

CEPF FINAL REPORT

Organization Information
<p>Organization Legal Name The Endangered Wildlife Trust</p>
<p>Organization Short Name / Acronym, if any. EWT</p>
<p>Project Lead Contact – Provide the name and contact information for the person responsible for correspondence with CEPF regarding this project. Dr Ian Little ianl@ewt.org.za 084 240 7341 033 330 6982</p>
<p>Organization Chief Executive – Provide the name and contact information for the chief executive or person who is authorized to sign contracts on behalf of your organization. Yolan Friedman yolanf@ewt.org.za Tel: 011 372 3600 Fax: 011 608 4682</p>
<p>Mailing Address Private Bag X11, Modderfontein, 1645, Johannesburg, South Africa</p>
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<p>E-mail Address – Provide an e-mail address. CEPF will use this to communicate the status of your application. ianl@ewt.org.za, timj@ewt.org.za</p>
<p>Total Permanent Staff 68</p>
<p>Year Organization Established 1973</p>

Funded organization: Endangered Wildlife Trust

History and Mission Statement – Provide a brief description of your organization’s history and mission, including experience relevant to the proposed project.

The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) is a non-governmental, non-profit, conservation organization, founded in 1973 and operating throughout southern Africa. The EWT conserves threatened species and ecosystems in southern Africa by initiating research and conservation action programmes, implementing projects which mitigate threats facing species diversity and supporting sustainable natural resource management. The EWT furthermore communicates the principles of sustainable living through awareness programmes to the broadest possible constituency for the benefit of the region.

The EWT has developed a unique operational structure through which the mission and objectives of the EWT can be achieved. The EWT achieves its conservation goals through specialist, thematic Programmes, designed to maximize effectiveness in the field and enhance the development of skills and capacity. These Programmes form the backbone of the organization and are essentially self-managed projects harnessing the talent and enthusiasm of a dynamic network of individuals who specialize in an area of conservation importance and have developed unique expertise in response to the challenges they face. Programmes comprise multiple stakeholders and harness their diverse but relevant expertise to address environmental priorities.

Stakeholders include national and provincial government, landowners, local communities, farm workers, conservancies, academic institutions and industry. The EWT also acts as a public watchdog, often taking government and industry to task for decision-making which does not meet sustainability criteria.

Mission Statement: The EWT is dedicated to conserving threatened species and ecosystems to the benefit of all the people of southern Africa.

The organization achieves this mission by:

- initiating and implementing conservation research and action programmes;
- preventing species extinctions and maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem functioning;
- supporting sustainable natural resources and management;
- communicating the principles of sustainable living and empowering people by capacity building, and awareness programmes to the broadest possible constituency; and
- taking a strong leadership and advocacy role in promoting environmental and social justice.

Project Title

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Kranskop Community Conservation Project: Educating Land Claimants about Sustainable Management and Resource Use in a Biodiversity Hotspot.

Project Location Kranskop area, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (S-28.96694444, E30.86166667): in the Greater Greytown Complex.		
Project Duration – Enter the approximate time period of your project. 10 months		
Strategic Direction from the CEPF Ecosystem Profile which links to the project proposal Strategic direction 2: Expand conservation areas and improve land use in 19 key biodiversity areas through innovative approaches; Priority 2.2: Integrate conservation practice into land-reform agreements to expand conservation management and sustain livelihood opportunities.		
Funding Request Amount – \$8,500.00 (plus R2,551.25 & R55,286.00 which was kindly offered as additional funding). This report is for the latter amount in red.		
Total Project Budget – \$25,350.00		
Counterpart Funding – \$16,850.00 (Mondi Group – to be secured)		
In-Kind Contributions – In kind contributions include capital equipment: vehicle, laptop, camera.		
Project Budget Breakdown.	Expenditure	Variance
Salaries/Benefits: \$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 0
Professional Services: \$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 0
Rent and Storage:		
Telecommunications: \$ 215.00	\$ 215.00	\$ 0
Postage and Delivery: \$ 40.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 0
Supplies: \$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 0
Furniture and Equipment:		
Maintenance: \$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 0
Travel: \$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 0
Meetings & Events: \$ 270.00	\$ 270.00	\$ 0
Miscellaneous: \$ 170.00	\$ 170.00	\$ 0
Sub-Grants:		
Indirect Cost (max 13%): \$ 1,105.00	\$ 1,105.00	\$ 0
Total Budget: \$ 8,500.00		

Project Budget Breakdown: additional \$252	Expenditure	Variance
Salaries/Benefits: \$ 134.20	\$ 134.20	\$ 0
Travel: \$ 80.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 0
Sub-Grants:		
Indirect Cost (max 13%): \$ 37.80	\$ 37.80	\$ 0
Total Budget: \$ 252.00		

Project Context

The land-reform process in South Africa is increasingly re-allocating rural properties to indigenous people. This process is based on rural communities reclaiming the ancestral properties from which they were displaced during South Africa's apartheid era. While this empowers these communities (by allowing them the opportunity to generate their own income), the vast majority of the people involved have no land management training – for instance grazing herd management, burning of grasslands and the sustainable management of other natural resources such as existing plantations.

