

OM 4.4.4

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Zinkwazi Beach Residents and Ratepayers Association
Project Title:	Thukela Marine Protected Area
Date of Report:	30 June 2015
Report Author and Contact Information	

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CEPF Region: Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany

Strategic Direction: 2. Conservation and land use in 22 KBAs

Grant Amount: \$50,000

Project Dates: March 2014 – June 2015

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

Conservation Impacts

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

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

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

1. Establishment of the Thukela MPA, with as much as 90 kilometers of coastline, 710 square kilometers of near shore seascape, and 26,000 square kilometers of offshore oceans cape designated as either “sanctuary” or “controlled” zone.

When the initial discussions took place over the proposal of the Thukela MPA with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, there were two small proposed MPA's in the vicinity; the offshore Thukela Banks and the Tinley Manor inshore MPA. The proposal that the ZBC initially ~~proposed~~ put forward was to join with the Tinley Manor MPA and extend to Thukela River Mouth. Through various discussions it was then expanded to include the Thukela Banks and further north to Mtunzini. It was also proposed to

be extended offshore to close to the exclusive economic zone giving it the potential size of approximately 100km of coastline by 170km offshore. This was later reduced through various stakeholder discussions. The Area is still approximately 100km along the coastline and now 70km offshore. Within the MPA there would be different zones including sanctuary and controlled zones.

Comment [MG1]: What is this new area and layout?

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Only after the CEPF Grant was awarded to the ZBC to work towards and establish a Civil Society Forum while participating as a member of the Task Team the announcement of Operation Phakisa was made. This immediately and directly influenced the CEPF funded project. Operation Phakisa (in English terms Operation Hurry Up) is a government strategy to unlock the oceans economic wealth. Initially Labs (Intensive meeting areas where specific objectives were discussed) were established with different functions; Minerals, Aquaculture, Fisheries, Security and Environment (MPA's). This took place over a six week period where all major stakeholders were involved (not civil society) to establish mechanisms to unlock the economic wealth.

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Comment [MG2]: What is a Lab?

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From here different objectives were established for each Lab and time lines were given. The establishment of the MPA network across South Africa was defined where 23 MPA's are currently being proposed to increase the total area of ocean being conserved to approximately 7% (Full stakeholder engagement still to take place). The TMPA Project was not involved with the initial development, but we were invited to participate at the end of the Lab Sessions, however having to sign a NDA (Non-disclosure agreement).

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From this point all information has been controlled by the Department of Environmental Affairs and we have had very little information disseminated to us.

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In terms of the proclamation of the Thukela MPA, as part of the MPA Network, actions have been taken. This includes key stakeholders being identified and where possible met with to outline the MPA proposal. Operation Phakisa has significantly benefitted the establishment for the need for MPA's in South Africa and in all likelihood helped speed up the time to formally gazette MPA's (all 23 MPA's currently proposed). It is believed that this has on one hand resulted in the ability of the Task Team to be effective in spending significant time on each of the MPA's as well as more specifically the Thukela MPA.

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It is probable that Operation Phakisa could delay the time needed to gazette the TMPA, if the TMPA was a stand-alone MPA (the basis of the initial CEPF Proposal). The TMPA being only one of the 23 MPA's proposed is now collectively included in all the proposed MPA's and as such constrained by the capacity to move forward to declare the MPA until such time that all other MPA proposals are Gazetted.

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Comment [MG3]: I'm a bit confused here as in the first sentence, you say that OP significantly benefits the establishment and gazetting of MPA's and then below you say that OP could delay the time needed to gazette TMPA. Please clarify.

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2. Zinkwazi Blythedale Conservancy functioning as financially viable and fully engaged partner in conservation in the region.

The ZBC has been involved in a number of projects and even through ongoing efforts to finalize its registration as an NPO, has not been successful as there have been delays from the government (lost application forms and lack of clarity).

The ZBC has been working to identify sources of income and as yet have been unsuccessful. The conservancy has however been working with the KZN Conservancies Association to strengthen them to improve the support of conservancies across KZN and ultimately provide a greater base to attract funding for viable projects. These include the community properties that the TMPA Project and initially the LTBPP were involved with.

Projects the ZBC is currently developing and involved with:

- Noahs Park Big Five Reserve and Tourism Hub
- Thukela Biosphere Reserve Proposal
- Dube Clan Community Master Plan Development

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

TMPA

The Thukela MPA is currently in the proposal stage as part of the South African MPA Network under Operation Phakisa. It is estimated that the proposal will be gazetted in October 2015. At this stage full public participation will take place. This should be concluded by October 2016, with final amendments then taking place and presented for formal gazetting. This could take place by Mid-2017.

