

# CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

## I. BASIC DATA

**Organization Legal Name:** Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve Company

**Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):** *Implementation of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve Strategic Plan and Business Plan*

**Implementation Partners for this Project:** Provincial Government : Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning; West Coast District Municipality; Saldanha Bay Municipality; Swartland Municipality; Berg River Municipality; City of Cape Town; SANParks; Cape Nature; Development Bank of Southern Africa

**Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement):** March 1, 2006 – September 30, 2008

**Date of Report (month/year):** October 2008

## II. OPENING REMARKS

*Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.*

This project was seen by some as a possible high risk investment. Reasons for this could be that it was predominantly a civil society driven project, not housed within government nor utilizing government structures. This may provide a useful perspective from which to engage with its overall success as outlined in this report.

The success of this project from its outset lay in creating and maintaining partnerships with a strong emphasis on securing financial resources. Reasonable, achievable goals were set with almost all being achieved. It must be stated that the CEPF grant was the springboard enabling the Company to achieve its vision, and the Company thanks CEPF therefore. It also thanks CapeNature and C.A.P.E. in assisting in the initial application process that secured the funding.

## III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

**Project Purpose:** *Priority Biodiversity of the CWCBR is conserved and managed through co-operative partnerships with major stakeholders, potential partners, government institutions, funding organisations and civil society organisations that are active within the CWCBR.*

## Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<b>Purpose-level:</b>	
<p><i>1. Partnerships with other implementing agencies secured and resources made available.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Partnerships secured with financial resources include:</b></li> <li>• Development Bank of Southern Africa (\$134 329)</li> <li>• The Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (\$134 329)</li> <li>• Cape West Coast District Municipality (\$24 000)</li> <li>• Table Mountain Fund (\$8 208)</li> <li>• World Bank (\$38 360)</li> <li>• WWF (\$15 000)</li> <li>• UNESCO (\$17 000)</li> <li>• Dutch Embassy (\$75 000)</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture (\$15 000)</li> <li>• MAMRE CREW (\$12 200)</li> <li>• City of Cape Town (\$127 000)</li> <li>• WIOMSA (\$5 000)</li> <li>• COASTMAN (INWENT) (\$5 000)</li>   <li>• <b>Partnerships secured with other resources such as expertise made available:</b></li> <li>• SCOUTS South Africa</li> <li>• Birdlife SA</li> <li>• Swartland Municipality</li> <li>• Saldanha Municipality</li> <li>• Berg River Municipality</li> <li>• CapeNature</li> <li>• C.A.P.E.</li> <li>• Other Landscape Initiatives in South Africa, including all other Biosphere Reserves, GCBC, Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve, Gouritz Initiative, Eden to Addo and Garden Route Initiative</li> <li>• !Khwa Ttu San Community Cultural Centre</li> <li>• West Coast Fossil Park</li> <li>• West Coast Environmental Co-operation</li> <li>• WESSA West Coast</li> <li>• Blaauwberg Conservation Area, Mamre, Pella Nature Reserves</li> <li>• ESKOM</li> <li>• West Coast National Park</li> <li>• Elandsfontein</li> <li>• Biodiversity and Wine Initiative</li> <li>• Darling Wine Cellars/Route</li> <li>• University of Cape Town</li> <li>• Rhodes University</li> </ul>
<p><i>2. Landowners and statutory reserve managers utilise the CWCBR in a sustainable manner</i></p>	<p>Most of the achievements gained within the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve (“CWCBR”) are conservation gains made within the context of facilitation, partnerships and technical support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 2000 ha were proclaimed state owned protected area declared as the Blaauwberg Conservation Area in October 2006.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6000ha located within Elandsfontein Private Nature Reserve is under active conservation management with a management plan being implemented;</li> <li>• 500ha located within the Grotto Bay Private Nature Reserve, proclaimed in 2002 is now under active conservation management with a Management Plan that is being implemented;</li> <li>• 800ha located within Rondeberg proclaimed Private Nature Reserve in 2000 with a management plan and active conservation management</li> <li>• Buffelsfontein was proclaimed a Private Nature Reserve in 2003 with 1600ha of land now being managed actively for conservation</li> <li>• Jakkalsfontein was declared a Private Nature Reserve in 2002 and consists of ~600ha which is under active environmental management with its own reserve manager.</li> <li>• The Berg River Estuary has been proposed for a RAMSAR proclamation – although not proclaimed as yet, stakeholder buy-in shows that conservation awareness and sustainable utilisation awareness is healthy in the Berg River area.</li> <li>• !Khwa Ttu is an 850ha San Cultural Farm which was opened in 2006 for conservation tourism (amongst other), with active conservation and environmental management taking place</li> <li>• The CWCBR directly contributed to improving management within the existing 2 municipal reserves in Darling, namely Groenkloof and Darling Renosterveld Reserve through alien clearing and fencing of the area to ensure farm animals are excluded from these reserves – improving the critical state of remnant Granite Renosterveld as well as providing signage to these reserves plus Mamre Nature Reserve to raise awareness of stakeholders to encourage sustainable utilisation.</li> <li>• The Benede Bergrivier Conservancy (constituted in 1997 and is 28829,3937 Ha in size) was incorporated into the Bergriver Spatial Development Framework as being part of the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve during the project life-cycle</li> <li>• The entire Darling Wine District, including Cloof, Burghers Post, Groote Post, Ormonde as well as Darling Cellars are now accredited in terms of the Wine and Biodiversity Initiative (2008). The amount of conserved hectares is as follows:  105 ha Cloof  2860 ha Darling Cellars  405 ha Burghers Post  2175 ha Groote Post  300 ha Ormonde  Total: 5845 incorporated into the Wine and Biodiversity Initiative – directly contributing to private landowners utiising the CWCBR in a sustainable manner.</li> </ul>
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	<p>An estimated increase in direct conservation gains and utilisation of the CWCBR in a sustainable manner within the CWCBR since 2000 totals 45 977 hectares. Since 2006 increased land in conservation is approximately 9600 hectares with improved management on at least the entire area of 45977 hectares through facilitation, co-ordination and partnerships.</p> <p>However, a Spatial Development Plan has carried the most weight with urban development and partnerships created with the local and district municipalities to consider the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve in planning decisions. This plan forms the basis for sound decision making with recommendations for planning, including sensitive and robust areas as well as having incorporated sustainable development practices as far as possible. Each municipality has agreed to incorporate the Spatial Development Plan directly into their Integrated Development Plans, Spatial Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks.</p> <p>The CWCBR furthermore contributes to, and provides technical support for, the Fire Protection Association, which seeks to ensure minimal damage to conserved land, and optimal management practices.</p> <p>One of the projects within the CWCBR included providing alien clearing to !Khwa Ttu, which resulted in leveraging further funds for alien clearing of approximately 200ha of badly infested Port Jackson located on Sand- and Granite Fynbos (critically endangered).</p> <p>Finally, a viable biodiversity corridor between the Blaauwberg Conservation Area, Koeberg Nature Reserve and into the Atlantis, Silwerstroom area has been planned and delineated and phase II will embark on securing the land for conservation purposes. This covers some 1600ha.</p> <p>The most significant about all these gains however, is that all the increased conserved land comprises at minimum threatened status, but mostly critically endangered vegetation types.</p>
<p><b>3. Partners participate in flagship projects providing resources and /or financial support.</b></p>	<p>The Development Bank of South Africa as a key partner provided financial resources for the Trails and Tourism Project. Each municipality signed a letter of support for this project. The Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning provided financial support. Workshops were held with each municipality and other stakeholders that led to partnerships being developed for implementation of the Trails and Tourism Project, including community organization buy-in and partnerships with the CWCBR.</p> <p>The Spatial Development Plan has the Provincial</p>

	<p>Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning as a key financial supporter to this flagship project, with financial contributions added through the City of Cape Town and West Coast District Municipality and key partners providing technical support and resources such as Saldanha-, Berg River-, and Swartland Municipality; Cape Nature and the National Department of Agriculture. Technical resources were facilitated through a series of workshops held with town planners, local, provincial and national government departments as well as environmental and community organisations. The Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and representatives from each of the municipalities sit on the project steering committee.</p>
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***Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.***

Apart from the above purpose indicators, the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve employed a programme manager as from October 2006. Since then socio-economic achievements include undertaking a feasibility study for trails and tourism within the area, where 8 business plans have been produced of viable tourism opportunities benefitting a minimum of 8 communities. This project is well underway and has already benefited many in terms of involvement, and increased capacity with respect to tourism and Biosphere Reserve principles.

