



Final Assessment

**CEPF Investment in the
Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Biodiversity
Hotspot**

2010 – 2016

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1. Introduction

This report summarizes the results and lessons from CEPF's investment in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Biodiversity Hotspot (MPAH) between 2010-2016 in relation to the goals established in the Ecosystem Profile of April 2010. The report is based on grantee project completion reports; summarized information as found in Annual Portfolio Overviews and the 2013 Mid-Term Assessment; a final stakeholder assessment in Durban, South Africa in October 2015; and most critically, the expertise of the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) based on six years of working closely with civil society, government and donors promoting conservation in the region.

Stretching along roughly 800 miles of the Indian Ocean coast and 200 miles inland to the Great Escarpment, from Port Elizabeth in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province, north through KwaZulu-Natal, further covering much of Swaziland and southern Mozambique (Figure 1), the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot is characterized by an endemic vegetation type called subtropical thicket. Subtropical thicket – a condensed forest of thorny trees, shrubs and vines – is an ecosystem driven by elephants, black rhino and Cape buffalo that trample paths and disperse seeds through their digestive tracks.

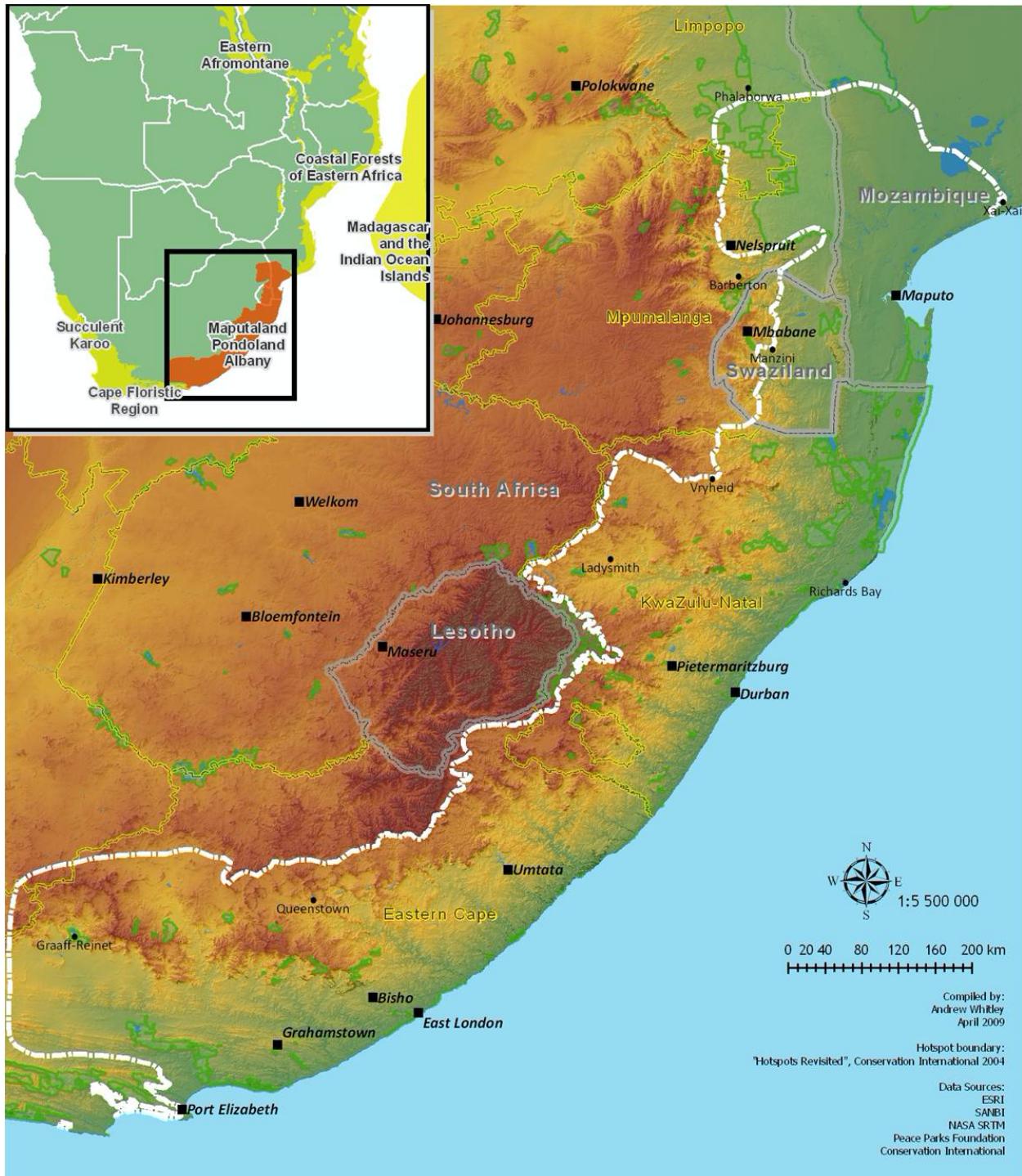
The region is named for its three main centers of endemism: Maputaland in the north, typified by lush riverine and estuary habitats, diverse savannah, foothill grasslands and dune forests; Pondoland in the middle, typified by a matrix of forests, grasslands and rushing river valleys; and Albany in the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

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

Similar to many hotspots, Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany suffers from the tensions between national and local governments seeking to provide economic opportunities for their people while also conserving the underlying natural capital. Sugarcane and plantation forestry dominate the agricultural landscape and continue to encroach on key biodiversity areas, as does urban expansion, both from migrants seeking an escape from rural poverty and from resort and tourism development along the coast. Mining and fossil fuel exploration are

always a threat, but now as worrisome, are the discussions around infrastructure development, such as port construction, to support those efforts.

Figure 1. Map of the Eastern Afromontane Region



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

2. CEPF Niche and Strategy for Investment

The ecosystem profile for the region was formally approved in April 2010 and the five-year investment period began in September of that year with the commencement of the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) grant. The total spending authority for the region was \$6,650,000. The original plan was that all grants would be closed by August 2015; however, at the close of Year 4, the RIT and CEPF Secretariat agreed that all core grants would end by December 2016, with the RIT and a few small grants extending into early 2017. The RIT, and the formal CEPF investment in the region, ended in March 2017.

The hotspot encompasses 274,000 km² and, as identified during the ecosystem profiling process, contains 72 key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and 12 conservation corridors. The stakeholders who participated in the profile – led by Conservation International and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and including over 150 others from civil society, government, and donor agencies – prioritized these KBAs and corridors, considering the limited pool of CEPF funds, the immediacy of need for some locations, and the fact that some KBAs, like the larger national and provincial parks, are already well-resourced. The result is that CEPF investment was prioritized for 22 KBAs and two corridors in the hotspot, to be addressed within the context of CEPF's niche for investment; namely: *supporting civil society in applying innovative approaches to conservation in under-capacitated protected areas, KBAs and corridors, thereby enabling changes in policy and building resilience in the region's ecosystems and economy to sustain biodiversity in the long term.*

This niche is expressed in five strategic directions, each with an allocation of funding from the CEPF Donor Council and subordinate investment priorities, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Strategic Directions, Investment Priorities and Funding Allocation per Ecosystem Profile

Strategic Direction	Investment Priority	Funding
1. Strengthen protection and management in under-capacitated and emerging protected areas in three priority key biodiversity areas (KBAs)	1.1. Support public-private partnerships and civil society initiatives to enable effective management of marine protected areas in the Ponto d'Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in Mozambique and adjacent to the Mkambati and Dwesa-Cwebe reserves in the Pondoland North Coast Key Biodiversity Area in South Africa	\$800,000
	1.2. Promote innovative approaches to strengthen protection and management in the Licuati Forests and Eastern Swazi Lebombo Key Biodiversity Area in Mozambique and Swaziland	
2. Expand conservation areas and improve land use in 19 key biodiversity areas through innovative approaches	2.1. Develop and implement innovative approaches to expand private and communal protected areas, particularly for habitats underrepresented in the current protected area network	\$3,000,000
	2.2. Integrate conservation practice into land-reform agreements to expand conservation management and sustain livelihood opportunities	

Strategic Direction	Investment Priority	Funding
3. Maintain and restore ecosystem function and integrity in the Highland Grasslands and Pondoland corridors	3.1. Develop and implement innovative projects that expand conservation management and benefit people in threatened catchment, freshwater and estuarine ecosystems 3.2. Improve implementation of environmental regulations to maintain functional ecosystem corridors, particularly rivers and coastal zones 3.3. Support community stewardship initiatives that will catalyze sustainable financing from local carbon markets 3.4 Improve effectiveness of government-sponsored large-scale natural resource management programs in the corridors by improving knowledge and support for implementation	\$1,500,000
4. Create an enabling environment to improve conservation and management of Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany priority sites	4.1. Expand and strengthen civil society by supporting training and further educational opportunities for the staff of civil society organizations in Mozambique and Swaziland 4.2. Establish and strengthen institutional arrangements that will increase and coordinate civil society participation and facilitate lessons sharing to promote linkages that ensure effective conservation action at a broad scale	\$650,000
5. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of CEPF investment through a regional implementation team	5.1 Build a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and political boundaries toward achieving the shared conservation goals of the ecosystem profile	\$700,000
Total		\$6,650,000

- From SD 1, the three priority KBAs were Ponto d'Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in Mozambique, the Eastern Swazi Lebombo transboundary area in Mozambique and Swaziland and the areas adjacent to the Mkambati and Dwesa-Cwebe reserves in the Pondoland North Coast of South Africa's Eastern Cape.
- From SD 2, of the 19 KBAs, one was in Mozambique: Manhica. The other 18 were in South Africa: Boston, Etheekwini South, Greater Greytown, Greater Itala, Hogsback/Stutterheim, Lower Mzimbvubu, Lower Tugela, Midlands, Mistbelt Grasslands, Mountain Zebra complex, Northern Drakensburg foothills, Northern Eastern Cape, Pongola-Magudu, Port Elizabeth, Port St. John's Forest, Southern Drakensburg foothills, Umzimkulu and Vernon Crooks.

It is important to understand the rationale behind the Strategic Directions. At the time of writing of the Ecosystem Profile, the stakeholders explained that in South Africa, in particular, it was unlikely that any more public land would be designated for protection. Rather, the need was to improve the management of existing protected areas and most critically, promoting the protection of privately held land (either individually or communally) through the South African legal concept of "stewardship." It was understood, if any "new" protected areas were to be created, they would most likely be on private land.

Similarly, the Profile identified 72 KBAs, from which 22 were prioritized, and 12 corridors, from which two were prioritized. As was the case for other CEPF ecosystem profiles, prioritization was based on, among other things, perceived need due to lack of funding and/or imminent threat. Thus, major or well-known protected areas, which are KBAs, were

not prioritized, whereas under-funded KBAs were. Typically, however, under-funded KBAs are that way for a reason, beyond mere lack of funds: difficult to reach, limited local capacity, limited local support for conservation, some underlying institutional issue that makes conservation difficult, etc. By design, CEPF chose the more difficult challenges, not the easier ones.

3. Regional Implementation Team

3.1. RIT Structure

The Wildlands Conservation Trust (Wildlands) held the \$700,000 grant to serve as the Regional Implementation Team (RIT). At the time of award, Wildlands was a 15-year old South African NGO with operations based primarily in KwaZulu-Natal. Its headquarters were in Hilton, a suburb of the provincial capital, Pietermaritzburg, in the heart of the hotspot. Wildlands is a prominent organization in the National Committee of the IUCN and is a member of an executive council of other conservation groups in South Africa (e.g., WWF-South Africa, Conservation International, Endangered Wildlife Trust, Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa). As a member of these groups, while serving as the RIT, Wildlands regularly reported to its peers and invited their feedback on proposals and strategy, ensuring transparency of CEPF investment decisions. As the RIT, Wildlands was also responsible for managing the small-grants mechanism, which the CEPF Secretariat issued as a separate grant. The final ceiling was \$806,476, from which Wildlands issued 52 grants with a maximum grant size of \$20,000.

As the RIT, Wildlands' scope of work included:

- Coordinating and communicating CEPF investment in the hotspot, including with constituents (i.e., applicants and grantees from civil society), government counterparts and other donors.
- Building capacity of grantees.
- Managing the solicitation process for large grants and assisting with reviews.
- Managing the small-grant process, including making awards of grants of less than \$20,000.
- Monitoring impact for all large and small grants.

With a fixed budget of \$700,000, provided via a grant from the CEPF Secretariat, and the relatively high labor costs of South Africa, the RIT had a lean team, shown in Table 2. At inception, the program had a team leader, Roelie Kloppers, working with a small-grants manager, Dumile Tshingana, both based in Hilton, and a coordinator in Maputo, Stuart Williams. Over time, Kloppers was promoted within the organization and replaced by Kevin McCann, who had long experience in provincial government agencies working on the formal South African concept of biodiversity stewardship. Similarly, Tshingana transitioned out of the organization, to be replaced by Mark Gerard, and Williams was replaced by Bruno Nhancale. By the mid-point of the program, the coordination role in Mozambique was effectively taken over by CESVI, an international development NGO with permanent offices in Maputo.

While Wildlands directly charged only the amount of the time in Table 2, the organization committed to provide all the time necessary for its personnel to fulfill the obligations of the RIT Terms of Reference. This included the time of marketing and communications support to the RIT for regular updates on the Wildlands website and via social media; synergies with

the organization's fully staffed programs for tree-planting, environmental education, recycling, event-based fund-raising and geographic information systems; and the time of the COO (Roelie Kloppers) and Chairman (Andrew Venter), who actively promulgated the goals of CEPF in the hotspot. The full cost of the level of effort that Wildlands provided far exceeded the amount of the CEPF grant.

Apart from the programs described above, Wildlands, spurred by its success in managing CEPF, received a grant from the South African government to manage a "Green Jobs" program where it placed young people in government-paid internships. As the manager of this program, Wildlands was able to direct additional labor to CEPF grantees working directly in priority locations. Further based on its success with CEPF, Wildlands started its own Blue Fund grants program, with money it raised from its own donors, to support conservation work in the coastal areas of the Eastern Cape, virtually co-incident with the Pondoland priority conservation corridor.

Table 2. RIT Staffing

Name	Position	Time	Dates
Kevin McCann	Team Leader	100%	July 2013 – March 2016
Roelie Kloppers	Team Leader	100%	September 2010 – June 2013
	Cross-Program Synergy	33%	July 2013 – March 2016
Mark Gerard	Small-Grants Manager	50%	July 2013 – March 2016
Dumile Tshingana	Small-Grants Manager	50%	September 2010 – June 2013
Bruno Nhancale	Mozambique Coordinator	20%	January 2012 – December 2012
Stuart Williams	Mozambique Coordinator	15%	September 2010 – December 2011
Shanitha Singh	Financial Manager	20%	September 2010 – March 2016
Andrew Venter	Liaison and Strategy	5%	September 2010 – March 2016

3.2. RIT and Secretariat Grant Management

The CEPF Secretariat formally received letters of inquiry, and then invited proposals, for large grants via its GEM database and GrantWriter proposal system over the life of the program. The Secretariat and RIT, together, were responsible for the award and management of large grants. The RIT managed solicitations and reporting on small grants using offline systems out of its offices in Hilton. The program benefited from the continuity provided by a consistent set of staff from the RIT and one Grant Director over 5.5 years.

As shown in Annex 1, at any given moment, the RIT and Secretariat were managing multiple active small and large grants. These peaked at 47 active grants in October 2012.

4. Impact Summary

The annexes to this report include portfolio impacts in relation to the portfolio logical framework from the Ecosystem Profile (Annex 2), CEPF's global indicators (Annex 3) and Aichi targets on the Convention on Biodiversity (Annex 4). The summaries below reflect each of those indicators in ways of interest to varying stakeholders.

Biodiversity Conservation

- Number of KBAs in which CEPF-funded activities took place: 27
- Number of KBAs with strengthened management: 22
- Hectares of existing protected areas under improved management: 751,848
- Hectares of new protected area: 289,142
- Number of new protected areas formally declared/expanded: 10
- Additional hectares of land in the legal process toward formal protection: 256,943¹
- Hectares of KBAs outside protected areas (production landscapes) under improved management: 1,080,908
- Hectares of degraded land restored: 2,684
- Number of globally threatened species with reduced threats: 43

Creation of new protected areas, particularly in South Africa, was never the overarching goal, as opposed to using stewardship to "fill gaps" in the existing network. Existing protected areas (national reserves, provincial reserves, game reserves), particularly Mozambique's Maputo Special Reserve, the various reserves along the Lubombo Spine of KwaZulu-Natal, and Mountain Zebra National Park in the Eastern Cape all benefited from either direct intervention, the reduction of threats outside the reserves, or stewardship efforts that created buffers and corridors.

Strengthening Civil Society

- Number of unique organizations receiving CEPF funds: 60
- Of those, the number that are based in one of the countries of the hotspot (local/national grantees): 55
- Percent of grant funding received by organizations based in the hotspot (local/national grantees): 89
- Number of projects that created relationships between grantees and other NGOs, government partners, or private companies: 72
- Number of community-based organizations strengthened by grantee activity: 17
- Number of networks/partnerships created or strengthened: 26
- Number of organizations that showed an increase of greater than 5 points in the score on the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool: 12

In all, 60 organizations received a total of 91 grants. These organizations formed relationships, at least for the period of the grant and often longer, with 341 additional government, non-government and private sector partners. These partnerships, other networks and the success of projects themselves led to a leveraging of approximately \$16.3 million from CEPF's investment.

¹ As of 2021, the total hectares declared was 562,636, with an additional 194,818 hectares in the process toward declaration.

Human well-being

- Number of projects with community-based conservation actions: 28
- Number of people receiving structured training: 4,640
- Number of people receiving permanent jobs or livelihood improvements: 925

Grantees worked in 162 communities across the hotspot. Their work often began with raising the awareness of people of the value of biodiversity conservation, the role that this plays in ensuring human well-being and the links between people and the environment. As a result, many grants supported workshops, forums, learning exchanges and field trips, which improved the awareness of 2,600 adults and 19,744 school children throughout the hotspot.

Enabling conditions

- Number of policies, regulations and guidelines changed or enacted to promote better management of watersheds, protected areas, or KBAs: 33
- Number of companies that adopted biodiversity-friendly practices: 23

Tourism companies, including hotels, guides and safari services, were the primary private sector supporters of grantees and their work, seeing the mutual benefit of sustainably managing KBAs.

5. Implementation

5.1. Collaboration with CEPF Donors and other Funders

CEPF, the RIT and the grantees collaborated directly and indirectly with donors and host country government agencies at multiple levels.

In this hotspot, every individual grantee worked directly with a local counterpart, whether a district government body or a provincial or national agency. As a condition of grant award, the RIT and Secretariat required that applicants provide a letter of endorsement from a local government agency. Collaboration sometimes took the loosest form of cognizance and approval by the local authority of the grantee activity, but more frequently, involved much more detailed and robust cooperation with mutual responsibilities.

