

Annual Portfolio Overview
Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Biodiversity Hotspot
October 2011

I. Introduction

Stretching along roughly 800 miles of the Indian Ocean coast and 200 miles inland to the Great Escarpment, from Port Elizabeth in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province, north through KwaZulu-Natal, further covering much of Swaziland and southern Mozambique, the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot is characterized by an endemic vegetation type called subtropical thicket. Subtropical thicket – a condensed forest of thorny trees, shrubs, and vines – is an ecosystem driven by elephants, black rhino, and Cape buffalo that trample down paths and disperse seeds through their digestive tracks.

The region is named for its three main centers of endemism: Maputaland in the north, typified by lush riverine and estuary habitats, diverse savannah, foothill grasslands, and dune forests; Pondoland in the middle, typified by a matrix of forests, grasslands, and rushing river valleys; and Albany in the south, typified by thickets and ecotones that shade into the *fynbos* of the Cape Floristic and the plants of the Succulent and Nama Karoo habitats. There are 1,900 endemic plant species in the hotspot, of which 534 are either Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered per the IUCN Red List. While vertebrate diversity and endemism are lower than that of plants, they are still remarkable. Furthermore, the sub-equatorial waters are centers of diversity for sharks, rays, skates, and coastal fish. In addition to the endemic species, the region is also home to the many charismatic species – lions, elephants, hippos – that characterize the classic African safari tourism experience.

The political and cultural landscapes are as varied as the biological diversity. Approximately 18 million people live in the portions of the three countries that fall within hotspot boundaries. Portuguese-speaking Mozambique, stable after several years of post-colonial turmoil and with some unusual legacies regarding land ownership from its past socialist government, is less developed than its neighbors, but is aggressively courting overseas investment – particularly from China – around its mineral wealth. Swaziland is a monarchy whose economy and land have been dominated by a relative few corporate, tribal, and individual interests. South Africa's KwaZulu-Natal Province, with the major commercial center of Durban, is a long-standing center of wealth and development in the country and is home to globally renowned protected areas. The Eastern Cape Province, on the other hand, has suffered more from the legacy of apartheid. Comprising the former “homeland” territories of Siskei and Transkei, the region has high levels of unemployment and a history of public sector mismanagement.

Similar to many hotspots, Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany suffers from the tensions between national and local governments seeking to provide economic opportunities for their people while also conserving the underlying natural capital. Sugarcane and plantation forestry dominate the agricultural landscape and continue to encroach on key biodiversity areas, as does urban expansion, both from migrants seeking an escape from rural poverty and from resort and tourism development along the coast. Mining is always a threat, but now as worrisome are the discussions around infrastructure development to support those efforts, such as port construction.

CEPF's response to these threats is to engage civil society as a partner in conservation. Mirroring the political state of the hotspot, the capacity of grassroots groups remains low in Mozambique, Swaziland, and the Eastern Cape. Thus, the challenge for CEPF is twofold in that we wish to both conserve biodiversity while also building the capacity of our local partners.

II. Niche for CEPF Investment

Overview

The ecosystem profile for the region was formally approved in April 2010 and the five-year investment period began in September of that year with the commencement of the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) grant. The total allocation to the region is \$6,650,000 with the plan being that all money is obligated and all grants are closed by August 2015.

The hotspot encompasses 274,000 km² and as identified during the ecosystem profiling process, contains 72 key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and 12 conservation corridors. The stakeholders who participated in the profile – led by Conservation International and the South African National Biodiversity Institute and including over 150 others from civil society, government, and donor agencies – prioritized these KBAs and corridors, considering the limited pool of CEPF funds, the immediacy of need for some locations, and the fact that some KBAs, like the larger national and provincial parks, are already well-resourced. The result is that CEPF investment focuses on 19 KBAs and two corridors in the hotspot, to be addressed within the context of CEPF’s niche for investment; namely: *supporting civil society in applying innovative approaches to conservation in under-capacitated protected areas, KBAs, and corridors, thereby enabling changes in policy and building resilience in the region’s ecosystems and economy to sustain biodiversity in the long term.* This is expressed via five Strategic Directions:

1. Strengthen protection and management in under-capacitated and emerging protected areas in 3 priority key biodiversity areas (KBAs).¹
2. Expand conservation areas and improve land use in 19 key biodiversity areas through innovative approaches.²
3. Maintain and restore ecosystem function and integrity in the Highland Grasslands and Pondoland corridors.
4. Create an enabling environment to improve conservation and management of Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany priority sites.
5. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team (the RIT).