A number of projects have benefited capacity and economics in the area, including capacity built for over 700 persons and temporary jobs for over 75 previously disadvantaged individuals, with a further 8 communities getting more and more benefits as the Trails and Tourism project continues. Revenue to the region has amounted to R2 000 000.00 in terms of local economic development over the past 24 months.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

The success rate in terms of providing socio-economic opportunities to previously disadvantaged individuals as well as in the capacity building and educating of scholars was an unexpected impact in terms of the extent thereof. The overwhelming financial support from key partners had an enormously positive effect on momentum as well as raising the awareness of the CWCBR to communities and stakeholders alike.

**IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS**

***Project Outputs:***

**Planned vs. Actual Performance**

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<b>Output 1: Establish the coordination mechanism for the CWCBR</b>	
1.1. Coordinator appointed within 3 months of CEPF approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Co-ordinator was appointed as of 1 October 2006. Delays were experienced in the</li> </ul>

	<p>recruitment process of a suitable candidate to manage this project, including lengthy advertising, appointing a suitable interview panel and securing dates for interviews.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project deliverables were not compromised through this delay.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.2. Office established. Administrative and financial functions aligned within 1 month of appointment of coordinator</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The office was established within 1 month of appointment of coordinator</li> <li>• Appropriate office policies were compiled</li> <li>• Budgets were compiled and approved in accordance with projects</li> <li>• Appropriate administrative procedures were compiled such as payment procedures, communication procedures, procurement procedures, approval and utilization criteria of equipment procedures, emergency procedures etc.</li> <li>• An appropriate filing and records system was implemented</li> <li>• Weekly meetings were held with Personnel</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.3. Reference group (project steering committee) to assist, advise and oversee implementation of this project established within one month of CEPF approval.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Steering committee representatives were approached and approval sought to function in such capacity.</li> <li>• The Steering Committee was established within one month of CEPF approval and consisted of the following representatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Xola Mkefe, Director: Conservation, SANParks representative,</li> <li>– Martin Langenhoven, Planner WCDM,</li> <li>– Willem Smith, Planner DEA&amp;DP,</li> <li>– Graham Lewis, Conservationist, Representative of Cape Nature,</li> <li>– Martin Halvorsen, Director Biodiversity</li> <li>– As of 1 October 2006, Janette du Toit, Project Co-ordinator joined the reference group</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>1.4. Links with other biosphere reserves / landscape initiatives / Cape Task teams established to facilitate lessons learnt exchange and capacity building</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings attended as per arranged by C.A.P.E with strong linkages created with other landscape initiatives such as Cederberg Corridor Initiative, Baviaanskloof Mega Reserve, Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve, Gouritz Initiative and Garden Route Initiative.</li> <li>• Co-ordinator undertook a site visit to Baviaanskloof Mega Reserve ("BMR") from 13-16 November. Through the BRM site visit, representatives from the DLG (Dienst Landelijk Gebied) from the Netherlands, as well as the Dutch Embassy were met, who joined the BMR and the CWCBR project co-ordinators on this site visit to the BRM. Areas for collaboration with the landscape initiatives were discussed and the CWCBR coordinator gave a presentation on the CWCBR to the delegates. A partnership was established through this exercise and funding made available to the CWCBR for specific projects</li> <li>• CAPE provided a GIS training programme for members within the CAPE programme task teams. The CWCBR project co-ordinator attended this capacity building programme. A commitment for GIS support was provided</li> </ul>