At a higher level, several of the larger organizations, including Wildlands Conservation Trust (the RIT), as well as WESSA, WWF-South Africa, the Wilderness Foundation, Endangered Wildlife Trust, Conservation International and the Africa Conservation Trust all purposefully worked with provincial and national government agencies as part of broader initiatives, effectively mainstreaming the goals of the Ecosystem Profile into government operations.

Beyond CEPF's donors, the RIT connected with other funders of the broad CEPF mission in the hotspot, including the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape Provincial governments. Work focused on youth employment in conservation initiatives, rhino conservation and stewardship of privately-owned land. Further, across the hotspot, Wildlands ensured that individual grants and the overall portfolio were aligned with the efforts of national, provincial and local government.

- Wildlands was [and still is] a member of the national committee of the IUCN, which was chaired by the Director General of the Department of Environmental Affairs and

included representatives of all national and provincial conservation authorities in the hotspot. At each meeting, which took place quarterly, Wildlands provided a detailed report of the CEPF investment. These reports were included in the minutes and circulated to all IUCN members in South Africa.

- Wildlands attended all quarterly meetings of the Eastern Cape Implementation Forum, chaired by the Eastern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and attended by local and provincial authorities and local representatives of national government agencies.
- Wildlands was [and still is] a member of the KZN Provincial Stewardship Coordination Committee that met quarterly to agree on priorities for stewardship in the province. The provincial authority, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, only declared stewardship on properties previously approved by the Committee.

5.2. Resource Allocation

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant to the Wildlands Conservation Trust (Wildlands) in September 2010. The grant was for the full amount of Strategic Direction 5: \$700,000.

The Secretariat and RIT released calls for Letters of Inquiry to solicit applications for the four other strategic directions, as shown in Table 3. These included open calls, limited calls, an open-ended rolling call for small grants, and in three cases, grants by invitation.

Table 3. MPAH Calls for Letters of Inquiry

No.	Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received	
			Large	Small
1	4 September 2010	15 October 2010	0	52
2	1 November 2010	15 February 2011	36	16
3	15 May 2011	15 June 2011	0	2
4	Rolling	31 December 2011	0	3
5	1 December 2011	15 February 2012	38	18
6	Rolling	31 May 2012	0	5
7	Rolling	30 June 2012	0	1
8	1 June 2012	24 August 2012	20	6
9	Rolling	31 December 2012	0	3
10	20 April 2013	1 June 2013	2	3
11	28 June 2013	18 July 2013 (grant by invitation)	1	0
12	15 July 2013	2 September 2013	24	0
13	7 February 2014	1 March 2014	0	12
14	5 May 2014	2 June 2014 (grant by invitation)	1	0
15	12 June 2014	20 June 2014 (grant by invitation)	1	0
			175	69
		Total		244

The RIT and Secretariat reviewed all LOIs. All qualified LOIs were then reviewed by at least two external reviewers from Wildlands' professional network of partners and experts in government, NGOs, universities and the private sector. Of the 175 large grant applications, 38 (21.7 percent) received awards. Of the 69 small-grant applications, 52 (75 percent)

received awards, reflecting the targeted engagement that the RIT undertook with smaller organizations.

The three large grants awarded on an invitation basis were to:

- CESVI in March 2014 for slightly less than \$100,000 to facilitate cooperation among stakeholders from Mozambique and Swaziland in the Lumbombo-Goba TFCA. CESVI, as an international NGO with ongoing work in the region, was seen as an impartial party by the stakeholders.
- Wildlife Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) in July 2014 for slightly less than \$70,000 to promote the creation of the Midmar to Albert Falls Biosphere Reserve. WESSA, as South Africa's largest membership-based conservation organization, occupied a position of trust with relevant provincial and national government authorities and had been invited by them to lead this process.
- WWF South Africa in July 2014 for slightly less than \$54,000 to develop the forest carbon market in the Eastern Cape province, building on the organization's national leadership position in carbon credit trading schemes.

As shown in Table 4, in total, the Secretariat and RIT awarded 38 large grants and 52 small grants through competitive and sole-source processes. (See Annex 1 for a figurative representation of this same information. Annex 5 lists all awarded grants.)

Table 4. Grant Awards by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction	Allocation	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total		Percent
		Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	
1. Emerging Protected Areas	\$800,000	7	\$1,032,988	5	\$83,097	12	\$1,116,085	16.8%
2. Protect KBAs	\$3,000,000	21	\$2,607,858	19	\$313,028	40	\$2,920,886	43.9%
3. Ecosystem Functioning	\$1,500,000	6	\$802,740	12	\$179,558	18	\$982,298	14.8%
4. Enabling Environment	\$650,000	4	\$696,686	16	\$230,793	20	\$927,479	14.0%
5. RIT	\$700,000	1	\$700,000	0	\$0	1	\$700,000	10.5%
Total	\$6,850,000	39	\$5,840,272	52	\$806,476	91	\$6,646,748	100%
Percent (without RIT)		43%	86%	57%	14%			

As is discussed below, less funding was committed under Strategic Direction 3 than originally allocated, reflecting over-estimation by the authors of the ecosystem profile of the demand for such activities and the capacity of CEPF's core constituent applicants to implement such work. On the other hand, there were multiple high-quality proposals for Strategic Directions 1, 2 and 4 that presented achievable results in response to important needs.

Not counting the RIT, 86 percent of the funding was disbursed as large grants by the Secretariat (representing 43 percent of all grants awarded) and 14 percent of the funding was disbursed as small grants by the RIT (representing 57 percent of all grants awarded). The median value of awards for the large grants was approximately \$106,000 with a median duration of 21 months. Small grants were capped at \$20,000, with over half having an

amount of \$19,000 or more. Small grants, regardless of size, had a median duration of 10 months. Small grants were awarded in the following size ranges:

Table 5. Small Grant Awards by Size Range (USD)

Range	Count
Less than \$10,000	12
\$10,000 to \$18,999	12
\$19,000 to \$19,999	10
\$20,00	18
Total	52

CEPF did not make formal allocations of funding to each country at the time of the ecosystem profile, maintaining that the transboundary element of biodiversity conservation requires responsiveness to need in relation to species, sites and corridors. Nonetheless, Table 6 shows how many awards were ultimately made in each country, reflecting the number of KBAs, priority KBAs and grant-making opportunities existing in each.

Table 6. Grant Awards by Eligible Country

Country	Large Grants and RIT		Small Grants		Total	
	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation
Mozambique	7	\$1,006,130	4	\$74,555	11	\$1,080,685
South Africa	28	\$3,427,484	43	\$659,996	71	\$4,087,480
Swaziland	1	\$269,960	0	\$0	1	\$269,960
Multi-country	1	\$99,998	2	\$28,855	3	\$128,853
Regional	1	\$336,700	3	\$43,070	4	\$379,770
RIT	1	\$700,000	0	\$0	1	\$700,000
Total	39	\$5,840,272	52	\$806,476	91	\$6,646,748

The four projects listed as “regional” were for capacity building (South African National Biodiversity Institute, SANBI) or for creating a network, called “Izele,” among conservation NGOs (Current Conservation Community Interest). The three “multi-country” projects worked in the Lubombo TFCA with either two or all three of the countries.

CEPF also tracked individual grants by the “type” of organization receiving the funds, where type was characterized as *local* (i.e., defined as organizations based in the hotspot countries), or *international* (i.e., defined as organizations based outside the hotspot countries), as shown in Table 7.

Table 7. International and Local Grants by Award Type

Type	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total		Percent (without RIT)	
	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation
Local	34	\$4,472,452	48	\$760,134	82	\$5,932,586	91%	88%
International	4	\$667,820	4	\$46,342	8	\$714,162	9%	12%
RIT	1	\$700,000	0	\$0	1	\$700,000		
Total	39	\$5,840,272	52	\$806,476	91	\$6,646,748		

The columns with “count” in Table 7 may be misleading, however, as these sum the number of grants, as opposed to the number of distinct grantees. CEPF made 91 grant awards to 60 unique organizations. Revising Table 7 by the unique organizational recipients, as opposed to awards, reveals the following.

Table 8. International and Local Grants by Distinct Recipient

Type	Count	Percent	Obligation (USD)	Percent
Local*	55	92%	\$5,932,586	89%
International	5	8%	\$714,162	11%
Total	60		\$6,646,748	

* Local includes Wildlands, the RIT.

Evident of CEPF’s goal of engaging local civil society in conservation action, 55 organizations from within the hotspot, including Wildlands, as the RIT, received almost 90 percent of available funds. This reflects the high capacity of South African CSOs to implement CEPF work and also the relative paucity of interest from relevant international NGOs to undertake work in southern Mozambique. (See Annex 1 for a figurative representation of this same information.)

5.3. Portfolio Investment by Strategic Direction

To understand portfolio investment by strategic direction, it is important to reflect on where the region was in 2009, when the ecosystem profile was initially drafted, and where it was over the subsequent six years. Much of Mozambique’s economy was supported by bi-lateral and multi-lateral funding, where conservation, if it were to be a relevant topic, had to consider issues of low capacity and projects supporting livelihoods. In Swaziland, with a constitutional monarchy with close ties to large agricultural enterprises that controlled large amounts of land, and a “traditional” model of government-supported protected areas that excluded local communities, the space for civil society engagement was limited. In South Africa, the niche for creation of new protected areas was through the formal “stewardship” process that allows private owners to set aside land. Further, the niche for affecting corridors and large swaths of production landscape was envisioned to be through influencing the government’s large-scale “putting-people-to-work” green jobs programs (e.g., Working for Water, Working for Wetlands and Working on Fire).

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

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

In essence, this Strategic Direction highlighted the most challenging places to work in the hotspot. The southern portion of Mozambique, in particular the Matutuine District that is bounded by Swaziland, South Africa, and the Indian Ocean, faces historical challenges and looming development threats. The area was largely depopulated during past conflict with South Africa, with former refugees returning to a landscape dominated by relatively infertile

sandy soils. Grants needed to focus on economic development, administrative and NGO coordination, and work that demonstrated that protected areas can be a financial stimulus, as opposed to a “taking” of land. During the period of CEPF, the pristine coast faced threats from the expansion of the Maputo port, plans for a rail line connecting the port to interior countries, and unsustainable tourism infrastructure along the beach. At the same time, there was confusion between the three government ministries responsible for two adjoining protected areas covering 678 square kilometers, the Maputo Spatial Reserve and the Ponto do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve.

The highlighted KBA in South Africa’s Eastern Cape province is another “forgotten” place, in the sense that Mkambati/Dwesa-Cwebe suffered from neglect in the challenging social and political context of that province. The area includes 122 (60 percent) of the provinces identified estuaries, most in good to excellent condition. The KBA lies at the confluence of two marine biological zones. Competing claims to land, jurisdictional rights, limited public revenue, a remote location, and poverty and its attendant ills had turned the attention of conservationists elsewhere. Grants needed to focus on participatory alternative livelihood efforts, basic training of protected area managers and consideration of innovative conservation finance mechanisms.

Swaziland, and its Maputaland KBA of Lubombo (and the Licuati portion of the KBA, in Mozambique), presented its own challenges in the context of the country’s approach to protected areas. The ridge line of mountains extending north from South Africa along Swaziland’s eastern border has various state-owned and managed reserves, state-granted concessions for the management of hunting reserves and communal lands. The Lubombo Conservancy is both the NGO and the piece of land attempting to connect multiple plots into a mosaic of conservation.

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

The ecosystem profile process identified 18 KBAs in South Africa and one in Mozambique that were not part of the current protected areas network. Grants were meant to promote innovative approaches to expanding private and communal protected areas, expand the area under improved management, promote sustainable livelihoods and integrate conservation practice into land-reform agreements.

Grants proceeded as originally planned across all but two KBAs – the Vernon Crookes area of KwaZulu Natal and the Lower Mzimvubu catchment of the Eastern Cape. In the case of the former, the KZN government and other stakeholders worked there, obviating the need for CEPF investment, whereas in the case of the latter, CEPF received no viable proposals and could find no viable partners. Similarly, grants proceeded well against all the technical areas envisioned, other than on land reform agreements. As originally planned, grants would engage in the formal South African process that gives control, and considerable public resources, to formerly disadvantaged communities to manage large tracts of land. Where the target was to work on eight such agreements, CEPF worked in two (in the Gumbi Community and the Kranskop Community), reflecting the challenge of finding trusted parties to engage in long-running and politically contentious efforts.

In South Africa, conservation agreements are designed within a formalized framework endorsed by the national government. In this framework, biodiversity stewardship agreements are voluntary and cannot be forced upon a landowner/user. Biodiversity conservation stewardship is about a landowner and users voluntarily agreeing to secure and sustain the natural resources of their land. Formal agreements can be entered into to:

(i) protect important biodiversity; (ii) enable the more sustainable use of natural resources; and (iii) effectively manage threats to natural systems and biodiversity. CEPF's promotion of stewardship in Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany was a direct replication of successful similar CEPF efforts in the Cape Floristic Region and Succulent Karoo Hotspots. Stewardship agreements addressed agriculture, residential development, grazing, trapping of predators and hunting.

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

This strategic direction supported corridor-level efforts by focusing on catchments, estuaries, regulations affecting riparian and coastal zones, carbon markets and engagement of government-sponsored, labor-intensive natural resource management programs. To some degree, this strategic direction had an "under award" due to overlap with many grants in Strategic Direction 2, where a grant focused on an individual KBA was contributing to corridor functioning. There was also "under award" because of the challenge of finding groups to take on projects with a broad geographic scope with the limited resources of a typical CEPF grant.

Nevertheless, as shown in the Logical Framework, grants addressed the Midmar to Albert Falls biosphere reserve, the Mzimvubu and Thukela river systems, estuaries in Zinkwazi, forest carbon schemes on the Wild Coast and both broadscale restoration (i.e., Nsubane, Kieskammershoek) and local restoration (i.e., Wild Coast dune forests).

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

This strategic direction supported grants that strengthened civil society and provided further educational opportunities for the staff of CSOs in Mozambique and Swaziland. It also supported grants networking organizations across the hotspot with the goal of ensuring effective conservation at a broad scale.

An interesting result from this strategic direction is the shape that networks take. There was one that was explicit: the South Africa National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot (MPAH) learning network, targeted at all grantees and built on similar SANBI schemes from the Succulent Karoo and Cape Floristic Region Hotspots. There was also support to existing networks that were already promoting CEPF-like goals, such as the Midland Conservancy Forum, the Wilderness Foundation's stewardship committee, the Futi Corridor consortium and the Lebombo Conservancy. To some degree, CEPF expected this during the preparation of the ecosystem profile. On the other hand, there were the "new" networks, such uMzimvubu Catchment Partnership, the KZN rhino owners network and the region-wide, web-based network called "Izele." These different networks created ways for stakeholders to learn, replicate and advocate in ways far beyond the scope of individual grants.

6. Biodiversity Conservation Results

6.1. Globally Threatened Species and CEPF Priority Species

The ecosystem profile identified 615 globally threatened species, including 534 species of plants, 13 species of mammals, 16 species of birds and 18 species of reptiles. The profile did not prioritize any species, instead presuming that conservation of sites would imply conservation of species. Nevertheless, in summary, 33 grants, working at 14 sites, had direct conservation impacts on 43 species, as shown in Table 9. These included:

- **Site-based species assessments**, such as the work by All Out Africa in the Licuati KBA of Swaziland, where the foraging habits of white-backed vulture (*Gyps africanus*) were studied to improve decision-making by land managers.
- **Species-focused site management**, such as the work by Centro Terra Viva working in Mozambique's coastal KBA, Ponto d'Ouro. The grantee worked with residents, hotel owners, tourism operators and the managers of the Maputo Spatial Reserve to minimize disturbances to the nesting sites of sea turtles.
- **Stewardship for species conservation**, such as the work by the Botanical Society of South Africa (BotSoc), where experts helped landowners identify the range of threatened flowering plants as the basis for designating areas for formal conservation.
- **Site-specific, species-specific efforts**, in the form of habitat restoration, as exemplified by the Wild Bird Trust (WBT). Working in the Hogsback KBA of the Eastern Cape, WBT installed nest boxes to promote the breeding of the Vulnerable Cape parrot (*Poicephalus robustus*) and planted indigenous yellowwood (*Podocarpus latifolius*) trees – the national tree of South Africa that is the bird's preferred home.
- **Protected area expansion** through the joining of land units (e.g., national protected areas, provincial protected areas, private reserves) and creation of communal buffer zones, as exemplified by Space for Elephants. With a focus on African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), which paradoxically, reacts to stress from living in too small an area by reproducing faster, Space for Elephants helped remove fences -literally – between various reserves in the Thanda-Mduna area (Pongola KBA) of northern KwaZulu Natal.