The CEPF Donor Council has made initial allocations to each of the Strategic Directions, as follows:

Strategic Direction 1: \$800,000
Strategic Direction 2: \$3,000,000
Strategic Direction 3: \$1,500,000
Strategic Direction 4: \$650,000
Strategic Direction 5: \$700,000

¹ The three KBAs are Ponto d’Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in Mozambique, the Eastern Swazi Lebombo transboundary area in Mozambique and Swaziland, and the areas adjacent to the Mkambati and Dwesa-Cwebe reserves in the Pondoland North Coast of South Africa’s Eastern Cape.

² Of the 19 KBAs, one is in Mozambique: Manhica. The other 18 are in South Africa: Boston, Ethekeeni South, Greater Greytown, Greater Itala, Hogsback/Stutterheim, Lower Mzimvubu, Lower Tugela, Midlands, Mistbelt Grasslands, Mountain Zebra complex, Northern Drakensburg foothills, Northern Eastern Cape, Pongola-Magudu, Port Elizabeth, Port St. John’s Forest, Southern Drakensburg foothills, Umzimkulu, and Vernon Crooks.

Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant to the Wildlands Conservation Trust (Wildlands) in September 2010. The grant is for the full amount of the Strategic Direction – \$700,000 – with no plans for any further obligation as of this time.

At the same time as the award of the RIT grant, the CEPF Secretariat released an open call for Letters of Inquiry (LOIs) related to any of the four active Strategic Directions and from any of the three countries. Shortly thereafter, in October 2010, there was a formal program launch event in Hilton, South Africa with stakeholders from South Africa and Swaziland present. Wildlands released a second call for LOIs in November 2010, with Table 1 providing a summary of all calls to date.

Table 1. MPAH Calls for Letters of Inquiry

Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received*
September 4, 2010	October 15, 2010	52
November 1, 2010	February 15, 2011	54

* Includes LOIs submitted for both core and small grants.

Of these 106 total submissions, 31 advanced to a further stage of review, effectively being put on a path toward eventual grant award. As of this writing, including the RIT, there are 18 active grants in the portfolio, per Table 2. The majority of grant awards occurred between April-July 2011.

Table 2. Active and Pipeline Grants by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction	Allocation	Active Grants (count)	Active Grants (total USD)	Pipeline Grants (count)	Pipeline Grants (total USD)
SD 1	\$800,000	3	\$59,700	2	\$396,000
SD 2	\$3,000,000	10	\$1,107,007	11	\$1,509,015
SD 3	\$1,500,000	0	\$0	1	\$249,712
SD 4	\$650,000	4	\$66,838	0	\$0
SD 5	\$700,000	1	\$700,000	0	\$0
Total	\$6,650,000	18	\$1,933,545	14	\$2,154,727

Readers should consider the total dollar values for pipeline grants as estimates. The final values will be subject to negotiations between the CEPF Secretariat and the applicant, and in all likelihood, will be lower than that reflected here.

Two unexpected events have negatively affected total grant obligations to date. The first is that four grants with a total value of approximately \$800,000 have been delayed because they trigger the World Bank safeguard on pest management. These grants, captured in the pipeline columns in Table 2, are pending until the CEPF Secretariat and World Bank can determine the appropriate operational measures for the projects. The second cause of delay has been that, at the time of writing of this review, the GEF Operational Focal Point for Mozambique had not yet endorsed the Ecosystem Profile. Absent this endorsement, CEPF was not able to make grant awards in the country. (The result was that from the first call for LOIs, we rejected all seven of the applications from Mozambique, and lesson learned, the second call for LOIs was limited only to South Africa and Swaziland.)

Other than one pipeline grant in Swaziland, all active and pipeline grants reflected in Table 2 are in South Africa, and as is evident, the majority of active and pipeline grants are for Strategic Direction 2, dealing with 19 key biodiversity areas in South Africa. Strategic Direction 1 is targeted at Mozambique and a few low capacity KBAs in South Africa and Swaziland, hence the lack of work is not surprising. Strategic Direction 3 deals with payment for ecosystem services and corridor-level approaches in South Africa and will likely require sophisticated project concepts from high capacity groups. The RIT is making solicitation and development of these concepts a priority in 2012. Strategic Direction 4 deals with capacity building. From the first two solicitations, CEPF received 27 LOIs from some equally capable groups. Thus, Wildlands made the purposeful decision to bring all the applicants, plus all active grantees and several other relevant stakeholders, together to design a strategy for the Strategic Direction that achieves CEPF's goals, respects each stakeholder's capabilities, and leads to a fair division of CEPF funds among them. Thus, with a call for LOIs for Strategic Direction 4 to be released in late 2011, we expect the status to change dramatically by the time of the next Annual Portfolio Overview.