	<p>through the programme to the CWCBR as a result of this training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CWCBR was invited through its links with SANParks to join a chosen team of hikers on the Table Mountain Classic hiking trail – the objective of this hike from SANParks’ perspective was to market the trail and to allow for lessons learnt to be shared between the different organizations. Two British representatives involved in tourism and accommodation, two representatives from Adventure Works involved in providing team building services to Corporate Companies through adventure and outdoor activities, one representative from an asset management company, one representative from government and the CWCBR project co-ordinator were present on the hike. Two locally trained PDI guides led the trail. The objectives achieved for CWCBR include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluating the luxury hike model</li> <li>• Interviewing the guides to ask questions such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o– does it really work for them and are they happy?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>What training did they receive and how was this implemented?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• oDo they see a sustainable future in the business</li> <li>• oWhat is the business model that was used for the guides – an SMME, or employment through SANParks?</li> <li>• oWould they be interested in cross-pollination of information with the CWCBR?</li> <li>• Exploring links with SANParks, donors, and project implementers</li> <li>• Established partnerships with promotional agents such as Adventure Works who have stated their support for socio-economic development of the West Coast with respect to future business</li> <li>• Exploring the market potential of the luxury hike, other hikes, and similar activities</li> <li>• Learning from others including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oGrowing pains</li> <li>oMust do’s</li> <li>oBig no-no’s</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Links with UNESCO were established during May. Funding was made available through this partnership for specific exchanges, locally, regionally and internationally between Biosphere Reserves</li> <li>• Papers were presented by the CWCBR at international events such as INWENT on African Climate Change and the impacts on Biosphere Reserves; SEAFLOWER Biosphere Reserve on education, planning, conservation and natural resource management (A paper was drawn up from this workshop and published in the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve publication</li> </ul>
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	<p>and newsletter); Madrid 3<sup>rd</sup> International Congress on Biosphere Reserves on Planning and the role of the different zones thereof and Rwanda on the Decade of Education on Sustainable Development and the role of Biosphere Reserves utilizing the CWCBR as a case study in each of these presentations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A lessons learnt workshop was facilitated by C.A.P.E. but organized by and held in the CWCBR, with the different landscape initiative representatives.</li> <li>• The Marine Protected Area Forum was another initiative within which the CWCBR was represented with respect to the West Coast Marine Protected Area, located within the CWCBR. Capacity building and exchange of information was a key objective of this forum.</li> </ul>
<p><i>1.5. Other projects aligned with the strategic vision of the CWCBR are coordinated through the coordination mechanism.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All projects have a steering Committee. The Steering Committee is either chaired by the CWCBR, or the CWCBR has a representative that attends/is a member of and interacts with the steering committee's, where capacity is available.</li> <li>• Project involvement includes those implemented by the West Coast Environmental Co-operation; WESSA (when available); The West Coast Fire Protection Association; The Botanical Society of the West Coast; Yzerfontein Urban Conservancy; Darling Wildflower Association; Darling Trust; Atlantis Small Farmers Association; Hopefield Small Farmers Association; the City of Cape Town; municipal projects; Birdlife SA (West Coast); Mamre Nature Garden projects; CREW; West Coast National Park Education projects; !Khwa Ttu cultural and educational projects; Fossil Park educational projects</li> </ul>
<p><i>1.6. Links with all roleplayers active in the region: municipalities and ngo's are established to coordinate and align roles, responsibilities, and performance</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links with all roleplayers was facilitated through project implementation and/or partnering.</li> <li>• CWCBR personnel attended meetings in the region and learning events as such events were organized.</li> <li>• A series of (10) workshops were held with key stakeholders to determine roles and responsibilities with specific reference to deliverables of projects and objectives of the CWCBR.</li> </ul>
<p><i>1.7. Regular progress reports submitted to the reference group, CEPF and partners</i></p>	<p>– Completed and submitted as required, with the exception of one or two late submissions.</p>
<p><b>Output 2: Prioritise the Business plan and implement key elements based on the prioritisation</b></p>	
<p><i>2.1. Strategic direction of business plan prioritised considering available resources for duration of CEPF contract.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The business plan was prioritized within the second quarter of the project, however due to funding constraints, the implementation of the business plan took place as funding was secured.</li> <li>• Communication was a key deliverable of the</li> </ul>



