



Assessing Five Years of CEPF Investment in the Succulent Karoo Biodiversity Hotspot

November 2008
A Special Report

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OVERVIEW

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) investment in the Succulent Karoo biodiversity hotspot commenced in February 2003 with the approval of an ecosystem profile and an allocation of \$8 million to be spent over five years.

This special report covering the five years of CEPF investment in the hotspot draws from experience, lessons learned and project monitoring, including of final project reports compiled by civil society groups supported during the period. All available final project reports can be accessed in the Publications section of the CEPF Web site, www.cepf.net.

The report also draws from the results of a questionnaire sent to CEPF grant recipients in the region and an assessment workshop held in April 2008. The workshop was attended by more than 55 participants from the region and beyond, and was organized by CEPF's regional coordination mechanism, the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Programme Coordination Unit based at the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).

CEPF is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International (CI), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. A fundamental goal is to engage nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community groups and other sectors of civil society in biodiversity conservation.

CEPF Niche

The Succulent Karoo Hotspot extends from the southwest through the northwestern areas of South Africa and into southern Namibia. The hallmark of the Succulent Karoo is its exceptionally diverse and endemic flora, especially succulents and bulbs. The hotspot is home to 6,356 plant species. New data released in 2005 following a global hotspots re-analysis indicate that 40 percent of the species are endemic or unique to the hotspot. More than 900 are also classified as globally threatened by IUCN-The World Conservation Union. The 102,691-square-kilometer hotspot supports the richest succulent flora on Earth, with succulents comprising 29 percent of all plant species. The world's highest local diversity of succulents was recorded in the mountainous desert of the Gariiep area where annual rainfall is a scant 70 millimeters, with more than 330 species in an area of just 1.3 square kilometers. The Succulent Karoo is also notable for its high diversity of bulbs, which make up 18 percent of its plant species.

The spectacular environment of the Succulent Karoo is also a center of diversity for reptiles and various invertebrate groups, and supports a variety of mammals and many of South Africa's endemic birds. The reptiles of the Succulent Karoo are particularly diverse, with more than 90 species. Most of the endemic reptiles are lizard species; of 72 lizard species, 30 are endemic.

In spite of the incredible natural diversity, local and global awareness of the significance and value of the Succulent Karoo has been low. The hotspot's biodiversity is under pressure from a range of human impacts, especially mining, crop agriculture, ostrich farming, overgrazing, illegal collection of fauna and flora, and anthropogenic climate change. Most of the region, an estimated 100,000 kilometers, is used for communal or commercial grazing. Although this land use can be compatible with the maintenance of biodiversity, overgrazing has severely degraded as much as two-thirds of this area.

The CEPF strategy for this hotspot was created based on the results of the CEPF-supported Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Plan (SKEP) process which included a comprehensive and participatory exercise to develop a 20-year conservation and development strategy for the region. The project team, facilitated by CI's Southern Africa Hotspots Program as part of CEPF preparations to invest in the hotspot, included special advisers, four coordinating institutions and 10 conservation champions. The process involved more than 60 scientific experts and more than 400 local stakeholders representing government, academia, NGOs, private sector interests and local communities. SKEP, now the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program, developed an overarching framework for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the hotspot from which the best niche for CEPF investment could be determined. The ecosystem profile for this hotspot is one of the many SKEP products resulting from this comprehensive process.

The SKEP vision states that: *The people of the Succulent Karoo take ownership of and enjoy their unique living landscape in a way that maintains biodiversity and improves livelihoods now and into perpetuity.* CEPF funding in the Succulent Karoo was designed to support the SKEP 20-year strategy. CEPF has focused investment in areas and on actions that would catalyze the greatest impact now and in the long term. The specific niche for CEPF in the hotspot has been to catalyze key activities in under-funded geographic priority areas using innovative mechanisms to achieve biodiversity conservation by involving specific land users such as the agriculture sector, mining companies and communal authorities.

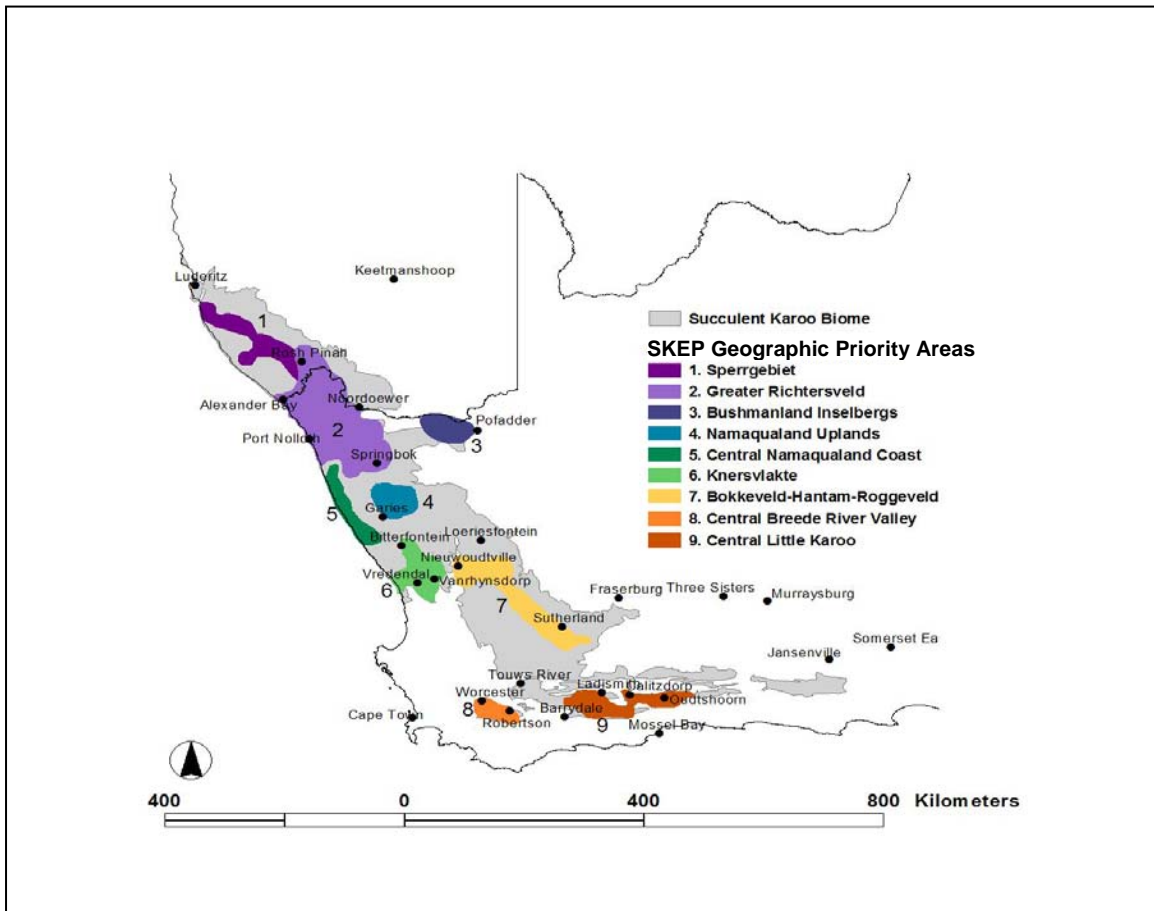
CEPF's 5-year investment strategy is described in the ecosystem profile. It includes the following six strategic directions that guided CEPF's investment in the region:

1. Expand protected area corridors through public-private-communal partnerships in the priority areas of Bushmanland Inselbergs, Central Namaqualand Coast, Namaqualand Uplands, Knersvlakte, Hantam-Roggeveld, Central Little Karoo and Sperrgebiet
2. Engage key industrial sectors in meeting conservation objectives identified by SKEP
3. Retain and restore critical biodiversity in areas under greatest land-use pressure
4. Mainstream conservation priorities into land-use planning and policymaking.
5. Increase awareness of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot
6. Create the capacity to catalyze the SKEP program

Investment in these strategic directions was further refined by guidance provided through investment priorities, which provided more specific targets for CEPF funding in the region and were used to inform grant-making decisions. They are included as part of the full investment priority table in the ecosystem profile and/or on www.cepf.net.

While CEPF allocated funds along the thematic lines described above, investment was also determined on the basis of geographic priorities. As part of the SKEP process to define where overall conservation activities should be focused, a conservation planning exercise identified nine conservation priority areas (Figure 1). Seven of these priority areas were the focus of CEPF's investment: Sperrgebiet, Bushmanland Inselbergs, Central Namaqualand Coast, Namaqualand Uplands, Knersvlakte, Hantam-Roggeveld and Central Little Karoo. At the time the priority areas were identified, the other two areas, Greater Richtersveld and Central Breede River Valley, were receiving substantial GEF funding and were therefore not designated as priority areas for CEPF investment.

Figure 1. Geographic Priority Areas in the Succulent Karoo



Coordinating CEPF on the Ground

CEPF investment has been coordinated by the SKEP Coordination Unit. The SKEP Coordination Unit was initially supported via a grant to CI to establish a central unit in Cape Town with five sub-regional nodes located in priority areas to ensure a highly participatory and decentralized approach. Local advisory committees were set up in each geographic focal area to provide input into the roll out of the SKEP strategy and to contribute toward the review of applications for grants.

In July 2005, the program coordination underwent a significant transition in that the coordination function was transferred from CI into two national organizations, the Namibian Nature Foundation in collaboration with the Namibia Ministry of Environment and Tourism for coordination of the strategy in Namibia and to SANBI under the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism for coordination of all actions in South Africa. The five sub-regional nodes developed into anchor projects, with the SKEP staff in most cases being absorbed into these initiatives. This approach led to a tightening of the function of coordination to focus within each priority area and a broadening of the potential for new projects and existing ones to be fully integrated.

Coordination at the hotspot level, between the Namibia Nature Foundation and SANBI coordination units, is governed by a Memorandum of Cooperation between these two institutions. This sets out mechanisms for coordination on aspects such as awareness raising and communications, monitoring and evaluation, sharing of knowledge and fundraising.

In South Africa, the SKEP Coordination Unit is supported by a SKEP Technical Working Group that provides it with high-level institutional and technical advice, as well as an Implementation Committee consisting of representatives from national, provincial and local levels from both the government and nongovernmental sectors that broadly provides strategic guidance with respect to SKEP strategy development and implementation, and overall program monitoring and promotion. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets out the functions of the Committee, as well as how the Committee will operate. The following participating partners have signed the MOU: SANBI, Botanical Society of South Africa, CI, CapeNature, Development Bank of Southern Africa, Northern Cape Department of Agriculture and Land Reform, South Africa National Parks, Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa and WWF.

Impact Summary

The impact of CEPF's five years of investment can be summarized by the following points:

1. 2,905,860 hectares of new land were added to the conservation estate via establishment of conservancies, signing of stewardship (contractual) agreements and the incorporation and designation of state land. This has seen an unprecedented rate of increase in land under conservation, which has close to doubled in the South African part of the hotspot in the past five years. In Namibia, the imminent proclamation of a 2.6 million-hectare protected area, the Sperrgebiet National Park, will be a remarkable protected area achievement, making it the second largest protected area on the African continent. At least 14 globally threatened species of plants and animals are now incorporated in these expanded protected areas.
2. Land management improved on 3,057,694 hectares of land, based on activities such as clearing of alien species and incorporation of biodiversity-friendly management practices, implemented under the auspices of a formal management plan or other appropriate plan.
3. Each of the seven biodiversity conservation corridors identified as priorities for CEPF investment were reinforced by anchor projects that improved coordination, collaboration and synergy between civil society partners. These extensive areas are the Bushmanland Inselbergs, Central Namaqualand Coast, Namaqualand Uplands, Knersvlakte, Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld, Central Little Karoo and Sperrgebiet.
4. At least \$4,507,704 was leveraged for conservation in the Succulent Karoo by projects receiving CEPF grants. This figure is sure to rise as this amount does not include projects that have not yet been completed and closed.
5. Best practice guidelines for the wine, rooibos, 4 x 4 and potato industries were developed, and are underway for the ostrich industry. Best practice for the rehabilitation of land used for mine dumps has been developed and is being implemented in Namaqualand.
6. CEPF projects contributed to the alleviation of poverty via job creation and improvements in livelihoods. At least 395 local short-to-medium-term jobs were created; 245 of these are biodiversity-based environmentally friendly jobs in the tourism sector.
7. Growth in local NGO involvement in biodiversity conservation increased significantly in the Succulent Karoo, growing from less than five organizations in 2003 to more than 20 today.
8. The SKEPPIES Fund (SKEP Partnering in your Environment – A Fund for Conservation and Development in the Succulent Karoo) launched as part of an innovative partnership between SKEP, CEPF, CI and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, with additional partners being sought. The Fund aims to expand the number of local organizations undertaking

projects that improve livelihoods and achieve a conservation benefit, expand local capacity for financial administration and catalyze the creation of a long-term funding mechanism to address SKEP's 20-year conservation targets. During the 1-year pilot phase, groups supported by the fund created 19 businesses and 109 local jobs; added value to a minimum of 14 local businesses, and trained 350 people while helping conserve 1,000 hectares of biologically rich land.

9. SKEP conservation targets and priorities were integrated into South African and Namibian institutional frameworks for biodiversity conservation, and all relevant national and provincial government agencies are aware of the SKEP priorities.

SKEP has made enormous strides in the five years since CEPF began investing in the hotspot. At the time investment began there were few organizations working in the Succulent Karoo, little awareness of the value of its biodiversity, and a paucity of scientists or other experts dedicated to conservation of this area. The SKEP process and program generated a new cadre of conservation champions, and through stakeholder engagement and interactions with government and the private sector, stimulated significant interest and actions.

CEPF investment has resulted in new protected areas, improved land management, more environmentally friendly jobs and an increase in the number of organizations operating in the Succulent Karoo. Through the SKEPPIES Fund, Succulent Karoo stakeholders are pursuing the dual objectives of conservation and development, and have generated enough interest and achievement such that the Fund now has significant co-financing that will allow continued support for SKEP conservation targets after the close of CEPF investment.

SKEP has raised the profile of the Succulent Karoo and has catalyzed significant conservation interest, action and successes. At the same time, these successes need to be sustained, and while the SKEPPIES Fund and other partners will play important roles in ensuring continued efforts, it is likely that SKEP will need to have an even greater presence in the region in the future to continue to secure the gains made in each corridor and to ensure their sustainability.

Implementing the Strategy

Resource Allocation

CEPF awarded 89 grants valued at \$7,910,537 during the investment period from February 2003 through February 2008 (Appendix A). Grants totaling \$6,053,155 were given to 44 local organizations, and totaling \$1,857,382 to five international organizations (Table 1). These grants ranged in size from \$379 to \$1,071,028. The median grant size was \$22,318.

CEPF commenced its 5-year investment cycle by designing a coordination structure that would meet the many and varied needs of the region. CI, as lead on preparation of the Ecosystem Profile, was well-positioned to take on this task. Several grants to CI involved the launch of the program, and the design and establishment of the central Coordination Unit in Cape Town, as well as five sub-regional offices based in the geographic priority areas. The extensive regional coverage allowed CEPF to have an on-the-ground approach from the very start of the investment.

The CEPF strategy in the Succulent Karoo was implemented along the lines of the strategic directions. Numerous projects contribute to the achievement of more than one strategic direction, but for administrative reasons were assigned to a single strategic direction. Regardless, project contributions will be discussed under more than one strategic direction if appropriate. Table 2 provides a breakdown of funding per strategic direction.

