reserves of South Africa.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

An unexpected positive impact through this project is that all the Tourism Bureaus are working in partnership with the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve and another Biosphere Reserve office has been opened on the major route within its boundaries. This office provides support to the local communities in the form of a tourism information office, as well as a Biosphere Reserve Office. A further positive impact is that through funding generated as a result of this project a dedicated Conservation Manager could be employed along with two Conservation Officers; a dedicated Tourism Officer and an Awareness/Educator could also be employed over and above the Programme Manager and Office Administrator.

Project Components

Project Components: *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

Component 1 Planned: Existing flagship projects are implemented

Component 1 Actual at Completion: Both flagship projects were successfully implemented. The Spatial Development Plan has been completed and incorporated as designed, into each municipal planning tool as well as the Provincial Spatial Development Framework Plan and is being used as a decision-making tool to ensure sustainable development occurs within the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve.

The Trails and Tourism Project is an ongoing project that is becoming a Section 21 Company and a stand-alone business creating jobs and impacting eight different communities, which started its implementation in 2010. Since April 2011 over 72 tourists have paid to experience the products, resulting in over R140 000 in income to this project. This is as per the business plan targets.

Component 2 Planned: Industrial/Critical Biodiversity Sites consolidated

Component 2 Actual at Completion: An industrial corridor has been created, with over 2007 hectares consolidated, albeit not the original corridor sites, as the process with government agencies such as Transnet have taken much longer than expected, and industrial mining companies have flailed due to the economic market, making them hesitant to commit mining land to conservation. The original corridor sites are however still progressing towards consolidation, but this will be successfully achieved after the lifespan of this project. A dedicated Conservation Manager is working full-time on achieving this objective with three of the four mining companies having committed to contractual nature reserves of the key sites.

Component 3 Planned: Existing partnerships consolidated and new partnerships expanded to include key National Departments and/or international partners

Component 3 Actual at Completion: This was successfully achieved. By 30 June 2011 the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve had 33 national and/or international partners, ranging from all spheres of government to private landowners and tourism bureaus to International donors and banks.

Component 4 Planned: Financial sustainability model implemented

Component 4 Actual at Completion: A financial sustainability model was successfully implemented, which has to date, brought in over R12 863 778 for projects and operational costs and brought in over R5 054 000 into the Region as revenue.

Component 5 Planned: Lessons learnt shared with other landscape initiatives and broader C.A.P.E. partners.

Component 5 Actual at Completion: Lessons were learnt on a continual basis with the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve experiencing many “firsts” resulting in many case studies being generated from this project. The Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve was continually undertaking and implementing lessons learnt and over 10 learning exchange workshops, both nationally and internationally were implemented through this project lifespan, over and above the C.A.P.E. partner workshops facilitated by C.A.P.E. The Biosphere Reserves in South Africa specifically requested many exchanges, and the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve provided ongoing support to these on a continual basis. Many of these lessons have been documented by C.A.P.E.

Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project? All components have been realized.

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

Please find attached products developed through this project, namely the Spatial Development Plan and Trails and Tourism Business Plan provided electronically. A further product that resulted from this project that was a first in the World was the creation of an Industrial Biodiversity Corridor. The methodology employed included a number of “firsts” or case studies was the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve acting as the implementing agency or “outsourced” for a CapeNature Programme, and now becoming a Management Agency for secured contractual nature reserves instead of the landowner. Included in this is the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve as a Section 21 Company entering into contractual agreements with WWF to manage newly purchased land – another first. These all resulted in lengthy legal procedures, but which have been successfully achieved.

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

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

The logframe that was designed for this project was realistic, supporting the success of this project. The project design also took into account creating partnerships that were highly probable, relevant and realistic, but including only a small component for high risk in opportunistic partnerships.

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

Passionate and highly motivated individuals were a key component of this projects success with no turnover of staff – ensuring continuation and consistency in momentum gained. Consistent individuals in any project allows for trust and dependency to be developed by private landowners and community members with the project, resulting in greater buy-in and commitment by all involved. Consistency also ensures that partnerships created do not fail because of a change in priorities or personnel.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Conservation, on its own, requires dedicated and committed personnel, who cannot be busy with other organizational matters or priorities. Conservation requires consistency in personnel as much conservation worthy land is owned by private landowners, who will

not allow a conservation agency to “secure” their land without respect and trust being properly developed over a long period of time. One of the key lessons learnt by the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve was that it was the relationship between the consistent personnel and landowner that secured the land – not the methodology or the provincial or national conservation agency by reputation. In fact, it was the bad reputation of the provincial and national conservation agencies that inhibited many private landowners in entering into contractual nature reserves for their land, and it took much persuasion and consistency on behalf of the dedicated personnel to successfully negotiate securing conservation worthy land.

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Cape West Coast District Municipality	A	R300 000	
City of Cape Town	A	R500 000	
Development Bank of South Africa	A	R980 000	
The Netherlands Embassy	A	R600 000	
World Bank	B	R340 000	
Swartland Municipality	A	R100 000	
Saldanha Municipality	A	R50 000	
UNDP GEF	A and B	R350 000	
Lotto Funding	A	R3,5 million	
CapeNature	A	R100 000	
Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	A	R1,3 million	
Department of Agriculture	A	R1 593 778	
UNESCO MAB Programme	A	R200 000	
COASTMAN	A	R100 000	
SANBI	A	R400 000	
AfriSAM	A	R1 million	
Private Landowners	A	R100 000	
CWCBR	A	R600 000	
WWF	A and B	R750 000	

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

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- C** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

The Biosphere Reserve principle is sustainable and replicable internationally and nationally under the UNESCO MAB Programme. Due to the success of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve, a further 3 Biosphere Reserves have been created and creating, implementing and managing further Biosphere Reserves have been incorporated into the National Department of Environmental Affairs as a key performance area. One of the main results of this is that Biosphere Reserve in South Africa are now sustainable as budgets are provided on an annual basis by the Department for operational and personnel costs into the future.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

None required

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.				Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?				Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.				

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