	<p>business plan with which available resources were utilized to finalize and implement a communication strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partner organisations were researched for funding and other resources as per prioritized project</li> <li>• Partner organisations were approached to fund prioritized projects</li> <li>• Where funding was secured, partnerships were strengthened and implementation took place.</li> <li>• A list of projects implemented during the life cycle of this project is available as Appendix A.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.2.</b> <i>Two of the key flagship projects are identified agreed and implemented during CEPF contract period</i></p> <p><i>KEY Projects are CWCBR Hiking Trail, Spatial planning with particular reference to the southern core area</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The two flagship projects identified were the Trails and Tourism Hiking Trail and Spatial Planning project.</li> <li>• Funding was sourced for both of these projects as per the workplan developed for each project</li> <li>• A strong emphasis was placed on capturing necessary information such as status quo information and feasibility studies with respect to different hiking trail products, marketing, community benefits, existing infrastructure, required infrastructure, cost-benefit of the development of such products, community willingness, capacity of communities to create SMME's around such tourism products and other key information.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.3.</b> <i>Detailed workplans developed for implementation of the two flagship projects within 3 months of the prioritisation exercise.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once funding was sourced for each of the two projects detailed workplans were developed in conjunction and collaboration with appointed service providers and funders.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.4.</b> <i>Implementation of flagship projects commenced within two months of workplan approval.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Spatial Development Plan commenced implementation within 1 week of workplan being approved.</li> <li>• The Status Quo document has been implemented with key stakeholders actively playing a role and providing either technical or financial assistance. The document has been made available to all municipalities and is currently being utilized to develop further planning documentation as required.</li> <li>• Further funding is required to identify gaps and provide planning recommendations within the context of the spatial development plan, however this is being addressed through application being made to key donors to support this process.</li> <li>• Each municipality has agreed to incorporate such a document directly into the respective Integrated Development Plans, which is a very large achievement for Biosphere Reserves internationally in their role in "promoting and ensuring sustainable development"</li> <li>• The Trails and Tourism Feasibility Study commenced implementation within 1 week of the workplan being approved.</li> <li>• 8 products were investigated through a range of communication and other strategies, including a series of workshops that identified community involvement, community willingness to drive and</li> </ul>

	<p>be involved in such tourism products, private landowners, developers, and municipalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These products were discussed and other recommendations made (as arose through the workshops)</li> <li>• Direct communication with communities and landowners on potential routes were held such as individual interviews as one mechanism, as well as “ground truthing” of these routes to determine the viability of such routes.</li> <li>• Approval from landowners, communities and local authorities was sourced</li> <li>• Marketing and branding of each of these routes has been designed</li> <li>• The financial viability and business plan for each of these products has been developed</li> <li>• Two of the products will begin in January 2009</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3: Develop and implement an awareness strategy to raise profile of CWCBR locally and internationally.</b></p>	
<p><i>3.1. The CWCBR Communication Strategy reviewed and implemented within 3 months.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A communication strategy was compiled and implementation began timeously</li> <li>• Stakeholders to reach within the CWCBR as well as beyond were identified</li> <li>• A strategy to interact with each stakeholder group and implementing such a strategy was created</li> <li>• Communication methodologies and achievements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Radio interviews</li> <li>○ Newspaper articles</li> <li>○ Quarterly Magazine publications (West Coast Lifestyle)</li> <li>○ Newsletters</li> <li>○ Re-designing and implementing the entire website</li> <li>○ Designing signage for key sites. Gaining appropriate approval and erecting thereof (Mamre Nature Garden, Groenkloof Nature Reserve, Renosterveld Nature Reserve and !Khwa Ttu)</li> <li>○ Designing a poster for presentations at local, national and international events</li> <li>○ Designing and creating exhibition banners</li> <li>○ Designing, scripting and producing three DVD's relating to the CWCBR, its partners and specific projects</li> <li>○ Papers published within the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve publication.</li> <li>○ Articles compiled for UNESCO and C.A.P.E. websites and the website for the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development</li> <li>○ Designing and creating folders and communication materials for distribution.</li> <li>○ Printing newsletters and distributing them within newspapers and within communities in Afrikaans</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Exhibiting at open days, exhibitions, festivals</li> <li>○ Hosting an open day for the CWCBR and other local community partners at the Fossil Park</li> <li>○ Sourcing prizes and hosting competitions amongst CWCBR community stakeholders</li> <li>○ Presenting the CWCBR as a case study to Masters students from the University of Stellenbosch and UCT; Tourism Students from the Cape Technicon; international masters students in the field of conservation; education; sustainable development and socio-economic development.</li> <li>○ Hosting education camps for previously disadvantaged school children (over 1600 students reached through camps and talks at schools). Engaging with over 50 schools and communicating Biosphere Reserves and their principles to teachers, headmasters and scholars.</li> <li>○ Liaising with small farmers associations on the benefits of sustainable utilization of the natural resources</li> <li>○ Liaising with local and regional tourism bureaus to raise the awareness of the CWCBR</li> <li>○ Working alongside existing initiatives within communities to communicate Biosphere Reserve principles to a broad community stakeholder group. (an example includes the Darling Wildflower Show which reached landowners, tourists, farmers, community members, retired persons, botanists, researchers, etc.)</li> <li>○ Updating and loading new database software onto our system for ease of use and expanding our numbers on the database monthly.</li> <li>○ Liaising with C.A.P.E., UNESCO and other national and regional Biosphere Reserves to produce an aligned communication approach to reduce costs, but increase exposure where possible.</li> <li>○ Undertaking road shows annually and holding individual interviews with key stakeholders to support tourism development through the CWCBR as well as conservation and sustainable utilization of the resources.</li> <li>○ Producing an R27 brochure promoting tourism partners and products within the CWCBR.</li> <li>○ Presenting as guest speakers to local clubs and forums on a regular basis to keep local community members</li> </ul>
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	informed.
<b>3.2.</b> <i>The stakeholder database updated, maintained and expanded every quarter.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed successfully. The database has expanded from initially 100 contact details to over 600</li> </ul>
<b>3.3.</b> <i>Specific outputs of communication strategy, including bi-monthly newsletter prepared and distributed to target stakeholders at least every two months.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newsletters, e-mails, magazine publications and translating to Afrikaans and distributing took place regularly to update stakeholders. Newsletters were not created every two months, but every quarter, due to financial constraints. Stakeholders were kept updated through the range of methodologies described under 3.1 above.</li> </ul>
<b>3.4.</b> <i>At least one workshop with key partners arranged and facilitated each year. A state on the environment report for the biosphere compiled and presented at the workshop.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 10 workshops were held over the last 24 months with key partners.</li> <li>Each workshop focused on either location or a specific group of stakeholders/topic</li> <li>Workshops were used as a mechanism to communicate the values and principles of the BR, but also to inform stakeholders of activities, projects and roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder group within the focal area/locality/topic addressed within the CWCBR.</li> <li>The state of the CWCBR and achievements made within and through the CWCBR were presented as each workshop.</li> <li>A state of the environment report is a key responsibility of the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and information was fed into the process as and when required. However, no State of the Environment Report was produced by the Lead Agent/Department during this time. A state of the Bay report was compiled and is available on request.</li> </ul>
<b>3.5.</b> <i>General awareness raised in communities by specific interventions: exhibitions, meetings, workshops and other interventions.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please refer to point 3.1 above.</li> <li>During the project lifecycle 6 exhibitions were made within local communities/organisations/ events and festivals</li> <li>Newsletters were printed, translated and distributed to community members</li> <li>At least 3 Radio interviews were held specifically within the local radio stations</li> <li>Meetings were hosted as well as attended by CWCBR personnel within local communities and awareness raised</li> <li>At least 5 of the 10 workshops were focused on community awareness raising</li> <li>Open days were held at the Fossil Park, Darling and Mamre</li> <li>Talks and presentations were made wherever appropriate and possible</li> <li>All the headmasters of the schools within the CWCBR were approached and awareness raised amongst the teachers and scholars through a range of education interventions. (reaching over 1600 students and 50 schools)</li> <li>Interactions with tourism bureaus and providing brochures and pamphlets to these as well as accommodation establishments raised</li> </ul>