Table 1: Resource allocation by type of organization

Resource Allocation	International Organizations	Local Organizations
Number of organizations	5	44
Percent (%) of grants	10 %	90 %
Dollar allocation	\$1,857,382	\$6,053,155
Percent (%) dollar allocation	23%	77%

Table 2: Resource allocation by strategic direction

Resource Allocation	Number of grants for this strategic direction	Percent (%) of grants for this strategic direction	Dollar allocation for this strategic direction	Percent (%) dollar allocation for this strategic direction
Strategic Direction 1	9	10.1%	2,067,926.79	26.1%
Strategic Direction 2	16	18.0%	1,168,331.19	14.8%
Strategic Direction 3	26	29.2%	1,428,124.12	18.0%
Strategic Direction 4	17	19.1%	901,707.57	11.4%
Strategic Direction 5	15	16.9%	395,001.78	5.0%
Strategic Direction 6	6	6.7%	1,949,445.59	24.6%
Total	89	100%	\$7,910,537	99.9%

Strategic Direction 1: Expand protected area corridors through public-private-communal partnerships in the priority areas of Bushmanland Inselbergs, Central Namaqualand Coast, Namaqualand Uplands, Knersvlakte, Hantam-Roggeveld, Central Little Karoo and Sperrgebiet

This strategic direction was aimed at establishing six large conservation corridors to significantly expand the existing network of protected areas, and also to secure areas sufficiently large to achieve conservation targets pertaining to species and vegetation types. This strategic direction presented an enormous challenge. It was catalyzed with the establishment of sub-regional nodes located in the corridors, which as the portfolio developed transitioned into anchor projects. The anchor projects served as catalytic core projects that coordinated actions within a corridor, ensuring complementary approaches, collaboration, avoidance of duplication, improved communication and sharing of information and experience. These projects helped to ensure a more on-the-ground approach by decentralizing the process for ensuring links between CEPF-supported projects and related initiatives.

At the close of investment, progress has been significant in Bushmanland with the creation of the 24,000-hectare Black Mountain Conservation Area, in the Knersvlakte with the establishment of the Knersvlakte Protected Area now totaling 62,000 hectares, and in the Sperrgebiet with the imminent proclamation of the 2.6 million-hectare Sperrgebiet National Park. CEPF funds also contributed to the creation of the Namaqua Wilderness Initiative, which extends from the Namaqualand Uplands to the coast. Promising stewardship initiatives are well underway in the

Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld, and in the Central Little Karoo the Gouritz Initiative secured 109,314 hectares through voluntary site agreements, contract nature reserves and biodiversity agreements.

Strategic Direction 2: Engage key industrial sectors in meeting conservation objectives identified by SKEP

Engagement with key elements of the private sector was regarded as essential for achieving conservation in the Succulent Karoo, and as such this strategic direction sought to engage a wide range of industrial sectors to bring them into the conservation dialogue. Investment priorities included engagement with the mining and ostrich industries, stimulating corporate investment into conservation and assisting landowners to develop natural-resource based enterprises.

Accomplishments have been significant with the mining industry, as grantees formed fruitful partnerships in Bushmanland with Anglo Base Metals, and in Namaqualand, where the Namaqua Restoration Initiative generated interest and co-financing from De Beers for research and action to restore mine dumps. In Namibia, the SKEP team engaged with Namdeb and other mining interests to secure the Sperrgebiet National Park, a considerable achievement because a large portion of the Sperrgebiet and surrounding areas is currently under mining or prospecting license. SKEP also participated in the establishment of a Park-Mining Standing Committee that is set to be a sustainable initiative to encourage co-operation between the Sperrgebiet National Park and mining operations in the area of the park. The committee is responsible for establishing and implementing best practice relating to mining in the park and for minimizing impacts on its biodiversity.

In the agriculture sector, the University of Stellenbosch stimulated better grazing practices with the publication and dissemination of the book *Karoo Veld: Ecology and Management*, and efforts are underway in Namaqualand to realize these and other techniques through, for example, promotion of Anatolian sheepdogs by the South African National Parks as a more ecologically sound solution to predator problems than the historic use of traps. The ostrich industry is the focus of a recent award to the South African Ostrich Business Chamber, which will look at developing best practices within the industry.

Efforts to work with landowners to encourage biodiversity-friendly businesses have been undertaken by many grantees. The Namibia Nature Foundation effort in Aus, Namibia, is especially noteworthy as this project took a holistic approach through development of a suite of livelihood initiatives that are stakeholder-based, environmentally sound and compatible with conservation goals for the town and surrounding lands. The project developed tourism opportunities, Internet access, a restaurant serving local fare, local dancers and crafts, and operates through an information center that is both an attraction to tourists and a hub of energy and activity for locals. Thus far, seven people are employed at the information center (two coordinators, four full-time employees and one nursery worker). Additionally, a seven member craft group was established and trained to make and sell crafts to local residents and tourists, and two cultural groups were created for tourist entertainment and to generate additional funds for community activities. A total of 16,047 tourists visited the information center between January 2007 and September 2008 (and many spent money on crafts and meals). Overall, the town and Klein Aus Vista, the largest tourist lodge in the area, previously received approximately 12,000 visitors per year, whereas at present annual visitors number more than 20,000.

Strategic Direction 3: Retain and restore critical biodiversity in areas under greatest land-use pressure

This strategic direction was aimed at refining conservation targets, developing fine-scale conservation and monitoring plans and taking action to create small conservation areas in priority areas under high land-use pressure. Addressing the impact of grazing, and looking at incentives to reduce overgrazing, were also a focus. CEPF-supported projects were successful in addressing the challenge of some, but not all of these investment priorities.

Work in the Little Karoo involved preparation of vegetation and transformation maps, work that is now being built upon by several projects aimed at integrating biodiversity information into government policy and action. In the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld, the University of Pretoria collected baseline botanical data on biodiversity of the region, prepared a vegetation map and scientific publications, and has a solid strategy for engaging with landowners and the scientific community, as well as with the general public through a field guide to the flora of the area.

The project that has the most potential to reach the most geographic areas is, however, the partnership between CEPF, CI, SKEP and the Development Bank of Southern Africa that established the SKEPPIES Fund (SKEP Partnering in your Environment – A Fund for Conservation and Development in the Succulent Karoo). The Fund aims to provide accessible small to medium scale funding for projects with combined conservation and development objectives. The Fund has the ability to reach people on the ground throughout the Succulent Karoo in South Africa, and seeks to expand the number of local organizations undertaking projects that improve livelihoods and achieve a conservation benefit, to expand local capacity for financial administration and to catalyze the creation of a long term funding mechanism to address SKEP's 20-year conservation targets.

Strategic Direction 4: Mainstream conservation priorities into land-use planning and policy-making

There is a great opportunity to incorporate biodiversity priorities into local-level planning, and this strategic direction was designed to meet this need. This strategic direction aimed to ensure that local government agencies have the most appropriate biodiversity products possible for their municipal planning requirements, as well as the capacity to understand and use these products. The clustering of projects in the Kamiesberg in Namaqualand has been the most comprehensive effort to date. Grants were given to the Botanical Society of South Africa, CI and others in support of the development of appropriate land-use tools for the municipality, coupled with grants to ensure appropriate capacity to interpret and use these materials. The work continues with additional grants to further ensure that information is comprehensive, and that the local authorities receive the necessary training to make best use of it.

Other efforts include the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa's Succulent Karoo Environmental Education Project aimed at ensuring that educators, learners and project partners (Land Care, Department of Agriculture, Department of Education and others) gain an understanding of the biology and ecology of the Little Karoo and are actively involved in conservation projects in the area. This ambitious project used puppet theatre, learner camps, teacher workshops and the development of the lesson plans and school conservation projects to achieve their objective. The project team also learned valuable lessons about the practical challenges facing South Africa's educators, ranging from lack of capacity and resources to heavy administrative and teaching loads.

This strategic direction also addressed the foundation of SKEP's involvement in mainstreaming conservation, via a grant to CI. This grant aimed to ensure that SKEP conservation targets and

priorities were effectively integrated (programmatically and financially) in South African and Namibian institutional frameworks for biodiversity conservation, and that all relevant national and provincial government agencies were aware of the SKEP priorities and made formal commitments to the SKEP strategy through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding. A key success of this project was the transition of SKEP functions to the Namibian Nature Foundation and SANBI in March 2005.

Strategic Direction 5: Increase awareness of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot

Awareness about the biodiversity value of the Succulent Karoo has been extremely low. This strategic direction was therefore a top priority at the start of CEPF investment, and increased in importance as it became more evident that the need was even greater than originally thought. Several projects focused on increasing awareness, such as the effort by the organization Rare to raise awareness about the hotspot and its unique biodiversity, including the Armadillo lizard (*Cordylus cataphractus*), a species under pressure from illegal collection and trade. This project had a significant impact. For example, project surveys showed that the number of the general public who could name at least one threat to the Northern Namaqualand region increased by 45 percent to 67 percent up from 22 percent, and 58 percent (up from 13 percent) of local residents said they had heard about the Armadillo lizard in the previous six months. Additionally, 85 percent of farmers could correctly name three effects of overgrazing, compared to 48 percent of farmers prior to the project. Other projects such as the Knersvlakte Biodiversity Awareness Raising Project addressed awareness needs further south. This strategic direction also benefited from many small localized efforts and projects, such as Louis Jordaan's Klein Karoo Awareness Project focusing on farmers and landowners, and increasing knowledge about the value of the flora and fauna and tourism potential of the Little Karoo.

There have been projects focused on schools and learners, and various materials produced such as Fopspeen Live Art's animation of creatures of the Succulent Karoo, and the Namibia Nature Foundation's DVDs. "Bloodfinger," a film about the biodiversity of the Sperrgebiet, aired on the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation's television station twice, and the DVDs "Orange River" and "Aus" aired once. These DVDs provided an ideal platform for information on attractions of the area, as well as the conservation importance of the Succulent Karoo.

One important aspect of the awareness raising is that as knowledge of the biodiversity value has grown, now SKEP partners can move ahead with expanding the range of topics that are being discussed. For example, the Arid Zone Ecology Forum recently focused on drought, and the Green Connection is conducting a campaign about climate change. An interesting spin off of the SKEPPIES Fund has been the raising of awareness amongst some 640 people related to the conservation/development projects funded to date.

Strategic Direction 6: Create the capacity to catalyze the SKEP program

This strategic direction covered the coordination element of the CEPF strategy, and also encompassed other activities designed to ensure that the CEPF approach was proactive, and catalyzed targeted actions that would build on the momentum required to achieve conservation targets now and in the long term. Grants under this strategic direction were first awarded to CI to catalyze the coordination mechanism, and later to SANBI to take on the formal role of the SKEP Coordination Unit.

Throughout, significant resources were dedicated to training SKEP and other staff. Indeed, one of the great successes of the CEPF investment has been the development of local staff, as they have grown from SKEP Champions into anchor project staff and beyond. Of the original 10 SKEP Champions, eight are still working in conservation, with three working for NGOs and five

working in government. Of the eight SKEP assistants trained by the champions to facilitate biodiversity conservation initiatives, seven have been retained in this sector in the Succulent Karoo either in government, semi-government or nongovernmental organizations – the eighth member of this group is currently reading for a doctorate on Land Use Change in the Little Karoo. Finally, of the team of five put together by CI to provide facilitation, planning, organizational, administration and communication skills training and/or support to the sub-regional nodes, all but one are still involved in biodiversity conservation activities in the Succulent Karoo.

Geographic Priorities

As mentioned previously, CEPF prioritized seven geographic areas (also referred to as corridors): Sperrgebiet, Bushmanland Inselbergs, Central Namaqualand Coast, Namaqualand Uplands, Knersvlakte, Hantam-Roggeveld and Central Little Karoo. Table 3 presents the allocation by priority areas.

Table 3: Resource Allocation by Geographic Priority Area (Corridor)

Resource Allocation	Sperrgebiet	Namaqualand Uplands and Namaqualand Coast	Knersvlakte	Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld	Central Little Karoo	Bushmanland	Hotspot Wide	Total
Total number of grants	7	15	4	16	17	2	28	89
Total percent (%) of grants	7.8%	16.8%	4.4%	17.9%	19.1%	2.2%	31.4%	100%
Total dollar allocation	\$1,205,182	\$1,036,742	\$536,255	\$890,473	\$844,942	\$221,727	\$3,175,215	\$7,910,537
Total percent (%) dollar allocation	15.2%	13.1%	6.7%	11.2%	10.6%	2.8%	40.1%	100%

Leveraging additional resources

Civil society groups that received CEPF grants reported leveraging or co-financing of at least \$4,507,704 for conservation in the Succulent Karoo. This figure is sure to rise as this amount does not include reporting from projects that have not yet been completed and closed. See Appendix B for detail.

Biodiversity Results

Creation/expansion of protected areas

A total of 2,905,860 hectares of new or expanded protected areas have been created over the 5-year investment period. The new Sperrgebiet National Park (slated for proclamation in November 2008) in Namibia forms the bulk of this figure, and will represent an amazing accomplishment that has required intensive planning, negotiation and hard work during the entire CEPF investment period. Preparation for the park has involved creating and nurturing a partnership between the mining sector, local stakeholders and the Government of Namibia through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, as well as comprehensive research and preparation of a

multitude of plans that will ensure the sustainable management of this unique and delicate area. Once proclaimed, the park will be the second largest protected area on the African continent, second only to the famous Selous National Park in Tanzania that is some 4.48 million hectares in extent.

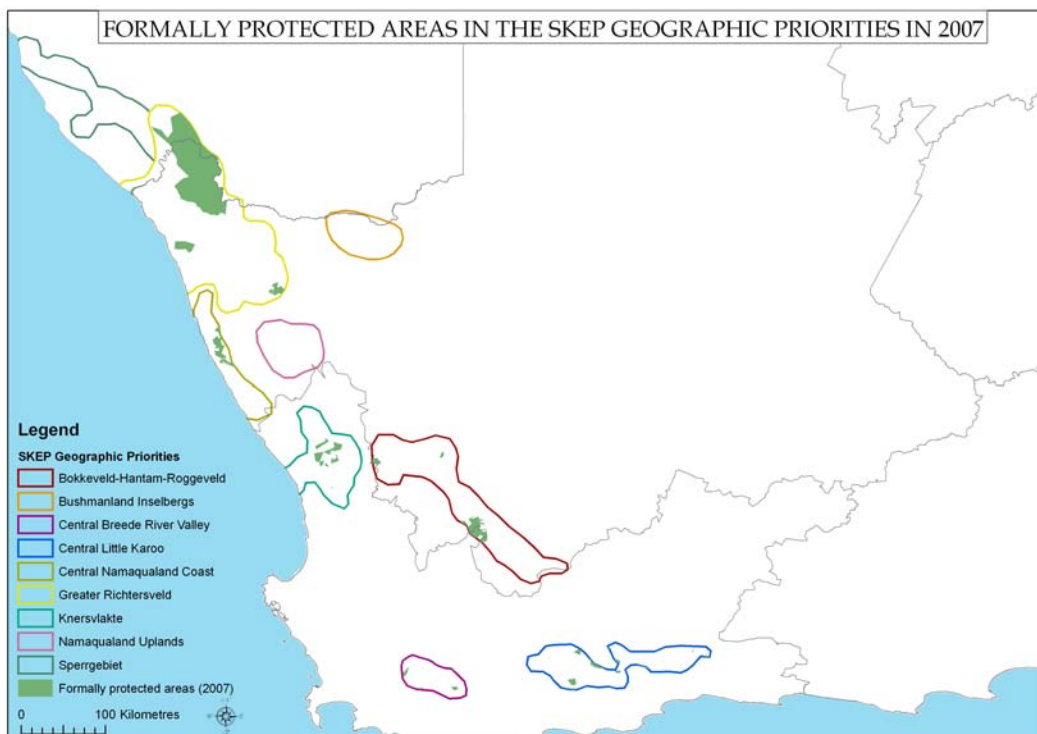
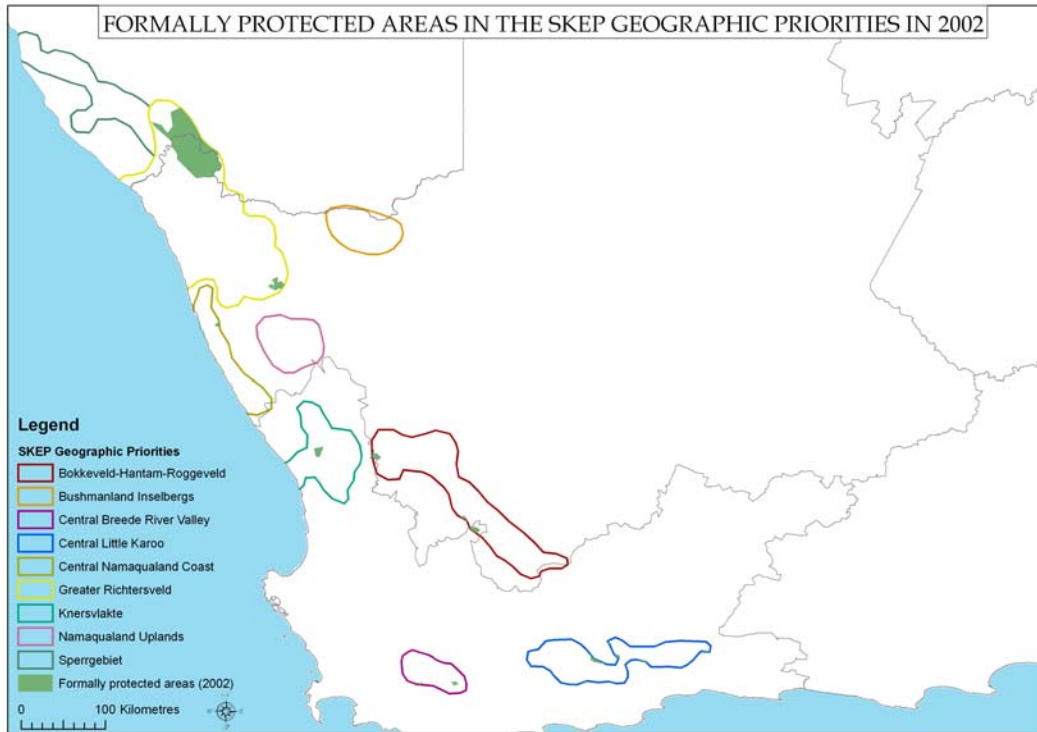
In South Africa there has been an unprecedented rate of increase in formal protected areas, which has close to doubled in the past five years. CEPF-supported efforts that contributed to the establishment of new protected areas include the creation of the Black Mountain Mine Conservation Area ($\pm 24,000$ hectares) in Bushmanland and the ever-expanding Knersvlakte Provincial Nature Reserve and Protected Area, which now encompasses 62,000 hectares and is expected to increase substantially in the future. Also notable is the 30,000-hectare expansion of Namaqua National Park. This park now totals 156,000 hectares and, for the first time in more than 100 years, constitutes part of a corridor that goes all the way from the uplands down to the sea. Additionally, the park is now large enough to be viable for the reintroduction of the Critically Endangered Cape mountain zebra (*Equus zebra zebra*). This dramatic increase in protected areas can be readily seen in Figure 2 that shows the increase in formal protected areas, according to priority areas, in planning domain. Numerous other smaller parcels have been added to the conservation estate as contract nature reserves and natural heritage sites, and as part of stewardship agreements and voluntary or biodiversity agreements signed with the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, now known as CapeNature. These are detailed in Table 4.