Table 9. Globally Threatened Species Addressed by Grant Recipients

No.	Species Name	Common Name	Country (ies)	Site(s) ID	Site name(s)	Grantee(s)	Intervention
1	<i>Alepedia amatymbica</i>	Tinsel flower	South Africa	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Dargle	Stewardship site
2	<i>Anhydrophryne rattrayi</i>	Hogsback chirping frog	South Africa	23	Hogsback-Stutterheim	EWT	Site restoration
3	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	Blue crane	South Africa	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Dargle, EWT	Stewardship site
4	<i>Anthus chloris</i>	Yellow-breasted pipit	South Africa	53	NE Cape	BLSA	Species monitoring
5	<i>Artisornis moreaui</i>	Long-billed forest warbler	Mozambique	29	Licuati Forests	BLSA	Species-focused site management
6	<i>Asclepias woodii</i>	Milkweed spp.	South Africa	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Dargle	Stewardship site
7	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey-crowned crane	South Africa	33, 42	Lower Tugela, Midlands	BLSA, Zinkwazi, EWT	Stewardship site
8	<i>Brachystelma patraeum</i>	Plant spp.	South Africa	42	Midlands	BotSoc	Stewardship site
9	<i>Bradypteron thamnobates</i>	Natal Midlands dwarf chameleon	South Africa	42	Midlands	BLSA	Stewardship site
10	<i>Bradypterus sylvaticus</i>	Knysna warbler	South Africa	59	Pondoland North Coast	WWF-SA	Species-focused site management
11	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	Southern ground hornbill	South Africa	42	Midlands	BLSA	Stewardship site
12	<i>Bugeranus carunculatus</i>	Wattled crane	South Africa	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Dargle, EWT	Stewardship site
13	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	Mozambique	61	Ponto do Ouro	CTV	Species-focused site management
14	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>	Samango monkey	South Africa	23	Hogsback-Stutterheim	BRC, Wild Bird Trust	Habitat restoration
15	<i>Dendrophraz arboreus</i>	Tree hyrax	South Africa	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Dargle	Stewardship site
16	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle	Mozambique	61	Ponto do Ouro	CTV	Species-focused site management
17	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	Black rhino	South Africa	44, 60	Mountain Zebra, Pongola-Magudu	Wilderness Fnd., ACT, Wildlife Act, SFE	PA expansion, local awareness
18	<i>Encephalartos ghellinckii</i>	Drakensberg cycad	South Africa	4	Boston	BotSoc, MCT	Stewardship site
19	<i>Encephalartos senticosus</i>	Jozini cycad	South Africa	18	Itala	ACT	PA management
20	<i>Encephalartos lebomboensis</i>	Lebombo cycad	South Africa, Swaziland	18, 29	Itala, Licuati	ACT, Lubombo	PA management, species-focused site management
21	<i>Geokichla guttata</i>	Spotted ground thrush	South Africa	33	Lower Tugela	Zinkwazi	Stewardship site
22	<i>Gerbera aurantiaca</i>	Hilton daisy	South Africa	42	Midlands	BotSoc	Stewardship site
23	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	White-backed vulture	Swaziland	29	Licuati	All Out Africa	Species research
24	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape vulture	South Africa	43, 52	Mistbelt Grasslands, Northern Eastern Cape	Dargle, E&RS	Stewardship site, species-focused site management

No.	Species Name	Common Name	Country (ies)	Site(s) ID	Site name(s)	Grantee(s)	Intervention
25	<i>Heteromirafru ruddi</i>	Rudd's lark	South Africa	53	NE Cape	BLSA	Species monitoring
26	<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	Blue swallow	South Africa	42	Midlands	BLSA	Stewardship site
27	<i>Jubaeopsis caffra</i>	Pondoland palm	South Africa	32	Lower Mzimbvubu	Wild Side	Species-focused site management
28	<i>Leptopelis xenodactylus</i>	Long-toed tree frog	South Africa	42, 43	Mistbelt Grasslands, Midlands	Dargle, BotSoc	Stewardship site
29	<i>Loxodonta Africana</i>	African elephant	South Africa	60	Pongola-Magudu	SFE	PA expansion
30	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	African wild dog	South Africa	44	Mountain Zebra	ACT, Wildlife Act, Wilderness Fnd	PA expansion, local awareness
31	<i>Merwilla plumbea</i>	Wild squill	South Africa	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	MCT	Stewardship site
32	<i>Natalobatrachus bonebergi</i>	Natal diving frog	South Africa	59	Pondoland North Coast	WWF-SA	Species-focused site management
33	<i>Neotis denham</i>	Denham's bustard	South Africa	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Dargle	Stewardship site
34	<i>Ocotea bullata</i>	Black stinkwood	South Africa	4	Boston	BotSoc	Stewardship site
35	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	Oribi antelope	South Africa	42, 43	Midlands, Mistbelt Grasslands	BLSA, Darge, EWT	Stewardship site
36	<i>Phyllica natalensis</i>	Plant species	South Africa	42	Midlands	BotSoc	Stewardship site
37	<i>Poicephalus robustus</i>	Cape parrot	South Africa	23	Hogsback-Stutterheim	BRC, Wild Bird Trust	Habitat restoration
38	<i>Pseudobarbus trevelyanii</i>	Border barb	South Africa	23	Hogsback-Stutterheim	EWT	Site restoration
39	<i>Sandelia bainsii</i>	Eastern cape rocky	South Africa	23	Hogsback-Stutterheim	EWT	Site restoration
40	<i>Senecio dregeanus</i>	Plant species	South Africa	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Dargle	Stewardship site
41	<i>Vandijkophrynus amatolicus</i>	Amathole toad	South Africa	23	Hogsback-Stutterheim	BRC	Habitat restoration
42	<i>Warbergia salutaris</i>	Pepper-bark tree	South Africa	18	Greater Itala complex	ACT	PA management
43	<i>Woodia verruculosa</i>	Plant species	South Africa	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Dargle	Stewardship site

6.2. Key Biodiversity Areas

The ecosystem profile identified 72 KBAs in 2009 using an IUCN methodology from 2007² (Langhammer *et al.* 2007), which at the time, represented “state of the science” with standards for determining what qualified as a KBA, the documentation required, and determination of boundaries. Understanding that allocated funding would not be sufficient to work in all 72 sites, the profiling team then used a qualitative process to prioritize 22 sites based on criteria such as threat level, number of species, irreplaceability, opportunity for civil society action, ability to reduce poverty and possibility for replication or innovation. Figure 2, copied from the Ecosystem Profile, shows the 22 KBAs for reader reference and Table 10 shows grants awarded by KBA.

As noted above, CEPF did not make grants in two of the prioritized KBAs, Vernon Crooks because the need for funding was filled by the provincial government and the Lower Mzimbvubu for lack of viable proposals. At the same time, to take advantage of opportunities that arose during the investment phase, the RIT made small grants with impacts in five non-priority KBAs:

- Greater Grahamstown: a grant to the Sustainable Seas Trust to empower local communities by training them to positively exploit the direct links between conservation and social and economic benefits, in line with Strategic Direction 2 and also recognizing the need for greater CSO capacity in the Eastern Cape.
- Hluhluwe-Mkhuze Lowveld: as part of a grant to the Botanical Society to promote stewardship in multiple KBAs.
- Lower Kei: a grant to WWF-South Africa to train marine protected area managers in this coastal KBA and from six other protected areas in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal, including the Mkambati reserve, the focus of Strategic Direction 1.
- Massingr District: a grant to the Kruger-to-Canyons Biosphere Reserve to replicate lessons learned from this reserve to others in the hotspot.
- Mbashe River/Coffee Bay: a grant to Environment Learning and Teaching to provide environmental educator training for teachers from this KBA and from throughout the hotspot.

In this region, CEPF understood KBAs in *spatial* terms, as a site important for the global persistence of biodiversity. From an *administrative* standpoint, KBAs can be either formally *protected areas* or they can be areas that are not protected. “Unprotected” KBAs may be considered *production landscapes*; that is, land that is open to development, agriculture, housing, or any other economic activity. The CEPF approach recognizes that there are pathways for improving conservation outcomes by better managing both protected areas and production landscapes. In this hotspot, in particular, an area can be managed for productive use, often as a farm or for livestock and game, while also being managed for species conservation.

² Identification and Gap Analysis of Key Biodiversity Areas: Targets for Comprehensive Protected Area Systems. Langhammer, et al. 2007.

Figure 2. Priority KBAs

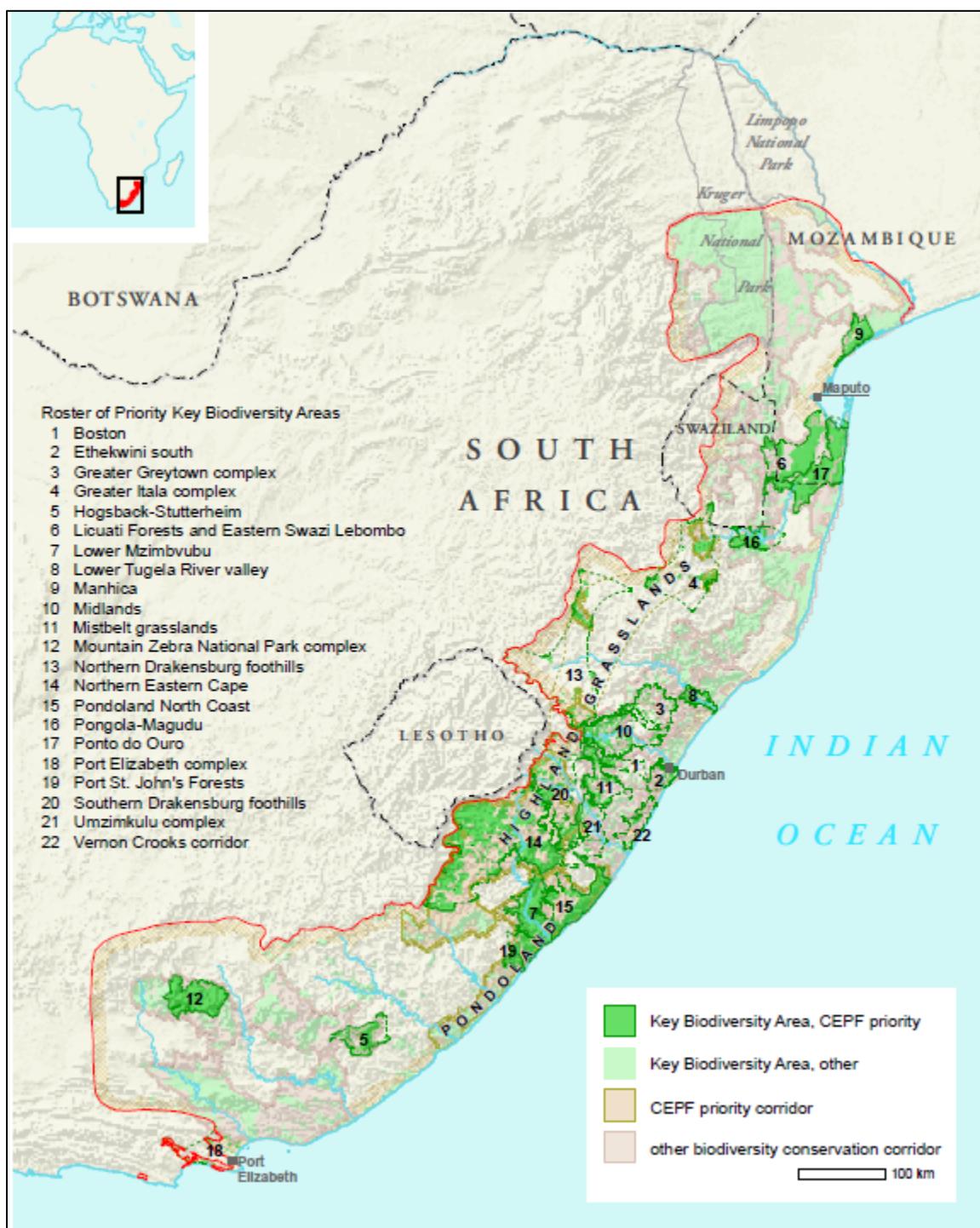


Table 10. Priority and Non-Priority KBAs with Project Interventions

Profile No.	Map No. ³	Country	KBA Name	Corridor	Area (Ha)	Grantee
Priority KBAs						
1	4	South Africa	Boston	KZN Midlands	23,384	Botanical Society
2	12	South Africa	Ethekwini South	KZN Coastal Belt	28,032	Eco-Pulse
3	17	South Africa	Greater Greytown Complex	KZN Midlands	53,664	Endangered Wildlife Trust, NCT Forestry
4	18	South Africa	Greater Itala Complex	Highlands Grasslands	91,477	African Conservation Trust, Botanical Society
5	23	South Africa	Hogsback/Stutterheim	Amathole-Sneeuberg Montane Belt	108,699	Border Rural Committee, Wild Bird Trust, Endangered Wildlife Trust
6	29	Swaziland	Licuati Forests and Eastern Swazi Lebombo	Lebombo Transfrontier	231,521	All Out Africa, BirdLife South Africa, Lubombo Conservancy
7	32	South Africa	Lower Mzimvubu	Pondoland	195,152	None
8	33	South Africa	Lower Tugela River Valley	KZN Coastal Belt	44,230	Zinkwazi Conservancy
9	35	Mozambique	Manhica District	Mozambique Coastal Belt	77,343	Kawuka JDA, ORAM
10	42	South Africa	Midlands	KZN Midlands	131,601	BirdLife South Africa, Dargle Conservancy, WESSA
11	43	South Africa	Mistbelt Grasslands	KZN Midlands	80,165	BirdLife South Africa, Botanical Society, Dargle Conservancy
12	44	South Africa	Mountain Zebra NP Complex	Amathole-Sneeuberg Montane Belt	215,212	Wilderness Foundation
13	52	South Africa	Northern Drakensburg Foothills	Highlands Grasslands	87,471	Zunckel Environmental Services
14	53	South Africa	Northern Eastern Cape	Highlands Grasslands	658,480	BirdLife South Africa, Endangered Wildlife Trust, Environmental & Rural Solutions
15	59	South Africa	Pondoland North Coast	Pondoland	172,710	Botanical Society, WESSA, Wild Side
16	60	South Africa	Pongola – Magudu	Zululand	71,953	Africa Conservation Trust, Space for Elephants, Wildlife Act
17	61	Mozambique	Ponto d'Ouro	Lebombo Transfrontier	254,143	Centro Terra Viva
18	62	South Africa	Port Elizabeth Mosaic	Albany	37,197	WESSA
19	63	South Africa	Port St John's Forests	Pondoland	101,891	WESSA, WWF-South Africa
20	66	South Africa	Southern Drakensburg Foothills	Highlands Grasslands	145,029	Endangered Wildlife Trust, WWF-South Africa
21	69	South Africa	Umzimkulu Complex	KZN Midlands	43,293	Botanical Society, Mabandla Community Trust
22	70	South Africa	Vernon Crooks Corridor	KZN Coastal Belt	20,615	None
Sub-Total					2,873,262	

³ These numbers correspond to the Conservation Outcomes “wall map” that CEPF released in conjunction with the Ecosystem Profile.

Profile No.	Map No.³	Country	KBA Name	Corridor	Area (Ha)	Grantee
Non-Priority KBAs						
	16	South Africa	Greater Grahamstown	Albany	33,783	Sustainable Seas Trust
	22	South Africa	Hluhluwe-Mkhuze Lowveld	Zululand	13,000	Botanical Society
	30	South Africa	Lower Kei	Pondoloand	37,410	WWF-South Africa
	37	South Africa	Massingr District/Limpopo	Limpopo	58,713	Kruger to Canyons
	38	South Africa	Mbashe River/Coffee Bay	Pondoland	99,204	Environment Learning and Teaching
					Sub-Total	242,110
					Total	3,115,372

Creation, Expansion and Improved Management of Protected Areas

Creation of a protected area is a multi-step, and sometimes multi-year, process particularly when done through the stewardship methodology. With stewardship in particular, the reasons for this are many, but critically require financial support for the first and last steps:

- When declaring the intention to place land under stewardship, the landowner – whether an individual, a collection of private owners, or a community with formal collective property rights – commits to cadastral surveys, biological surveys and drafting of a management plan.
- While a landowner can bring land through almost all of the steps of stewardship, the final step is the responsibility of government. Ultimately, a South African government agency (e.g., SANParks, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Authority) signs the stewardship declaration, and when doing so, is also committing some amount of responsibility over the land. This is not a cost-neutral step; state revenue is needed.

CEPF was well-placed to facilitate the first challenge, making grants to undertake many of the steps and to guide landowners through the process. On the other hand, CEPF was not well-placed to facilitate the second step; the reality is stewardship declarations can wait for years on the desks of government officials. Thus, Table 11 groups hectares according to where they were in the process of formal declaration at the close of the portfolio (December 2015) and again, as of July 2021.

Table 11.1. Protected Areas Declared and In Process

No.	Map No. ⁴	KBA Name	Protected Area Name	Status 2015	Hectares 2015	Status 2021	Hectares 2021	Notes
1	4	Boston	Bosch Berg Nature Reserve	4	352	4	352	Declared October 2015
2	4	Boston	Fairview	3	60	3	60	Declared October 2020
3	4	Boston	Ingwehumbe Nature Reserve	2	1,031	4	1,031	
4	17	Greater Greytown	Nomalanga Nature Reserve	2	2,794	2	2,794	Support by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
5	18	Greater Itala Complex	Hlomo Hlomo Nature Reserve	2	803	3	803	Gazette publication July 2021
6	22	Hluhluwe-Mkhuze	Babanango/Emcakwini Nature Reserve/Protected Environment	2	13,000	3	23,000	Support by German philanthropist
7	23	Hogsback/Stutterheim	Glenara farm	1	644	1	644	
8	23	Hogsback/Stutterheim	Grasslands	1	2,347	1	2,347	
9	23	Hogsback/Stutterheim	Rockford Park	1	1,290	1	1,290	
10	23	Hogsback/Stutterheim	Wolfridge Forest Reserve	1	5,700	1	5,700	
11	23	Hogsback/Stutterheim	Woodhouselea farm	1	1,462	1	1,462	
12	29	Licuati-Lebombo	Mambane	1	11,000	1	11,000	
13	29	Licuati-Lebombo	Mhlumeni	1	1,000	1	1,000	
14	29	Licuati-Lebombo	Private sector	1	4,000	1	4,000	
15	29	Licuati-Lebombo	Tikhuba	1	3,000	1	3,000	
16	33	Lower Tugela	Nonoti	1	400	1	400	
17	33	Lower Tugela	Princes Grant	1	120	1	120	
18	42	Midlands	Allendale Nature Reserve	2	1,989	2	1,989	
19	42	Midlands	Beacon Hill	4	40	4	40	Declared December 2015
20	42	Midlands	Dargle Nature Reserve	4	1,067	4	1,067	Declared December 2015
21	42	Midlands	Fort Nottingham Nature Reserve	4	1,300	4	1,300	Declared December 2015
22	42	Midlands	James Wakelin Nature Reserve	4	95	4	95	Declared December 2015
23	42	Midlands	Snowflake Nature Reserve	2	277	2	277	Support by EWT
24	42	Midlands	Umgeli Biosphere Reserve	1	4,000	1	4,000	
25	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Highover Nature Reserve	1	800	1	800	
26	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Ozwathini Protected Environment	2	700	2	700	Support by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
27	43	Mistbelt Grasslands	Roelton Nature Reserve	2	100	4	100	Declared November 2021
28	44	Mountain Zebra NP	Mountain Zebra Camdeboo Protected Environment	4	268,428	4	520,000	Declared March 2016, SANParks
29	44	Mountain Zebra NP	Mountain Zebra NP expansion	2	13,271	2	13,271	
30	52	Northern Drakensburg	AmaZizi and AmaNgwane	1	45,000	1	45,000	

⁴ These numbers correspond to the Conservation Outcomes “wall map” that CEPF released in conjunction with the Ecosystem Profile.