In the vast majority of reclaimed areas uncontrolled grazing and burning impact not only on farming but have far-reaching, negative, impacts on the quality of grasslands and associated biodiversity, as well as the ecosystem services these provide.

Situated adjacent to each other in the Kranskop area, the AmaHlongwa and AmaBomvu Communities filed land claims in 1998. After a seven year processing period, Mondi Group (an international packaging and paper group that manages more than 307,000 hectares of forestry plantations in South Africa) was alerted to their claims through a gazetting process in 2007. AmaHlongwa successfully laid claim to Mondi Group land totaling 1,668ha (as well as 2,566 ha from private landowners), while AmaBomvu claimed 2,122 ha of Mondi Group land (and 3,175 ha from private landowners). Both these communities now have legal land holding entities through the Siyathokoza and Eyethu Trusts, which together represent some 360 households. The land was transferred to both communities on 21 May 2009, with the title deeds registered in their legal entities.

These communities have received support from the Forestry Industries Education and Training Authority (FIETA), as well as from Mondi Group, to help maintain their plantations and ensure the long-term sustainability of production from the existing and future pine and *Eucalyptus* plantations. However, both communities still lack education and awareness around grazing, fire management and the sustainable use of natural resources. This is critical for the sustainability of these communities' livelihoods (especially food and water security), the conservation of biodiversity, and the ecosystem services provided within this biodiversity hotspot.

This project will work with Mondi Group and the private landowners neighbouring these trust lands to: 1. Better relations between the different landowners; 2. Improve communal grazing and burning management practices; and 3. Improve the sustainable utilization of ecosystem services, the result is that these grasslands will be maintained in better condition for long term utilization rather than overgrazed and eroded.

Project Approach

The EWT, in partnership with Mondi Group's Education, Sustainable Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation Team, will develop a community engagement strategy that focusses on biodiversity conservation through sustainable grazing and fire management.

Goals

- A clear strategy for promoting improved conservation in Mondi Group-associated communities;
- Improved community livestock management for sustainability and conservation;
- Improved understanding of conservation needs and how human behavior can benefit these within and around rural communities;
- A toolkit for educating communities about how they should manage their land in order to improve long term sustainability of grazing and other ecosystem service yields;
- A structured approach which can act as a model for implementation in other similar communities within the MPAH and beyond (catalytic effect).

Objectives and report

Project objective: Educate and create awareness about threatened grassland species and habitats within the two trust communities.

Activities

Develop, plan and implement community workshops focusing on engaging communities in a process where they formulate intervention measures and implement solutions that are practical in their local context for the conservation of grassland biodiversity (follow on from objective 1 & 2).

Outputs:

- Community to developed mind maps of their local context including how they are interacting with their immediate environment (grazing, poaching issues, grassland resource harvesting etc.) and how this affects threatened species.

Results:

- A culture of biodiversity conservation for the dual purpose of establishing community livelihood projects and enhancing responsibility and self-reliance amongst communities;
- Communities which appreciate the benefits of biodiversity education and thus voluntarily participate in disseminating biodiversity awareness.

Project report

A) Community consultation process

Upon receiving this additional funding which needed to be used within a three months period, we identified a need for the communities to engage in a process to ensure capacity building for tangible action towards improved grazing management. The process for this involved hands on learning with collaborative colleagues from Conservation South Africa who have been working with sustainable community grazing for a number of years now.



Fig: 1 Community assistance during a community identification



Fig: 2 Households at AmaHlongwa Community process for an exchange visit

It was agreed that it would have a huge difference if the communities were to be taken to other communities who are already doing amazing work in as far as grazing management and livestock husbandry is concerned. The Kranskop communities are governed by the traditional authorities thus every aspect of the proposed engagement had to be presented and discussed with the leadership. Once the community leaders had approved this message, it was then taken to the hundreds of community members. Meetings with the Eyethu and Siyathokoza Trusts which represent the AmaBomvu and AmaHlongwa communities were organized. The Trust's representatives had to convene meetings with their constituents of which an idea about a community exchange visit to Matatiel was presented and agreed to by the rest of the Trust members, traditional leadership and the community before we could begin with the preparations of identifying appropriate community members to take part in the exchange visit.



Fig 3: Mr. Netha Ngubane (Eyethu Trust) and Mr. Patrick Ntuli (Syathokoza Trust) discussing the community exchange visit to Matatiela