Improved management and implementation of management tools

Management was improved on 3,057,694 hectares by means of a variety of tools. The largest area to benefit from improved management is the 2.6 million-hectare Sperrgebiet National Park, which has numerous plans addressing many aspects of management. Other areas that now have a management plan include the Black Mountain Mine Conservation Area (24,000 hectares) and the Knersvlakte Provincial Reserve and Protected Area (62,000 hectares).

Other areas benefited from the creation of vegetation maps. For example, Regalis Environmental Services prepared a comprehensive vegetation map for the Little Karoo. The aim was to capture and disseminate data on biodiversity patterns and to build the capacity of civil society to provide recommendations on how a pragmatic conservation plan should be developed for the region. Upon completion, the map was provided to stakeholders, and is now being used by government officials for development and land-use planning purposes, by conservation officials to motivate stewardship projects, by farmers and landowners who want to create sustainable land-use systems on their properties and by many others. The preparation and use of the vegetation map helped to create partnerships and networks that can serve in the future to further conservation goals in the Little Karoo.

Figure 2. Formally protected areas, according to priority area, in 2002 and 2007 for the South African region of the SKEP planning domain. (Note: this map excludes the imminent proclamation of the 2.6 million-hectare Sperrgebiet National Park)



In the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld, management plans were prepared for private landowners (on a total of 11,875 hectares) as part of the stewardship agreement process in the Northern Cape Province, and in the Little Karoo 19,797 hectares are benefiting from management plans that exist as part of the contract nature reserves and voluntary and biodiversity agreements signed with CapeNature. Significant progress was made in forwarding and formalizing the concept of stewardship through this CEPF-supported program (Box 1).

Box 1. Stewardship agreements options

CEPF supported several stewardship initiatives, recognizing that innovation was needed to approach certain private landowners who own biologically important tracts of land. CEPF first supported the Botanical Society of South Africa for work conducted in the Cape Floristic Region, further supporting this pioneering work with several grants in the Succulent Karoo to the Botanical Society of South Africa and CapeNature. These grantees and other organizations in the region developed categories for different stewardship approaches, recognizing that few situations are identical and that local circumstances frequently demand tailored responses. In general, however, landowners wishing to set land aside for conservation or to use their land sustainably in the Succulent Karoo now have three stewardship options available to them:

1. **Contract Nature Reserves** are legally recognized contracts or servitudes on private land to protect biodiversity in the long term and can be created either by “agreement to declare a nature reserve and consent to the assignment of the management authority” through a contract between the landowner, CapeNature and the Provincial MEC (Member of Executive Council), or by means of a “protected area management agreement” signed between the landowner and CapeNature.
2. **Biodiversity Management Agreements** are negotiated legal agreements between the conservation agency and a landowner for conserving biodiversity in the medium term, done through the protected area management agreement contract listed above.
3. **Conservation Sites** are a more flexible option negotiated on a case-by-case basis, with no predetermined period of commitment.

Other lands are under improved management via reduced ostrich farming through a shift to tourism, alien species clearing and preparation of land-use plans. In addition to the formal conservation area established on the Roodebergskloof farm, a new detailed management plan was agreed to promote sustainable agricultural practices on the remaining 3,192 hectares. An example of more ecologically sustainable agricultural practices in the adjacent Tweerivier area is the establishment of a ram camp, allowing for better control of animal breeding and stock numbers by farmers. Another initiative supporting more sustainable agricultural practices is the use of Anatolian sheep dogs in the Kamiesberg Uplands, a more ecologically sound solution to predator problems than the historic use of traps. These types of initiatives have considerable implications for awareness generation and successes in changing practice are likely to be far greater than those formally measured.

Targeting species for conservation action

SKEP has primarily taken a landscape-scale approach to conservation pattern and process. As a result, very few projects targeted specific species. At the same time, several species have been the focus of CEPF projects. One project specifically targeted forage species, including the grass *Secale africanum* to improve establishment of this species on reserves in the Roggeveld, with the possibility of multiplying its seed at other localities. Other projects looked at tent tortoise (*Psammobates tentorius*), kokerboon (*Aloe dichotoma*), brown hyena (*Hyaena brunnea*), porcupine (*Hystrix africae australis*) and leopard (*Panthera pardus melanotic*). While we cannot

at present say that the status of these species has improved as a result of CEPF funding, we can say that we have learned a lot about the population dynamics and ecology of the brown hyena, through support to the Brown Hyena Research Project that has focused on the brown hyena and other carnivores in southern Namibia through research and awareness activities. We also have much improved knowledge of the tent tortoise that is increasingly under threat from habitat destruction, through the University of Stellenbosch project aimed at investigating the ecology of tent tortoises in the Succulent Karoo Hotspot and the possible role they play as herbivores and seed dispersers in the ecosystem. The other species-focused projects are still ongoing.

Several inventory projects looked at larger taxonomic groups such as insects and plants in the Kamiesberg Uplands. The insect project in particular significantly contributed to science with the description of two new genera and five new species of monkey beetles, and two new species of lacewings. The same project also found an ancient stonefly that is a Gondwanan relic and two highly endemic monkey beetles that are restricted to the Fynbos of the Kamiesberg Uplands. Much of this diversity is restricted to the Rooiberg Peak, soon to be included in the formation of the Kamiesberg Uplands Protected Area.

Numerous other projects aimed at protecting land throughout the Succulent Karoo have most certainly contributed to conservation of plant and animal species, 14 of which are globally threatened species now included in the expanded protected areas. Examples of species benefiting through the program include the Vulnerable red lark (*Certhilauda burra*), of which there have been an increase in sightings since the creation of the Bushmanland Black Mountain Mine Conservation Area. Stewardship agreements will see safe habitat expansion for the Cape mountain zebra in the Central Little Karoo. The Sperrgebiet National Park, in addition to the brown hyena, will also contribute to improvement in species status of the Cape fur seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*), gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*) and springbok (*Antidorcus marsupialis*). The expansion of the Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve was motivated by the discovery of the plant species *Clivia mirabilis* in the area, which is now under formal protection. The protection of land in the Knersvlakte, in addition to securing at least five globally threatened species and numerous endemics, has resulted in 33,187.43 hectares of Knersvlakte Quartz Vygieveld, known for its extremely high endemism, being protected since 2003.

Establishment of corridors

Corridor establishment was undertaken in each of the geographic priority areas. The approach taken was via an anchor project – a central project that served to drive and coordinate the strategy and actions required to achieve it at the ground level. This approach reaped rewards in that in some areas, actions are better coordinated, appropriate planning activities are undertaken prior to development and the projects within the corridor are tailored to complement each other. Supporting a suite of interconnected projects yielded good results through a comprehensive approach. For example, in the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld, Botanical Society efforts focused on stewardship agreements, but this necessitated a suite of other actions that addressed policy and capacity issues within the Northern Cape government and amongst various sectors such as tourism and agriculture. Without the opportunity to address a large range of factors that affect conservation reality through a suite of interconnected and complementary grants, our accomplishments would have been fewer.

Conservation of ecosystem services

CEPF grantees have pointed to the value of vegetation, pollinators and various species such as porcupine or tent tortoise that stimulate disturbance or disperse seeds as important ecosystem services. The Namaqualand Restoration Initiative is acutely aware of the ecosystem services generated through, and vital to, the restoration process and list services such as soil holding, wind

protection and seed dispersal. Natural vegetation provides a significant ecosystem service in terms of grazing, where livestock production is a major economic activity in the area. The overwhelming majority of grantees have, however, pointed to the importance of natural vegetation, natural habitat and wetlands as providing the key service, which is water catchment management. This is not surprising as the Succulent Karoo is arid, and conservation of water resources is a priority recognized by all who live there. What is of value now is that more people in the region understand that the future of their water sources depend on appropriate management of natural resources.

Climate change

Research has indicated that climate change impacts on the Succulent Karoo will be considerable. To this end, the biodiversity conservation corridors that the anchor projects seek to create are an important adaptive strategy that will assist the region to buffer climate change. Similarly as a result of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Northern Cape Department of Tourism and Environmental Conservation, the SKEP Coordination Unit has been invited by its Political Head, the Northern Cape Member of the Executive Council, for Tourism and Environmental Conservation, to become a partner in the province's climate change conference initiative. This has resulted in the SKEP Coordination Unit's institutional home – SANBI – committing to developing a climate change strategy with the Northern Cape Province by the end of 2008.

Table 4: New and expanded formal and informal protected areas¹ (2002-2007), land that has come under biodiversity-friendly management and associated management tools

Site	New or expanded formal PA (ha)	New or expanded informal PA (ha)	Improved management of formal PA (ha)	Land under improved management	Type of management tool
Sperrgebiet					
Sperrgebiet National Park	2,600,000		2,600,000		Management, tourism and business plans and best practice guidelines established for restoration, monitoring and community visioning
Aus initiative with farmers			7,000	22,000	Management plans for farmers. Informed by vegetation maps
Bushmanland					
Black Mountain Mine Conservation Area	24,000		24,000		Stewardship agreement and associated management plan
Namaqualand Uplands					
Namaqua National Park	30,000				Expanded area incorporated into existing park management plans
Roodebergskloof Communal Conservancy	1,220				Stewardship agreement and associated management plan
Roodebergskloof sustainable farming project				3,192	Stewardship agreement and associated management plan
Tweerivier				20,000	Construction of ram camp to improve status of grazing lands
Predator intervention project (Leilefontein, Kommeggas, Tweerivier)				2,500*	Anatolian sheepdogs as biodiversity-friendly predator intervention
Namaqualand Coast					
Namaqualand Restoration Initiative				100	Restoration of mine dumps
Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld					
Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve	529				Expanded area incorporated into existing park management plans
South African Large Telescope (SALT) protected area		880			
Tankwa National Park	50,167				Expansion means area now falls within Suid-Roggeveld Fire Protection Association
Bokkeveld private contract reserves		11,346		11,346	Stewardship agreements and associated management plans

¹ Formal protected areas in South Africa are those conservation areas enabled through specific legal means (namely: the Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003, World Heritage Conservation Act 49 of 1999, Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998, National Forests Act 84 of 1998 and Mountain Catchment Areas Act 63 of 1970). Informal protected areas are those under other statutory protection such as contract legislation, or some form of conservation management.

Van Rhynsdorp Hoodia project				1	
Knersvlakte					
Knersvlakte Provincial Nature Reserve and Protected Area	62,000		62,000		Management plan
Lamberts Bay Sea Bird Sanctuary			3		Management plan
Port Nolloth Municipal Conservancy	2				
Fryers Cove Protected Area	2		2		Agreement with Municipality for improved land management
Ratelgat Farm		8,000		8,000	Stewardship agreements and associated managements
Mons Ruber Estate		400			Stewardship agreement and management plan to safeguard natural heritage site as part of Biodiversity Wine Initiative
Van Zyls Damme		8,000			Stewardship agreement and management plan to safeguard natural heritage site as part of Biodiversity Wine Initiative
Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor				212,033	Developed management guidelines for natural and cultural site management. Vegetation age map for improved fire management
Central Little Karoo					
Wolwekop, Wolwekop annex, and Rietbaksjesfontyn private nature reserves	7,800				Management plan and vegetation maps to inform management
Klaarstroom Conservancy		60,000			Registered and categorized as a new informal protected area. It is a collective of properties with a formally agreed and adopted constitution but no specific management plan as of yet.
Sanbona Private Game Reserve				54,000	Management plan with monitoring component
Die Poort Private Nature Reserve	1,152				Management plan
Jakkalsdans and Appelfontein contract reserves		10,845			Stewardship agreements
Biodiversity Wine Initiative farmers		29,517		29,517	Stewardship agreements
Minwater, DeZeekoe and other properties				2,000	Stewardship agreements and associated management plans
Total Namibia	2,600,000		2,607,000	22,000	
Total South Africa	176,872	128,988	86,005	342,689	
TOTAL	2,776,872	128,988	2,693,005	364,689	
OVERALL TOTAL	2,905,860		3,057,694		

* Exact area uncertain, likely underestimation.

Socioeconomic Results

The socioeconomic results of the CEPF investment are significant and varied in their target group. We report below on the impacts in the following areas: job creation, strengthening of social capital, capacity building and also the business sector.

It is important to note that the relationship between poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation is not only about creating jobs that are environmentally friendly, but also about creating an enabling environment in which people can develop their own solutions. These solutions should be based on their strengths and assets and by empowering them to participate fully and equally in decisionmaking as it impacts on their lives. This review of CEPF's investment has revealed that grantees generally implemented their projects in rural areas with high levels of poverty, and that projects reported direct and indirect contributions to poverty reduction. Direct contributions were in the form of job creation and training, and indirect contributions related to the strengthening of existing capacity in local organizations, as well as the creation of new local organizations for biodiversity conservation in the Succulent Karoo.

Impacts on Job Creation

Over the 5-year period of the CEPF investment in the Succulent Karoo running up to February 2008, CEPF-supported SKEP projects secured at least 395 local short- to medium-term jobs, of which 245 are biodiversity-based environmentally friendly jobs in the tourism sector. The SKEPPIES project has been the main vehicle behind most of these job opportunities. Being a small grants facility focused on both biodiversity conservation and economic development, this particular grants project has catalyzed local action and unlocked the developmental potential of biodiversity conservation. The project has seen the development of innovative subprojects, such as one that is using wood from cleared alien plants to make USB memory sticks. Projects like these have generated economic revenue for the grant recipients.

Impacts on Strengthening Social Capital

CEPF funds have also contributed to the formation of approximately 20 new local organizations, many of which now have strong partnerships with other institutions working in the region. This is substantial when one takes into account that there were only five such organizations in the region before the CEPF investment was made.

SKEP provided platforms like the Anchor Projects Forum that, beyond sharing and exchanging knowledge and experiences, also provided an opportunity to create strong stakeholder networks and strengthen those which already exist. Through CEPF funding, forums like these and others significantly improved the capacity of local organizations to take the lead and play a figurehead role in conservation activities in their respective areas. Priority area steering committees also created platforms for local engagement with various stakeholders in the conservation sector, like conservation agencies, NGOs and all tiers of government.