No.	Map No. ⁴	KBA Name	Protected Area Name	Status 2015	Hectares 2015	Status 2021	Hectares 2021	Notes
31	53	Northern Eastern Cape	Cedarville Protected Environment	3	17,125	4	17,125	Declared May 2015, ECPTA
32	53	Northern Eastern Cape	Matatiele Water Factory	1	100,000	2	49,797	Support by ECPTA
33	59	Pondoland North Coast	Lambasi	2	8,000	2	8,000	
34	59	Pondoland North Coast	Mtentu Gorge	1	2,000	1	2,000	
35	59	Pondoland North Coast	Nsubane Special Forest Reserve	1	5,000	1	5,000	
36	59	Pondoland North Coast	Red Desert Nature Reserve	4	209	4	209	Declared December 2015
37	60	Pongola - Magudu	Thanda/ Mduna Royal Reserve	4	15,777	4	15,777	Declared December 2015
38	63	Port St John's Forests	Manubi	1	996	1	996	
39	63	Port St John's Forests	Nqabarha	1	934	1	934	
40	63	Port St John's Forests	Sebeni	1	1,742	1	1,742	
41	66	Southern Drakensburg	Adjacent to Beaumont	2	1,100	2	1,100	Support by Ezemvelo
42	66	Southern Drakensburg	Beaumont Nature Reserve	4	1,050	4	1,050	Declared December 2015
43	66	Southern Drakensburg	Hebron	2	350	2	350	Support by EWT
44	66	Southern Drakensburg	Hebron East	2	350	2	350	Support by EWT
45	66	Southern Drakensburg	Penny Park	2	200	2	200	Support by EWT
45	66	Southern Drakensburg	Riverlea	2	692	2	692	Support by EWT
47	66	Southern Drakensburg	Umgeni Plateau Nature Reserve	4	824	4	824	Declared December 2015
48	69	Umzimkulu Complex	Umgano Nature Reserve	2	1,500	4	1,500	Declared 2018
49	69	Umzimkulu Complex	Umgano Nature Reserve / Biodiversity Agreement	2	2,166	4	2,166	Declared 2009, managed as a unit with Umgano from 2018
Total					546,085		757,454	

Status 4 = Declared

Status 3 = Awaiting signature

Status 2 = Draft plans complete

Status 1 = Planning and surveys

Table 11.2. Summary Hectares of Protected Areas by Status, 2015 and 2021

	1. Planning and surveys	2. Draft plans complete	3. Awaiting signature	4. Declared	Total
2015	191,435	48,323	17,185	289,142	546,085
2021	91,435	79,520	23,863	562,636	757,454
Difference	-100,000	31,197	6,678	273,494	211,369

Of note, all the protected areas created or in process were in South Africa, except 19,000 hectares in Swaziland in the Licuati-Lebombo KBA. Also, all protected area creation took place in priority KBAs, apart from 13,000 hectares in the Hluhluwe-Mkhuze KBA, which as noted above, was part of a replication effort by the Botanical Society. The protected areas named above have varying designations under national or provincial law, including nature reserves, protected environments and forest reserves, but any that are named as declared are legally protected under the South African National Environment Management Protected Areas Act.

CEPF grantees also worked in existing protected areas, not to expand them, but to improve their conservation effectiveness, either by changing the management systems from within the area or by reducing threats. To measure this, CEPF encouraged relevant grantees to use the Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), as shown in Table 12. The METT was used in public protected areas and in two stewardship sites that were unusual for their level of management and support. Otherwise, it was difficult to convince private landowners at stewardship sites to use the METT, as they considered the tool not fit for purpose.

Table 12. Baseline and Final METT Scores

Profile No.	Protected Area	Baseline		Final		Change
		Year	Score	Year	Score	
10	Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve	2012	44	2014	61	17
12	Camdeboo National Park	2011	62	2013	76	14
12	Mount Camdeboo Private Game Reserve	2011	50	2013	58	8
12	Mountain Zebra National Park	2011	76	2013	83	7
12	Plains of Camdeboo Private Nature Reserve	2011	52	2013	61	9
15	Mkambati Nature Reserve	2011	52	2013	65	13
16	Somkhanda	2011	46	2015	66	20
16	Thanda-Mduna Royal Reserve	2013	74	2015	76	2
19	Dwesa-Cwebe Nature Reserve	2011	41	2013	55	14

Improved Management of Production Landscapes

A production landscape is any land or water area that is not formally protected. From a biological standpoint, a production landscape can be split into “production landscapes with high biological significance” (i.e., unprotected zones within KBAs) and “production landscapes with less biological significance” (i.e., areas outside of KBAs). In Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, as in much of the world, a major part of conservation necessarily occurs in production landscapes. During the CEPF investment period, this included better farm land management (e.g., tillage and fertilization practices in relation to conserving nesting birds), better livestock grazing land management (e.g., water points and fencing with the goal of reducing conflicts with predators), promotion of alternative and sustainable livelihoods (e.g., handicrafts, nature-based tourism), and mobilization of South African “green jobs” activities (e.g., Working for Water, working for Wetlands) toward KBA managements, particularly removal of invasive plant species.

Certainly, the majority of grants attempted to improve the management of some portion of a KBA that was not formally protected. The challenge is in determining how much of a KBA was positively affected by grantee’s intervention. (By example, does removal of 10 hectares of invasive tree species along a stream corridor improve only 10 hectares, the entire KBA, or something in between?) The figures in Table 13 are discounted as appropriate.

6.3. Corridors

CEPF considers “conservation outcomes” to be protection of species, sites (i.e., KBAs), and the connective space between sites, called corridors. The ecosystem profile identified 14 corridors in the hotspot and prioritized two of them, the Highlands Grasslands, stretching along the escarpment between the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal, and Pondoland, along the coastal strip of the Eastern Cape between East London and Port Edward. The Highlands Grasslands are notable, as their name suggests, for their grasslands, much of which are unprotected and suffer from grazing, and Pondoland is notable for its rolling hills with savanna, forest, thicket, grasslands, critical estuaries, and four major rivers, the uMtavuna, uMzimkulu, uMzimvubu and Mtentu.

Table 13. Production Landscapes (Non-Protected KBA Land and Water) Strengthened

No.	Profile No.	KBA and Place Name	Hectares	Grantee and Intervention
1	1	Boston: Boston View	834	BotSoc brokered stewardship agreement
	3	Greater Greytown: Kranskop	5,297	EWT AmaBomvu land claim CBNRM/grazing plan
2	3	Greater Greytown: Kranskop	4,234	EWT AmaHlongwa land CBNRM/grazing plan
3	3	Greater Greytown: Ozwathini	7,000	NCT Forestry fire and grazing management and alien plant control on grasslands
4	4	Greater Itala: Hlomo hlomo farm	200	NCT Forestry brokered stewardship agreement
5	5	Hogsback/Stutterheim: Cata region	50	BRC restoration (alien plant control, reforestation)
6	5	Hogsback/Stutterheim: Communal areas in Amathole	2,000	BRC promoted CBNRM and grazing in seven villages
7	5	Hogsback/Stutterheim: Hogsback region	90	EWT engagement to improve pine plantation management
8	5	Hogsback/Stutterheim: Hogsback region	94	EWT upper catchment rehabilitation through removal of alien black wattle trees
9	6	Easter Swazi Lebombo: Goba	9,000	CESVI promoted CBNRM and livelihoods
10	6	Easter Swazi Lebombo: Mhlumeni-Goba-Usuthu-Tembe-Futi	50,000	Lubombo Conservancy improved management of buffer zones within TFCA
11	6	Easter Swazi Lebombo: Tinonganine community it borders with Licuati Forest Reserve	55,000	Kuwuka JDA promoted CBNRM and livelihoods
12	8	Lower Tugela: Blythdale Coastal Resort	375	ZBC brokered stewardship agreement
13	8	Lower Tugela: Mabengu Forest	600	ZBC brokered stewardship agreement
14	8	Lower Tugela: Nonoti Estuary	138	SAAMBR promoted estuary management plan
15	8	Lower Tugela: Peter Saville property	250	ZBC brokered stewardship agreement
16	8	Lower Tugela: Zinkwazi Estuary	205	SAAMBR promoted estuary management plan
17	8	Lower Tugela: Zinkwazi region	6,000	ZBC engagement to improve management of sugar cane plantations (SusFarMS programme)
18	10	Midlands: Gartmore	430	Dargle brokered stewardship agreement
19	10	Midlands: 11 conservancies in the Midlands	120,000	Dargle facilitated creation of Midlands Conservancies Forum and coordinated management
20	10	Midlands: Greater uMngeni Biosphere Reserve	230,000	WEssa biosphere reserve management plan
21	10	Midlands: Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve	900	GRAA protected area buffer zone management plan
22	11	Mistbelt Grasslands: Brigadoon Farm	1,600	WWF-SA brokered stewardship agreement
23	11	Mistbelt Grasslands: Tillietudlem	1,928	BLSA brokered stewardship agreement

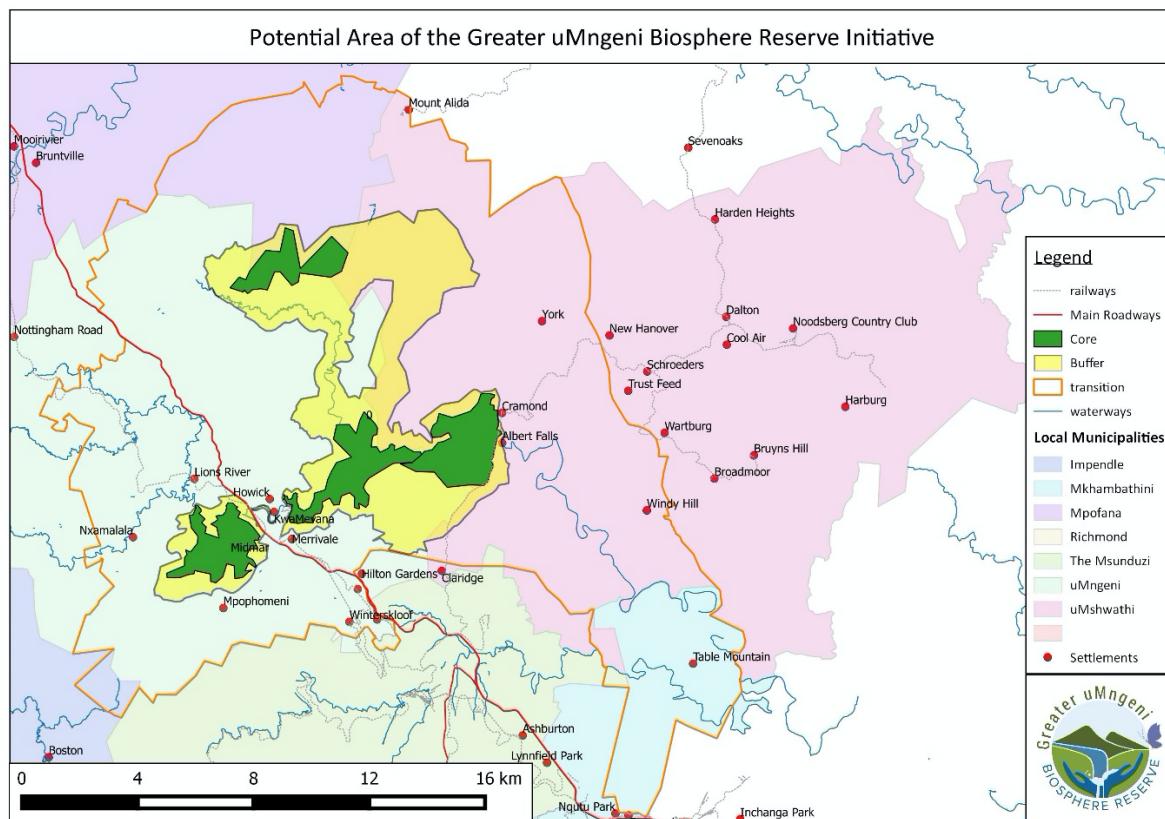
No.	Profile No.	KBA and Place Name	Hectares	Grantee and Intervention
24	12	Mountain Zebra NP: Mount Camdeboo Private Nature Reserve	14,000	Wilderness Foundation promoted private reserve management
25	12	Mountain Zebra NP: Plains of Camdeboo Private Nature Reserve	8,827	Wilderness Foundation promoted private reserve management
26	12	Mountain Zebra NP: Property associated with Mountain Zebra Camdeboo Protected Environment	2,928	Wilderness Foundation promoted private reserve management
27	13	Northern Drakensburg Foothills: Upper uThukela	45,000	Wilderness Action Group brokered stewardship agreement
28	14	Northern Eastern Cape: Buffer surrounding Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve	20,000	E&RS facilitated rangeland restoration and direction of Working for Water teams
29	14	Northern Eastern Cape: Matatiele	15,000	E&RS promoted improved grazing land management on communal property
30	14	Northern Eastern Cape: Motseng Communal Property Area	2,800	E&RS supported communal property association strengthening and grazing plan
31	14	Northern Eastern Cape: Upper uMzimvubu catchment	14,500	Conservation International promoted improving grazing land management
32	15	Pondoland North Coast: Mngazana estuary	224	Fieldwork promoted “canoe trail” tourism program
33	15	Pondoland North Coast: Ntsubane forest complex	4,661	WEssa promoted community-based forest management
34	15	Pondoland North Coast: Dedeni site	5,000	WEssa promoted mapping and community-based forest management
35	16	Pongola-Magudu: Gumbi Tribal lands	11,000	Wildlife Act community awareness and education for better buffer zone management and poaching control
36	16	Pongola-Magudu: Phinda Private Reserve	23,000	Space for Elephants promoted corridor and fencing removal
37	16	Pongola-Magudu: Zimanga, Madwaleni, Esikhuthwaneni, KwaDlakuse	14,393	ACT promoted stewardship agreements
38	16	Pongola-Magudu: Zululand Rhino Reserve	24,000	Space for Elephants promoted corridor and fencing removal
39	17	Ponto d’Ouro: Futi corridor	68,800	CESVI promoted CBNRM in eleven communities
40	17	Ponto d’Ouro: Futi corridor	84,959	ORAM improved community rights to land, CESVI promoted CBNRM in eleven communities, LUPA fire management and wastewater control
41	17	Port Elizabeth Mosaic: Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality	195,412	WEssa facilitated Nelson Mandela Bay Bioregional Plan and Environmental Management Framework

No.	Profile No.	KBA and Place Name	Hectares	Grantee and Intervention
42	17	Southern Drakensburg Foothills: KwaZulu-Natal stewardship sites	870	EWT brokered agreements for improved burning regimes
43	18	Southern Drakensburg Foothills: partner sites	275	EWT environmental goods and services monitoring sites for improved farm management
44	20	Southern Drakensburg Foothills: The Shelter	1,000	BotSoc brokered stewardship agreement
45	20	Umzimkulu Complex: Mabandla community land	7,734	Mabandla Community Trust training of rangers and land managers
46	20	Massingr District/Limpopo (KBA Map No. 37)	300	Kruger to Canyons promoted Maruleng and Bushbuck Ridge CBNRM
47	None	Highlands Grasslands Corridor	20,000	SANBI facilitation to target public “green jobs” programs toward grasslands restoration
Total		1,080,908		

While 18 grants explicitly addressed Strategic Direction 3 on corridors, the RIT coordinated multiple grantees across the four strategic directions to collectively work on corridor-level issues across several corridors. The examples below epitomize these efforts, with two focused on rivers and two focused on wildlife.

Working in the Highlands Grasslands, the **Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)** engaged the KZN provincial government, several municipalities, major corporations and landowner groups to promote the creation of a biosphere reserve along the uMngeni River, and its tributaries, between Midmar Dam and Albert Falls Dam (Figure 3). By placing large tracts of grasslands and riparian forest under integrated management, multiple species of plants, birds, reptiles and freshwater fish can be conserved while still allowing for major economic activity.

Figure 3. Greater uMngeni Biosphere Reserve

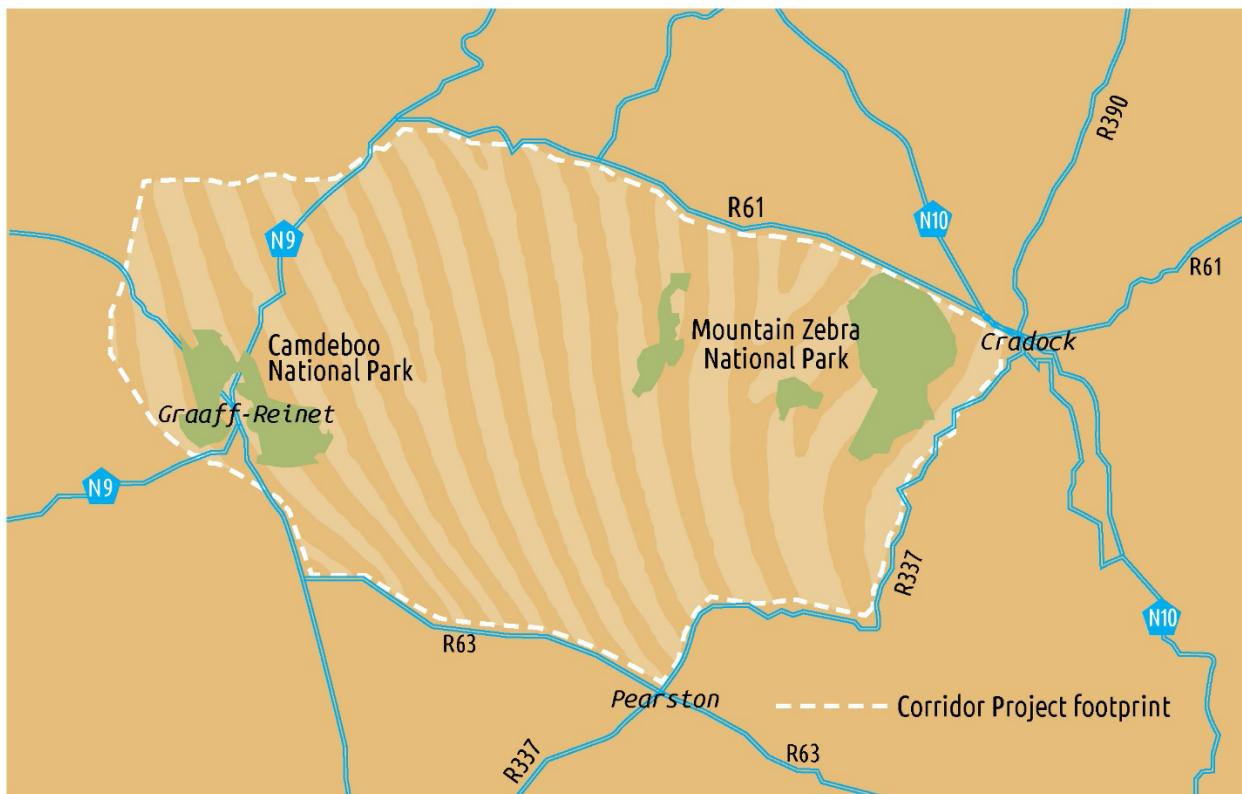


In a similar vein, **Conservation International (CI), Environment and Rural Solutions (E&RS)** and several public and non-government partners created the Upper uMzimvubu Catchment Partnership to create a riparian link between the Highlands and Pondoland corridors. The uMzimvubu is one of the last major undammed rivers in South Africa. The grantees created the institutional links to foster a water-based payment for ecosystem services scheme while also promoting widespread changes to grazing in the highlands, building on CI's experience marketing "biodiversity friendly" red meat in the Succulent Karoo and Cape Floristic Region Hotspots.

Conversely, the **Space for Elephants Foundation (SEF)** continued a long-running effort to allow for the free movement large mammals across the Zululand and Lebombo Transfrontier corridors. Spread across the border region among KZN, Swaziland and Mozambique, there are several well-managed provincial parks as well as "high end" private reserves catering to the luxury safari tourism market. Interspersed among these are community reserves lacking management capacity and large cattle and game estates. SEF, along with Wildlife Act, the Africa Conservation Trust, Wildlands (the RIT) and others promoted the removal of fences. To convince the owners/operators of well-managed plots to do so required improving the management ability of communal tracts, particularly to minimize the threat of poaching of rhinos.