The long term impacts if the Thukela MPA is gazetted will impact certain groups of stakeholders more than others. Mining and commercial trawling will not be permitted to operate, while the zoning will determine where recreational, subsistence and commercial ski boat fishing are allowed to fish and which species will be allowed to be caught. Other knock on impacts will take place including real estate prices, coastal developments and tourism. The legislation that will be used will help to improve land management including catchment management, town planning and agricultural practices.

It will be important that civil society with the help of the ZBC and the Civil Society Forum to beis constantly engaged through the development of the MPA Management Plan and educating the stakeholder groups on the importance of MPA's and ways that civil society can benefit from the MPA through creating employment opportunities will need to be ongoing to have positive long term impacts.

Comment [MG4]: This is where ZBC was to provide support and focus.

ZBC

The ZBC is in a state of flux as there is currently no funding to continue work as usual. There ZBC is continuing to look for opportunities to become financially stable. It is hoped that the ZBC will become more involved in the long term management and support of the Thukela MPA as well as other projects. The ZBC is stronger, but

needs to attract a greater membership from the local community including the farming community to ensure that the work that has taken place does not get lost.

The ZBC needs to secure funding through different means including fund raising events, project proposals, etc. Within this it is important that ZBC continues to build long term relationships through the Thukela Conservancies Forum (under the KZN Conservancies Association) and other organizations.

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

1. Creation of MPA moved to at least from Steps 3 and 4 to step 5 in the formal process which will be the submission of the Proposed MPA Zonation, relevant information and public participation comments to the KZN Board.
2. Zinkwazi Blythedale Conservancy formally registered as a non-profit organization.
3. Thukela MPA Civil Society Forum active and giving input to Thukela MPA government Task Team.
4. Awareness and support of the Thukela MPA increased and demonstrated by number of “likes” on Facebook and “followers” on Twitter, and number of MPA “Brand Ambassadors”
5. Ongoing media campaign for creation of MPA.

It is expected that the Thukela MPA will formally go public and the Gazetting of the Proposal will take place in October 2015. This will allow the formal full public participation to take place and have feed-back from all stakeholders. This process will last approximately 1 year, there after a formal application will be submitted to have the MPA promulgated. The expected impacts will be a large scale involvement from stakeholder groups as well as general civil society.

The Forum, the task Team, Ezemvelo, the DEA and other involved groups will need to be well organized to deal with the influx of public comments, not only for the TMPA, but also the entire MPA Network. This could become have administrative issues if there is an influx of comments.

The TMPA is accepted should be promulgated within the next three years.

The development of the management plan will have to take place and for the civil society forum to be included in the Management Plan as an important role player.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

1. Creation of MPA moved to at least from Steps 3 and 4 to step 5 in the formal process which will be the submission of the Proposed MPA Zonation, relevant information and public participation comments to the KZN Board.

Stakeholder engagement has been taking place to establish a Zoning Map for the MPA and limited comments have been submitted with the proposal to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), under Operation Phakisa. This was submitted through the TMPA task team. Formal public participation still needs to take place once the Proposed MPA is gazetted. The TMPA Proposal is currently with the Department of Environmental Affairs awaiting the Ministers acceptance to declare the Proposal, which will then allow for full public participation.

Comment [MG5]: At what stage do you see the TMPA at currently?

2. Zinkwazi Blythedale Conservancy formally registered as a non-profit organization.

The ZBC has had numerous complications with the registration process and has been waiting for final registration and certification since October 2014. The ZBC has been provisionally registered and is now waiting for the final documentation. Once this is received the ZBC will be able to register as a NPO with the Receiver of Revenue.

3. Thukela MPA Civil Society Forum active and giving input to Thukela MPA government Task Team.

The TMPA Civil Society Forum has been created and has given significant contributions to the MPA proposal within the confined limitations under Operation Phakisa. The Forum will grow in strength once the proposal has been gazetted and full public participation can begin.

4. Awareness and support of the Thukela MPA increased and demonstrated by number of "likes" on Facebook and "followers" on Twitter, and number of MPA "Brand Ambassadors"

The Thukela MPA Face Book Page and Twitter Accounts have been activated, but limited information on the Thukela MPA has been published as the DEA has not disseminated information on the proposal. Regular postings have been taking place with general information being uploaded onto Facebook and Twitter. Face Book Currently has 58 Likes. Informationn has had to be kept at a minimum regarding the TMPA facts as such.