At the level of local community organization, CEPF grantees did much to promote stakeholder networks and the strengthening of their capacity to engage in conservation actions. The Knersvlakte Protected Area Steering Committee, under the stewardship of CapeNature for example, developed into a forum in which local governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders address a wide range of issues and agree on actions relating to biodiversity conservation and development in this priority area.

Impacts on Capacity Building

CEPF-supported civil society groups generally tended to focus on corridor-scale conservation efforts. In addition to building income through job creation, they reported the provision of support

for improved resource management with respect to wildlife, freshwater, soil and wetland management via capacity building, environmental education and training on corridor conservation priorities and safeguards including emergency responses when species and their habitats are threatened. These activities and interventions are all crucial to poor communities who depend on healthy ecosystems to continue providing the products for much of their shelter, fuel, food and medicine.

To this end, substantial resources were dedicated toward training and building the capacity to properly coordinate SKEP and also for proper execution of projects. The initial stages of SKEP were driven by 10 identified champions. These champions were properly trained to meet the demands of program implementation and management. Of these champions, eight of them are still involved in conservation - three are working in the NGO sector and five are working for government. The program also trained eight SKEP assistants; seven of them are still involved in conservation. The eighth member is reading for a doctorate on Land Use Change in the Succulent Karoo. The SKEP CU was originally made up of five staff members who received intensive training in grant management and project development, they have since all moved on but all are still involved in conservation.

Links with the Business Sector

In Namaqualand, mining is one of the biggest threats for the long-term sustainability of the unique ecosystem. The Namaqualand Restoration Initiative, created by the program director of the Plant Conservation Unit of the University of Cape Town, founded a new restoration business with support from CEPF and De Beers. NM Restoration, which is owned and operated by Namaqualanders, held an intensive five-day restoration training course in Namaqualand. The course was attended by 47 candidates selected from among 150 applicants. The trainees learned the techniques for successful restoration of areas damaged by mining, including proper handling of topsoil, identification of local plant species to be used in restoration, and methods of selecting, harvesting and storing viable seed, as well as methods of planting the seeds to protect them from the wind and improving the soil altered by the mining process. Forty of the trainees successfully completed the course, 15 of who have already been employed by the new restoration business. More jobs are also expected to become available when NM Restoration expands its operations in the near future. Previously, *ad hoc* restoration activities of mined areas had been ongoing by different mine operators and farmers across Namaqualand, but a coordinated, scientifically based approach was lacking. The Namaqualand Restoration Initiative emphasizes engagement with mine operators coupled with restoration expertise and the use of scientifically based field experiments to develop novel restoration methods.

Enabling Condition Results

An important aspect of the CEPF investment approach has been its focus on creating the conditions for pursuing targeted conservation actions in a developmental manner. This was especially important within the hotspot with its scarce conservation skills base, low level of civil society participation in biodiversity conservation and high levels of poverty. The program impact statements highlight not only the conservation gains made possible by the CEPF investment in terms of improved land management and land added to the conservation estate, but also in the increase in number of local organizations and individuals that are able to combine improvements in livelihood opportunities with conservation outcomes.

On a macro scale, the CEPF investment positively impacted on the strengthening of institutional arrangements and strategic partnerships for conservation in the Succulent Karoo, provided tools for improved policy implementation at national, provincial and local government level and

increased awareness of the importance of the hotspot among stakeholders in the government as well as non-governmental arenas.

Impacts on institutional strengthening

The migration of the SKEP coordination functions from an international nongovernmental organization, CI, into the Namibia Nature Foundation with its close collaboration with the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism and SANBI, South Africa's lead scientific biodiversity management agency providing advice to the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, has enabled both organizations to intensify their implementation efforts in the hotspot.

In the case of Namibia, SKEP has not only provided immeasurable logistical, strategic planning and capacity-building support to the Ministry via Sperrgebiet National Park staff, but has also participated in the preparation of the proclamation for the Namibian Cabinet submission that will result in the imminent proclamation of the Sperrgebiet National Park, an addition of 2.6 million hectares to the hotspot's conservation estate.

In the case of South Africa, the investment has enabled SANBI to execute a 2004 directive from the National Minister for Environmental Affairs and Tourism with respect to the coordination of programs involving civil society in the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystem rehabilitation. This recently resulted in the establishment of the Succulent Karoo Program as a bioregional program within SANBI and the integration of the SKEP Coordination Unit functions into this program. SANBI, as the lead agency for biodiversity conservation in South Africa in terms of its legislative mandate as outlined by the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act of 2004, also incorporated SKEP into its corporate business plan since assuming oversight for the program in 2005. The program also is now noted in the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for South Africa. SKEP is thus part of the institutional framework for biodiversity conservation in South Africa.

The CEPF investment also facilitated more efficient inter-governmental arrangements in the hotspot. At a provincial level, the investment in CapeNature enabled the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning via this statutory body to accelerate its consolidation of the 62,000-hectare Knersvlakte Protected Area and to access resources that will allow the continued operation of the Protected Area's strategic engagement mechanism, the Knersvlakte Protected Area local area steering committee.

Similarly, in the Northern Cape Province, the stewardship pilot investment through the Botanical Society resulted in the Northern Cape Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation creating a post on its departmental staff establishment to which the Bokkeveld Stewardship Project's stewardship facilitator has been appointed. The department has also requested that the Botanical Society partner assist it with the development of a stewardship strategy for the province. In effect, these two developments mean that the stewardship initiative has become a part of this department's biodiversity conservation mandate, which will have far-reaching consequences for the expansion of the conservation estate in the Northern Cape Province.

At an inter-country level, these institutional arrangements were further strengthened through the signing of the bi-national Memorandum of Cooperation between the Namibia Nature Foundation and SANBI, pledging inter-country cooperation on the hotspot's biodiversity conservation issues.

The CEPF investment further solidified the institutional arrangements between the non-governmental and governmental sector at local level and national levels. This is evidenced by the

existence and functioning of the SKEP South African Implementation Committee, SKEP Technical Working Group and local anchor project steering committees in South Africa and the Park-Mining Standing Committee for the Sperrgebiet National Park in Namibia. In the case of South Africa, these were all new mechanisms to enable meaningful civil society participation in government decisionmaking since both State and NGOs are equally represented and participate on both a strategic and operational level with respect to identifying issues of mutual interest, and undertake conservation efforts in the hotspot through consensus.

Not only has the CEPF investment facilitated institutional development on a macro level, at the local level the anchor projects developed mechanisms that will remain in existence post the CEPF investment. The Akkerendam Steering Committee, for example, is ratified by the Hantam Municipality and was established via support from the Bokkeveld Anchor Project. It plays a strategic role in setting the conservation agenda for the area and will persist post the CEPF investment. Likewise, the Knersvlakte Protected Area Steering Committee has grown in stature and membership and has become a forum in which local stakeholders address a wide range of biodiversity conservation and development issues. Through CapeNature, support will persist beyond the CEPF investment.

Impacts on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development policy

CEPF investment enabled the integration of the hotspot's conservation priorities and strategies into the environmental management plan targets at local and provincial government level, as well as into the business sector in South Africa. Examples of these initiatives are:

1. The development of an integrated permitting system led by the Bokkeveld Stewardship Project that will enable a new methodology for cooperative governance between the Northern Cape government's departments of Agriculture, Environmental Conservation and Tourism with respect to biodiversity conservation and land use.
2. The development of a strategic plan for stewardship and off-reserve policy framework within the Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation for the Northern Cape Province that will enable landowners to commit portions of their land for conservation purposes while enabling their direct involvement in planning the management of this natural resource. The stewardship pilot currently being undertaken by the Botanical Society in partnership with the Department has resulted in negotiations with four landowners across six properties, four of which are under negotiation for nature reserve status and two, for a biodiversity agreement. The nature of this relationship is defined in the co-management agreement and public/private partnerships will exist between private landowners and the Department into the future.
3. The inclusion of guidelines for aquatic ecosystems in the Spatial Development Plan of the Kamiesberg Municipality.
4. The signing of the Roodebergskloof Land Use Agreement between the Kamiesberg Municipality, 14 land users, CI and the Surplus People's Project. An agreement that represents a unique form of conservation stewardship and demonstrates the SKEP ideal of conservation as a land use in that it marries the need for strong conservation measures (1,220 hectares conserved) while taking into account the socioeconomic needs of land users and local communities (creation of nature-based tourism and improved biodiversity farming methods).
5. The Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor small grants project reported that its intervention in the 4x4 industry has been escalated to national government level by the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism where a strategy is being developed to enable self-

regulation in the industry.

6. In the Gouritz, the initiative has been involved in the establishment of Community Based Natural Resource Management forums that allow stakeholder participation in protected area issues, and local municipality public participation processes now also include conservation and environmental issues in their cluster planning meetings.

With respect to the business sector, strategic partnerships have been developed in the mining industry. In the Bushmanland Inselberg priority area, the CEPF investment resulted in the integration of biodiversity concerns into the environmental management plan of the Black Mountain Mine via the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement between the Botanical Society and the Black Mountain Mine management. This resulted in the inclusion of a detailed management plan for the approximately 24,000 hectares making up the Black Mountain Mine Conservation Area into the Mine's International Organization of Standardization and Environmental Management reporting systems. In Namibia, the SKEP Coordination Unit serves on the Park-Mining Standing Committee for the Sperrgebiet National Park. This committee is responsible for developing and implementing best practice guidelines that minimize the biodiversity impacts of mining in the national park.

In addition to the work done with respect to the 4 x 4 industry, the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor small grants fund also developed best practice guidelines for the potato and rooibos industries. In the wine industry, comprehensive biodiversity guidelines addressing all environmental aspects of the sustainable management of the natural environment were incorporated into the IPW sustainable production scheme. The CEPF investment in the Wine Industry, via the Biodiversity and Wine Initiative, enabled landowners to collaborate around the prioritization of their farm land using specialists, scientists, CapeNature and Gouritz Initiative staff. This resulted in key partnerships between landowners, scientists and CapeNature. In Namibia, four best practice guides were produced and disseminated amongst stakeholders and the Aus Information Centre enabled effective local stakeholder coordination that led to the construction of a water recycling plant in the area. Partnerships were also developed with Aqa, Conserv, Gondwana Collection and Namdeb Engineering and Services. Finally, the SKEPPIES small grants fund is a prime example of the impact the CEPF investment has had on sustainable development policies and development projects in particular.

The above mentioned initiatives not only provide biodiversity data, information and products, but also provide the justification for the actions outlined in policy documents, contributing to stronger policies on biodiversity conservation in the Succulent Karoo. CI summed up the gains of strengthening civil society as: "Other than (the) state agency, SANParks, and two other NGOs - Eco-Africa and the Surplus Peoples Project - there were no NGOs operating in the Succulent Karoo to support biodiversity conservation. The fact that 20 different organizations/groups have been established is a clear demonstration of a growth in civil society support in this important region. The CEPF intervention in developing a strategy also enabled CI to find significant other funding resources to support longer-term conservation interventions in the region."

Lessons Learned

1. A sub-regional presence in the Succulent Karoo via five small coordination units consisting of a SKEP champion and assistant situated within or close to a SKEP geographic priority areas were integral in generating program momentum during the planning and start-up phase. These units acted as the point of entry into the program for local stakeholders, disseminated information about program objectives and priorities, and provided project development

support to potential grantees and operational support to the local program governance structures.

However, the maintenance of these sub-regional units was an expensive and financially unsustainable option for CEPF in South Africa beyond the planning phase, as well as for SANBI in terms of its Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The replacement of these units by a centralized coordination unit based outside of the Succulent Karoo within SANBI also had its challenges since localized CEPF-funded projects, called anchor projects were then tasked with the additional responsibility of acting as the catalyzing agent of broader conservation actions within their SKEP priority area. The anchor projects however, often tended to concentrate on actions that enabled the delivery of their specific project deliverables. This, together with a centralized unit considered to be geographically too distant from the site of priority area conservation action, acted to dilute the efforts needed to achieve the vision of local people taking ownership of Succulent Karoo conservation efforts. The lesson here is the need to separate out the broader conservation actions required of the original sub-regional structures from those that grew out of anchor project implementation, i.e. activities not originally planned for, but that became absolutely essential for the overall achievement of project deliverables. For example, in the case of the Bokkeveld Stewardship project, the need became clear to develop a stewardship strategy for the Northern Cape Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation thereby ensuring the continuation of stewardship activities once the anchor project ended and the permitting project that enabled the two lead land-use government departments to standardize their decision-making procedures. In this way, the anchor projects were effective in developing a comprehensive approach with respect to their specific deliverables, and not specifically focused on the wider SKEP objectives for the geographic priority areas in which they were located.

2. It is important that the biodiversity conservation challenges and priorities of the Succulent Karoo are linked to the social development challenges facing the people of the region. Biodiversity conservation efforts need to have relevance for poor rural communities of the Succulent Karoo who face challenges relating to low levels of education and skills, high levels of unemployment, poorly paid employment and its accompanying poverty. To this end, more initiatives should be promoted that have components relating to income generation and the expansion of economic opportunities, thereby using conservation as a catalyst for both biodiversity conservation and social development.
3. The SKEPPIES small grant fund has albeit on a small scale at this stage, created a definitive link between conservation actions and a development priority of the area, namely employment creation. What is needed is a test of the economic viability of various types of integrated conservation and development projects and the identification of government programs that could act as long-term conditional grant funding mechanisms.
4. The scarcity of conservation related skills cannot only be addressed via capacity-building initiatives with civil society groups. More so when these groupings are few in number, widely dispersed geographically and did not develop organically in the region. In this type of situation, it is important to also provide structured training and capacity building programs for the staff of local and provincial government conservation bodies tasked with making land-use decisions. In this way, skills are delivered at the point where they can have an immediate effect in the land-use decisions that have the potential to impact negatively on biodiversity conservation efforts.

5. Although the program has played an important role in catalyzing conservation action amongst civil society in the region, it is essential that the SKEP priorities be further mainstreamed into government programs to ensure their continuity post the CEPF investment period. This is currently underway in the Northern Cape, where the Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation has entered into a partnership with the Botanical Society to develop a stewardship strategy for the province and created a post for a stewardship facilitator on its staff.
6. Stewardship initiatives with individual commercial farmers, communal farmers, large mining corporations and statutory bodies provided readily measured successes in terms of meeting vegetation targets and entering into contractual agreements. The process is, however, time consuming and requires the services of skilled facilitators who understand the socio-political dynamics of the stakeholder groupings. While the stewardship process requires a sound legal basis, there must also be a degree of flexibility in cases where different landowners have specific needs. For example, in cases where individual landowners are skeptical of government intention or where inheritance clauses appear to preclude the signing of conservation agreements.

The capacity to monitor the implementation of contractual agreements brokered by CEPF-funded stewardship projects once the latter have been concluded is essential for the sustainability of stewardship efforts. Best practice guidelines for example, are most effective when accompanied by stewardship agreements between land users, industry recognized bodies and statutory conservation authorities. With respect to the last mentioned, it is imperative that they make available the budgets and skills to engage in systematic site monitoring.

7. Scientific involvement is crucial to the success of program objectives and should be more strongly integrated into the SKEP Coordination Unit or coordinating structure. This will ensure that the program has access not only to accurate baseline information, but also enable it to better identify key research questions and provide a continuous review of the SKEP scientific program, a process that is essential for effective conservation of the biological diversity of the region.

Conclusion

The CEPF investment has resulted in new protected areas, improved land management, more environmentally friendly jobs and an increase in the number of organizations operating in the Succulent Karoo. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that the participatory processes of SKEP were critical factors in motivating government conservation agencies in the region to accelerate their biodiversity conservation efforts. In addition, although on a small scale in the region, the CEPF investment demonstrated that the potential existed to address socioeconomic imperatives such as income generation and job creation while conserving high value biodiversity. The importance of building on this linkage in the Succulent Karoo, a region characterized by high levels of poverty, cannot be underestimated and the success of conservation efforts in the short and medium term depends to a large extent on the ability to scale up and roll out such initiatives.

Although the CEPF investment has raised the profile of the Succulent Karoo and catalyzed significant conservation interest, action and successes, this needs to be sustained and, it is likely that SKEP will need an even greater presence in the region in the future to continue to secure the gains made.