	awareness amongst local communities and tourists alike.
<b>3.6. Regular meetings with stakeholders representing community based initiatives, government departments, and conservation agencies held on at least a six-monthly basis to report on progress and obtain input from the stakeholders.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussed under point 3.1; 3.3 and 3.4 above.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4: Facilitate the social and economic development of local communities through biodiversity conservation and other social and environmental initiatives in the CWCBR.</b>	
<b>4.1. The strategic vision and goals and Business plan of the CWCBR is reflected in the municipal IDP's and all other strategic planning initiatives.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This has been successfully achieved in the local municipal Integrated Development Plans as well as the Provincial Spatial Development Framework.</li> <li>The depth of reflection however varies per document.</li> </ul>
<b>4.2. The strategic vision, goals and Business plan of the CWCBR integrated with the local and provincial strategic development frameworks and with the plans of National Departments.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objectives and projects within the business plan of the CWCBR have been successfully incorporated into development frameworks of the municipalities and some National Departments (such as the Department of Agriculture)</li> <li>The extent thereof however varies as the CWCBR has a role of facilitation and support rather than a lead agent role.</li> <li>Letters of support from each of the municipal managers has been obtained with respect to key projects.</li> </ul>
<b>4.3. The strategic vision, goals and Business plan of the CWCBR is integrated with all other policies and programmes of local, provincial and national departments. (NSDP, PGDS, Ikapa Elihlumayo)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The integration into the Protected Areas Act and opinion thereof has provided support to Biosphere Reserves in the broader context as an initiative</li> <li>The incorporation of Biosphere Reserves into Provincial Planning policies has been an enormous success</li> <li>Integration into the City of Cape Town Biodiversity Network and planning policies has directly supported the principles and objectives of the Biosphere Reserve and its different zones.</li> <li>Broader than this unfortunately has not been achieved as successfully as had been hoped due to a number of reasons, including political instability; national and provincial prioritization programmes with a strong focus on housing and provision of infrastructure to previously disadvantaged communities with a strong lead agent role, compared to incorporation of information into strategic documents by the lead agents.</li> </ul>
<b>4.4. Identify and implement at least one meaningful community development project in each of the four municipalities within the CWCBR. These projects will be undertaken in partnership with other spheres of government and conservation agencies.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many more than one meaningful community development project was implemented in each of the four municipalities within the CWCBR</li> <li>Each of these projects had a strong partnership focus with respect to spheres of government, conservation agencies as well as community agencies.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please refer to Appendix A.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 5: Develop and implement an appropriate fundraising strategy to facilitate longer term functionality of the CWCBR company and the sustainability of the CWCBR</b></p>	
<p><i>5.1. The CWCBR fundraising strategy is reviewed, updated and implemented within 6 months.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A fundraising strategy was defined within the first two months of the co-ordinator being appointed.</li> <li>• This strategy has been an ongoing strategy and has been implemented on an a continuous basis.</li> <li>• Over the last 24 months an amount of \$857 140 has been secured for project implementation and business plan objectives</li> </ul>
<p><i>5.2. Link with relevant CAPE Task Teams and attend meetings and contribute constructively.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This has been successfully achieved as CAPE Task Team meetings were attended as scheduled (with the exception of one or two meetings) and reports were submitted as appropriate.</li> <li>• Constructive contribution was always sought and provided by and through CWCBR personnel or Director's.</li> </ul>
<p><i>5.3. A minimum of 3 applications for funds per year are prepared and submitted.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 15 proposals were compiled, completed and submitted to different funding organisations for approval and financial support.</li> <li>• Of the 15 proposals only two were not approved and the remaining outstanding proposals are awaiting approval.</li> </ul>
<p><i>5.4. Develop and implement a fundraising plan for the flagship projects and secure funds for the flagship projects.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial Development Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding was sourced and secured in order to develop a Status Quo Spatial Development Plan</li> <li>○ A funding application to complete the identification of gaps and planning recommendations has been made to the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning as well as the Development Bank of Southern Africa</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Trails and Tourism Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Funding was sourced and secured in order to undertake a feasibility study of 8 tourism products within the context of trails and tourism</li> <li>○ Implementation of two of these Trails will begin by January 2009</li> <li>○ Funding is currently being sourced for implementation of the remaining products</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Strong partnerships have been developed through both of the flagship projects and the CWCBR is confident that these projects will be successfully completed and the objectives achieved.</li> </ul>

***Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.***

An enormous success of this project has been strong partnership programmes being created and implemented in order to achieve the CWCBR objectives. A further success has been the depth of support from larger organisations such as C.A.P.E., CapeNature and the Provincial

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. Despite municipalities struggling under enormous political instability and capacity constraints, buy-in and support has been proven from each one of them, albeit not on a consistent basis, but certainly as and when possible in terms of each municipalities capacity constraints.

The ability to double the personnel of the CWCBR office from two to four has had enormous achievements in reaching a broader stakeholder group on a consistent basis. Local communities require regular interaction and increased capacity directly assists in achieving this objective.

***Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?***

Integrating the business plan, visions and goals into all other policies and programmes of local, provincial and national departments. (NSDP, PGDS, Ikapa Elihlumayo) has not been as successfully achieved as was hoped. Fortunately the overall impact has been minimal and the objectives of the Biosphere Reserve have not been compromised through this at all. Despite this, the CWCBR continues to address this output and focus will again be given to this at an appropriate time in the near future.

## **V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS**

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

No actions required.

## **VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT**

***Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.***

1) To reduce costs the CWCBR decided to contract a communications person who can assist the co-ordinator directly with implementing the broader business plan and needs of the CWCBR rather than pay a retainer fee to a company that does not see the CWCBR as its priority. This has resulted in greater efficiency with less cost. This dedicated person is present at key meetings and is an added face for the CWCBR, with a result of greater exposure to a broader market within the BR.