Coordinating CEPF Grant-Making

The Wildlands Conservation Trust (Wildlands) holds the \$700,000 grant to serve as the Regional Implementation Team. Wildlands is a 12-year old South African NGO with operations based primarily in KwaZulu-Natal. Its headquarters are in Hilton, a suburb of the provincial capital, Pietermaritzburg, and in the heart of the hotspot. Wildlands is a prominent organization in the national environmental community; it is a member of an executive council of other such groups (e.g., WWF-South Africa, Conservation South Africa, Endangered Wildlife Trust, Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa) and of the public-private Committee on Climate Change. As a member of these groups, Wildlands regularly reports to its peers and invites their feedback on proposals and strategy, ensuring transparency of CEPF investment decisions. As the RIT, Wildlands is also responsible for managing the small grants fund, which the CEPF Secretariat issues as a separate grant. The current ceiling is \$300,000, from which Wildlands can issue grants of up to \$20,000.

With a fixed cost from the CEPF Secretariat of \$700,000 and the relatively high labor costs of South Africa, the RIT has a very lean team, reflected in Table 3. The team leader, based in Hilton, is Roelie Kloppers, who was a lead member of the Ecosystem Profile team. Roelie formally bills 60 percent of his time to the CEPF grant, with the remainder of his time devoted to other Wildlands responsibilities, although the organization contributes much of this back to CEPF. Also based in Hilton, the small grants coordinator and Eastern Cape specialist, Dumile Tshingana, is fully funded by CEPF. For the first year of the program, Wildlands engaged an independent consultant, Stuart Williams, to serve as the Mozambique Country Coordinator. However, given lack of GEF Focal Point Endorsement in that country, the Mozambique Coordinator had few responsibilities during the year other than meeting with other donors and raising awareness among potential bidding organizations. Stuart Williams departed Mozambique in October 2011 and Wildlands must decide the most appropriate way to fill his responsibilities once work begins there.

While Wildlands direct-bills only the amount of the time in Table 3, the organization has committed to provide all the time necessary of its personnel to fulfill the obligations of the RIT Terms of Reference. Thus, the reality is that Roelie Kloppers has been 100 percent devoted to the Team Leader position since inception, Wildlands CEO Andrew Venter has given more than five percent of his time to the effort, communications officer Charmane Dale, has assisted in launch events and press and web materials, and the organization has provided significant administrative support. Wildlands also employs a full-time Stewardship Manager, Kevin McCann, who is integrally involved in many elements of portfolio

execution. Moreover, the organization also has fully-staffed programs for tree-planting, environmental education, recycling, event-based fund-raising, and geographic information systems, all of which dovetail with portfolio execution. The full cost of the level of effort that Wildlands provides far exceeds that direct-billed to CEPF.

Table 3. RIT Staffing

Position	Name	Base of Operations	Time Direct-Billed to Grant	Qualifications
Team Leader	Roelie Kloppers	Hilton	60%	PhD in ecology with field research and 10 years work experience in the hotspot; major writer of Ecosystem Profile; conversant in Portuguese and Zulu
South Africa Coordinator	Dumile Tshingana	Hilton	100%	MS in ecology with 10 years work and professional education throughout South Africa and the United States; native of Eastern Cape; fluent in !Xhosa and Zulu
Mozambique Coordinator	Stuart Williams	Maputo	23%	PhD in zoology with 20years of relevant experience throughout Africa; major writer of Ecosystem Profile; five years resident in Mozambique; conversant in Portuguese
Financial Manager	Shanitha Singh	Hilton	5%	BA in accounting; responsible for management of Wildlands revenue of over \$1 million per year
Liaison and Strategy	Andrew Venter	Hilton	5%	PhD in ecology with field research and 20 years work experience in the hotspot; overseer of Wildlands' major growth since 2002

Apart from the programs described above, Wildlands, spurred by the responsibility of overseeing core grants in Mozambique and making small grants there, is now exploring how to formally constitute itself in Mozambique, the costs of such an effort, and how this relates to the organization's long-term goals.