CEPF 5-YEAR LOGICAL FRAMEWORK REPORTING

LONG-TERM GOAL STATEMENT	TARGETED CONSERVATION OUTCOMES	RESULTS
<p>Long-term protection of the nine geographic priorities identified through the SKEP (Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Plan) Process</p>	<p>1. 75% of the vegetation types identified through the SKEP process will be protected and conserved within the expanded protected areas</p>	<p>Through SKEP there has been an increase in vegetation types in formal protected areas in South Africa from 29 in 2002 to 83 in 2007. This reflects a 41 percent increase, and 63 percent of the vegetation types in this area are to some degree now included in formal conservation².</p>
	<p>2. Creation and expansion of the following protected areas: Bushmanland-Gamsberg, Central Namaqualand Coast, Namaqualand Uplands, Knersvlakte, Hantam-Roggeveld, Central Little Karoo, Sperrgebiet</p>	<p>Bushmanland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24,000 hectares: this area in the Bushmanland Conservation Initiative has been set aside and managed by Anglo Base Metals as a protected area as part of a Memorandum of Agreement between Anglo Base Metals, the Botanical Society and the Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation. <p>Namaqualand Uplands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30,000 hectares: Namaqua National Park expanded from 126,000 hectares to 156,000 hectares. <p>Knersvlakte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62,000 hectares: Knersvlakte Provincial Nature Reserve created.

² These figures are based on the new vegetation map that resulted in an increase in the number of vegetation types identified, giving a lower than anticipated percentage of vegetation types conserved.

		<p>Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50,167 hectares: Tankwa Karoo National Park expanded from 59,833 hectares to 110,000 hectares. • 11,875 hectares: Six properties form the basis for the Bokkeveld Plateau corridor. <p>Central Little Karoo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,800 hectares: Three contract nature reserves established in Central Little Karoo (Wolwekop, Wolwekop annex, and Rietbaksjesfintyn). • 1,152 hectares: Die Poort Private Nature Reserve established. • 10,845 hectares: Jakkalsdans and Appelfontein voluntary site agreements. • 29,517 hectares: The Biodiversity and Wine Initiative has 50 members in the Succulent Karoo who follow approved biodiversity guidelines in their winelands. • 60,000 hectares: Klaarstroom Conservancy is registered as a Category 1 informal protected area. It is a collective of properties with a formally agreed and adopted constitution. <p>Sperrgebiet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.6 million hectares: Sperrgebiet National Park created.
	<p>3. No loss of the globally threatened and Endangered species listed in the Red Data Sources within the seven geographic priorities for CEPF investment</p>	<p>No known loss of any plant or animal species has occurred in any of the seven geographic priority areas. At least 14 IUCN Red Data List species of plants and animals are now incorporated in these expanded protected areas.</p> <p>Sperrgebiet: No known loss of any plant or animal species. The brown hyena (<i>Hyaena brunnea</i>) (LR:nt) and the spotted hyena (LR:cd) benefited from CEPF projects aimed at improving understanding of ecology and demographics of these species. The</p>

		<p>brown hyena is being promoted as a flagship species for the Sperrgebiet. The Sperrgebiet National Park, in addition to harboring the brown hyena, will also contribute to improvement in species status of the Cape fur seal (<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>), gemsbok (<i>Oryx gazella</i>) and springbok (<i>Antidorcus marsupialis</i>).</p> <p>Bushmanland: No known loss of any plant or animal species. The red lark (VU) is now described as regularly sighted in the area. The only known population of the plant species <i>Conophytum burgeri</i> (VU), previously threatened by off-road vehicles and illegal collection, has been safeguarded through this project.</p> <p>Namaqualand Uplands: No known loss of any plant or animal species. The organization Rare’s awareness campaign in northern Namaqualand contributed to the awareness about the armadillo lizard (<i>Cordylus cataphractus</i>) and threats to its habitat, and about the quartz patches, with an 80 percent increase in levels of awareness.</p> <p>The Roodebergskloof exclusive conservation area sees the safeguarding of the following endemic species (Red Data status given where appropriate in brackets), some of which are newly discovered: <i>Cheiridopsis sp.nov</i> (new species status unknown), <i>Disa macrostachya</i> (VU), <i>Centella tridentate subsp. dregeana</i>, <i>Cyphia sp.nov</i> (new species status unknown), <i>Felicia diffusa subsp. Khamiesbergensis</i> (VU) , <i>Amphithalea obtusiloba</i>, <i>Moraea kamisensis</i>, <i>Romulea neglecta</i>, <i>Watsonia rourkei</i>, <i>Oedera conferta</i>, <i>Moraea longifora</i>, <i>Moraea kamiesmontana</i>, <i>Romulea rupestris</i>, <i>Protea namaquana</i> and <i>Phyllica retrorsa</i>.</p> <p>Research on insects in this area has seen described two new genera and five new species of monkey beetles, and two new species of lacewings. This site, which will receive protection through the Roodebergskloof conservation area, is now also a known location of</p>
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		<p>an ancient stonefly that is a Gondwanan relic and two highly endemic monkey beetles restricted to the Fynbos of the Kamiesberg Uplands.</p> <p>Namaqualand Coast: No known loss of any plant or animal species. Port Nolloth Municipal Conservancy has improved its protection status through a recently formulated management plan. This area holds population of the Red Data plant species <i>Fenestraria rhopalophylla</i> ssp. <i>Aurantiaca</i> (VU).</p> <p>Knersvlakte: No known loss of any plant or animal species. Five threatened plant species benefit from protection in the Fryers Cove Protected Area (<i>Euphorbia schoenlandii</i>, <i>Ceropegia occidentali</i>, <i>Leipoloidpia klawerensis</i>, <i>Holdthrix grandiflora</i>, and <i>Tylecodon fragilis</i>), <i>Aloe krapohlana</i> (LR-nt), <i>Argyroderma framesii</i>, <i>Argyroderma testiculare</i>, <i>Bulbine diphylla</i>, <i>B. fallax</i>, <i>B. louwii</i>, <i>B. margarethae</i>, <i>B. wiesei</i>, <i>B. mesembryanthoides</i>, <i>Cephalophyllum staminodiosum</i>, <i>C. spissum</i>, <i>Dactyloopsis digitata</i>, <i>D. littlewoodii</i>, <i>Haworthia nortieri</i>, <i>Limonium teretifolium</i>, <i>Oophytum oviforme</i>, <i>Othonna hallii</i>, <i>Quaqua mammillaris</i> (LR-nt), <i>Tylecodon tenuis</i>, <i>T. pearsonii</i> (DD), <i>T. occultans</i>, and <i>Sygophyllum teretifolium</i>.</p> <p>Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld: No known loss of any plant or animal species. Research is underway on the grass <i>Secale africanum</i> to improve establishment of this species on reserves in the Roggeveld, with the possibility of multiplying its seed at the localities. The expansion of the Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve was motivated by the discovery of the plant species <i>Clivia mirabilis</i> in the area, which is now under formal protection.</p> <p>Central Little Karoo: No known loss of any plant or animal species. Efforts are underway by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to generate relevant information for fire management and game farming to inform sound land-use practices, which if</p>
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		<p>implemented will help to ensure that globally threatened and endangered species are maintained.</p> <p>Other activities in support of this output include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research by SANBI on <i>Aloe dichotoma</i> and <i>Aloe pillansi</i> to better understand ecological requirements for effective conservation. • SANBI is preparing a reptile and invertebrate atlas. • The Northern Cape provincial government put a moratorium on the exploitation of <i>Aloe dichotoma</i> (LR-1c) from the wild for the local nursery trade. It is conducting species counts to determine the impact of commercial exploitation on wild populations.
	<p>4. Biological connectivity increased between the Namaqualand Uplands and the Central Namaqualand Coast</p>	<p>Through the Namaqualand Wilderness Initiative this idea has now been pursued by a partnership between Namaqua National Park, Surplus People's Project, CI and Kamiesberg Municipality. The goal is to target communal land with key cultural and biodiversity features, as part of this broad initiative, linking the Namaqualand Uplands and coastal areas. Through CI's Global Conservation Fund \$700,000 has been dedicated for the purchase of land, linking the existing Namaqua National Park with the proposed Namaqua Coastal Park. Through the Namaqua National Park Forum and Social Ecology Department, ongoing awareness efforts are informing communities in this region of the impacts and benefits of this initiative.</p> <p>Namaqualand Uplands: The Agricultural Research Council project is contributing to the sustainable use of biodiversity on the farm Roodebergskloof (4,412 hectares) that spans a gradient of 540 meters to 1,704 meters above sea level and in the Leliefontein Commons, which are continuous from the coastal plains to the Namaqualand Uplands.</p>
	<p>5. Additional small reserves will be created (using different mechanisms) in</p>	<p>Several small scale initiatives that focus on the establishment of these have begun and include:</p>

	<p>areas that house unique endemic species to the Succulent Karoo Hotspot</p>	<p>Namaqualand Uplands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,500 hectares: Roodebergskloof Conservancy in Namaqualand Uplands established. • In the Namaqualand Wilderness Initiative, communities helped identify key cultural and biodiversity features through a hike, and negotiations are under way to set these aside for conservation. <p>Knervlakte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,483 hectares: Two natural heritage sites established in Knervlakte (Mons Ruber Estate and Van Dyls Damme). • The Griekwa Communal Council plans to incorporate communal land into the Knervlakte Provincial Nature Reserve. <p>Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 529 hectares: Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve expanded from 4,776 to 5,305 hectares. • Three new reserves and one protected area created through stewardship agreements.
CEPF PURPOSE	IMPACT INDICATORS	RESULTS
<p>Catalyze key activities through public-private-communal partnerships to expand conservation of 7 geographic priorities</p>	<p>a. At least 4 public/private partnerships to manage and expand the 7 large conservation corridors are created and functioning effectively within 5 years</p>	<p>Sperrgebiet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Namibia, Namibian Nature Foundation, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and Namdeb have together moved ahead with the establishment of the Sperrgebiet National Park, which will be a multi-use park. <p>Bushmanland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A public-private partnership has been established between Anglo Base Metals and the Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation to manage the Black Mountain Conservation Area.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Memorandum of Agreement with the Northern Cape Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation and the Botanical Society as implementing agent for the Bushmanland Conservation Initiative, and guidelines for the establishment of a network of reserves expanding on existing private land owned by Anglo Mining Company, have been established. Further negotiations for securing these properties have begun and a more targeted project focused on the Anglo and Botanical Society partnership has begun. <p>Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently at the beginning stages of the creation of a corridor on the Bokkeveld Plateau • The Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, a region that links to the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld priority area and forms a critical link from the Tankwa Karoo to the coast. Here, significant progress has been made in linking with the tourism industry and the agricultural sector in achieving conservation outcomes through area-wide planning, setting a scene for proactive land-use decisionmaking and mitigating future pressure. • A partnership for establishing a stewardship program for the Northern Cape has been established between the Botanical Society, the CapeNature Stewardship Programme, Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, Northern Cape Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation, and Northern Cape Department of Agriculture. This project is focused on a targeted area, known as the Suid Bokkeveld, under threat from unplanned agricultural expansion. <p>Central Little Karoo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts and agreements have been signed securing critical land for the Swartberg/Gamkaberg/Rooiberg primary corridor. • Establishment of fire protection associations for the Hessequa
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		<p>region of the Little Karoo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Gouritz Initiative being implemented through CapeNature, a steering committee has been established with various land use sectors represented, including a key partnership with Department of Agriculture, Land Care, the Ostrich Chamber, Department of Education and others. <p>Namaqualand Uplands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Roodebergskloof Land Use Agreement has been signed between the Kamiesberg Municipality, 14 land users, CI and the Surplus People’s Project. This agreement represents a unique form of conservation stewardship and demonstrates the SKEP ideal of conservation as a land use in that it marries the need for strong conservation measures (1,220 hectares conserved) while taking into account the socioeconomic needs of land users and local communities (creation of nature-based tourism and improved biodiversity farming methods). <p>CEPF partnered with the Development Bank of Southern Africa and CI to fund the SKEPPIES Small Grants Fund, which will benefit all of the South African corridors.</p> <p>The BWI members are now landowners that have indicated a willingness to work with provincial and local conservation agencies to assist them in developing corridors and meeting conservation targets, by setting aside land for conservation purposes.</p> <p>The SKEP Coordination Unit established the South African Implementation Committee, a multi-stakeholder structure governed by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), with representatives from national, provincial and local government, NGOs and other agencies. It sets the tone for other agreements between key implementing partners. So far nine partners have signed the MOU.</p>
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		<p>These are: SANBI, SANParks, Northern Cape Department of Agriculture and Land Reform, CapeNature, WESSA Western Cape and the Botanical Society.</p> <p>The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa's Succulent Karoo Environmental Education Project helped link CapeNature, Land Care, the Education Department, NGOs and landowners with a sense of common purpose, working together toward the same conservation goals and pooling resources.</p>
	<p>b. At least 3 projects demonstrating and implementing best practice techniques within target industries that could be replicated within target geographic areas</p>	<p>Namaqualand Coast: The Namaqualand Restoration Initiative (NRI) engaged five mining companies along the Namaqua Coast, and is looking at best practices for rehabilitation and seeking industry commitment for restoration and rehabilitation work. An additional outcome of this project is to ensure direct benefit to communities through training as restoration teams for the mining sector. De Beers Namaqualand Mine matched CEPF's contribution to the project, allowing the project to continue for another two years. The Initiative is also in the process of forming small businesses that will consist of a restoration manager and team to do contract restoration activities on mined areas around Koingaas and Kleinzee. One business has been established to date and 46 local people have been on the 5-day intensive course, hosted by the NRI team.</p> <p>Namaqualand Uplands: The Freshwater Consulting Group's wetlands project contributed toward guidelines for management of aquatic ecosystems in mining, agriculture and general development (road crossings, storm water, etc.) in the Kamiesberg Uplands. Management guidelines for aquatic ecosystems were also included in the Spatial Development Plan of the Kamiesberg Municipality.</p>

		<p>Bushmanland: Good practice of incorporating biodiversity targets, management and reporting into mining Environmental Management Systems was developed for Black Mountain.</p> <p>Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld: In the Bokkeveld, research was launched on agricultural best practices, and specifically the potential to increase the protection of the rare geophyte <i>Sparaxis pillansii</i>.</p> <p>The Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor Small Grants Fund Best practice projects were initiated with the 4x4, rooibos and potato industries.</p> <p>Central Little Karoo: The Biodiversity and Wine Initiative is developing and promoting best practices in the wine industry, following on from its success in the Cape Floristic Region.</p> <p>The Ostrich Industry Biodiversity Management Project is developing farm-level biodiversity best practice guidelines.</p> <p>Sperrgebiet: In Namibia, four best practice guides were produced. These are: 1) minimizing impacts on the flora of the southern Namib; 2) community visioning; 3) monitoring the Sperrgebiet; and 4) mining rehabilitation.</p>
	<p>c. Direct corporate investment into targeted conservation projects within the priority areas matches CEPF investment</p>	<p>A number of grant recipients reported leveraged funds or co-financing directly from the corporate sector that matched or exceeded the CEPF funding for projects benefiting the hotspot. These included, for example:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of Cape Town, which secured \$332,347 in funding from De Beers Namaqualand Mine in addition to CEPF's \$200,000 contribution for the Namaqualand Restoration Initiative • The South African Wine & Brandy Company, which contributed \$108,137 in addition to CEPF's \$20,000 grant for the expansion of the Biodiversity & Wine Initiative into the Succulent Karoo Hotspot from its highly successful start in the Cape Floristic Region • The Development Bank of Southern Africa, which matched CEPF's contribution of \$300,000 to create the SKEPPIES fund. <p>In each case, these corporate supporters are also vital implementation partners in these projects, as part of the primary approach detailed previously to engage the corporate sector in biodiversity conservation efforts in the hotspot.</p>
	<p>d. Land-use planning decisions show the integration of conservation priorities for the targeted areas</p>	<p>Sperrgebiet: The Brown Hyena Research Project participates in Environmental Impact Assessments for the Sperrgebiet and carries out monitoring programs as determined by the Environmental Management Plans.</p> <p>Namaqualand Uplands: The main outcome of the Namaqualand Uplands integrated land-use management project is to inform land-use planning decisions so that both conservation and people benefit. The project aims to inform conservation efforts with information on existing land-use practices and their impact on biodiversity so that conservation efforts can mitigate those activities that threaten biodiversity.</p>

		<p>Land-use guidelines for aquatic ecosystems have been prepared for inclusion in the Spatial Development Framework for the Kamiesberg Municipality.</p> <p>Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld: The Bokkeveld Stewardship Project is in partnership with the Cape Action for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.) fine-scale planning team. Their products will contribute toward phase one of the area-wide plan for the Bokkeveld Plateau.</p> <p>Central Little Karoo: Fine-scale mapping of the Little Karoo vegetation provided important information for land-use planning decisions. The compilation of land-use maps forms an important step in meeting these targets.</p>
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APPENDICES

Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants

Appendix B. Leveraging Data for the Succulent Karoo

Appendix C. Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators

APPENDIX A: List of CEPF Approved Grants

Strategic Direction 1. Expand protected area corridors through public-private-communal partnerships in the priority areas of Bushmanland Inselbergs, Central Namaqualand Coast, Namaqualand Uplands, Knersvlakte, Hantam-Roggeveld, Central Little Karoo and Sperrgebiet

Building Stewardship Capacity in the Bokkeveld

Pursue stewardship as a conservation method in the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld geographic priority area, and share lessons learned about appropriate stewardship models with relevant agencies and stakeholders. In the Bokkeveld, work with six landowners to prepare stewardship agreements that will ensure appropriate conservation management, farming methodologies, and grazing practices on approximately 6,000 hectares. In the Hantam and Roggeveld, identify and analyze stewardship opportunities, in preparation for future stewardship agreements.