The **Wilderness Foundation** targeted the area between and surrounding two national parks, Camdeboo and Mountain Zebra (part of the Amathole-Sneeuberg corridor), as shown in Figure 4. The distance between the two parks is roughly 50 miles and the total area shown is approximately 550,000 hectares. The Wilderness Foundation worked with the state agency responsible for management of the parks, South Africa National Park (SANParks), the owners of two private nature reserves and one private game reserve, and over one hundred private ranch and farm owners to promote the concept of fence removal, allowing iconic rangeland species to move between the parks. Moving stewardship plot by stewardship plot, the work involved agreements on grazing, veterinary measures and "predator safe" livestock management.

Figure 4. Mountain Zebra Complex



7. Civil Society Strengthening Results

7.1. Types of Organizations Supported

As shown in Table 18 (Section 5.2) CEPF supported 60 unique organizations via 91 grant agreements. This table shows the division of funding of these *direct recipients* (i.e., large grants awarded by the CEPF Secretariat and small grants awarded by the RIT) by international versus local. Of the various ways to categorize and understand these organizations, the following are noteworthy:

- Within South Africa, 12 grantees could be called “leaders,” among the largest and highest capacity environmental organizations in the country, let alone the hotspot, several with nationwide operations. These include groups like the Endangered Wildlife Trust, the country’s oldest conservation organization, and WESSA, the country’s largest membership-based group, plus provincial leaders (Wildlands Conservation Trust, African Conservation Trust), groups with international associations that ensure high standards (WWF-SA, BirdLife SA, Wilderness Foundation), and groups with government support (SANBI, Peace Parks Foundation, Southern African Wildlife College).
- Parallel to the above point, reflecting the high capacity of organizations in South Africa, the only grant to a major international NGO in that country was to Conservation International, which increasingly ran its operation in the country as a domestic group (as evidenced by its eligibility to source money from the South African government). The only other international grant recipient for work in South Africa, via a small grant, was the University of Kent (United Kingdom), which transitioned its work to a British NGO, Current Conservation Community Interest, to promote online networking and learning. Similarly, in Mozambique, there were only two international recipients, CESVI and VIDA, both of which promoted community development in the Matutuine District. In both countries, international groups received grants because they provided unique skills or offered global experience that was needed in the hotspot.
- Sixteen grantees could be categorized as community-based organizations, groups based in a particular region, with staff from that region, with a mission of commitment to that place.
- Six grantees had a form of private incorporation, as opposed to being registered as a not-for-profit organization, reflecting the diversity of services available in South Africa, with an economy that allows small private companies to work on a fee-for-service basis in some cases, while still working toward the greater good on a grant basis.
- Thirty-nine organizations could be categorized as small or new to working with an international donor with the contractual complexity of CEPF, reflecting CEPF’s goal of building the capacity of civil society, at large.

7.2. Training

Training of individuals is distinct from capacity building for organizations. Training, the imparting of skills to individuals to improve their ability at a particular task, can be understood in multiple ways.

- Training given by grant recipients to stakeholders; for example: NCT Forestry trained stakeholders in sustainable forest management to gain Forest Stewardship Council certification. This type of training is captured in Section 8 (Human Well-Being), but the total is over 2,500 people.
- Training undertaken by any of the 60 grantees themselves, to improve their own abilities to implement their projects or manage their organizations. Fifteen such groups did so explicitly, such as the three people from the Mabandla Community Trust who had business and financial management training to better run their CBO and the several organizations working in Matutuine, Mozambique, which under the leadership of CESVI, had a joint training on project administration. In total, 42 staff from recipient NGOs had explicit project or organizational management training. This is captured by the organizations themselves in their Civil Society Tracking Tools, discussed in Section 7.3, below.

7.3. Analysis of Civil Society Tracking Tool

Midway through the investment period, to monitor the impact of grants on the organizational capacity of CSOs, CEPF introduced to the hotspot its Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT): a self-assessment tool by which organizations could score themselves at the beginning and end of a grant along five dimensions of capacity: human resources, finances, management, strategy and delivery.

Initial (baseline) and final CSTTs were completed by 22 organizations. The relatively low number reflects the facts that the tool was introduced after many grants had already started, and that there were several South African grantees with very high capacity for which the tool did not appear appropriate. Nevertheless, reviewing baseline and final scores from these 22 organizations shows:

- Ten organizations (45 percent) remained relatively stable; no change in their score or an increase of less than five points.
- Twelve organizations (55 percent) saw a notable increase in their capacity, a purposeful improvement on the scoring criteria over the period of CEPF engagement, showing a score increase across multiple dimensions of three or more points.
- Of organizations with a notable increase, the four with the lowest starting baseline scores had score increases of over 20 percent.

Figure 5 shows the median baseline and final scores across the five dimensions for the 22 organizations. Median is used instead of average to mute extreme individual increases and decreases.

Figure 5. Median Baseline and Final CSTT Scores

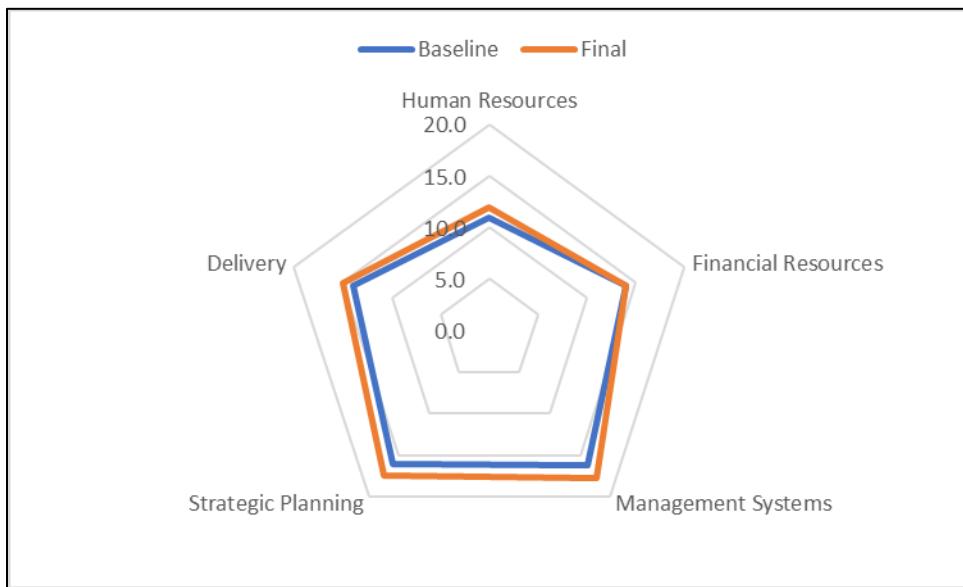


Figure 5 reflects the fact that, in general, recipients became stronger in management systems and strategic planning during the period of CEPF engagement, perhaps (but not necessarily) due to the Secretariat and RIT focusing on proposals, logical frameworks, and office and field operations with those groups.

The CSTT did not necessarily capture the transformation that occurred for some organizations coincident with their CEPF grants. Notable examples include:

- The Dargle Conservancy, which represented 10 private landowners at the beginning of its grant, created the Midlands Conservancy Forum, a collection of six separate conservancies with over 50 owners. Dargle acted as the leader of the Forum and represented these stewardship sites in provincial meetings. In effect, Dargle transformed from, essentially, a neighborhood association to a leader on the topic of stewardship in KwaZulu Natal.
- The Lubombo Conservancy of Swaziland, which used CEPF assistance to “professionalize” itself from a collection of like-minded leaders of private game reserves and a CBO into a formal operation capable of participating in a consortium proposal for a GEF full-sized grant.

8. Human Well-being Results

8.1. Communities Benefiting

Virtually any grant focused on strengthening management of a KBA involved community engagement. More fundamentally, grantees had to make strengthening management of a KBA in the interest of the surrounding communities. CEPF required all grantees working in communities to have letters of endorsement from local authorities and from community-based partners prior to project award. Extensive consultation was critical to secure community understanding, support and *ownership* of initiatives.

Thirty-seven organizations implementing 55 grants worked in 180 unique communities positively affecting over 1,300,000 people. The challenge with statements such as these, however, is the range in size of a community, which can include something as small as a rural village with a handful of households to an urban settlement with tens of thousands of people. Thus, these results are considered from quantitative and qualitative perspectives, to better understand the nature of grantees' work.

Six organizations worked with 10 or more communities. Notable examples included: WESSA, which benefited 16 villages, home to 9,000 people, in the Nsubane Forests on the coast of Eastern Cape province. The communities living in this area are historically disadvantaged, having lost formal tenure rights during the apartheid era, while also facing the challenges of being in a remote location. WESSA facilitated securing of forest use rights so that the communities could sustainably harvest forest products. In a similar example from Mozambique, Kuwuka worked with 10 villages, home to 14,000 people in Matutuine district, building capacity in sustainable livelihoods (e.g., beekeeping, home gardens for the sale of high value fruits and vegetables), enabling them to better manage their land, a KBA, for conservation.

On the other hand, there were groups that benefited only a handful of "communities," but in so doing, benefited a large number of people. By example, the Mabandla Community Trust, working in the Southern Drakensburg Foothills KBA, trained rangers and improved the management of protected areas above a town of 22,000 people, limiting overgrazing and spread of invasive tree species, thereby limiting erosion and landslides and ensuring local water supply. Similarly, the Space for Elephants foundation, working in Pongola-Magudu, improved the rights of the Mdletshe and Mandlakazi communities, with a combined 200,000 people. These communities each have trust rights to land surrounding private and provincial game reserves in northern KwaZulu-Natal. Space for Elephants' work creates greater tourism and wildlife management revenue for the trusts, which use those funds for various community development activities.

The majority of communities with which grantees worked were either part of a subsistence economy, small landowners, or otherwise in a disadvantaged economic situation. The benefits received by the 180 communities included increased access to clean water, energy, food security, resilience to the impacts of climate change, or some other sort of ecosystem service, and increased access to public services, land tenure, recognition of traditional governance structure, or engagement in governance processes. Of the 55 projects, almost all entailed strengthening the role of communities in governance processes, and the many that improved watershed management yielded improved water supply, in theory.

An important focus of community engagement was via school-based education. Eleven organizations reached 19,744 primary and secondary school students through:

- Detailed, multi-part, school-based curricula by groups like Wildlife ACT for Gumbi communities surrounding the Somkanda communal reserve.
- Special school sessions with events, like "turtle awareness day" by Centro Terra Viva in Matutuine, Mozambique, "water day" by Environmental & Rural Solutions (E&RS) with schools in the Upper uMzimvubu.
- Field trips, like those conducted by the Seven Seas Trust, with trips by various secondary school students in the Eastern Cape to reserves like Addo Elephant National Park

8.2. Gender

Gender was not an explicit focus of the MPAH portfolio, nor was it highlighted by CEPF for tracking during the period of investment. Thus, there is limited data on this from grantee reports.

However, gender has long been a focus of community development work in South Africa, and in all three countries, grantees focused on improving the lives of women and girls as the beneficiaries of projects, or in ensuring equity in outcomes by gender. South Africa is particularly diligent, through its “putting people to work” labor programs of employing women equally as men for any and all positions, and this served as a model for grantees. Thus, it was common for the many grantees that engaged community members in invasive alien plant clearing – like the Border Rural Committee, E&RS, WESSA, EWT – to have both men and women on chainsaw crews. Grantees also ensured that alternative income projects, designed to incentivize households **not** to gain their incomes from destructive resource use, provided incomes to both men and women. By example, WWF South Africa, working in the Pondoland North Coast KBA, in the Flagstaff-Lusikisiki area), to provide an alternative to wood harvesting and charcoal production, trained 24 men in beekeeping, 24 women in sewing, and 11 men and 10 women as community rangers.

8.3. Livelihood Improvements

Improvement of local livelihoods was not highlighted in the investment priorities in this region. Nonetheless, CEPF has a global goal of improving human well-being, recognizing that conservation *without* local economic development overlooks poverty as a driver of threats to biodiversity. Further, any conservation program in South Africa, in particular, that ignores job creation risks dismissal by political leaders for being irrelevant to the majority of constituents.

As a result, CEPF made grants that allowed individuals and households to:

- Increase their knowledge, through structured training, such that they were more employable or better able to make a living.
- Increase their income through some form of employment or enterprise.
- Increase their agricultural productivity.

Recognizing that the first of the bullets above, on training, is only an intermediate step to an improved livelihood, it was still a vital component of grantees’ work. Grantees trained beneficiaries, including community members, students, the staff of partner government agencies (e.g., rangers, park authorities), and elected representatives of local government so they could implement the interventions. The table below shows a rough typology of the topics in which CEPF grantees trained beneficiaries. In total, including the capacity building grants named in Section 7, 48 grants provided some form of stakeholder training.

Table 14. Beneficiaries by Primary Type of Training

Topic	Men	Women	Sex not Specified	Total
Agriculture	137	190	76	403
Beekeeping	0	0	28	28
Communications	0	0	2	2
Community Engagement	0	0	241	241
Construction	0	0	32	32
Environmental Economics	0	0	89	89
Food Security/Nutrition	0	9	0	9
Handicrafts	0	0	69	69
Health	0	0	40	40
Hospitality	0	0	21	21
Invasive Species Removal	0	0	238	238
Legal rights	0	0	33	33
Livestock	0	0	290	290
Nurseries	0	0	47	47
Organizational Management	3	0	37	40
Rangers	5	0	60	65
Recycling	81	159	0	240
Site Management	13	9	2,096	2,118
Small Enterprise	0	11	25	36
Species Management	0	0	214	214
Teacher Training	49	184	152	385
Total	288	562	3,790	4,640

As Table 14 shows, 65 percent of beneficiaries (3,049 people) were trained in some form of land management: improved agriculture, invasive species removal, livestock management and sustainable use or conservation of sites. This is key to the better management of key biodiversity areas, whether the land is formally protected or used as a “production landscape.” Prime examples of this are from WESSA, which trained 470 people from 13 villages in better management of the Ntusbane communal forests of Port St. Johns, and from the Southern African Wildlife College, which trained 400 people from seven villages along the border of KwaZulu Natal, Mozambique and Swaziland. While several grantees provided training in “typical” or expected topics for a biodiversity conservation program (e.g., species management, ranger training, community engagement), several grantees responded to grantee requests or filled a different niche. For example, WWF-South Africa, ORAM, WESSA and NCT Forestry all provided training in HIV prevention and basic first aid; LUPA trained people in proper waste management to avoid damaging coastal forests; and the Trevorton Trust trained teachers to lead environmental curricula.

Grantees also enabled stakeholders to increase their incomes through the types of incomes sources listed in the table below. The table reflects the work of 26 projects that either led to permanent livelihood improvements or created temporary employment opportunities for beneficiaries, not including employment of grantee personnel.

Table 15. Beneficiaries Receiving Cash Benefits by Source

Type of Work	Project-Related Temporary Employment	Permanent Jobs or Livelihood Improvements	Total
Agriculture and livestock	0	582	582
Alien plant clearing	1,310	0	1,310
Beekeeping and honey production	0	84	84
Construction	32		32
Handicraft production and sale	1	104	105
Micro enterprise	103	150	253
Rangers	37	0	37
Tourism / hospitality / guide	7	5	12
Wildlife monitoring	51	0	51
	1,541	925	2,466

Examples of these grants include:

- **Agriculture:** Conservation International, working in the upper uMzimvubu in and around Matatiele in the Eastern Cape, helped cattle owners institute sustainable grazing plans that ensure they can get a premium for “biodiversity friendly” meat, while Voluntariado International para o Desenvolvimento Africano (VIDA) helped 150 households establish home gardens to produce high-value fruits and vegetables for sale.
- **Alien plant clearing:** the ten projects in South Africa that leveraged inputs from the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) to clear river-choking gum tree species from KBAs. Environment & Rural Solutions, alone, because of its area management plans and partnerships, was able to get the EPWP to support the employment of 850 people for periods of 1-3 months.
- **Beekeeping:** in southern Mozambique, the Association for Community Development (LUPA) and Associacao Rural de Ajuda Mutua (ORAM) together provided the training and inputs to 57 people who established beekeeping or honey production operations that were still functional the completion of the overall portfolio.
- **Construction:** the African Safari Lodge Foundation, working in Mozambique’s coastal KBA, Ponto d’Ouro, received funding from multiple international donors to establish an “eco-lodge.” In the process, 32 people received training and employment in construction using “green” building techniques.
- **Handicrafts:** WESSA, working in the Nsubane Forest, provided training and material inputs for 49 people to produce handicrafts and sewn clothing and decorative cloths to offset the “loss” of income from the illegal collection of forest products.
- **Microenterprise:** the Kruger2Canyon group used the South African “tree-preneur” model to support the establishment of 150 micro-enterprises. In this model, in exchange for tending household nurseries (with indigenous tree species bound for the Limpopo KBA), individuals were given training and inputs to start enterprises of their own interest.
- **Rangers:** the Game Rangers Association of Africa placed three rangers in temporary positions on stewardship sites in KwaZulu-Natal, ensuring good management of newly established protected areas and increasing the employability of these people at larger reserves.
- **Tourism:** the Lubombo Conservancy in Swaziland trained four guides and ensured their employment at the community-owned lodge, while FieldWork trained and ensured the employment of five people as guides on the “canoe trail” along South Africa’s Wild Coast.

- **Wildlife monitoring:** Wildlife ACT trained three people and ensured their employment as rhino monitors for reintroduced animals in the Somkhanda community reserve.

9. Enabling Conditions Results

9.1. Policies Supporting Biodiversity Conservation

Investment Priority 3.2 of the ecosystem profile was to “improve implementation of environmental regulations to maintain functional ecosystem corridors, particularly rivers and coastal zones.” In all, 25 grants helped promote and pass area development plans, regulations, and guidelines to improve KBA and corridor management. As in other hotspots, CSOs consulted with local communities and land managers, engaged scientists to provide expert input, and drafted documents for review by communities, government agencies and elected leaders. In many cases, the crucial role of the grantee was to “shepherd” documents through the process to conclusion, with formal signing and enactment.

Table 16 divides the results of grants into three categories. Regional plans are a form of policy, formally enacted to establish how land will be used. More broadly, there were also inputs into national biosphere reserve and REDD+ strategies that inform spending and actions by national and provincial agencies. Regulations are legally binding statements of allowable actions in designated spaces or regarding designated species. Guidelines are a supporting framework. While not legally binding, they are part of the implementing rules that make policies and regulations come into effect. Noteworthy work by the grantees includes the following:

- The Lubombo Conservancy (Swaziland) and WESSA, in Nelson Mandela Bay, promoted adoption of area-wide management and development plans. Such plans ensured the integration of protected areas with use areas to ensure corridor functioning. In the case of the Lubombo Conservancy, working in Swaziland, this involved the planning of a “mosaic” of different land units across a broadly “wild” landscape: Swazi national parks, private game and hunting reserves, communally owned protected lands, communally owned use lands, and corporately managed sugarcane estates with protected buffer zones. On the other hand, WESSA was working in a truly urban landscape, the large city of Nelson Mandela Bay, which strikingly, is at the confluence of different biomes (the Albany region of endemism and the Cape Floristic region), which yields unique floral diversity. WESSA worked with city planners to ensure good management of the protected Baakens Valley Park and the Swartkops River which runs through it.
- NCT Forestry, a cooperative based in KwaZulu-Natal, worked with rural landowners on the Ozwathini Plateau. The landowners wanted to manage their land sustainably while making use of their forests, over which they had legal use rights. The community wanted to sell their timber with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification, and thus at a premium price. NCT Forestry helped the community negotiate with the FSC to enable their communally owned timber to meet certification requirements. This relied on the passing of local regulations that ensured that when timber was harvested per those rules, it would also meet FSC standards. In other words, the passing of a regulation ensured a greater return to the community.