Performance Assessment

Given this marks the first full year of the portfolio, when most of the active grants have been running for less than six months, it is not appropriate to use the biophysical and socioeconomic indicators in the logical framework as the measure of performance. Rather, considering a qualitative review of the RIT's performance and the creation of a grants portfolio, CEPF has already created significant value from its investment in Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany. Via the RIT, CEPF has (1) rapidly expanded the knowledge of civil society and government stakeholders regarding the goals expressed in the MPAH Ecosystem Profile; (2) engaged a broad spectrum of civil society groups in the application solicitation process, exposing them to international donor funds; (3) enhanced the technical quality and relevance to CEPF investment priorities of individual projects by providing feedback based on a firsthand knowledge of the issues addressed and the capacities of the applicant institution; (4) and guided the development of a balanced grant portfolio, including, where relevant, encouraging applicants to work synergistically and eliminate overlaps between projects.

Speed and efficiency have been a hallmark of CEPF investment in this hotspot since the approval of the region by the CEPF Donor Council in 2008, as evidenced by the following calendar.

- April 2009: Ecosystem Profile team begins data collection and stakeholder consultation.
- April 2010: Final hotspot profile approved by CEPF Donor Council; release of call for proposals for RIT.
- September 2010: Award of RIT grant to Wildlands; release of first call for LOIs.
- March 2011: Award of first core grant.

Now, with 17 active large and small grants, and as much as \$2 million in the pipeline after only one full year of operation, the portfolio is in very good standing, even if the bulk of investment has been in Strategic Direction 2.

There has not been any lack of performance in the first year. Rather, the RIT and Secretariat will need to respond to the following challenges in the coming year.

- Begin working in Mozambique.³ The lack of GEF Focal Point endorsement has prevented CEPF from having more than general discussions with potential stakeholders. The RIT will need to engage a new country coordinator and reach out, in Portuguese, to groups with nominal experience receiving international funds.
- Cultivate applicants and consortia of applicants to design the sophisticated projects necessary to do work in Strategic Direction 3; namely, corridor-level efforts such as payment for ecosystem services schemes.
- Ensure completion of the pipeline grant application in Swaziland, leading to engagement with new civil society partners in that country.
- Begin the long-term capacity building efforts envisaged in Strategic Direction 4.
- Determine the most appropriate response to the World Bank's concerns regarding its Pest Management Safeguard in relation to four delayed grant applications. The four proposed projects, all in Strategic Direction 2 and for a combined value of \$800,000, each involve the removal of invasive plant species via the use of chemical herbicides in compliance with South African law and best practice promulgated by CEPF partners.

III. Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction 1: strengthen protection and management in under-capacitated and emerging protected areas in 3 priority key biodiversity areas

This Strategic Direction focuses on the Ponto d'Ouro (Mozambique), Mkambati/Dwesa-Cwebe (Eastern Cape), and Eastern Swazi Lebombo (Swaziland) KBAs. Together these areas encompass 650,000 hectares. They merit special attention within the context of the Ecosystem Profile because of their low management capacity, their physical relationship to the surrounding impoverished communities, and in the case of Ponto d'Ouro and Mkambati, their important seascapes.

Work has been slow to get underway in this Strategic Direction because of the inability of CEPF to work in Mozambique and because of the low capacity of applicant groups from the other two KBAs. However, modest initial milestones have been reached.

³ Mozambique's GEF Focal Point provided endorsement for the Ecosystem Profile in November 2011, after the initial writing of this Annual Portfolio Overview.

Strategic Direction 1 Highlights to Date

- The ongoing core grant to the Wilderness Foundation is designed to create peer networks and provide on-the-job training by linking managers from Mkambati and Dwesa-Cwebe provincial nature reserves with their peers from the more mature Camdeboo and Mt. Zebra National Parks and two other private nature/game reserves. The project is using METTs to measure progress over its two year time frame.
- There is an ongoing small grant to the Peace Parks Foundation to work on the South African side of the border with the Ponta d'Ouro KBA. The grant funds a community liaison officer who is putting consultative structures in place for the eventual opening of the border.
- In the Pondoland North Coast KBA, small grants to the Alliance for Rural Committees and Sustaining the Wild Coast are using environmental education to safeguard communities from the threat of mining.
- There is a pipeline grant from the Lebombo Conservancy in Swaziland. Once awarded, the grant will help create a unified conservancy out of the several private and communal plots and ultimately lead to the establishment of a transboundary protected area with Mozambique.
- In order to improve the management of the Mkambati seascape, part of South Africa's "Wild Coast," WWF-South Africa has submitted a proposal to work closely with the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Authority and the GEF-funded Wild Coast Project. Once approved, the project will clarify roles and responsibilities of government agencies, build managerial capacity, and promote streamlined policies.