2) The death of the Chairperson and Programme Manager to this project resulted in the co-ordinator having to focus on re-structuring the management of this project and having to brief new participants to this project, taking valuable time. This has resulted in the co-ordinator's focus having to shift from looking for opportunities to support this project, to ensuring best practice in the management and that accountability of this project is implemented through these new participants in management. The death of the Chairperson also resulted in the broader Board Members feeling somewhat insecure as a new Chairperson had to be appointed and be completely briefed on the responsibilities of this project, and others, in terms of financial accountability. This directly affected the efficiency of the operational team as caution was being practiced with any decision that needed to be taken. The lesson that should be learned here is an old one, but that should be re-iterated: Consistency in project team members and management is critical to smooth and efficient implementation of any project. Perhaps a lesson here could also be to encourage that when a project/programme manager is appointed that he/she complete a health questionnaire/ survey that can be evaluated but be considered as

confidential. An alternative would be to have regular “hand-over reports” compiled in the event of an emergency, death or resignation.

3) The benefits of appointing a co-ordinator with experience, previous involvement with many of the key stakeholders; and passion for the project resulted in the deliverables not just being met, but added to. See Appendix A for supporting information.

4) The CEPF decision to appoint CAPE as the monitoring group proved to be successful as this provided the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve with an "early warning system" regarding the timeframes of the project and prompted a request for a time extension to allow for a 24 month contract with the project co-ordinator to increase the opportunities for successful implementation of the project.

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

The project was designed around a focus on identifying partners, creating partnerships and sourcing further funding. This was a major aspect that led to the success of this project.

A further success was that goals were realistic and achievable.

***Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)***

Timeframes were realistic, and where deliverables were not able to be delivered upon (such as appointment of a co-ordinator within 3 months of contract approval), the entire project was not derailed or unachievable.

The flexibility of CEPF to approval a no cost time extension for the project co-ordinator allowed for more achievements and gains to be made. To approve the co-ordinator position for 24 months allowed for follow through from project design, securing of funding and implementation of key projects without obstacles and uncertainty in terms of project leadership – this was an excellent example of how a few more months at no cost can consolidate far more gains.

**VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

***Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.***

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Date Received</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Development Bank of Southern Africa	C	\$134 329	2007	This was for the Trails and Tourism Flagship Project
The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	A	\$134 329	2006/07	This directly contributed to office administration and communication
Cape West Coast District Municipality	C	\$24 000	2006/07	This directly contributed to the Spatial Development Plan and administration
World Wildlife Fund: Table	C	\$8208	2006/07/08	Project: Delineation of the Southern Core and



Mountain Fund				Biodiversity Corridor
World Bank	C	\$38360	2007/08	Stewardship Project for a Biodiversity Industrial Corridor
World Wildlife Fund: Table Mountain Fund	C	\$15 000	2007/08	Intern: Biodiversity Awareness, capacity building and education
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	C	\$ 17000	2007/08	Biosphere Related projects including exchanges and conferences
The Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	C	\$ 75000	2006/07/08	Fynbos rehabilitation projects and Mountain to the Sea Live Skills and environmental education project
The Department of Agriculture	C	\$15000	2007/08	Landcare Educational Project
South African National Biodiversity Institute	C	\$ 12 200	2007/08	Mamre Nature Garden
City of Cape Town	C	\$ 127 000	2006/07/08	Various projects
West Indian Ocean Marine Science Association	C	\$5000	2007/08	Capacity building
COASTMAN Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung gGmbH	C	\$5000	2007/08	Capacity Building

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

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

**Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.**

Yes, this project will continue into the future.  
Co-funding is already secured through DEA&DP = \$40 000  
CWCDM = \$7894  
City of Cape Town = \$117 000  
Dutch Embassy = \$ 98 684  
DOA = \$ 20 000  
CREW = \$ 25 000  
CEPF = \$ 150 000

Further approval of other project proposals is also being awaited.

## VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**The success of the project is undoubtedly due to the initial commitment and funding provided through CEPF and the later support of key stakeholders such as C.A.P.E, CapeNature, DEA&DP, TMF and committed individuals. The CWCBR would like to extend its appreciation to these organisations as individuals. The achievements and successes go way beyond a logframe, and into the lives of community members, conservation, schools, scholars, the international community, landowners, farmers and industry to name a few.**

## VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

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