Table 16. Policies, Regulations and Guidelines Resulting from Investment by, or Receiving Support from, Grantees

No.	Grantee	Description
Policies – Regional Plans		
1	Conservation Int.	5-year strategy for the Umzimvubu catchment
2	LUPA	Environmental Action Plan for Matutuine District
3	Lubombo Conservancy	Integrated Development Plan of the Lubombo TFCA
4	Lubombo Conservancy	National Protected Area System of Swaziland incorporation of landscape approach
5	PMMB Trust	Mpushini/Mkhondini Spatial Development Framework
6	WESSA	Nelson Mandela Bay Bioregional Plan
7	WESSA	Nelson Mandela Bay Environmental Management Framework
8	WESSA	uMshwathi Municipality Integrated Development Plan
9	WESSA	Inputs into the National Biosphere Reserve Strategy
10	WWF-SA	Input into the National REDD+ strategy
Regulations		
11	Birdlife SA	House Crow Management Plan (Matutuine district regulation)
12	Centro Terra Viva	Management plan of Ponto do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (incorporation of turtle habitat)
13	EWT	Amathole Toad management plan
14	NCT Forestry	Small grower FSC certification system
15	Peace Parks	Strategic Action Plan for Ndumo Game Reserve
16	WESSA	Baakens Valley Reserve Operational Management Plan
17	WESSA	Management plan for the Ntsubane forests
18	Zinkwazi Conservancy	Combined management plan for Zinkwazi, Nonoti and Mdlatane Estuaries
Guidelines		
19	ACT	Greater Itala elephant excursion plan
20	Birdlife SA	Carbon Footprint Management Plan for southern Mozambique
21	Centro Terra Viva	Ponto do Ouro beach lighting guidelines to minimize disturbance to turtle habitat
22	Conservation Int.	Alfred Nzo District Climate Vulnerability Assessment and response strategy
23	Eco-Pulse	eThekweni Municipality biodiversity offset guidelines
24	EWT	Southern Drakensberg Wattled Crane nest site monitoring and infringement reporting framework
25	E&RS	Vulture site management protocol for Ongeluksnek Nature Reserve
26	GRAA	Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve management guidelines
27	KUWUKA-JDA	Matutuine District development plan alignment to conservation priorities
28	PMMB Trust	Mpushini/Mkhondini local area development plan
29	SANBI	Guidelines for targeting national “green job” public works programs to focus on KBAs
30	Space for Elephants	Thanda-Nduna Royal Reserve elephant management and contraception plan
31	WESSA	Safety plan for the Baakens Valley reserve in Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality
32	WWF-SA	Guidelines for endorsing property title deeds for biodiversity stewardship sites
33	WWF-SA	Guidelines for invasive plant species clearing by the Working for Water programme

- Centro Terra Viva (CTV), working on the beaches of Ponto do Ouro in southern Mozambique, wanted to ensure the maintenance of turtle nesting sites. The surrounding area, with small hotels and restaurants catering to South African tourists, does have regulations controlling businesses and development. CTV worked with the businesses and local government to promulgate the use of fewer and less intense lighting on the beach to minimize disturbances to the animals.

9.2. Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Engagement of the private sector can take at least three forms. One is in the form of a simple business partner: a grantee is working with a community in a KBA where a major business (e.g., a sugar cane plantation) is operating. The grantee and community naturally want to partner with the business to find mutual interests. A second is as a sponsor, where a company makes a contribution of cash or other resources in the name of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Business partnerships and CSR are both very valuable and occurred frequently in this portfolio. For example, Tongaat Hullet, a major agribusiness company with holdings covering important bird areas, agreed to work with BirdLife South Africa to protect nesting sites, and companies like Stihl (the maker of power equipment) and ADT (the security company) made contributions to WWF-South Africa and to the Africa Safari Lodge Foundation, respectively. In total, 16 grantees worked with 26 different companies from the realms of agribusiness, banking, engineering, exports, insurance, real estate, retail, security, sports and leisure, and toll road operation, where these companies made tangible contributions to project success.

Partnerships and CSR are valuable for the life of the grant. However, CEPF's goal – the third form of partnership – is to influence private companies to reform their practices (the way they operate, produce, harvest, manufacture, package, distribute and sell products) in ways that mitigate their impacts on biodiversity. In this portfolio, such changes were most notable with companies working in the tourism industry. Twenty grantees worked with 23 different tourism operations, including game reserves, hotels, safari operators. Certainly, for the companies, it is good to market themselves as "green" or as an "eco-lodge" in a competitive business space. However, the groups that partnered with CEPF grantees went beyond labels. By example, the Thanda Private Game Reserve (working with grantee Space for Elephants), Tillietudlem Lodge (working with BirdLife South Africa), and the Plains of Camdeboo Private Game Reserve (working with the Wild Bird Trust) each made wholesale changes. They instituted land management practices to conserve threatened species, removed invasive plants, engaged surrounding communities, and ensured sustainable sourcing of products.

9.3. Partnerships and Networks

CEPF's approach posits that collaborative action multiplies the power of civil society. This takes two related forms: (1) creating or strengthening collaborative approaches between organizations at a site level or working together for a common purpose (i.e. "partnerships"); and (2) creating or strengthening more broad reaching "networks" of multiple groups for the exchange of information and experience.

Partnerships were formed between grantees and other NGOs, with CBOs (community groups), schools, government agencies, and as discussed above, the private sector. Virtually every grantee created some form of partnership to make its project a success: in total, 72 projects listed 341 partners, with an average of 4.7 partners per project. Typical of the partnerships was the work done by the Zinkwazi Beach Residents and Ratepayers Association. Seeking to improve the management of the coastal dunes and estuaries north

of Durban, this simply structured group used its intellectual capital and personal connections at municipal and provincial levels to create partnerships with government agencies, the sugar company, the local historical society, and traditional leaders to create what became both an organization and a physical conservation space: the Zinkwazi Blythedale Conservancy. The Conservancy leveraged support from the government for invasive plant removal and generated commitment from the sugar company to support better management of cane farms.

CEPF grantees strengthened 17 existing networks and helped create nine new networks. Many of these were between CEPF grantees working in the same geography – like a river basin or district – or on the same topic and exist for mutual support, knowledge exchange, and common advocacy. Site-based groups included groups like the Amathole Catchment Forum, Lubombo Forum, uMnengeni Catchment Forum and the uMzimvubu Catchment Partnership Programme. Topic and goal-based networks include the KZN Conservancies Association and the National Teachers Development Network (to improve environmental education). A standout from the portfolio occurred in southern Mozambique. Initially, there was simple coordination between the several grantees and associated actors working in Matutuine: CESVI, ORAM, LUPA, Kuwuka, Centro Terra Viva, VIDA, BirdLife South Africa, EcoSol GIS and the Africa Safari Lodge Foundation. This made sense: several groups working with CEPF funds, all within one Mozambiquan province (Maputo) and within one district (Matutuine), needed to coordinate and speak with a common voice in relation to the government and community stakeholders. This group then changed and formalized into a development coordination and advisory body that works with communities on area-wide planning. It continues to advocate for the biodiversity value of a region that is often de-prioritized in favor of the country's more charismatic mountain forests. It now operates as a representative of civil society in the transboundary Lubombo (Swaziland) – KZN (South Africa) – Mozambique region. Lastly, Figure 6 shows links that formed among grantees.

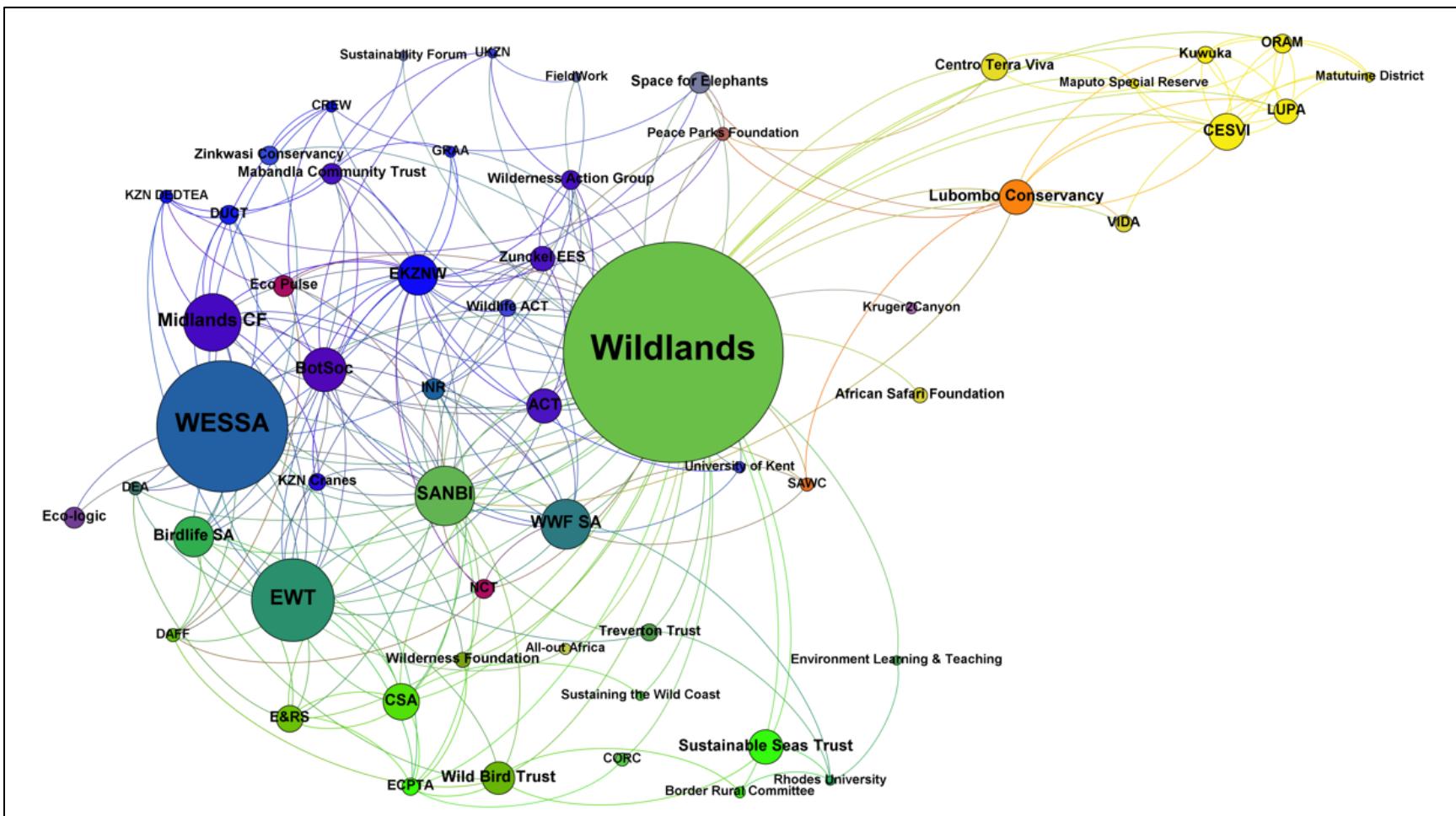
9.4. Leveraging Additional Resources

Annex 6 and Table 17 show that from the approximately \$6.6 million allocated by CEPF to the region, 32 organizations effectively multiplied this by 2.4, to over \$16.3 million. If anything, grantees undervalued their in-kind contributions in terms of their own of volunteer labor or from partner communities, and from the use of vehicles and equipment. A full accounting of leverage from all 60 recipients would reflect what CEPF has found worldwide: partners approach this work as a commitment, not as a fee-based contract.

Grantees raised significant amounts from the South African government and domestic public funds. The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) provided over \$6 million of the \$7 million in this category, primarily via its “green jobs” programs. By example, CEPF gave two grants to Environmental & Rural Solutions (E&RS) to improve the management of the upper uMzimvubu River catchment area. Contemporaneously, E&RS was able to apply to the DEA Working for Water program, which provided, over three awards, \$2,550,000 to employ local laborers to remove invasive plants and reforest with indigenous trees species.

Also of note is the money raised from the South African private sector. With a large economy, a national ethic that appreciates the environment, and government incentives to private companies to contribute to “green” causes, grantees like the African Safari Lodge Foundation and Space for Elephants were able to raise money from the tourism industry and multiple grantees raised money to facilitate the land stewardship process. Similarly, organizations like Conservation International, BirdLife South Africa, and the Endangered Wildlife Trust leveraged money from retail and supermarkets (e.g., Mr. Price, Massmart), which also then sold certified products in their stores.

Figure 6. Connections between CEPF Grantees



Grantees also leveraged the support of international public agencies, including CEPF donors. CESVI, Conservation International, WEST and ORAM collectively leveraged \$719,000 from the European Union, and the African Conservation Trust, the Botanical Society, the Lubombo Conservancy and NCT Forestry collectively leveraged \$1.8 million from the GEF.

Table 17. Amount Leveraged by Type of Source

Type	Amount
South African government and domestic public funds	\$7,095,015
International public funds	\$3,877,787
Corporate and private contributions	\$2,494,569
Philanthropic foundations	\$2,272,372
Grantee co-funding	\$604,628
Grantee in-kind contributions	\$23,514
Total	\$16,367,884

10. Other Impacts

The portfolio's strategic directions and investment priorities (Table 1 and Section 5.3) align well with CEPF's global impact indicators, as discussed in Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9. However, there are other themes and stories that reflect the work and that do not fit so neatly into these indicators. Portfolio impacts that are not captured by the CEPF global indicators are described here.

Public awareness and education of school children. Improving the management of a site or a species requires many formal measures: management plans, patrols, regulations. It may also require behavior change by surrounding residents, sometimes through incentives or disincentives (e.g., fines). A common and basic step, however, is raising awareness. Communities are more likely to value a place or a resource, and are more likely to support management efforts, if they understand its importance and their own role in positive or negative outcomes. It is rarely sufficient, but it matters, particularly in places where conservationists see rare and threatened species, while community members see degraded or resource poor coastal shrubs or rocky savannah.

Table 18. Projects with Awareness Goals

Grantee	Topic	Men	Women	Sex not Specified	Total
Cedarville Conservancy	Sustainable grazing's impact on stream water quality	-	-	63	63
Centro Terra Viva	Caring for beach nesting sites of sea turtles	-	-	728	728
Conservation International	"Water Day" events in the uMzimvubu catchment	-	-	46	46
Endangered Wildlife Trust	Wetlands, grasslands and Wattled crane conservation	-	-	995	995
ORM - Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua	Rights of Matutuine residents per Mozambique land, forestry and wildlife law	180	288	-	468
Wildlife ACT	Somkhanda community conservation and sports day	-	-	300	300
Total		180	288	2,132	2,600

Virtually every capacity building (Table 14) and enterprise program (Table 15) run by grantees included some element of awareness training for the participants, but the six projects shown in Table 18 had specific awareness-raising activities. These projects spread a message:

- “The place you live is special.”
- “You have rights.”
- “You can make a difference in what happens to the land on which you rely.”

A subordinate activity of awareness raising is school-based education programs. South Africa, in particular, enthusiastically supports changing the knowledge, attitude and practice of the next generation and its schools welcomed the support of CEPF grantees. Grantees developed in-class curricula, led in-school programs, and sponsored field trips, as shown in Table 19.

Table 19. Projects with School-based Education Programs

Grantee	Topic	Boys	Girls	Sex not Specified	Total
Community Organisation Resource Centre	National Science Week in-school events; 6-school field trip to Mtentu	129	141	380	380
Endangered Wildlife Trust	National Water Day in-school science experiments and wetlands outings	-	-	1,000	1,000
Environmental & Rural Solutions	Wetland day, Water day, Environment day events; vulture awareness field trip for 6 schools	-	-	885	885
KZN Crane Foundation	Bruntvile community school trip to nesting sites	-	-	200	200
LUPA	Environment days, recycling	324	248	-	572
Space for Elephants	Wildlife and environment days in six schools			1,500	1,500
Sustainable Seas Trust	Work in eight secondary schools in Eastern Cape with field trips to terrestrial and marine reserves	-	-	659	659
Sustaining the Wild Coast	Children’s field trip to COP 17 in Durban	6	2	15	23
Treverton Trust	In-class lessons in 16 schools	-	-	770	770
Wildlife ACT	Monthly ecology lessons in five Gumbi community schools and 4-day bush camp	-	-	335	335
Wildlife Environment Society of South Africa	“Eco-school” program of classwork, nurseries and waste management in ten schools	2,473	2,677	8,000	13,150
Total		2,932	3,068	13,744	19,744

Restoration. When preparing the Ecosystem Profile, stakeholders in southern Mozambique and the Eastern Cape, in particular, cited the need for restoration – landscape-level removal of invasive species, replanting of indigenous plant species, mitigation of existing infrastructure or unsustainable practices of the past. In fact, South Africa has national government-sponsored programs supporting mass-employment efforts for such work (e.g., the “Working for Water Programme,” the “Working for Fire Programme,” the “Working for Wetlands Programme”) that count numbers of people employed and numbers of hectares of with invasive species removed or trees planted.

CEPF certainly supported this work, but its scope was larger than what most recipients of a \$100,000 grant could undertake. Instead, per Investment Priority 3.4, grants attempted to (a) influence the “Working for” programs to target their interventions to KBAs [instead of, perhaps, to an urban setting near many voters], and (b) leverage the human and financial resources of these programs. Thus, higher capacity groups like Endangered Wildlife Trust, WESSA, and WWF-South Africa promulgated the KBA approach with the elected representatives, agency managers, and land managers who ran those programs in each province. (In theory, there is an ideal work location: one of biological importance, close to enough to be practically reached by many people.) At the same time, almost all the KBA management grants in South Africa were working at least “near” the “Working for” programs, if not directly with them. By example, as Space for Elephants was working to merge two protected land units into the Thanda-Nduna Royal Reserve (connecting a private reserve and an adjacent community reserve), Working for Water was deploying people in the communal lands to remove invasive species. The end goal of the grantee and the government program were the same: improved management of land area. Space for Elephants collaborated with Working for Water such that the latter’s teams worked in priority locations within the reserve.

At the same time, albeit at a smaller scale, 13 projects undertook direct restoration activities. These projects cleared 2,684 hectares of invasive species (often wattle and gum tree species that invade streams, decreasing streamflow, out-competing native plants and the animals that rely on them), planted over 22,000 indigenous trees (often milkwoods and yellowwoods), removed over 10 kilometers of discarded or unused fences and powerlines, and restored four “dongas” (trenches in hillsides formed after over-grazing and subsequent rain-induced landslides).