Comment [MG6]: What quantifiable traction has been made here in terms of traffic/likes etc?

The "Brand Ambassadors" are limited at present as it has been difficult to get support due to the influence of Operation Phakisa. There are willing people that will help promote the MPA once the Proposed MPA is formally made public.

Comment [MG7]: Will ZBC be in a position to drive this process when it goes public?

Comment [w8]: Klaus Please comment here.

5. Ongoing media campaign for creation of MPA.

The ongoing media campaign has not been possible outside the basic information posted on Facebook and Twitter as the MPA is tied up under Operation Phakisa and has not yet been made fully public. Once this happens there will be the opportunity

Comment [9]: Reply to wwf (24/09/2015, 13:11): "..."
ZBC has been a "Brand Ambassador" all along and as a Forum Committee member it should be a major contributor into the future.

Klaus Achtzehn

to run the media campaign especially regarding the Public Participation and full stakeholder engagement processes.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 0

Species Conserved: 0

Corridors Created: 0

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

Operation Phakisa is a government initiative to rapidly assess and unlock the oceans economic wealth. South Africa is blessed to have access to millions of hectares of ocean that has not been catered for in a sustainable manner. Operation Phakisa has a number of components that include: commercial fishing, aquaculture, mining, security and protection.

Operation Phakisa (OP) was implemented after the CEPF Funding granted.

OP had an impact on the CEPF Funded effort in that many of the deliverables were not able to be fully implemented. Even though the Project was able to initiate many of the deliverables, they were not necessarily fully developed. Many of the deliverables will only be able to be implemented once the Thukela MPA Proposal is gazetted.

In saying this OP has had a positive impact on the rate at which South Africa is now implementing and proposing MPA's within the MPA Network, with 23 MPA's currently are proposed.

The significance of Operation Phakisa has allowed the community involved with different marine aspects to be involved in a greater collective as well as have a greater understanding of each other's needs and directives. Therefore away from the creation of the CEPF Funded effort it is believed that Operation Phakisa has had a greatly positive impact, but unfortunately not been beneficial for the project in many respects.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Operation Phakisa has had a positive impact on the overall development of MPA's in South Africa, but has greatly impacted on the ability of the project to complete all the components.

There are still stakeholders that are unaware of the Proposed TMPA, which highlights the importance of effective communication and being open and transparent. It is fully understood why the DEA has prevented information from being dispersed so as to minimize confusion.

The impacts have been that not all stakeholder groups could be engaged, and that there are still stakeholder groups that need to be identified and engaged with.

Project Components

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

Component 1 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal): Creation of Thukela MPA Civil Society Forum

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

Thukela MPA Civil Forum has been created. Operation Phakisa has had a significant impact on the Forums ability to function .

1:The Civil Society forum currently is not a formally registered association as it was decided that only once the fully stakeholder engagement process begins the forum may need to change. In addition the civil forum will be entrenched into the management plan to ensure that civil society can have access to the management aspects of the reserve.

2: The Constitution has been developed and has been approved by the Forum Committee. Amendments will take place once the public participation process starts and more stakeholders are identified.

The Civil Forum Term of Reference with EKZNW is still being ratified and needs follow up to ensure the working relationship is formally recognized, especially with the Public Participation Process to start in the next few months.

Ongoing meetings need to take place with the Forum Committee and to allow the committee to feed the information back to the relevant stakeholders represented in the forum. The Forum Committee will be able to set up and the meetings.

3: A committee has been elected, but not functioning fully due to Operation Phakisa and the limited information that can be shared.

4: Members have been attracted, but advertising has had to be limited to targeted stakeholders (as per Operation Phakisa directives).

5: Stakeholder and Committee Meetings were held, but due to OP meetings were limited.

6: A stakeholder list has been created with substantially more than 10 stakeholder groups. Many of these groups have been contacted, but most have not as yet

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Comment [MG10]: Are these channels in place for when the proposal is gazetted for the information to flow to the public stakeholders?

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responded or been able to participate. In some cases there are known stakeholder groups that have not yet been formally introduced to the TMPA and OP procedures as we have been unable to identify a contact within the stakeholder group.