Strategic Direction 2: expand conservation areas and improve land use in 19 key biodiversity areas through innovative approaches

The Ecosystem Profile process identified 18 KBAs in South Africa and one in Mozambique that are not part of the current protected areas network. CEPF is making grants that promote innovative approaches to expanding private and communal protected areas, integrate conservation practice into land-reform agreements, expand the area under improved management, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

Strategic Direction 2 Highlights to Date

- The first two grants awarded under this strategic direction, to Wildlife ACT and the African Conservation Trust, were in adjoining regions within the Pongola-Magudu KBA in northern KwaZulu-Natal. This KBA is one of the last remaining open areas in the hotspot, and thus is suitable for the expansion of wild dog and black rhino habitat. There is also the potential to create corridors linking existing national, provincial, and private conservation areas with new and communal reserves. Furthermore, in the context of South African land reform, areas like this one are similar to others in that large tracts of land have been deeded to previously disadvantaged communities as part of the restitution process. Thus, grants need to meet the dual needs of conservation and development for the owners of communal lands. The Wildlife ACT grant is improving land-use management in the 16,000 hectare community-owned Somkhanda Game Reserve by formalizing conservation practices and enabling community-based stewardship. The grant also creates wider community support through a youth environmental educational program. The African Conservation Trust grant is

working to create a conservation corridor linking the Somkhanda Game Reserve with the nearby, privately-owned Zululand Rhino Reserve. The Trust is facilitating negotiations with local communities to create a formal corridor. In addition, there is a third grant in the region, currently in the pipeline for approval, to the Space for Elephants Foundation to formally conserve 12,000 hectares of private and communal land belonging to the Mandlakazi and Mdlethse communities.

- In the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area (the Port Elizabeth Complex KBA), the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa has begun work to create an urban green corridor by applying the same concepts of stewardship traditionally used in rural landscapes. In the same KBA, a parallel small grant to WildReach is promoting community-based environmental education.
- In the Hogsback-Stutterheim KBA, the ongoing grant to the Wild Bird Trust is restoring indigenous forests and improving management effectiveness of existing Cape Parrot habitat. The project combines stewardship, tree-planting (with payment based on tree survival as opposed to planting), and parrot ecology. A pipeline grant to the Border Rural Committee will work with the same communities on land restoration and livelihoods.
- There are three ongoing grants to conservancies to improve land management and formally incorporate core areas under conservation. These are the Cedarville Conservancy in the Southern Drakensberg Foothills KBA, the Dargle Conservancy in the Midlands KBA, and the Zinkwazi Ratepayers Association in the Lower Tugela KBA.
- A small grant to the Wilderness Action Group is supporting a stewardship project in the Northern Drakensberg Foothills that will create a corridor in the Ukhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site and bring 45,000 hectares of communal land under formal conservation.

Strategic Direction 3: maintain and restore ecosystem function and integrity in the Highland Grasslands and Pondoland corridors

This strategic direction will support corridor-level efforts by focusing on catchments, estuaries, regulations affecting riparian and coastal zones, carbon markets, and engagement of government-sponsored, labor-intensive natural resource management programs. There are two payment for ecosystem services grants in the Highlands Grasslands that are in the pipeline, but these have been delayed due to questions about World Bank pest management safeguards. Meanwhile, Conservation South Africa received a grant to conduct project planning with stakeholders in the Upper Umzimvubu River catchment with the hope that project funding will come from CEPF and USAID.

Strategic Direction 4: create an enabling environment to improve conservation and management of Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany priority sites

This strategic direction will support grants that strengthen civil society and further educational opportunities for the staff of CSOs in Mozambique and Swaziland. It will also support grants that create a network of organizations across the hotspot and ensure effective conservation at a broad scale. Because of such great interest in this Strategic Direction, Wildlands awarded a small grant to the South Africa National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) to facilitate a collaborative planning session among all potential applicants.

Strategic Direction 4 Highlights to Date

- SANBI and Conservation South Africa have already started incorporating MPAH grantees and issues into their existing knowledge centers for the Cape Floristic and Succulent Karoo hotspots. MPAH stakeholders have attended meetings with CSO brethren in the other hotspots.
- An ongoing small grant to the Landmark Foundation is supporting the development and publishing of a predator control manual for stewardship extension workers throughout the hotspot.