Knowledge products. Grantees created long-lasting materials that have value beyond the periods of their projects, materials that can be used by others across geographies and over time, including:

- 6 “toolkits” on rangeland restoration, rangeland stewardship, sustainable farming, sustainable grazing and burning, measuring changes on ecosystem goods and services, and “Man and Biosphere” establishment per South African law.
- 3 field guides on the Baakens Valley, the indigenous plants of the Zinkwazi region, and the waterbirds of the hotspot.
- 22 different datasets or research papers that provide baselines or inform management on individual species (e.g., blue swallow (*Hirundo atrocaerulea*), vultures in Ongelsnuk, sea turtles in Ponto do Ouro), sites (e.g., biodiversity assessments of the Midlands and Mistbelt Grassland), and larger areas (e.g., threatened bird species of southern Mozambique, the Nonoti estuary of KZN).
- 6 sets of curricula and in-school materials for use by teachers anywhere in South Africa.
- 13 case studies maintained at <http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org>.

Being present and creating time for wise decisions. CEPF tries to maintain objective standards for determining if land is under improved management or if an area is protected. However, sometimes, the grantee’s achievement is not a positive impact, but the avoidance

of a negative one: “if not for our actions, this place would be lost, or would be one step closer to being lost.” This is true in at least two different cases in the region.

The area south of Maputo, which supports sand forests and coastal dunes home to several iconic species, including elephants and marine turtles, has long been targeted for development, particularly for a deep ocean port and connecting rail lines, as well as for larger roads connecting the port to the city. The work of the CEPF grantees that formed the Matutuine consortium, but also that of the Mboza Trust, a small-grant recipient, has been influential in informing the cost-benefit analyses. The Maputo River flows into Maputo Bay and forms the eastern border of the Maputo Special Reserve. Standard economic analyses suggest that a bridge be built across the river, allowing a road to cut across the reserve directly to the coast. The Mboza Trust and the other grantees argued for the economic values of an intact landscape. By themselves, Mboza did not create any new protected areas and did not improve the management of a reserve, but they did cause legislators to incorporate broader safeguards into their planning processes. In a similar way, the members of the uMzimvubu Upper Catchment Partnership, including Conservation International and Environment & Rural Solutions, ensured local participation in public consultations on the development of power stations and dams along the river.

Incremental steps: keeping the work moving and finishing the job. As with the above discussion on preventing irreversible development, grants sometimes can only achieve incremental steps. In South Africa, this notion applies to stewardship, a formal process that can take years. Ultimately, stewardship in South Africa takes privately owned land (whether by an individual or by a community or tribe) and places it under the domain of the public conservation estate. This involves multiple steps of management planning, stakeholder consultation, and public environmental agency reviews of this work, followed, ultimately, by formal approval. In KwaZulu-Natal, this approval comes from a Member of the Executive Council (MEC), effectively a governor-level position in the province. When the MEC approves land for stewardship, he or she is making a commitment on the part of the province to care for the land; in other words, a commitment of public funds. Even if such commitments are small, MECs do not undertake such steps lightly. For a MEC to approve of stewardship, all prior steps must have been completed correctly. Thus, the work of many of the grantees working on Strategic Direction 2 on stewardship involved a series of administrative steps and reports (public hearings, watershed assessments, management plans, etc.) that formed part of a longer process to achieve long-term gains. In some cases, a small grant or small effort was enough to finish a long-running process, such as the grant of less than \$20,000 to the Game Rangers Association of Africa, which helped formally protect 824 hectares of the Umgeni Plateau.

In a similar way, the grant to Associação Rural de Ajuda Mútuato (ORAM) of Mozambique was about training community members in their land rights, which, by itself, does not equate to improved land management. The history of Mozambique, with a legacy of civil war, a large internally displaced population and an evolving governance and politics, has created an extremely challenging situation regarding land ownership. The approach adopted by ORAM contrasted with the South African model of stewardship, where land ownership is established and the owners must decide whether (and how) to protect it. In Mozambique, the story is, “Whose land is this? I believe it is mine, would like to prove that is the case, and if I am successful, I should be able to protect it.”

11. Progress Toward Long-term Conservation Goals

CEPF recognizes that its work cannot be completed in the space of five to six years. Consider the enormity of the effort: conservation of KBAs, and corridors, across large parts of large and diverse countries, through the engagement of civil society, which itself implies both strong individual CSOs and a strong civil society sector in each country. Still, even if this is a long-term effort, one can envision a point in the future when civil society can transition away from CEPF support. CEPF posits that there are five goals and that, when all are met, civil society will no longer need CEPF support. Those goals relate to conservation priorities, civil society capacity, financing, the enabling environment and monitoring and responsiveness. Five goals, each with five criteria, yields a table with 25 criteria, as shown in Annex 7.

One challenge of this construct is that the questions are sometimes difficult to apply based on the political geography of the hotspot. The hotspot has three countries, and it is not straightforward to apply certain criteria at the level of the hotspot, which is defined on biogeographic rather than political lines. It is more meaningful to talk about the enabling conditions for civil society in South Africa versus Mozambique versus Swaziland. However, that construct, too, can present challenges. MPAH covers two very different provinces in South Africa, the relatively high-capacity KZN and the relatively low-capacity Eastern Cape, in a very large and dynamic country with a strong federal government. Measuring progress toward long-term goals in South Africa might require assessment through all three lenses. Mozambique is an equally large country in which MPAH covers, effectively, only one province. The socio-economic challenges in that country, at large, are likely to hold back civil society for years. There are even trickier discussions in South Africa and Swaziland, where access to resources and the ability to participate in decision-making is influenced by historical legacies.

Using the 25 measures in Annex 7 to guide future work, there are somewhat different trajectories for the four political regions of the hotspot. Donor support will most likely no longer be necessary in KZN in as few as 10 years, whereas it could be needed in southern Mozambique for 20 years or more. The Eastern Cape and Swaziland are in the middle: the financial resources are there, but the political, social, and historical challenges are many, meaning leadership, and decisions over use of funds, will determine the future.

12. Lessons from the Portfolio

CEPF gathered lessons from grantees from their Final Completion Reports, the final assessment meeting in Durban in October 2015, and consultations with senior-level experts in the conservation community that advised the RIT throughout the program.

Project clusters. Whether by design or by serendipity, clusters of grants led to mutual leverage of technical skills, better local engagement and better results. The most notable clusters of grants were in southern Mozambique (with 10 different organizations implementing 11 grants), in the upper uMzimvubu catchment (with five organizations implementing seven grants), and on the stewardship grants of the Midlands and Mistbelt Grasslands (four organizations, six grants).

Community-owned land. The modern environmental economics toolkit places land ownership, and attendant rights, at the center of sustainability. This concept applies equally to individual and communal owners, but in the latter case, the process can be much more

involved. Many of the KBAs in KZN and the Eastern Cape are at least partially owned by trusts (representing communities) or are the subject of land claims by trusts. Executive fiat could protect these lands, just as was done by the South African government a century ago, creating, once more, issues of the unfair taking of land. Balancing conservation needs with the lengthy process of resolving land claims is a necessary compromise.

Business planning. Many grants are premised on creating an income stream for communities directly from the resource they wish to protect (e.g., an “ecotourism” lodge, wildlife guide services), or from an “alternative” that reduces human pressure on that resource (e.g., beekeeping and honey sales). The grantees are often well-versed in community consultation, government engagement and environmental management. Their challenge, however, is that they are not experts in micro and small enterprise (MSE) promotion. They make assumptions about the demand for, and value of, the product they wish to sell (e.g., tourist nights in a lodge, jars of honey), do not know how to market that product in a competitive environment, and do not know how to run a business. Projects would benefit from having more detailed business plans and from partnerships between the grantee and MSE experts.

13. Future Directions and Conclusions

Biodiversity hotspots, by definition, are under threat. The overall threat in the MPAH did not abate between 2010 to 2016 and, trends in 2016 were not positive. Looking at these trends, the stakeholders at the final assessment workshop in Durban and leading NGOs and partners have all suggested steps for the future.

1. The Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Biodiversity Hotspot is a geographic amalgamation; a set of places that in combination meet the criteria for a hotspot: an area with over 1,500 endemic vascular plants that has lost 70 percent of its primary native vegetation. In terms of biogeography, it is an incredibly important place to focus conservation funding. However, the “hotspot” concept lacks a certain resonance and popular understanding, particularly in South Africa. South Africa is an extraordinarily biodiverse country that has strong national programs targeted at various biomes (e.g., the Karoo, the Cape, grasslands), and there are places within the hotspot that are meaningful in a local political or cultural context, such as the Futi Corridor, which connects a historical elephant migration corridor between northern KZN and the southeastern coast of Mozambique, and Pondoland and the Wild Coast, which is the historical home of Nelson Mandela. It is advisable, going forward, that programs be designed around existing conservation constructs.
2. South Africa is home to all or part of three hotspots: Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, the Cape Floristic region and the Succulent Karoo. There are arguments for maintaining a focus on hotspot and KBA conservation while taking greater advantage of what each country offers. By example, organizations like SANBI, WWF-South Africa and WESSA, and their associated experts, move frequently across these hotspots, replicating approaches on stewardship, utilizing the large-scale labor programs, and engaging the private sector to support innovative “markets” for carbon, wetlands and water. Looking only at one hotspot (e.g., MPAH) can miss nationwide opportunities.
3. Similarly, Mozambique is home to Maputaland and parts of two other hotspots: the Eastern Afromontane; and the Coastal Forests of East Africa. Mozambique is

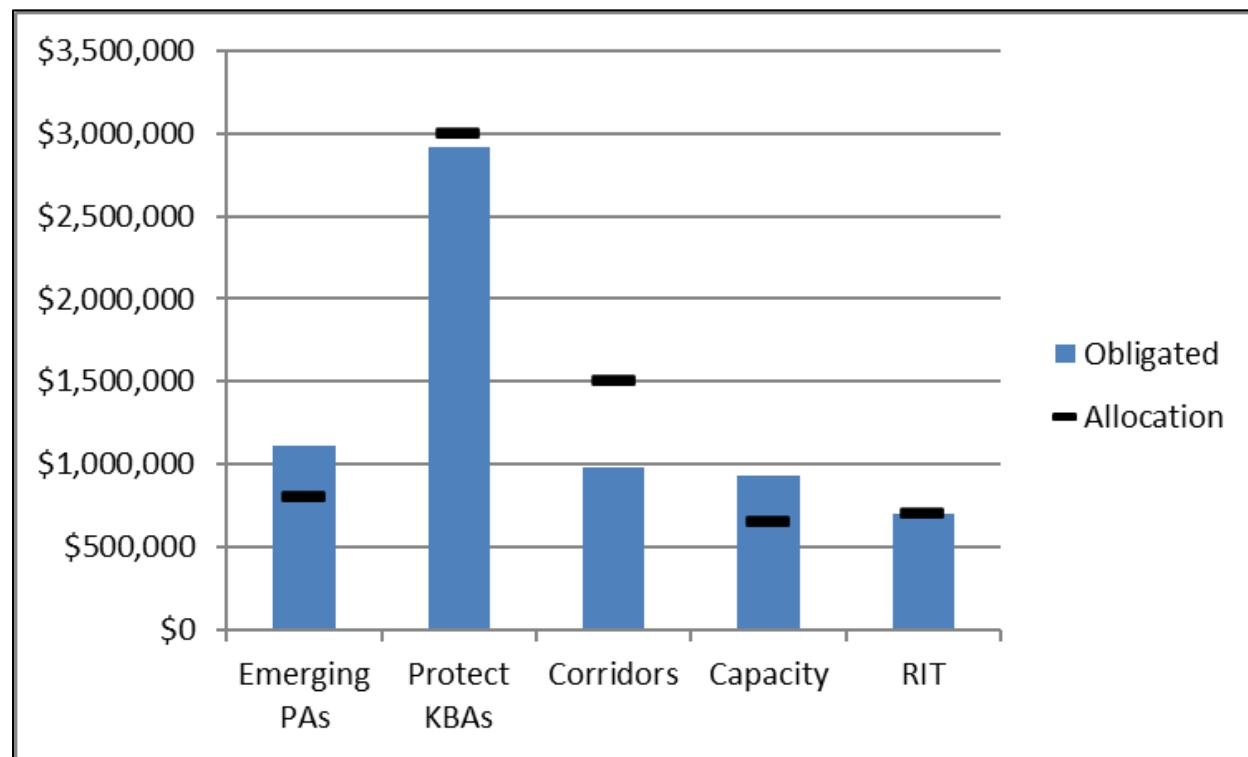
primarily Portuguese-speaking, unlike its neighboring countries, and civil society in the country is not as high capacity as elsewhere. From an efficiency standpoint, it is easier to manage grants around these unique attributes instead of by hotspot. Furthermore, each of these hotspots has KBAs in need of support. Meanwhile, with support from the French government, Mozambique started the BioFund to make conservation grants, primarily in the country's most iconic parks. There could be opportunities to extend the BioFund open its programs to other KBAs, regardless of which hotspot they are located in.

4. The MPAH hotspot is defined with a western boundary of 1,800 meters above sea level, along the South African escarpment. This altitude limit creates a hotspot with a boundary that circumscribes KBAs that extend up mountain slopes, where one otherwise finds nesting sites of globally threatened birds and the sources of streams with freshwater biodiversity. Future investments might apply a revised hotspot boundary definition.
5. Future grant programs need to match the methodology with the investment priorities. Support for national policy revision, creation of sustainable financing mechanisms, PES schemes, carbon finance promotion, or strengthening of Mozambiquan civil society writ large require engagements of a broader scope and longer time frames than is normal for the typical CEPF grantee to undertake. A future grant program could compartmentalize the stages of such projects short of their ultimate goals.
6. In South Africa and Swaziland, if not Mozambique, the limit of \$20,000 for small grants was too small to attract a diversity of applicants. Costs in South Africa and Swaziland are such that this amount *sometimes* created small-grant projects with a scope more limited than what was ideal for conservation.

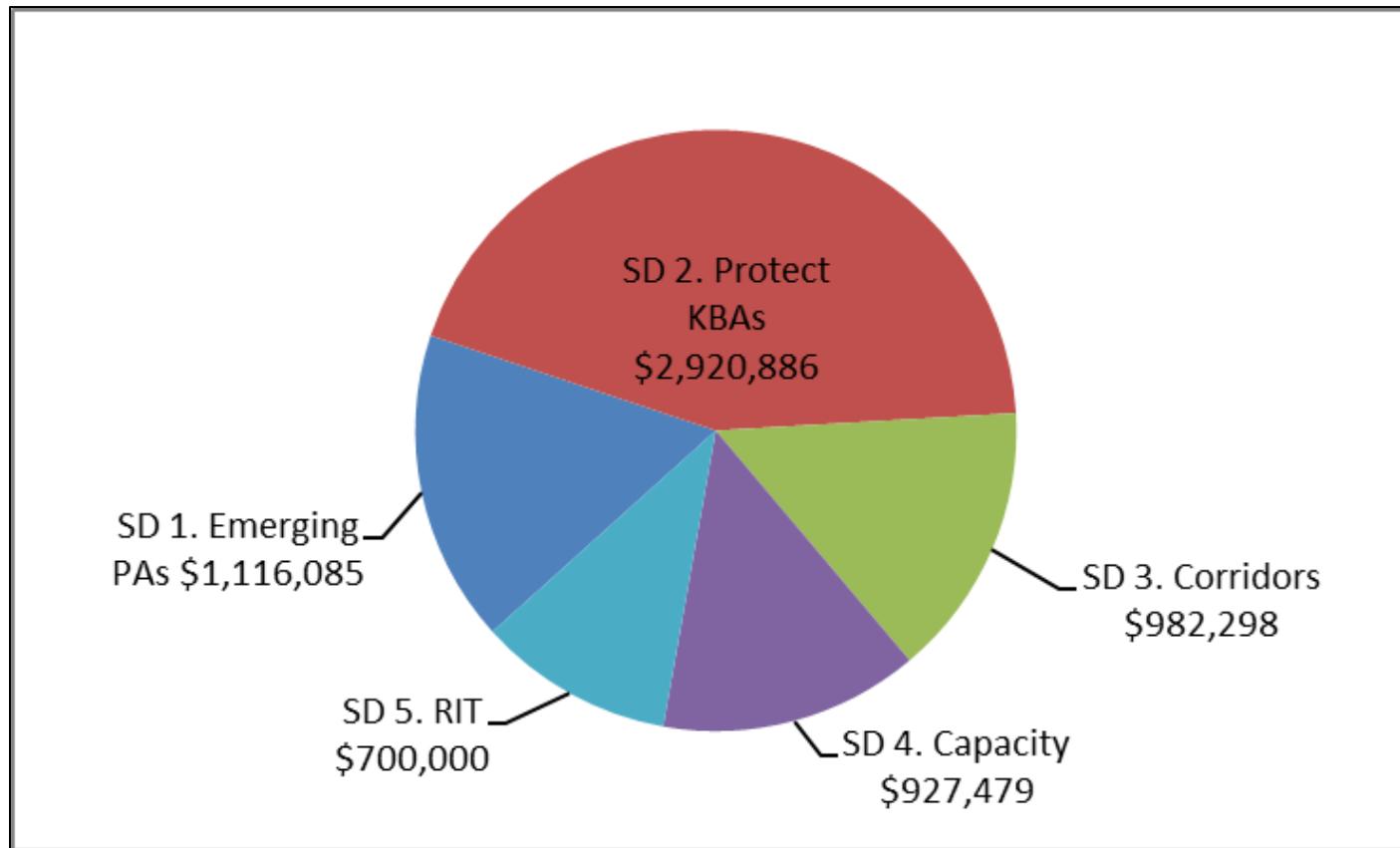
Certainly, these are only suggestions and there are still more options, as described by CEPF's many partners in the region who offer the experience and commitment to ensure long-term success. As this portfolio has shown, with a relatively small amount of money, civil society can achieve major results. Engaging CSOs in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany hotspot on any of the above proposals will be a positive step for biodiversity conservation in the future.