7: Through various discussions with the committee and Ezemvelo Staff on the TMPA Task Team it was found that it would not be beneficial to develop a business plan yet, but if the TMPA is proclaimed the business plan would be developed to ensure the longevity of the forum and its known capacity within the TMPA Management Plan will have been developed. The TMPA Management Plan will be undertaken by the competent authority with inputs from the stakeholder process as well as other lead agencies that the competent authority deem necessary. This may be outsourced to consultants, for the the ZBC may bid for.

Comment [MG11]: Who would you see to be responsible for this? ZBC or other?

Component 2 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal): Creation and maintenance of a Communication Platforms

A discussion, negotiation and communication platform

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

1: Social Media Platforms Created and Maintained:

The Website needs information to be released from Department of Environmental Affairs before it can be launched.

2: The DEA Brochure was not developed as the release of information by DEA through OP has not taken place. The Brochure can only be created once the information has been released.

3: The social media platforms are functioning, but with minimal information being allowed to be released into the public domain the social media platforms have had limited success.

Component 3 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal): To take the ZBC beyond the life of the project and be financially viable

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

The Business Plan has been completed. New Projects are being researched and written up. The ZBC will continue without the full operation of the Project Team until projects can be funded.

1: Final Registration of the NPO has taken place, but the ZBC has still had no final documentation regarding the final registration. The ZBC has been told it is registered and is now waiting for the final certification (the certificate has not been delivered yet).

2: Business plan completed, but need to be revised again as the ZBC has not secured further funding to continue its work in its current capacity as such.

3: The budgets were developed

4: There is ongoing engagement and with the support of the KZN Conservancies Association the Thukela Conservancies Forum has been established and includes ZBC, Thukela, Mtunzini. There is a drive to form the Mandini Conservancy and to bring it into the forum.

Component 4 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal): Negotiation with stakeholders

Provide input to process to allow civil society to input needs. MPA negotiated map: Area endorsed by groups

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

1: Specific stakeholder groups were identified through OP and were then engaged to discuss the creation of the MPA Map. There were a number of stakeholders that were invited to attend meetings, but failed to arrive, for which no feedback was given. There were others that made apologies.

2: Stakeholder Map has been Negotiated and submitted as part of the Thukela MPA Proposal that was submitted as part of Operation Phakisa

Currently the Map cannot be shared publically as OP and DEA have not allowed this. All the comments were submitted to the Task Team. The Map will be made public once the Proposed TMPA is gazetted.

3: The Map was submitted as part of the proposal to the DEA. The map included zoning and boundaries.

4: Comments and minutes of meeting were collected and included in the Proposal.

5: As the progress and allowable communication no AGM has taken place yet. Once the Public participation process starts the Forum will be able to play a greater role and attract new stakeholders.

6: It was expected that more meetings would be held at the onset of the project, OP impacted on this deliverable. Meetings however were held.

Component 5 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal): Knowledge exchange with other groups that have engaged in the MPA process

Component 5 Actual at Completion:

1: Meetings were arranged with Rob Crankshaw who is working on the KZN South Coast MPA's and in particular the Clansthal Conservancy and the Aliwal Shoal MPA. The knowledge exchanges have helped to outline the need for the Forum, and the role it can play. In particular discussions were held regarding the issues of Zoning and usage, especially from the SkiBoat Fishing Groups and Spear Fishing community. This was confirmed by these as well as groups of commercial fisherman and Oceanographic Research Institute when joint MPA meetings were held with these stakeholders.

Key issues that have been identified:

Zoning is a key aspect so as to take into consideration some of the less impacting activities. Zoning is an important issue to allow targets to be achieved where necessary and protecting key areas within the MPA, while allowing other sustainable uses within specified zones.

Usage and fish lists (TMPA is largely a Benthic (bottom) fishing region, unlike the other MPA's where they are predominantly Pelagic Fishing. This is a direct conflict

Comment [MG12]: Any feedback as to why? Should this be taken into account when the proposal is public?

zone as one of the key reasons for the TMPA is for the protection of the Benthic Zone and its relating species.

Security and enforcement of the MPA is a major concern for many stakeholders as they feel that currently there is insufficient capacity. This aspect is a key issue that has been identified in OP and the information will be released once the Public Participation Process starts.

Impacted User Groups need to be specifically addressed and have their input included in the Proposal as well as in the discussions to come.

Component 6 Planned (as stated in the approved proposal): Thukela Biosphere Reserve Proposal

Component 6 Actual at Completion:

The Proposal is in Draft Form and being expanded currently as more information has come to light and to align it more with the Thukela MPA and the 18 Government SIPs (Strategic Investment Program).