B) Activity breakdown

Date	Activity	Details	Area
19 January 2016	Meeting	Syathokoza Trust rep	Maphumulo
20 January 2016	Meeting	Eyethu Trust rep	Salem Estate
25 January 2016	Meeting	Present and source a buy in from the Trust re-community exchange visit (Eyethu and Siyathokoza Community Trusts)	Maphumulo-Kranskop
27 January 2016	Community engagement	Present an idea about the community exchange visit to relevant community members at AmaHlongwa community	Mapumulo
28 January 2016	Community engagement	Present an idea about the community exchange visit to relevant community members at AmaBomvu community	Salem Estate
2 February 2016	Transport arrangement	Community exchange visit to Matatiela	Kranskop
3 February 2016	Assist with support documents for payment processes for a small company which is exempt from the BEEE certification	Support documents for payment	Kranskop
4 March 2016	Finalize transport and communicate travel arrangement to identified communities		Salem Estate and Maphumulo
07 March 2016	Travel to Matatiela Address the community along with Gerb re-the Matatiela grazing management and animal husbandry projects	Community were addressed about the Matatiela grazing management and animal husbandry project. Community also got an opportunity to give	Cederberg Guest Farm

		a brief overview about the issues they are faced with in their respective communities.	
08 March 2016	Site visit to a project site	The communities were shown a grazing management approach which focus on holistic grazing, rotational grazing and alien plant control	Matatiela
09 March 2016	Site visit to a project site	The communities were exposed to a community livestock auction in which the preparation for community livestock to be suitable for an auction were communicated and discussed with the community. These included, animal tagging, disease control, feeding and animal quality as a determining factor for the selling cost	Matatiela
10 March 2016	Consolidation of an exchange visit	The community were engage in a process where the lesson learned from the exchange visit were discussed and items to be duplicated within their communities outlines. This was a feedback session. The communities were then engaged in a prayer session for a safe trip back home, this was particularly special as the Guest House owners joined in and wished the communities the very best in their respective communities.	Cederberg Guest House
19 March 2016	Report back	A report back about the community exchange visit was presented to the AmaHlongwa and AmaBomvu Community	Midmar Dam then New Hanover

C) Participants of the Matatiela community exchange visit

Name	Surname	Contact details	Area
Mr. Netha	Ngubane	0721300569	Eyethu Community Trust
Ms. Nokukhanya	Luthuli	0726090060	Siyathokoza Community Trust
Mr.Mthobisi	Mkhize	0735905588	Eyethu Community Trust
Mr. Mbekezeli	Ngubane	0797164837	Siyathokoza Community Trust
Mr. Mduduzi	Mtshali	0838861940	Eyethu Community Trust
Mr. Fisokuhle	Mkhize	0715500236	Siyathokoza Community Trust
Mr. Samson	Phakathi	0828054806	Endangered Wildlife Trust



Fig 4: The 6 AmaBomvu and AmaHlongwa community members



Fig 5: The community discussion at a project site at Cedarville Guest Farm where they were accommodated



Fig: 6 Community auction at Matatiale



D) Project milestones

- TGSP has managed to establish a good relationship with both trusts and communities
- TGSP managed to build relations between Siyathokoza and Eyethu Trust who had never sat in a same meeting before due to a competition as they are both doing business with Mondi
- TGSP has managed to engage both the AmaBomvu and AmaHlongwa communities on grazing management issues. These are massive communities while are wildly spread thus to be able to reach out to the masses really takes some doing
- TGSP managed to organize a very successful community exchange visit which is beginning to bear fruits as the communities are now in a process of putting systems in place so as to put into practice what they were able to learn.
- TGSP is playing an important role in terms of advising both communities on a variety of environmental issues.

E) Project shortfalls

- Both the Kranskop communities need a lot of support of which unfortunately we won't be able to provide due to funding constraints. It is however hoped that Mondi will come on board so as to provide more assistance to the community particularly in terms of grazing management
- The communal land is massive thus covering the whole area is not easy unless one is engaged in a long term support system which is dependent on the availability of funding
- Community relations with Mondi need improvement. This can be achieved if Mondi start by improving relations between its divisions which are directly linked to the communities

F) FINANCE REPORT

Date	ACTIVITY/S	EXPENSE
10 January 2016	Fuel expense-Kranskop	200.00
14 January 2016	Meals while on duty	26.46
19 January 2016	Fuel expense-Kranskop	181.95
25 January 2016	Fuel expense-Kranskop	500.00
22 January 2016	Vehicle maintenance- Battery	20.00
24 February 2016	Fuel expense-Kranskop	582.70
28 January 2016	Fuel expense-Kranskop	904.70
29 February 2016	Internet	12.00
26 January 2016	Meals while on duty	29.90
26 January 2016	Meals while on duty	28.93
02 February 2016	Fuel expense-Kranskop	200.00
03 February 2016	Fuel expense-Kranskop	150.00
03 February 2016	Meals while on duty	15.50
03 February 2016	Meals while on duty	18.50
16 March 2016	Accommodation and meals for 7 people for 4 days	11571.00
11 March 2016	Scanning and emails	11.00
03 March 2016	Meals while on duty	13.78
03 March 2016	Transport cost (Kranskop to Matatiela for the community members)	12500.00
07 March 2016	Fuel expense (Matatiela to Howick)	200.00
07 March 2016	Lunch for 7 people	239.00
09 March 2016	Meals while on duty	38.48
10 March 2016	Fuel expense (Matatiela to Howick)	100.00
17 March 2016	Transport cost in Matatiela	1300.00
19 March 2016	New Hanover-AmaHlongwa (Fuel)	427.85
29 February 2016	Internet Café	23.40
1 March 2016	Internet Café	6.00
29 Feb 2016	Field officer salary	10984.85
30 March 2016	Field officer salary	15000.00
TOTAL		R55,286.00

❖ All of the funds that were received were utilized for this project.