IV. Collaboration with CEPF Donors

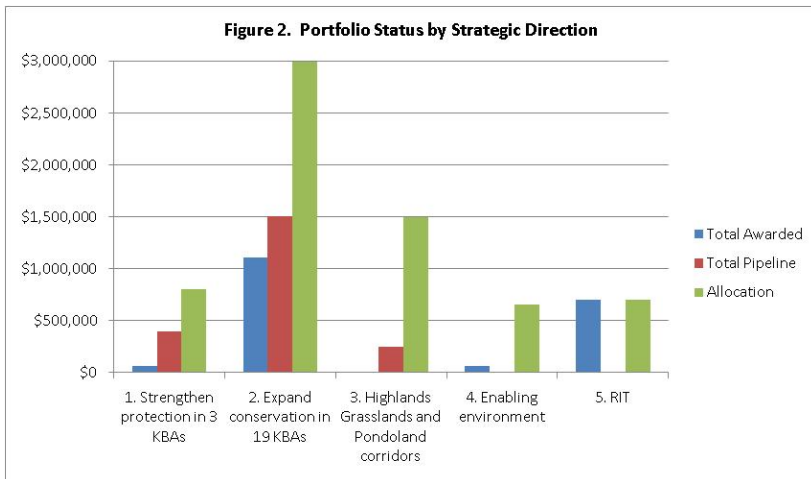
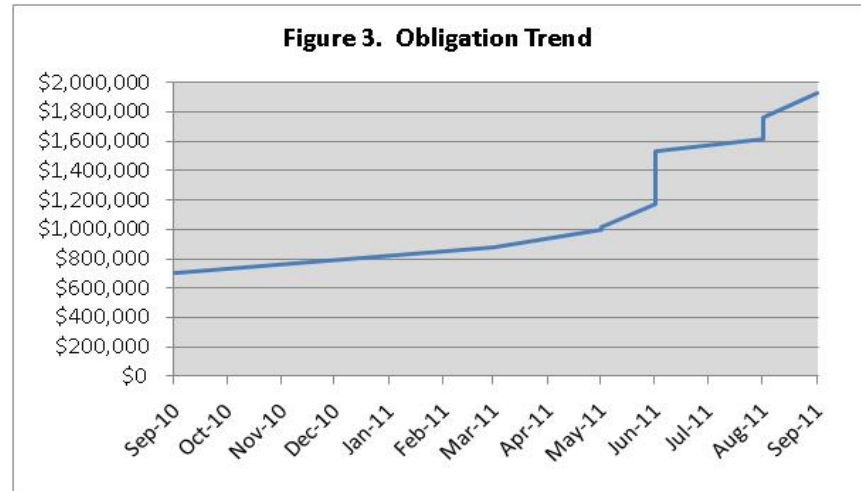
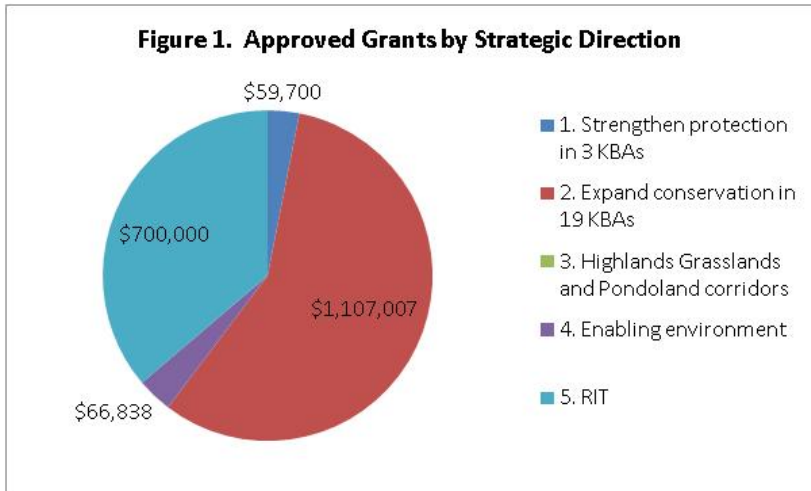
In this first year of implementation, the goal of the RIT has been to brief CEPF donors and ensure synergies with their programs, at least in South Africa and Swaziland. Thus, Roelie Kloppers held meetings with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency's Mami Katsuya and Toshiyuki Nakamura in Pretoria in July 2011 and with the GEF/UNDP Small Grants Coordinator, Khathutshelo Neluheni. The UNDP is now circulating CEPF calls for proposals to the grantees in its database.