Funding: \$274,827
Grant Term: 10/1/05 - 7/31/08
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

Bushmanland Conservation Initiative (BCI) Preparation Phase

Establish a multi-owned protected area through a variety of innovative interventions and mechanisms that draw in local landowners. The protected area will achieve the SKEP conservation targets for this geographic priority area (60,000 ha), and will be nested within a multi-use landscape. This project will develop local conservation management capacity through training of local community members as conservators within the project management team.

Funding: \$212,700
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 3/31/06
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

Establishing the Knersvlakte Provincial Nature Reserve

Consolidate 26 properties totaling 43,979 hectares to form a core around which the Knersvlakte Provincial Nature Reserve will be developed in the Knersvlakte geographic priority area of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot.

Funding: \$310,000
Grant Term: 3/1/06 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

A Feasibility Study for the Establishment of a Succulent Karoo Biodiversity Resource and Conservation Center with Satellite Information Centers

Investigate the feasibility of establishing a biodiversity resource center for the Succulent Karoo Hotspot that would contain pertinent literature, data and other resources for use by stakeholders, such as conservation organizations, local government and landowners, as well as the general public.

Funding: \$5,500
Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 2/28/05
Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

The Gouritz Initiative: Securing Biodiversity and Harnessing Social and Economic Opportunities in Key Corridors

Establish a functional project management mechanism for the Gouritz Initiative that is fully integrated with CapeNature and larger stakeholder and government structures. Conduct priority

actions in the megareserve, including implementing CapeNature's land consolidation/stewardship strategy in four key corridors. Promote private sector initiatives that complement biodiversity conservation, and secure long-term funding.

Funding: \$237,490

Grant Term: 5/1/05 - 12/31/08

Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$474,979.

Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor Small Grants Fund

Promote private sector and community involvement in conservation in the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor via a small grants program that will support innovative, high-priority biodiversity actions within the corridor.

Funding: \$76,000

Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 9/30/07

Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$108,000.

Informing the Development of an Integrated Land Use Management Plan For the Commons of the Namaqualand Uplands

Collaborate with partners to develop and implement an integrated land-use management plan for the area. Collect and analyze biological and social data, and select and create a pilot site to test different land-use options. Feed these data and pilot site results into the integrated land-use management plan that will be implemented by the Kamiesberg Municipality.

Funding: \$94,204

Grant Term: 1/1/06 - 12/31/09

Grantee: Agricultural Research Council-Range & Forage Institute

Planning the Knersvlakte Biodiversity Corridor

Conduct a stakeholder consultation workshop that will develop a Management and Business Plan for the Knersvlakte Biodiversity Corridor that will support future implementation of activities over the next three years.

Funding: \$6,506

Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 3/31/05

Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

Promoting and Supporting Conservation Action in the Sperrgebiet Priority Area and Namibia's Succulent Karoo Ecosystem

Coordinate the SKEP program in Namibia. Establish a functional project management mechanism and develop an implementation plan. Support the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to plan and implement activities in the Sperrgebiet National Park and the immediate buffer zones. Support civil society to implement priority conservation actions via a small grants facility. Develop and promote best practice guidelines in the Namibian portion of the Succulent Karoo, and share these more widely throughout the entire hotspot.

Funding: \$850,700

Grant Term: 2/1/05 - 12/31/07

Grantee: Namibia Nature Foundation

Strategic Direction 2. Engage key industrial sectors in meeting conservation objectives identified by SKEP

Aus Tourist Information Centre

Develop a tourist information center and tour guide service at Aus in southern Namibia. The center and guide service will attract tourists to Aus, raise awareness among visitors (international and local) of the Succulent Karoo, the Namib Desert's wild horses, and Aus' culture and history, create employment opportunities for Aus' young people, and generate income which can be used for local conservation initiatives and community development.

Funding: \$117,350
Grant Term: 2/1/05 - 7/31/08
Grantee: Namibia Nature Foundation

Biodiversity and Wine Initiative – Extension Services in the Little Karoo

Expand extension services of the Biodiversity and Wine Initiative into the Little Karoo geographic priority area. This project will specifically 1) create an enabling environment for all partners to promote conservation and sustainability within the wine industry; 2) promote implementation and refinement of biodiversity guidelines into the Integrated Production of Wine Scheme; 3) extend conservation stewardship among wine producers in the Little Karoo; and 4) promote biodiversity into the Brand South Africa marketing scheme.

Funding: \$133,250
Grant Term: 6/1/07 - 8/31/08
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

The Biodiversity & Wine Initiative Succulent Karoo Expansion

Expand the Biodiversity & Wine Initiative into relevant wine producing areas in the threatened lowland habitats of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot, especially in the priority areas of the Olifants River and Breede River Valley. This project will specifically support an additional extension officer.

Funding: \$20,000
Grant Term: 1/1/06 - 12/31/06
Grantee: The South African Wine & Brandy Company

Development of the Soebatsfontein Succulent Reserve

Conserve the high-priority quartz patches in this geographic priority area by erecting fences to help control grazing and establishing alternative land-use enterprises. Raise awareness in the community and among tourists about the biodiversity value of the quartz fields and the numerous local endemics and habitat-specialized succulent plant species they contain.

Funding: \$10,200
Grant Term: 10/1/06 - 9/30/07
Grantee: Soebatsfontein Tourism Forum

Development of the Sutherland Succulent Karoo Route: Catalyzing Conservation Through Ecotourism and Environmental Awareness

Establish an ecotourism route in the Hantam/Roggeveld geographic priority area of the Succulent Karoo, specifically in the area in and around Sutherland. The project will involve extensive community participation in the initiative, and will design the route, identify sites of special interest, prepare a business plan, prepare awareness materials and raise awareness of the biodiversity and ecotourism potential of this unique area.

Funding: \$9,850

Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 6/30/04
Grantee: Garden Route Enviro Services

Equator Ventures

Support the pilot phase of Equator Ventures, a partnership initiative with UNDP's Equator Initiative. Implement loan and technical assistance packages to small- to medium-sized enterprises benefiting biodiversity and local communities, and monitor biodiversity results.

Funding: \$11,110
Grant Term: 6/1/05 - 9/30/08
Grantee: Conservation International
This is a multiregional project covering eight hotspots; the total grant amount is \$99,986.

Establishment of Hiking Routes in Sutherland in the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld Priority Area

Design and establish hiking trails in the Hantam-Roggeveld priority area of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot. Develop marketing materials for these routes, train tour guides, and support establishment of small-scale tourism enterprises.

Funding: \$14,925
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 5/31/07
Grantee: Sutherland Unemployment Forum

Gouritz Corridor: Biodiversity Tourism Route (Off-the-Beaten Track)

Support biodiversity conservation in the Gouritz corridor of the Succulent Karoo by creating a tourism economy specifically linked to biodiversity conservation. Establish a biodiversity tourism route that will enable the local tourism service providers, tour operators and landowners to benefit from biodiversity conservation.

Funding: \$59,414
Grant Term: 12/1/07 - 11/30/08
Grantee: Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University

The Importance of Porcupines for Maintenance of Endangered Plant Populations and Plant Diversity in the Geophyte-Rich Koue Bokkeveld

Improve knowledge on the population biology and ecological effects of porcupines in the natural ecosystems of the Succulent Karoo, specifically in the vicinity of Nieuwoudtville. Gather data on how porcupines respond to hunting pressure and how this relates to farming practices that persecute porcupines, and conduct a cost-benefit analysis of their economic values.

Funding: \$28,309
Grant Term: 3/1/06 - 12/31/09
Grantee: University of Cape Town

Karoo Veld: Ecology & Management

Republish an expanded version of a practical book, Karoo Veld: Ecology & Management, Revised Edition, which focuses on the Karoo ecosystem, management systems and tools, economics, veld assessment and monitoring. The geographic focus of the book is the Succulent and Nama Karoo hotspots; it will be published in both English and Afrikaans. An awareness-raising program about the book will also be conducted.

Funding: \$35,421
Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 7/31/06
Grantee: University of Stellenbosch

Land Stewardship and Acquisition Analysis in the Central Little Karoo Based on a Private-Public Partnership, Fine-scale Cost-effective Assessment and the InfoShare Enterprise

Map conservation and acquisition priorities in the Central Little Karoo to inform land stewardship and purchase programs. Facilitate sharing of maps and other data and scientific knowledge and conduct training sessions at selected institutions for application of InfoShare.

Funding: \$36,402
Grant Term: 11/1/07 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University

Making Business Part of the Solution: Engaging Corporate Support in Sustaining Conservation in the Succulent Karoo

Increase the participation and investment of South Africa's agriculture, mining, and tourism sectors in promoting formal biodiversity conservation areas and in maintaining critical ecosystem function in the priority Namaqualand upland and coastal regions.

Funding: \$157,513
Grant Term: 9/1/07 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Conservation International

Namaqualand Restoration Initiative: Bringing Mining, Biodiversity and Local Communities Together

Establish a restoration benchmark and develop new and effective regional protocols based on sound ecological dynamics to achieve near-natural biodiversity restoration resulting from mining operations, while giving a cross-section of the regional community a greater role in restoration in the Central Namaqualand Coast and the Knersvlakte priority regions. This includes engaging mining operators and other land users to fundamentally change the way they perceive their roles and responsibilities with regard to biodiversity conservation and restoration.

Funding: \$200,000
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 12/31/07
Grantee: University of Cape Town

Ostrich Industry Biodiversity Management Project

Implement a pilot project to develop detailed farm level best practice management plans for the ostrich industry within the key biodiversity corridor (Swartberg-Rooiberg-Gamkaberg) of the Gouritz Initiative in the Succulent Karoo. Produce an ostrich and biodiversity long-term management strategy, and establish a link to biodiversity and business networks and working groups in the region.

Funding: \$120,185
Grant Term: 11/1/07 - 2/28/09
Grantee: South African Ostrich Business Chamber

Preparing for Conservation and Sustainable Land Use of the Succulent Karoo in Namibia

Raise awareness of conservation issues and support local communities to develop sustainable livelihoods in the Sperrgebiet area of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot. Activities include coordinating partnerships to ensure sustainable development and conservation of the area, creating capacity for development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community projects, and supporting the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to implement its conservation objectives in Sperrgebiet National Park.

Funding: \$202,402
Grant Term: 1/1/08 - 12/31/08

Grantee: Namibia Nature Foundation

Understanding the Koue Bokkeveld Geophytes

Conduct a desktop review and analysis of the literature and knowledge on Koue Bokkeveld/Hantam Roggeveld geophyte diversity and life history traits. Assess to what extent different geophyte species are vulnerable to climate change and land-use threats and disseminate findings to conservationists, land users and decisionmakers.

Funding: \$12,000
Grant Term: 9/1/07 - 12/31/08
Grantee: University of Cape Town

Strategic Direction 3. Retain and restore critical biodiversity in areas under greatest land-use pressure

Actions for Improved Vegetation Management on the Bokkeveld Plateau

Improve awareness and enhance natural resource management on the Bokkeveld Plateau by producing a veld management booklet for landowners highlighting best practice grazing management for the area and species that can be used as indicators for veld condition assessment. Also assess the current extent and recent historical distribution and expansion of cultivated land on the plateau, with emphasis on Rooibos tea in the Fynbos vegetation types.

Funding: \$20,000
Grant Term: 08/01/07-12/31/08
Grantee: University of Cape Town

Alienate the Aliens: Phase One

Conduct Phase 1 of a project aimed at eradicating alien trees and shrubs. Phase 1 would entail identifying and contacting landowners, and holding workshops for consultation and generation of MOUs with the landowners for cooperation and contributions.

Funding: \$7,905
Grant Term: 9/1/03 - 11/30/03
Grantee: NACLO

Alternative Small Predator Management Techniques in the Succulent Karoo : Options to Conserve Biodiversity

Explore an innovative alternative small predator management technique on private lands surrounding Namaqua National Park, South Africa. Seven Anotalolian shepherd dogs will be supplied to landowners in an effort to limit stock losses and reduce the use of harmful small mammal traps on farms.

Funding: \$9,243
Grant Term: 2/1/04 - 3/31/05
Grantee: South African National Parks

The Botanical Importance of the Roggeveld: Tankwa Region

Collect and analyze baseline botanical data for the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld region to identify priority areas and centers of endemism. Prepare a detailed vegetation map and a field guide of the Roggeveld and Tankwa regions.

Funding: \$151,869
Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 6/30/08
Grantee: University of Pretoria

Developing a Strategic Plan for the Community Conservation Section in the Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation

Support the community conservation section of the Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation to develop a 5-year strategy and action plan that sets priorities for off-reserve conservation and leads to the effective implementation of stewardship in the Succulent Karoo.

Funding: \$37,200
Grant Term: 1/1/08 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

Ecological Interactions and Impact of the Tent Tortoise (*Psammobates tentorius*) on the Succulent Karoo Hotspot

Conduct baseline studies on the ecology and distribution of the tent tortoise in the Succulent Karoo, identify priority sites for conservation and produce sustainable management guidelines for land users within the Succulent Karoo. The project will generate public awareness of the tent tortoise as a flagship species meriting conservation attention.

Funding: \$10,000
Grant Term: 1/1/04 - 12/31/05
Grantee: University of Stellenbosch

Impacts of Herbivores on the Succulent Karoo Vegetation of Anysberg Nature Reserve

Conduct a rapid assessment to map grazing impacts in all geographic priority areas within the Anysberg Nature Reserve, so that fine-scale conservation and monitoring plans and interventions can be developed for priority areas most heavily used by game.

Funding: \$3,100
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 10/31/05
Grantee: Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University

Investigate Innovative Mechanisms to Restore and Retain High Priority Succulent Karoo in the Cederberg Conservancy

Provide training and supervision to the Cederberg Conservancy to improve management capacity within the conservancy, ensure practical implementation of management activities and conservation objectives, and help realize the programs and projects identified in the management plans prepared by the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor Project Management Unit.

Funding: \$114,250
Grant Term: 9/1/07 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

Land Conservation Facilitation for Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust

Investigate alternative mechanisms for land-management arrangements using land purchases that will enable the creation of conservation areas in priority areas of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot under high land-use pressure.

Funding: \$60,390
Grant Term: 8/1/07 - 12/31/08
Grantee: World Wide Fund for Nature - South Africa

Landscapes and Livelihoods: Strategic Ecological Advice, Mentoring, and Support for Biodiversity-Based Livelihoods in Namaqualand

Establish an effective Namaqualand-based field ecologist position to support and capitalize on the biodiversity-based livelihood opportunities created by the Namaqualand Restoration Initiative and Namaqua Wilderness Initiative and other projects, and to create continuity for these projects

and emerging opportunities beyond 2008.