1: The Thukela Biosphere Reserve has the potential to be implemented and has been presented to the KZN Conservancies Association, which are contemplating adopting the project once the Association is in a stronger position.

A draft introductory video was created showcasing the need for the Biosphere Reserve.

The outline of the Biosphere Reserve was submitted to the DEA Stewardship Department, whom have not yet commented on its feasibility.

The Biosphere Reserve was introduced to the Environmental Officer at ILembe Municipality District whom believes there is potential. For the project to be truly feasible it needs to be accepted by Provincial and National Government as a development project, in conjunction with the Strategic Implementation Projects (SIP's).

2: The North Coast Conservancies Association, Now called the Thukela Conservancies Forum has been created, but as yet has to implement a strategy to move forward as a support mechanism to the KZN Conservancies Association and local Conservancies.

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

There were no unrealized components within the project, however certain deliverables were not fully met as OP prevented them from being fully achieved.

Comment [w13]: Klaus please comment

Comment [14]: Reply to wwf (24/09/2015, 13:15): "..."

Comment [MG15]: OP was an unforeseen component.

OP has had a direct influence on the projects ability to fully implement all deliverables. OP was established to unlock the oceans economic wealth and grow the South African economy. OP was brought into being only after the project was initiated. As a result much of the information needed to fully implement the project has been withheld and has not been made public.

Even though OP impacted on the CEPF funded project, the overall impact on establishing the MPA network has been positive and allowed for improved communication amongst government departments and other major stakeholders such as fisheries, mining and scientists.

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

- Forum Constitution
- Forum Terms of Reference
- Thukela Biosphere Reserve Video
- Draft Proposal Thukela Biosphere Reserve

Lessons Learned

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

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

The Project was well designed and had achievable outcomes that were achievable. It was only after the project was instated that Operation Phakisa was launched. OP has directly impacted the project in the ability to fully complete all deliverables, however the short term 1-3 and long term impacts of OP should ultimately outweigh the impacted deliverables of the project. Operation Phakisa has been beneficial to promoting and prioritizing the Thukela MPA as well as the other 22 Proposed MPA's and getting the Proposal gazette by the DEA.

The ZBC is still seen as a key member of the Task Team as well as important to the functioning of the Civil Society Forum.

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

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Successes: Ability to have reached a greater stakeholder group than the set target of ten stakeholder groups. OP has helped give the Thukela MPA a stronger standing and top government attention. The Project team has helped to identify stakeholder groups that were not initially accounted for (even with the limitations created by OP). This includes different user groups and potential user groups as well as bordering land owners/communities. Operation Phakisa has helped to bring stakeholders that the project potentially would not have easily been able to communicate with such as mining groups into the communication channels within the boundaries of OP (not the project)

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Shortcomings: The projects deliverables were held back as the required information to fully release to the public was held back through the OP processes. This was reasoned as necessary to prevent crossed messages from being sent to stakeholders. Some stakeholder groups that were aware of the TMPA have felt that more information should have been forthcoming through the OP Process (potentially seen as held back by the CEPF Project, even though the project has at no time been granted access to this information). This has had the impact of not being able to fully engage with stakeholders as information has been limited. Once the public participation process starts (once the Proposed MPA is gazette) the forum will be able to fully engage with stakeholders and support the TMPA Task Team.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

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Even though stakeholder engagement has taken place, there has been widespread discussions and incorrect information being spread by parties that have not been involved. This has led to some negativity regarding the Proposed TMPA. The negativity is largely from stakeholders that feel they have been neglected in the process (even though the Public Participation Process still needs to commence) or where incorrect information has been transmitted through incorrect channels and user groups have assumed that their use of resources within the area (within in beyond the proposed boundaries will be eliminated. There will be value here in that the ZBC can act as that channel and correct the information once the proposal is made public. ZBC has put intelf in that position which will be useful later on.

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Through OP the MPA Network has been formalized and resulted in 23 MPA's in South Africa currently being proposed.

Further as a result of the information being withheld by DEA has led to the Projects sometimes inability to provide suitable information when asked about processes and information. This has at times led to confusion and disgruntled stakeholders . With all stakeholder meetings the information has been kept to what we are able to release and this has caused frustration (even within the prescribed project objectives. Had OP not been implemented, the communication channels would have had greater clarity and allowed the Task Team and Forum to be more available for questions and information. In the long term this may not have a significant impact on the proclamation process to follow (time will tell). It is also largely a time frame aspect and with a few time delays the community/stakeholders are feeling excluded. It is as always aimed to keep stakeholders engaged and when information is available to release it to them. Maintaining communication is a key aspect that needs to continue.