In addition to collaboration with CEPF donors, the RIT is developing partnerships between other governmental and corporate donors and CEPF grantees. Funding sourced from the KwaZulu-Natal Integrated Greening Program has been channeled to support the work being done by the African Conservation Trust and Wildlife ACT in northern KwaZulu-Natal. This consists of salaries for community members to participate in the projects as community facilitators, and in the case of Wildlife ACT, as rhino monitors, supporting their conservation work in Somkhanda Game Reserve. The current support is for twelve months through March 2012. The RIT also co-sponsored an application for funding by Wildlife ACT to the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund. Absent Wildlands' support, Wildlife ACT would not have been eligible to submit an application because of its relatively short organizational history and small size. Further, Wildlands CEO Andrew Venter facilitated a meeting between a national highway toll commission, the N3TC, and the Dargle Conservancy; and the RIT helped the Zinkwazi Ratepayers Association connect with the iLembe Chamber of Business and the KZN Department of Public Works.

V. Conclusion

The CEPF grants portfolio in Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany is proceeding as best as can be expected after the first full year of implementation. The RIT rapidly engaged stakeholders, issued calls for proposals, and facilitated the award of grants. Certainly, CEPF went after the "low hanging fruit" by making several grants to high capacity groups working near KBAs in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. Thus, in the coming year, the challenges will be to expand into Mozambique and address the more complex issues of corridor management. In relation to payment for ecosystem services, there may be opportunities that result from discussions around the global climate conference in Durban in December 2011.

VI. Summary Figures



VII. Update of the Logical Framework

Objective	Targets	Results
Strengthening the involvement and effectiveness of civil society in conservation and management of globally important biodiversity	At least 40 civil society actors actively participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile	18 civil society organizations are engaged directly in CEPF efforts
	1,400,000 hectares of key biodiversity areas (5% of the hotspot) with strengthened protection and management, including at least 300,000 hectares of new protected areas	Expected results from ongoing work: 358,470 hectares of KBA with strengthened management 100,000 hectares of new protected areas
	1,465,000 hectares in production landscapes managed for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use	Expected results from ongoing work: 170,000 hectares of production landscape with improved management

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
Outcome 1: The conservation status of under-capacitated and emerging protected areas in 3 priority key biodiversity areas strengthened \$800,000	At least 2 public-private partnerships and civil society initiatives supported that facilitate planning and implementation of the Ponto d'Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, Lebombo Transfrontier Corridor (both in Mozambique) and protection of the Mkambati and Dwesa-Cwebe reserves in Pondoland North Coast, South Africa	Mozambique GEF Operational Focal Point endorsement received in November 2011, now allowing for inception in the country Ongoing small grant to work in South African side of Ponto d'Ouro Two ongoing small grants to work with communities surrounding Mkambati One grant pairing managers of Mkambati with higher capacity reserves One pipeline grant to improve coastal management of Mkambati
	At least 4 innovative approaches promoted and strengthened to safeguard threatened habitats in the Licuati Forests and Eastern Swazi Lebombo (in Mozambique and Swaziland)	Grant to Lebombo Conservancy in pipeline for inception in early 2012.