Funding: \$109,100
Grant Term: 10/1/07 - 2/28/09
Grantee: Peter Carrick

The Namaqualand Uplands Cape Leopard Trust Conservancy Project: Using Leopards to Unite Farmers in Conservation

Conduct mammal surveys and targeted leopard surveys to generate information that will contribute to the formation of a leopard conservancy ensuring the conservation of leopards and their habitat within the Namaqualand Uplands. Use project data to support farmer efforts to minimize livestock depredation, increase yields, and increase tourism opportunities in the region.

Funding: \$110,459
Grant Term: 1/1/08 - 3/31/09
Grantee: The Cape Leopard Trust

Public Participation for an Integrated Conservation and Development Strategy for Akkerendam Nature Reserve

Facilitate a process of public awareness and involvement for the creation of an integrated conservation and development strategy for Akkerendam Nature Reserve, located in Calvinia in the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld geographic priority area.

Funding: \$19,895
Grant Term: 5/1/07 - 6/30/08
Grantee: Southern Ambition 112

Restoration of the Nieuwoudtville Wild Flower Reserve

Conduct trials and develop best practice guidelines for the management of invasive alien plants occurring on Dolerite renosterveld in the Nieuwoudtville area of the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld geographic priority area. Collaborate with the Hantam Municipality, SANBI, and others to ensure application of knowledge gained from the trials, especially in the Nieuwoudtville Wild Flower Reserve.

Funding: \$35,860
Grant Term: 9/1/07 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Indigo Development and Change

Restoring the Biodiversity of the Roggeveld-Renosterveld: Evaluation, Multiplication, and Establishment of Indigenous Plant Species on Old Agricultural Fields

Increase understanding and knowledge of six key plant species found in the Roggeveld and their use in rangeland restoration. Create awareness among local farmers on the need to restore and manage old agricultural lands, and make available viable seed stock.

Funding: \$20,000
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 6/30/09
Grantee: Western Cape Animal Production Research Trust

Retention and Restoration of the Biodiversity of the Little Karoo

Develop and disseminate spatial data that will enable sound land-use decisions affecting the ecology, biodiversity and economy of the Little Karoo region.

Funding: \$16,700
Grant Term: 7/1/07 - 6/30/08
Grantee: Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

Sharing Lessons From the Succulent Karoo on Conservation Assessment and Planning

Share lessons from and develop technical skills to apply in conservation planning projects in the Succulent Karoo through participation in the 2005 Society for Conservation Biology Congress and 2006 Biodiversity Planning Forum by presenting an oral paper and participating in relevant discussions and training workshops.

Funding: \$2,800
Grant Term: 6/15/05 - 1/31/06
Grantee: Philip Desmet

SKEPPIES Fund (SKEP Partnering In your Environment)—A Fund for Conservation and Development in the Succulent Karoo

Building on the successful pilot phase of this initiative, provide small grants aimed at supporting integrated conservation and development projects that improve livelihoods and achieve a biodiversity conservation benefit in the Succulent Karoo Hotspot.

Funding: \$300,000
Grant Term: 3/1/07 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Development Bank of Southern Africa

SKEPPIES Fund (SKEP Partnering In your Environment)—A Fund for Conservation and Development in the Succulent Karoo - Pilot Phase

Conduct a pilot phase for the establishment of a small grants fund for the Succulent Karoo aimed at supporting integrated conservation and development projects that improve livelihoods and achieve a biodiversity conservation benefit.

Funding: \$46,270
Grant Term: 3/1/06 - 2/28/07
Grantee: Development Bank of Southern Africa

SKEPPIES Project Development Support

Strengthen linkages between conservation and development through the implementation of projects by civil society and government and develop best practices for the creation of a long-term mechanism that donors or government funds can use to expand their ability to channel funds to grassroots projects in support of the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program's 20-year conservation targets.

Funding: \$196,939
Grant Term: 11/1/06 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Conservation International

Small Grants for Global Conservation of Amphibian Diversity Within Hotspots

Develop and implement the Amphibian Action Fund aimed at the long-term conservation of amphibian species and their habitats within biodiversity hotspots around the globe. This fund will make available small grants of up to \$10,000 to be awarded to individuals and groups working within the hotspots on targeted amphibian conservation activities.

Funding: \$17,000
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 6/30/09
Grantee: Arizona State University
This is a multiregional project covering six hotspots; the total grant amount is \$200,000.

Southern Namib Restoration Ecology Information Package

Produce two popular publications (a pamphlet and a small handbook on plant relocation) on the topic of restoration following mining operations.

Funding: \$10,000
Grant Term: 9/1/03 - 8/31/05
Grantee: EnviroScience

A Transformation Map for the Little Karoo

Develop a classification system for illustrating the current degradation status of the different vegetation types in the Little Karoo. Use the classification system to generate a map of Little Karoo vegetation degradation status, in terms of grazing impacts and current land use, using a combination of multi-resolution and multi-temporal satellite imagery. Produce a transformation map of the Little Karoo, suitable for 1:50,000 scale mapping and modeling applications, which describes the spatial extent of transformation within each vegetation unit.

Funding: \$9,800
Grant Term: 7/1/04 - 2/28/05
Grantee: Geo Terra Image (Pty) Ltd.

Vegetation Classification, Mapping, Condition Assessment and Monitoring of Sanbona Wildlife Reserve with Specific Emphasis on the Impact of the Mega Herbivores

Conduct vegetation monitoring on the 54,000-hectare Sanbona Wildlife Reserve in the Central Little Karoo, to monitor the impact of reintroduced mega-herbivores.

Funding: \$11,539
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 12/31/07
Grantee: Sanbona Game Reserve Pty Ltd.

A Vegetation Map for the Little Karoo

Prepare a vegetation map at a scale of 1:50,000 and accompanying document that will i) identify Little Karoo vegetation units at four levels; ii) include diagnostic descriptions and photographic examples of the units; iii) identify key indicator species and structural characteristics of the units; and iv) provide comments on ecological significance.

Funding: \$51,645
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 2/28/05
Grantee: Regalis Environmental Services CC

Veld and Flora of the Little Karoo

Prepare a field guide of the flora of the Little Karoo that will include illustration and discussion of the different habitat types and the flora of the region.

Funding: \$20,000
Grant Term: 8/1/07 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Regalis Environmental Services CC

Vulnerability of a Key Iconic Species, *Aloe Dichotoma*, to Past and Future Climate Change

Guide conservation authorities, land managers, and land owners in enabling the persistence of key species and rare genotypes in situ in the face of climate change by using *Aloe dichotoma* as a case study. Activities include developing a spatially explicit demographic model useful for identifying key vulnerable stages in the life cycle of *Aloe dichotoma* and potential solutions and implementing a monitoring program to indicate climate change impacts.

Funding: \$36,160
Grant Term: 9/1/07 - 12/31/08

Grantee: University of Cape Town

Strategic Direction 4. Mainstream conservation priorities into land-use planning and policymaking

An Inventory of the Rare and Endemic Plants and Habitats of the Kamiesberg Uplands

Identify priority areas for conservation in the Kamiesberg uplands in Namaqualand via an inventory of plants and habitats. Feed data directly into a concurrent SKEP project undertaken by Philip Desmet to prepare a fine scale conservation plan for the Kamiesberg uplands, which should become the guiding document for the area in terms of conservation-based land-use plans.

Funding: \$18,695
Grant Term: 3/1/05 - 10/31/06
Grantee: Nick Helme

Biodiversity Guidelines for Agricultural Development in the Northern Cape

Develop guidelines for agricultural development that can be used in decisionmaking relating to applications for cultivation of new agricultural land in the Bokkeveld Plateau of the Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld geographic priority area.

Funding: \$19,700
Grant Term: 05/01/07-06/30/08
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

Climate Change Communication Campaign

Conduct a climate change communication campaign in seven SKEP geographic priority areas to provide key information to build the capacity of communities to understand climate change issues. Enable local authorities to gain initial understanding and ongoing information to assist in their decisionmaking related to climate change.

Funding: \$91,567
Grant Term: 9/1/07 - 6/30/08
Grantee: The Green Connection

Conservation Priorities for Insects of the Kamiesberg Uplands

Collect baseline data on the composition, distribution, spatial habitat requirements, and conservation status of the insect fauna of the Kamiesberg Uplands, with emphasis on local or regional endemics. Use the dataset to identify priority areas for conservation.

Funding: \$10,678
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 3/31/06
Grantee: Jonathan Colville

Creation of a SKEP Database

Establish a SKEP database which will serve as a repository of articles, theses, gray literature, and other information resources available relating to the Succulent Karoo Hotspot. Activities include supporting an information technologist and increasing the capacity of stakeholders to understand and access the database and related materials.

Funding: \$19,564
Grant Term: 11/1/07 - 10/31/08
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

Demography of Brown Hyenas in the Larger Kaukasib and Klinghardt Mountains Area in the Sperrgebiet, Namibia

Survey brown hyena home range, territory size, habitat use and activity patterns in the Kaukasib area of the Sperrgebiet. Determine hyena density, feeding habitats and diet, gather spatial information and investigate genetic viability of Sperrgebiet brown hyenas.

Funding: \$5,000
Grant Term: 8/1/05 - 7/31/07
Grantee: Brown Hyena Research Project

Developing a Fine-Scale Conservation Plan for the Kamiesberg Uplands

Develop and deliver a fine-scale conservation plan for the Kamiesberg Uplands and surrounding for integration into the Kamiesberg Municipality's Spatial Development Initiative. This project forms one component of this initiative, and specifically will contribute by (1) gathering available relevant biodiversity and land-use data; (2) performing the conservation planning analyses; and (3) communicating results to the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program team and project participants.

Funding: \$19,870
Grant Term: 2/1/05 - 1/31/06
Grantee: Philip Desmet

Developing Products for Integrating Biodiversity Priorities into Land-Use Planning and Decisionmaking in the Namaqua District Municipality

Integrate the outputs from completed and current projects into a single harmonized set of products for the Namaqua District Municipality that is aligned with the new national guidelines for bioregional plans to provide guidance on suitable areas for formal conservation.

Funding: \$134,100
Grant Term: 7/1/07 - 6/30/08
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

Exploring Options for Governance and Co-ordination of the Gouritz Initiative

Advance conservation in the Little Karoo by performing an interim role to support the Gouritz Initiative (GI) secretariat to clarify its vision, functions, roles and responsibilities and the institutional options for its governance. Explore options for coordination of the GI planning domain, and the possible functions, roles, responsibilities and institutional arrangements that will be required of participating institutions and stakeholders.

Funding: \$20,000
Grant Term: 11/1/07 - 6/30/08
Grantee: Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa

Greening the Namaqua District Municipality

Support the development of the legal framework and skill capacity for the Namaqua District Municipality to develop and implement a green development vision that not only considers but is also led by the biodiversity conservation vision for the region.

Funding: \$94,807
Grant Term: 7/1/07 - 12/31/08
Grantee: Conservation International

Identifying, Mapping, and Valuing Socioeconomically Significant Biodiversity At the Municipal Level: A Pilot Study in Oudtshoorn, South Africa

Identify and map natural capital features in the Oudtshoorn Municipality and determine their

economic value. Share maps and other products, and lessons learned, with stakeholders, government officials, and Gouritz Initiative staff to ensure that natural capital is integrated into future Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks.

Funding: \$22,318

Grant Term: 8/1/05 - 10/31/06

Grantee: Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa

Inventory, Mapping, and Increased Awareness of the Brown Hyena and Other Large Predators in the Sperrgebiet and Surrounding Areas, Namibia

Conduct research on large carnivores, specifically the brown hyena, in the Sperrgebiet geographic priority area of the Succulent Karoo. Carry out a large predator awareness program in local communities, schools, farms, and tourist camps. Project deliverables include maps of sensitive areas, an inventory of large predators and population density estimates.

Funding: \$10,000

Grant Term: 2/1/04 - 3/31/05

Grantee: Brown Hyena Research Project

Investing in Technology to Build Communication and Financial Management Capacity for Civil Society Biodiversity Conservation NGOs in African Hotspots

Upgrade the Internet and video-conferencing facilities at the Kirstenbosch Research Centre (KRC), National Botanical Institute. Through this strategic investment, the KRC will improve its financial management ability in the Cape Floristic Region and the Succulent Karoo hotspots and catalyze a larger Internet technology development strategy to develop into a Center for Biodiversity Conservation.

Funding: \$27,020

Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 10/1/04

Grantee: South African National Biodiversity Institute

This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$120,428 (South African National Biodiversity Institute \$54,040 and Conservation International \$66,388).

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Funding: \$33,194

Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 6/30/05

Grantee: Conservation International

This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$120,428 (South African National Biodiversity Institute \$54,040 and Conservation International \$66,388).

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in the Succulent Karoo Hotspot: Strengthening and Ensuring Sustainability of the Institutional Environment for Conservation Action Through SKEP

Catalyze activities to contribute to the long-term security of conservation in the Succulent Karoo by laying the foundation for successful mainstreaming and institutionalizing of biodiversity

conservation in South Africa and Namibia. Activities include integrating the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program (SKEP) conservation targets and strategy into institutional policymaking and land-use planning, monitoring activities at the SKEP project and program levels, and facilitating the evolution of the SKEP Coordination Unit into an independent grant-making trust.

Funding: \$271,190
Grant Term: 11/1/03 - 12/31/05
Grantee: Conservation International

SKEEP – Southern Karoo Environmental Education Project

Ensure that educators, learners, and partners in the Gouritz Initiative in the Central Little Karoo have a better understanding of the biology and ecology of the Little Karoo and are actively involved in conservation. Use puppet theatre, field outings, field camps and school projects to achieve this understanding and involvement.

Funding: \$89,504
Grant Term: 2/1/06 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa

Wetlands of Kamiesberg Municipality

Classify, describe, and assess the status of the wetlands in the Kamiesberg Municipality in the Namaqualand Uplands geographic priority area to inform the Spatial Development Framework for the municipality.

Funding: \$14,500
Grant Term: 7/1/07 - 3/31/08
Grantee: Freshwater Consulting Group

Strategic Direction 5. Increase awareness of the Succulent Karoo hotspot

A Conservation Awareness Raising Plan for the Bushmanland Inselberg Geographic Priority Area

Refine the awareness raising action plan drawn up at the Bushmanland Inselberg Action Planning Workshop held at Swartkoppies, 3-4 April 2003, and produce a document suitable for implementation by stakeholders in the region.

Funding: \$9,027
Grant Term: 2/1/04 - 5/31/04
Grantee: Namprocon CC

Biodiversity Awareness Raising: Exhibitions and Biodiversity Fieldtrips During the Western Cape International Youth Festival

Raise awareness about the biodiversity of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot through an exhibit and activities at the Western Cape International Youth Festival held in Oudtshoorn, South Africa in July 2003. Approximately 25,000 youth attend the festival.

Funding: \$2,287
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 8/31/03
Grantee: Western Cape International Youth Festival

Building a Global Constituency for Biodiversity Conservation

Implement a series of targeted public awareness and education campaigns in nine hotspots in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Campaign leaders participate in an intensive training course at the UK's Kent University or Mexico's Guadalajara University, prepare detailed plans to implement campaigns, link with a local organization in their region and commit to a minimum

two years with that organization.

Funding: \$48,448

Grant Term: 1/1/03 - 3/31/08

Grantee: Conservation International

This is a multiregional project covering nine hotspots; the total grant amount is \$1,993,855 (Rare \$1,364,030 and Conservation International \$629,825).

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Funding: \$104,925

Grant Term: 12/1/02 - 6/30/07

Grantee: Rare

This is a multiregional project covering nine hotspots; the total grant amount is \$1,990,465.50 (Rare \$1,364,030 and Conservation International \$626,435.50).

Co-authorship of a Book Titled East of the Cape–Conserving Eden

Co-author a book to increase awareness and appreciation of the value and uniqueness of the biodiversity of an area covering the eastern part of the Cape Floristic Region, part of the Little Karoo subregion of the Succulent Karoo, and most of the Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Planning Project domain in the southwest of the Maputoland Pondoland Albany region. The book will expose readers to land uses that promote sustainability, discuss the bioregional approach to conservation planning, and provide reader-friendly information on the natural history of select species and ecosystems.

Funding: \$3,300

Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 12/31/05

Grantee: Shirley Pierce Cowling

This is a multiregional project covering two hotspots; the total grant amount is \$6,600.