Additional Funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

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

***A** Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*

***B** Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*

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C. Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)

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Sustainability/Replicability

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

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This type of project is very replicable in all aspects and all components. Ideally (if one can exclude Operation Phakisa in the scenario and the affects it had on the project) this type of project still needs a dedicated team that works closely with the relevant authorities. The Task Team for the TMPA is not a dedicated team and the work carried out is only part of the work they are involved with. However the success that the initial proposal and the task team to have the TMPA included into the Operation Phakisa bouquet is as a result of hard work and team work.

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Having a community and stakeholder type forum created at the commencement of this type of project is highly beneficial and allows the general public to see the complexities of the project as it unfolds. This process is however taxing and time consuming and will require funding to maintain viability.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

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Currently within the scope of the project there has been no unplanned sustainability or replicability.

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Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

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The Proposed TMPA will have significant positive impacts on the environment through the restoration and improved management of the ocean within the TMPA area. The CEPF Funded Effort has helped to propose and work towards the proclamation of the MPA. Science has shown that many fish populations begin to flourish within five years and in time could be a significant contributor to sustainable fishing operations outside the MPA as well as within certain areas of the MPA zoned for resource extraction in a sustainable manner.

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▲ The TMPA has two sides of impacts on social aspects. Some stakeholders may be negatively impacted through the zoning of the MPA and access to resources, while the MPA could open opportunities such as tourism and alternative employment. The funded effort has helped to inform stakeholders where possible and open communication channels. The creation of the forum will help highlight the issues that need to be addressed through the public participation process and potentially through the proclamation and incorporated into the management plan.

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▲ No pest management actions were incorporated into the project.

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Additional Comments/Recommendations

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▲ The ZBC appreciates all efforts and funding from the CEPF and had it not been for this funding many of the initiatives taken would have not been possible.

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When the project was proposed Operation Phakisa had not been implemented and or even known to the ZBC and the MPA Task Team. As a result of OP a number of the deliverables were not fully implemented. As a result of this the ZBC continued working with the communities where possible to help identify potential developments that could help lead to improved conservation of the area. These communities, being the Nonoti Community and the Dube Clan, both of which border the proposed TMPA. Wildlands has supported the Nonoti Community with initial employment for Alien Plant Eradication and this year for the YES Program funded through the DEA. Both communities have the potential to develop their land that will complement the management objectives of the Thukela MPA.

The ZBC has maintained from the start of the CEPF funded effort that this project as a greenfields project needed an initial grant for five years from the start of the CEPF Funding of the Lower Tugela Biodiversity Protection Project. This is still very much the opinion and the groundwork that the project has been able to put into place has been beneficial to the region, but has needed greater financial support to reduce the initial financial stresses and the requirement to find funding in the short term prior to any full scale successes being accomplished. Therefore a strong recommendation for future greenfield type projects funding should be made available for a five year period, with suitable assessment tools to support and hold the project accountable

for non-achievements. The ZBC has attempted on a number of occasions to find alternative funding, but has not yet been able to secure funding. The ZBC has taken steps to work with other groups to form a partnership to attract funding, but this not yet proven fruitful. It is hoped that in due course funding will be sourced so that the work can continue.

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

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Organization name: Zinkwazi Blythedale Conservancy
Mailing address: PO Box 42113 Zinkwazi, South Africa, 4480
Tel: 0324853713
Fax:
E-mail: lowertugela@gmail.com, zbconservancy@gmail.com

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

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Performance Tracking Report Addendum

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CEPF Global Targets

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Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.

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Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2013 to May 30, 2014. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
	No			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity	Yes			

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conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	Yes			

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

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Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

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Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

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Name of Community	Community Characteristics			Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Small landowners subsistence	indigenous/ethnic	pastoralists/nomadic	Recent migrants	Urban communities below the poverty	Other	Increased Income due	S	S	ou	rice	L	O	S	I	e	h

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restoration of the area to become one of the few coastal wildlife areas in South Africa. It was for this purpose that significant time and energy was expended to assist the community. The community to date is still embroiled in legal battles allegedly due to certain persons in the community signing agreements above their status. These agreements are now under scrutiny from government authorities. Support will continue to be given to the community to help resolve the issues where possible and to further develop a Master Plan that can be used to suitably attract funding in the future or partnerships.