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<p>Outcome 2: Conservation areas expanded and land-use management improved in 19 priority key biodiversity areas through innovative approaches</p> <p>\$3,000,000</p>	<p>At least 20 innovative approaches developed and implemented to expand protected areas on private and communal lands, particularly lands with threatened species and habitats underrepresented in the current protected area network</p>	<p>Grants awarded in 9 of the 19 KBAs identified</p> <p>Current grants will strengthen management of 358,740 hectares of KBAs</p> <p>Current grants will lead to creation of 100,000 hectares of new protected areas</p> <p>Current grants will improve management of 170,000 hectares of production landscapes</p>
	<p>8 land reform agreements have integrated conservation practice to expand conservation management and sustain livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Maintain and restore ecosystem function and integrity in the Highland Grasslands and Pondoland corridors</p> <p>\$1,500,000</p>	<p>15 innovative projects developed and implemented that expand conservation management and benefit people in threatened catchment, freshwater, and estuarine ecosystems</p>	<p>4 grants in pipeline delayed due to pending resolution of World Bank Pest Management Safeguards</p>
	<p>Environmental regulations have improved implementation, leading to maintained functional ecosystem corridors, particularly rivers and coastal zones</p>	<p>One grant in pipeline</p>
	<p>3 projects instituted to enable restoration of degraded lands according to optimal carbon sequestration and stewardship plans</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>
	<p>Government-sponsored large-scale NRM programs have improved effectiveness in the Corridors through improved knowledge and support for implementation</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<p>Outcome 4: The capacity for conservation and management of Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany priority sites increased</p> <p>\$650,000</p>	<p>50 staff from civil society organizations in Mozambique and Swaziland receive training and educational opportunities</p>	<p>18 civil society groups directly engaged through the grant-making process</p> <p>Relevant and interested stakeholders have designed an implementation strategy with expected inception in early 2012</p>
	<p>At least one civil society network established to increase and coordinate civil society participation and facilitate lessons sharing to promote linkages that ensure effective conservation action at a broad scale</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>
<p>Outcome 5: A regional implementation team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot</p> <p>\$700,000</p>	<p>100% of groups receiving grants achieve a satisfactory score on final performance scorecard</p>	<p>In progress</p>
	<p>Regional Implementation Team performance in fulfilling the approved terms of reference</p>	<p>The RIT is meeting all internal performance requirements</p>
	<p>At least two learning exchanges and/or participatory assessments hosted and documented</p>	<p>Groups have met to plan capacity building strategy (IP 4.1) and MPAH representatives have attended events in the Cape Floristic and Succulent Karoo hotspots</p>

VIII. All Awarded Grants

GEM	Organization	SD	KBA	Country	Obligated Amount	Title/Description	Start Date	End Date
57889	Wildlands Conservation Trust	5	n/a	South Africa	\$700,000	RIT	1-Sep-10	31-Aug-15
59033	Wildlife ACT	2	60	South Africa	\$179,015	Wildlife ACT Fund Community Conservation Project	1-Mar-11	30-Jun-12
59088	African Conservation Trust	2	60	South Africa	\$116,178	Expansion of PA Network South of Somkhanda Game-Reserve	1-May-11	31-Oct-12
59268	Conservation South Africa	4	n/a	South Africa	\$18,363	Embedding Lessons and Leveraging Networks from the CFR and SK CEPF Experience in MPAH	1-May-11	31-Dec-11
59053	WESSA	2	62	South Africa	\$186,702	Nelson Mandela Bay Urban Conservation Programme	1-Jun-11	31-May-13
59048	Wilderness Foundation	2	44, 59 ++	South Africa	\$160,720	Management Effectiveness in Protected Areas in Albany, Amathole-Sneeuberg, and Pondoland	1-Jun-11	31-May-13
SG	Cedarville Conservancy	2	53	South Africa	\$19,988	Alien vegetation removal and improved grazing practices	1-Jul-11	30-Jun-12
SG	Community Organisation Resource Centre (Alliance of Rural Communities)	4	59	South Africa	\$19,978	Environmental school awareness	1-Jul-11	30-Jun-12
SG	Endangered Wildlife Trust	4	n/a	South Africa	\$19,091	GIS and Data Coordination for the MPAH	1-Jul-11	30-Jun-12
SG	Landmark Foundation	2	n/a	South Africa	\$20,000	Predation Management Manual	1-Jul-11	30-Jun-12
SG	Peace Parks Foundation	1	61	South Africa	\$20,000	Thembe - Ponto d'Ouro links	1-Jul-11	30-Jun-12
SG	SANBI	4	n/a	South Africa	\$19,870	Capacity building strategy facilitation	1-Jul-11	30-Jun-12
SG	Sustainable Seas Trust (Wild Reach)	4	62	South Africa	\$9,514	Community education outreach	1-Jul-11	30-Jun-12
SG	Sustaining the Wild Coast	3	59	South Africa	\$19,722	Mkambati (west, south) community empowerment	1-Jul-11	30-Jun-12
SG	Wilderness Action Group	2	52	South Africa	\$20,000	45,000 hectares of grasslands into stewardship	1-Jul-11	30-Jun-12
59611	Dargle Conservancy	2	42	South Africa	\$154,329	Midlands conservancies	1-Aug-11	30-Jun-13
59587	Wild Bird Trust	2	23	South Africa	\$82,740	Cape Parrot conservation	1-Aug-11	31-Jul-13
59663	Zinkwazi Beach Ratepayers and Residents Association	2	11	South Africa	\$167,335	Lower Tugela Biodiversity Protection Project	1-Sep-11	31-Aug-13