Drought in the Succulent Karoo – Increasing the Awareness of Stakeholders Through a Better Understanding of the Physical, Ecological, and Socioeconomic Effects, Interactions, and Responses

Publicize the forum's research to a civil society audience beyond those attending the annual conference. This includes publishing at least four review papers, a conference synthesis, popular articles, and electronic abstracts of conference presentations as well as ensuring communication between the scientific community and the farmers of Sutherland, the site of the annual conference to be held in September 2007.

Funding: \$19,030

Grant Term: 7/1/07 - 9/30/08

Grantee: Arid Zone Ecology Forum

Formal Launching of CEPF-Funded SKEP Programme in Knersvlakte

Officially launch CEPF investment in the Succulent Karoo hotspot through a special event to build awareness of CEPF's and the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program's commitment to conserving the hotspot and to help publicize the new availability of grants for civil society.

Funding: \$379
Grant Term: 3/15/03 - 4/15/03
Grantee: Conservation International

Klein Karoo Awareness Project

Create awareness and stimulate interest in the Succulent Karoo by conducting courses on plants and conservation issues at Minwater in the southern Karoo. Approximately 10 courses will be held for landowners in the region. Project staff will visit farmers who are unable to attend the courses. Through this project landowners will gain an understanding of the importance of conserving their properties and will be introduced to farming practices to help reduce the loss of biodiversity.

Funding: \$5,308
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 3/31/06
Grantee: L. H. Jordaan

Knervlakte Biodiversity Awareness Raising Project

Identify and train a team from the Knervlakte geographic priority area of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot to raise awareness and educate people in the area about the biodiversity of the Knervlakte, the importance of protecting it, and how to use it responsibly. The team will be based at the Masibambane Community Centre in Vanrhynsdorp, South Africa.

Funding: \$111,844
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Masibambane Multi-Purpose Community Centre

Market Research Support to the Africa Environmental News Service

Support the Africa Environmental News Service by advising on planning of market research and development of marketing research tools, conducting the market research exercise and assisting with the development of a business plan.

Funding: \$3,333
Grant Term: 5/15/03 - 10/30/04
Grantee: Equals Three Communications
This is a multiregional project covering three hotspots; the total grant amount is \$10,000.

Nieuwoudtville Biodiversity Facilitators Project

Create a coordinating structure to raise awareness of biodiversity in the Nieuwoudtville area through facilitation of exchange between local communities and researchers and interactive learning events for school children.

Funding: \$10,000
Grant Term: 2/1/04 - 2/28/06
Grantee: Indigo Development and Change

Piloting a Resource for Environmental Education in the Little Karoo

Test and develop environmental education materials for teachers and students in the Little Karoo. Materials include two booklets, the first about plants in the Succulent Karoo and the second comparing the lifestyle survival strategies of the original San people with survival strategies adapted by plants and animals in the Little Karoo.

Funding: \$6,000
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 9/30/04
Grantee: Garden Route Botanical Garden Trust

Raising Awareness of the Unique Biodiversity of the Tankwa Karoo and Roggeveld Priority Region

Raise awareness about the Succulent Karoo Hotspot by establishing a facility within the Tankwa Karoo National Park for information sharing and dissemination. Target audiences include farmers, scientists, students, tourists and the local communities living in the region. The project will undertake extensive outreach activities, and will involve schools and the agricultural sector in pilot conservation projects.

Funding: \$45,788
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 4/30/07
Grantee: South African National Parks

Sanna's Garden: Animated Animals Teach Kids about Conservation

Create an entertaining, gentle and educational children's series using the medium of stop-frame puppet animation. The series will introduce children to a cast of animal characters indigenous to the Succulent Karoo, and will be focused around a garden they build to protect the endangered plants of the region. The aim is to change perceptions of the Karoo as a dry barren area often perceived as empty and of lesser worth. This project aims to prepare the pilot episode in a series that will be marketed to local broadcasters and distributed free of charge to schools.

Funding: \$7,000
Grant Term: 2/1/04 - 6/30/04
Grantee: Fopspeen Live Art

Taking SKEP to a Finer Scale: Catalyzing Conservation Action in Geographic Priority Areas in the Succulent Karoo

Conduct seven fine-scale Action Planning Workshops for the CEPF geographic priority areas in order to provide an open forum for generating a common vision for the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program (SKEP) and 5-year plan of priority actions for conservation and sustainable development in each area.

Funding: \$18,332
Grant Term: 3/15/03 - 7/31/03
Grantee: Conservation International

Strategic Direction 6. Create the capacity to catalyze the SKEP program

Environmental Education Program for The Succulent Karoo Hotspot in Namibia: Phase 1 - Program Development

Develop an innovative environmental education program in the Luderitz area of Namibia that aims to raise awareness and stimulate protection of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot within a sustainable living framework within the communities surrounding the Spergebiet.

Funding: \$9,730
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 4/30/05
Grantee: Namib Desert Environmental Education Trust

Facilitating the Transition from Conservation Planning to Action: Establishing SKEP Sub-regional Coordination Nodes

Create a capacitated Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program (SKEP) project management unit and team of champions that will build awareness and facilitate communication between enabling agencies and implementers, and will catalyze action in CEPF priority corridors as part of the development of a long-term SKEP Program for Conservation and Sustainable Development of the

Succulent Karoo Hotspot.

Funding: \$147,598
Grant Term: 4/1/03 - 9/30/03
Grantee: Conservation International

Facilitating the Transition from Conservation Planning to Action: Providing Biodiversity Specialist Support to the SKEP Coordination Team

Build the capacity of the SKEP Coordination Unit to play an effective role, by providing relevant biodiversity training and access to specialist knowledge. Provide an advisory and review role in the SKEP Technical Working Group.

Funding: \$28,867
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 12/31/04
Grantee: Botanical Society of South Africa

Raising Awareness and Building Local Capacity for Project Design and Implementation Linked to SKEP Conservation Targets

Incubate the SKEP Coordination Unit in a flexible and learning-focused environment to identify the best long-term structures and processes for supporting the implementation of the SKEP 20-year strategy. An emphasis will be placed on capacity-building of the local SKEP coordinators employed at the sub-regional level and of local stakeholders in the context of rolling out CEPF investment in the Succulent Karoo hotspot. The core function of the Coordination Unit will be to ensure that the design, implementation and evaluation of CEPF-funded projects are feasible and contribute to overall biodiversity conservation targets.

Funding: \$615,486
Grant Term: 7/1/03 - 1/1/05
Grantee: Conservation International

The SKEP Coordination Unit: Ensuring Strategic and Effective Conservation Action in the Succulent Karoo Hotspot

Coordinate efforts in the Succulent Karoo Hotspot to ensure strategic and effective conservation activities in Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program and CEPF geographic priority areas. Conduct core actions including building awareness, facilitating communication between enabling agencies, implementers, and partners, and supporting CEPF in project design and monitoring.

Funding: \$1,071,028
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 7/31/08
Grantee: South African National Biodiversity Institute

Supporting Innovation and Sustainable Financing of the SKEP Bioregional Program

Provide strategic and communications support to the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Program (SKEP) Coordination Unit during its transition to the South African National Biodiversity Institute. Develop and fundraise for a small grants facility that will support projects linking poverty alleviation with conservation outcomes in the Northern and Western Cape provinces and develop an anchor project linking priority areas.

Funding: \$76,737
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Conservation International

APPENDIX B: Leveraging Data for the Succulent Karoo

Organization	Project Title	CEPF Funds Agreed	Leveraged & Co-Financing Funds
Agricultural Research Council-Range & Forage Institute	Informing the Development of an Integrated Land Use Management Plan For the Commons of the Namaqualand Uplands	94,204.00	33,000.00
Botanical Society of South Africa	Biodiversity and Wine Initiative – Extension Services in the Little Karoo	133,250.00	142,885.00
Botanical Society of South Africa	Bushmanland Conservation Initiative (BCI) Preparation Phase	212,700.05	70,000.00
Botanical Society of South Africa	Creation of a SKEP Database	19,564.00	9,000.00
Brown Hyena Research Project	Inventory, Mapping and Increased Awareness of the Brown Hyena and Other Large Predators in the Sperrgebiet and Surrounding Areas, Namibia	10,000.00	1,650.00
Conservation International	Making Business Part of the Solution: Engaging Corporate Support in Sustaining Conservation in the Succulent Karoo	157,513.00	75,000.00
Conservation International	Raising Awareness and Building Local Capacity for Project Design and Implementation Linked to SKEP Conservation Targets	615,486.18	1,549,937.00
Conservation International	Supporting Innovation and Sustainable Financing of the SKEP Bioregional Program	76,736.67	80,000.00
Development Bank of Southern Africa	SKEPPIES Fund (SKEP Partnering In your Environment)— A Fund for Conservation and Development in the Succulent Karoo	300,000.00	300,000.00
Namibia Nature Foundation	Aus Tourist Information Centre	117,350.00	139,733.00
Peter Carrick	Landscapes and Livelihoods: Strategic Ecological Advice, Mentoring, and Support for Biodiversity-Based Livelihoods in Namaqualand	109,100.00	409,000.00
Philip Desmet	Developing a Fine-Scale Conservation Plan for the Kamiesberg Uplands	19,870.00	1,100.00

South African National Parks	Raising Awareness of the Unique Biodiversity of the Tankwa Karoo and Roggeveld Priority Region	45,787.87	920,000.00
The South African Wine & Brandy Company	The Biodiversity & Wine Initiative Succulent Karoo Expansion	20,000.00	108,137.00
University of Cape Town	The Importance of Porcupines for Maintenance of Endangered Plant Populations and Plant Diversity in the Geophyte-Rich Koue Bokkeveld	28,309.00	54,921.00
University of Cape Town	Namaqualand Restoration Initiative: Bringing Mining, Biodiversity and Local Communities Together	200,000.00	332,347
University of Cape Town	Vulnerability of a Key Iconic Species, <i>Aloe Dichotoma</i> , to Past and Future Climate Change	36,160.00	6,000.00
University of Pretoria	The Botanical Importance of the Roggeveld: Tankwa Region	151,869.00	14,355.00
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	Establishing the Knersvlakte Provincial Nature Reserve	310,000.00	219,568.00
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	Investigate Innovative Mechanisms to Restore and Retain High Priority Succulent Karoo in the Cederberg Conservancy	114,250.00	30,750.00
Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	Identifying, Mapping, and Valuing Socioeconomically Significant Biodiversity At the Municipal Level: A Pilot Study in Oudtshoorn, South Africa	22,318.44	3,320.73
World Wide Fund for Nature - South Africa	Land Conservation Facilitation for Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust	60,390.00	7,000.00
Total		4,991,658	4,507,704

APPENDIX C: Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators

Impacts on:	Has the project produced impacts? Yes/No/Not Applicable/ Planned	Quantitative Information of changes	Comments on changes, including qualitative information.
Expanding protected areas	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.6 million hectares: Sperrgebiet National Park created. • 30,000 hectares: Namaqua National Park expanded. • 24,000 hectares: this area in the Bushhmanland Conservation Initiative has been set aside and managed by Anglo as a protected area. This is not formalized yet in law, but committed to in an MoA between Anglo Base Metals, the Botanical Society and the Department of Tourism, Environment and Conservation. • 62,000 hectares: Knersvlakte Protected Area • 529 hectares in Hantam-Tankwa-Roggeveld Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve expanded from 4,776 to 5,305 hectares. • 3,500 hectares: Roodebergskloof Conservancy in Namaqualand Uplands established. • 4,483 hectares: Two natural heritage sites established in Knersvlakte (Mons Ruber Estate and Van Dyls Damme). • 7,800 hectares: Three contract nature reserves established in Central Little Karoo (Wolwekop, Wolwekop annex, and Rietbaksjesfintyn). • 1,152 hectares: Die Poort Private Nature Reserve in Central Little Karoo established. • 10,845 hectares: Jakkalsdans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sperrgebiet: The official proclamation of the park is scheduled for November 2008. • Knersvlakte: a three year effort (2006-2008) is aimed at consolidating 26 properties into a reserve management system in this important area containing quartz patches and associated endemic succulents. • Wine: The Biodiversity and Wine Initiative has led to the conservation of pristine vegetation being set aside for conservation – land that might otherwise have been converted into vineyards.

	Planned	<p>and Appelfontein voluntary site agreements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29,517 hectares in the Little Karoo. Wine Industry: The Biodiversity and Wine Initiative has 50 members in South Africa who follow approved biodiversity guidelines in their winelands. • 8,000 hectares: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board is currently negotiating with the Griqua Ratelgat Trust regarding the signing of a Stewardship agreement that would see the 8,000-hectare Ratelgat Farm being placed under conservation management. • 11,875 hectares: Six properties are the focus as these will gain increased conservation status, and form part of the vision of the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor, which aims to link the Sandveld, Cederberg and Tankwa Karoo to the Bokkeveld Plateau. One of the properties also forms an east – west transition which links the Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve to the Hantam Karoo. • 60,000 hectares: Klarstroom Conservancy: Registered and categorized as a new informal protected area. It is a collective of properties with a formally agreed and adopted constitution; management plans will be developed in the future. 	
Improving management effectiveness of protected areas	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor (which includes Succulent Karoo): Improved management of this corridor via an efficient and effective Project Management Unit, which ensures engagement of stakeholders and improved management of fire, tourism, 4 	

		<p>x 4 industry, potato and rooibos industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gouritz Initiative: The Gouritz MegaPark transitioned into the Gouritz Initiative, with conservation of this vast area now directed by a project management unit that is taking a focused and target driven approach to expand the land under protection and improve management of other areas. • Sperrgebiet National Park: draft management plan and regulations prepared; habitat management plan prepared. • Kamiesberg Municipality in Namaqualand: preparation of a land-use management plan is well advanced. 	
Ha of production systems that involve improving sustainable use of biodiversity resources.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250 hectares: Sheep Farming: In Namaqualand, South African National Parks is working with farmers to replace snares and traps with Anatolian sheepdogs, and method of livestock protection that does not harm local fauna. • 20,000 hectares: in Leilefontein grazing lands improved by use of ram camps. • 3,192 hectares: Communal land in Roodebergskloof in Namaqualand under a grazing regime. • 22,000 hectares: Sheep farming in Aus in now governed by management plans informed by vegetation maps. 	•
% of beneficiaries engaged in improved livelihoods based on sustainable NR management	n/a	% not tracked	

(or sustainable harvesting?) ³			
Changes in sectoral policies, laws and regulations and their application, changes in institutional arrangements, responsibilities and effectiveness, to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa: The Northern Cape Government has placed a moratorium on the exploitation of <i>Aloe dichotoma</i> (Kokerboom) from the wild for local nursery trade. They are currently conducting species counts to determine the impact of commercial exploitation on wild populations. • South Africa: In Bushmanland, an MOA with the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Tourism and the Botanical Society, implementing agent for the Bushmanland Conservation Initiative, and guidelines for the establishment of a network of reserves expanding on existing private land owned by Anglo Mining Company, have been established. • Through the Gouritz Initiative, being implemented through Cape Nature, a broad-based steering committee has been established, with various land use sectors represented, including a key partnership with Department Agriculture, Land Care, Ostrich Chamber and Education department, to mention a few. This initiative is supporting both CAPE and SKEP through its approach at establishing and partnering for conservation of this priority area. 	
Sharing of benefits between and/or in countries, arising from the use of	n/a		

³ Guided by a sustainable management plan.

genetic resources			
Other impacts ⁴	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice guidelines for the wine, rooibos, 4 x 4 and potato industries were developed, and under way for the ostrich industry. Best practice for the rehabilitation of mine dumps has been developed and is being implemented in Namaqualand. • CEPF projects contributed to the alleviation of poverty via job creation and improvements in livelihoods. At least 395 local short-to-medium-term jobs were created; 245 of these are biodiversity-based environmentally friendly jobs in the tourism sector. • Growth in local NGO involvement in biodiversity conservation increased significantly in the Succulent Karoo, growing from less than five organizations in 2003 to more than 20 today. • The SKEPPIES Fund (SKEP Partnering in your Environment – A Fund for Conservation and Development in the Succulent Karoo) launched as part of an innovative partnership between SKEP, CEPF, CI and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, with additional partners continually being sought. During the 1-year pilot phase, groups supported by the fund created 19 businesses and 109 local jobs; added value to a minimum of 14 local businesses, and trained 350 people while helping conserve 1,000 hectares of biologically rich land. 	

⁴ Other impacts may include increase in scientific understanding and knowledge base of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, etc.

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