Annex 1. Summary Figures

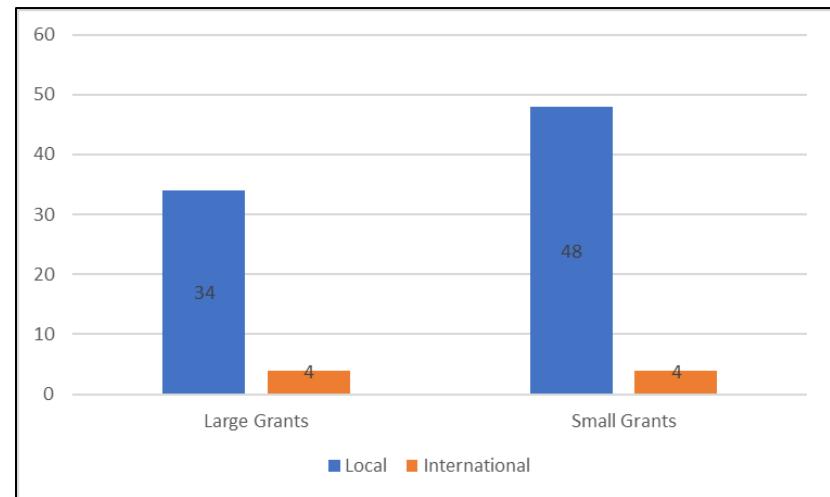
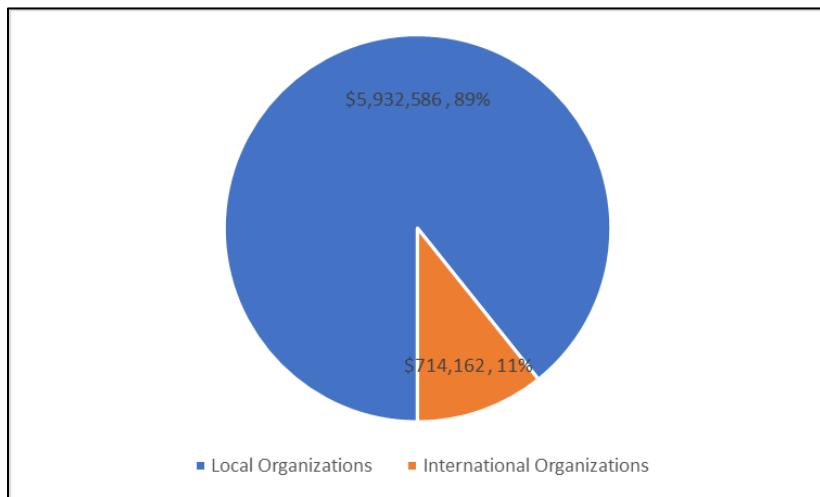
This figure corresponds to Table 4 and shows obligation of funds per strategic direction. The heavy black line shows the allocated amount. The portfolio dedicated less to corridor/ecosystem function (Strategic Direction 3) than originally planned.



This figure corresponds to Table 4 and shows funding by strategic direction. Roughly 17 percent of funding went to Strategic Direction 1, 44 percent to Strategic Direction 2, 15 percent to Strategic Direction 3, 14 percent to Strategic Direction 4, and 10.5 percent to the regional implementation team (Strategic Direction 5).

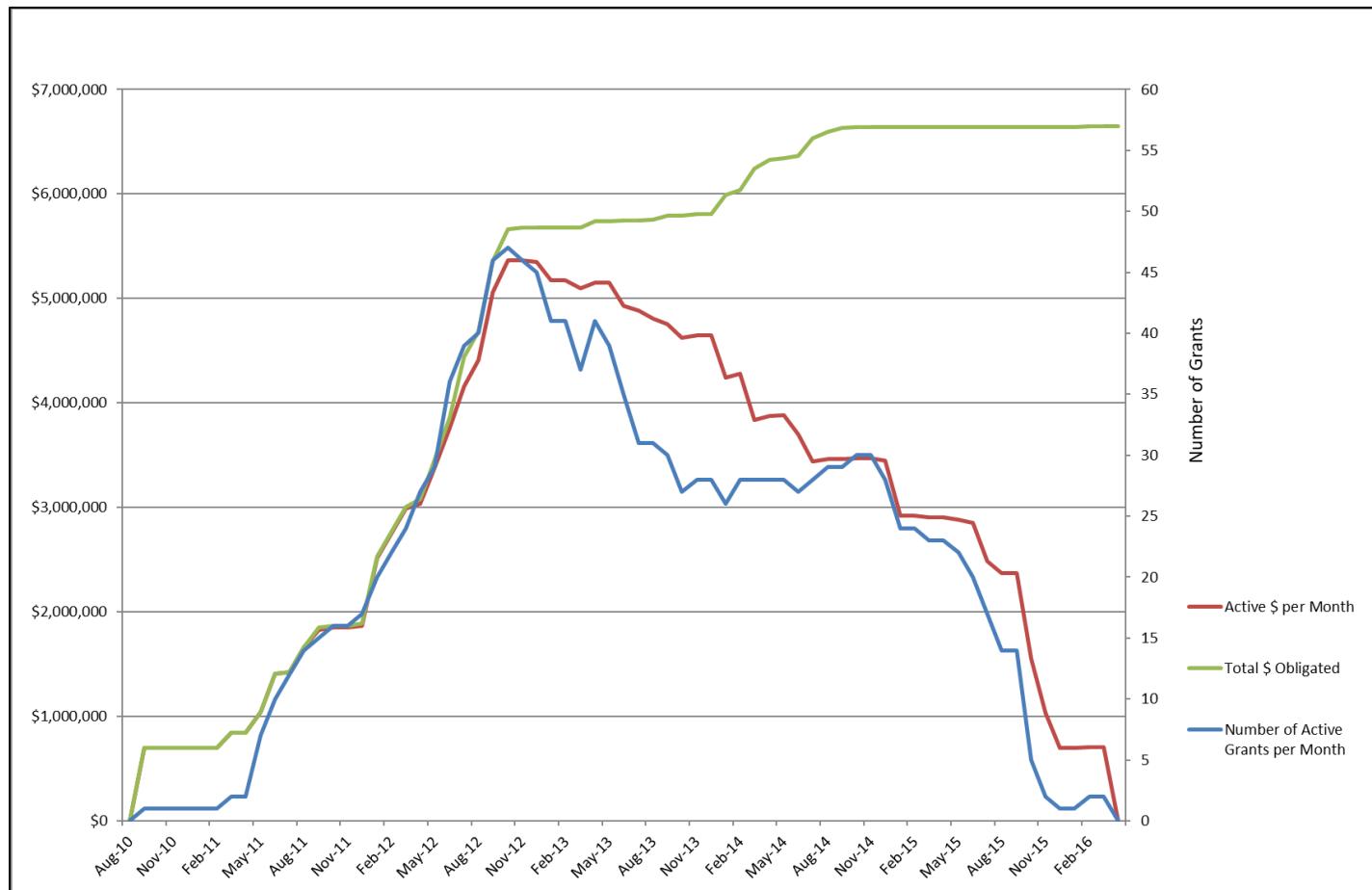


The figure on the left corresponds to Table 7, showing the total dollar value of large and small grants made to local and international groups, including the RIT. The figure on the right corresponds to Table 8, showing the number of grants to local (national) organizations versus international organizations.



This figure shows the obligation trend of the portfolio from 2010 to 2026.

The green line shows the total dollars obligated rising steadily over time, to close to \$6,650,000, with almost all money obligated by mid-2014. The red line shows the total value of active grants at any time, peaking at over \$5.3 million in November 2012. This line reflects risk—the dollar value commitment of ongoing work. The blue line shows the number of active grants at any given time, peaking at 47 grants in October 2012. This line reflects workload for the RIT and Secretariat.



Annex 2. Update on Progress Toward Targets in the Portfolio Logical Framework

Objective	Targets	Results
Strengthening the involvement and effectiveness of civil society in conservation and management of globally important biodiversity	At least 40 civil society actors actively participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile	60 unique recipients, 55 of which are based in one of the three hotspot countries
	1,400,000 hectares of key biodiversity areas (5% of the hotspot) with strengthened protection and management, including at least 300,000 hectares of new protected areas	<p>1,080,908 hectares of KBA outside protected areas (i.e., in production landscapes) (Table 13)</p> <p>Plus</p> <p>546,085 hectares at some stage of formal declaration (Table 11)</p> <p>Consisting of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 289,142 hectares of protected areas formally declared 17,185 hectares awaiting signature 48,323 hectares with draft plans complete 191,435 hectares with planning and survey underway <p>Equals</p> <p>1,626,993 hectares</p>
	1,465,000 hectares in production landscapes managed for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use	1,080,908 hectares of KBA outside protected areas (i.e., in production landscapes) (Table 13)

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<p>Outcome 1: The conservation status of under-capacitated and emerging protected areas in 3 priority key biodiversity areas strengthened \$800,000</p>	<p>At least 2 public-private partnerships and civil society initiatives supported that facilitate planning and implementation of the Ponto d'Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, Lebombo Transfrontier Corridor (both in Mozambique) and protection of the Mkambati and Dwesa-Cwebe reserves in Pondoland North Coast, South Africa</p>	<p><u>In the targeted KBAs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ponto d'Ouro, Mozambique partnership brokered by African Safari Lodge Foundation for lodge connecting district, communities, and grantee Centro Terra Vivo for sand forest, dunes, beach, and coastal species conservation Consortium brokered by CESVI ONLUS between LUPA, VIDA, ORAM, Kuwuka, communities, and the district government for sustainable agriculture Lubombo Conservancy for coordinated land management by communal land holders, private game lodges, national parks and sugar cane plantations <p><u>In the 19 KBAs named in Strategic Direction 2</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wilderness Foundation partnership in the Mountain Zebra Corridor with private game lodges, private ranch owners and South Africa National Parks WEssa partnership in the Midmar-Albert Falls (Umgeni) Biosphere Reserve with provincial government and numerous private sector partners and NGOs Zinkwazi-Blythedale conservancy partnership with homeowners, sugar cane plantations and public land managers Environment and Rural Solutions uMzimvubu Catchment Partnership with multiple private landowners, NGOs and provincial government
	<p>At least 4 innovative approaches promoted and strengthened to safeguard threatened habitats in the Licuati Forests and Eastern Swazi Lebombo (in Mozambique and Swaziland)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BirdLife South Africa birding tourism route in Lubombo-Mboza BirdLife South Africa establishment of Associação Ambiente Conservação Educação Mozambique CESVI-led consortium to strengthen CSO capacity All Out Africa using turtles and vultures as charismatic species as "pride" species for local awareness

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
Outcome 2: Conservation areas expanded and land-use management improved in 19 priority key biodiversity areas through innovative approaches \$3,000,000	At least 20 innovative approaches developed and implemented to expand protected areas on private and communal lands, particularly lands with threatened species and habitats underrepresented in the current protected area network	32 projects focused on expanding protected areas; innovative approaches taken by these included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biodiversity stewardship mechanisms (12 projects) 2. Piloting stewardship in urban context (WEssa) 3. Upper catchment management (E&RS) 4. Communal land restoration (Wild Bird Trust, Border Rural Committee, E&RS) 5. Communal timber production (NCT Forestry) 6. Community livelihoods (7 projects) 7. Conservation banking (Eco-Pulse) 8. Ecosystem goods and services monitoring (Endangered Wildlife Trust/EWT) 9. Estuarine conservation (Zinkwazi, SAAMBR) 10. Use of Protected Area Management Systems and METTs (Game Rangers Association, Wilderness Foundation) 11. Capacity building for protected areas (9 projects)
	8 land reform agreements have integrated conservation practice to expand conservation management and sustain livelihood opportunities	<u>In formal "land reform" sites as designated by the government</u> 1. Gumbi community (South African Wildlife Community) 2. Kranskop community (EWT) <u>Integrating conservation on communal land, albeit not formal "land reform" sites</u> 3. Gumbi community (Wildlife Act, Africa Conservation Trust) 4. Ozwathini community (NCT Forestry) 5. Cata community (Border Rural Committee) 6. Nsubane community (WEssa) 7. Ingonyama Trust (Space for Elephants) 8. Hogsback community (Wild Bird Trust)
Outcome 3: Maintain and restore ecosystem function and integrity in the Highland Grasslands and Pondoland corridors \$1,500,000	15 innovative projects developed and implemented that expand conservation management and benefit people in threatened catchment, freshwater and estuarine ecosystems	10 projects across five themes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. uMngeni River biosphere reserve development (WEssa) 2. Upper catchment management in uMvimbvu and Thukela river systems (WWF, CI, ACT, Cedarville Conservancy, Zunckel, Mabandla Community Trust) 3. Species-based interventions to impact a large area (ACT in Itala park, EWT in Amathole) 4. Estuarine management plans (FieldWork) 5. Freshwater awareness campaigns (Duzi uMngeni Conservation Trust)

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
Outcome 4: The capacity for conservation and management of Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany priority sites increased \$650,000	Environmental regulations have improved implementation, leading to maintained functional ecosystem corridors, particularly rivers and coastal zones	33 policies, regulations and guidelines (see Table 16)
	3 projects instituted to enable restoration of degraded lands according to optimal carbon sequestration and stewardship plans	1. Carbon restoration: WWF South Africa 2. Catchment restoration: CI 3. Water stewardship: WWF South Africa 4. Biosphere creation: WESSA 5. Restoration: Eco-Logic (grants on "super foods" and tree oils) 6. Land stewardship: 18 projects
	Government-sponsored large-scale NRM programs have improved effectiveness in the Corridors through improved knowledge and support for implementation	1. SANBI program of engagement with national government to prioritize NRM funding toward KBAs 2. E&RS (two grants) on Upper uMzimvubu catchment guided government NRM program 3. WESSA grant guided government NRM in Nsubane 4. BRC grant guided government NRM in Kieskammershoek
Outcome 4: The capacity for conservation and management of Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany priority sites increased \$650,000	50 staff from civil society organizations in Mozambique and Swaziland receive training and educational opportunities	69 total individuals consisting of 65 from CSOs receiving training in one of the two countries, 1 from SANBI who attended a training in Mozambique so that he could further SANBI's work in that country, and 3 from a Swazi CSO that attended the KZN Symposium in South Africa
	At least one civil society network established to increase and coordinate civil society participation and facilitate lessons sharing to promote linkages that ensure effective conservation action at a broad scale	1. SANBI MPAH Learning Network (Regional) 2. Izele Conservationists Network (Regional) 3. EWT Data Coordination Network (Regional) 4. SAWC Lubombo TFCA Network (three country) 5. Futi Corridor Consortium (Mozambique) 6. Lebombo Conservancy (Swaziland) 7. Midlands Conservancy Forum (KZN) 8. Zinkwazi MPA Steering Committee (KZN) 9. WESSA uMgeni Biosphere (KZN) 10. Rhino Owners Network (KZN) 11. Wilderness Foundation Stewardship Committee (Eastern Cape) 12. Upper uMzimvubu Catchment Partnership (Eastern Cape) 13. Amathole Forum (Eastern Cape)

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<p>Outcome 5: A regional implementation team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot \$700,000</p>	100% of groups receiving grants achieve a satisfactory score on final performance scorecard	Out of 38 large grants (not counting the RIT), only one underperformed to such a degree that the project needed to be redesigned to match the capacity of the organization. Out of 52 small grants, only one did not perform as designed, as the grantee no longer had need of the funds. This gave a total of 98% of grants with satisfactory performance.
	Regional Implementation Team performance in fulfilling the approved terms of reference	<p>Highlights of RIT performance included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of 244 letters of inquiry leading to 90 grant awards • Sustainability fostered in Mozambique through creation of a consortium of local organizations (each receiving grants) operating under the guidance of CESVI (an Italian NGO) • Sustainability fostered in Swaziland through strengthening of Lubombo Conservancy to point where it was eligible to receive GEF funding
	At least two learning exchanges and/or participatory assessments hosted and documented	<p><u>Events sponsored directly by the RIT</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mid-Term Assessment, 8-10 April 2013, Pietermaritzburg (KZN) with 86 participants 2. MPAH Forum, 13-16 October 2014, Mpekweni (Eastern Cape) with 65 participants focusing on biodiversity assets and maintenance of ecological infrastructure 3. Final Assessment, 13-15 October 2015, Durban (KZN) with 73 participants <p><u>Events supported by the RIT and with broad grantee representation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. KZN Symposium 30 October 2014 with session on biodiversity stewardship 5. Lubombo Corridor Forum, March 2014 6. Communal grasslands learning exchange, Matatiele, February 2013 7. AmaNgwane – AmaZizi upper Thukela learning exchange, August 2012

Annex 3. Contributions to the CEPF Global Indicators

CEPF tracked all grants per multiple measures, including how each grant contributed to CEPF's 16 global indicators. Results can change even after grants close and over time, particularly for hectares protected, which rely on formal declaration. Nonetheless, as of the close of the portfolio in March 2016, total contributions to CEPF indicators are shown below. Many of these overlap with the Portfolio Indicators (Annex 2) and are elaborated upon elsewhere.

No.	Indicator	Result
Pillar: Biodiversity		
1	Number of globally threatened species benefiting from conservation action (See Table 9)	43
2	Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas with improved management (Annex 2)	1,626,993
3	Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded (Table 11 and Annex 2)	289,142
4	Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity (Table 13 and Annex 2)	1,080,908
5	Number of protected areas with improved management (existing + new) (Table 11)	49
Pillar: Civil Society		
6	Number of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity (out of 22 local organizations)	12
7	Number of CEPF grantees with improved understanding of and commitment to gender issues (out of 60 local and international organizations)	-
8	Number of networks and partnerships that have been created and/or strengthened (existing / new)	17 / 9
Pillar: Human Well-Being		
9	Number of people receiving structured training (Table 14)	4,640
10	Number of people receiving non-cash benefits (Table 14)	826 ⁵
11	Number of people receiving cash benefits (Table 15)	2,466
12	Number of projects promoting nature-based solutions to combat climate change	44 ⁶
13	Amount of carbon dioxide equivalent sequestered in CEPF-supported natural habitats ⁷	N/A
Pillar: Enabling Conditions		
14	Number of laws, regulations and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended (Table 16)	18
15	Number of sustainable financing mechanisms that are delivering funds for conservation	-
16	Number of companies that adopted biodiversity-friendly practices	23

⁵ The subset of “people receiving structured training” that participated in trainings on agriculture, beekeeping, handicrafts, livestock, and small enterprise.

⁶ Annex 5 Projects 54612, 61529, 67094, 55564, 61614, 61510, 61514, 61623, 61888, 59033, 59088, 52586, 52593, 59048, 59053, 59611, 59587, 59663, 52921, 53108, 53679, 59621, 59606, 59784, 59102, 59603, 59783, 59609, 59096, 59591, 57432, 56273, 56066, 61486, 57762, 64000, 64140, 64014, 62948, 64008, 65770, 66378, 66682, 59578

⁷ This indicator is monitored by CEPF at the global level rather than at the level of individual portfolios.

Annex 4. Results per Aichi Targets

The following table shows the contributions of the CEPF grant portfolio in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot towards the targets of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, also known as the Aichi Targets.

Aichi Target	Description	Result
1	Awareness of the values of biodiversity	Grantees worked in 180 communities; projects with specific awareness-raising components reached 2,600 adults (Table 18) and 19,744 students (Table 19)
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies	6 locations with policies/plans that addressed biodiversity in the context of development issues (Table 16: Umzimvubu, Matutuine, Lubombo TFCA, Mpumalanga/Mkhondini, Nelson Mandela Bay, uMshwathi)
4	Plans for sustainable production and consumption	1,080,908 hectares in 47 sites with production landscape under improved management (Table 13)
5	Reduction in loss of natural habitat, fragmentation	1,626,993 hectares on KBAs "with strengthened management and protection" (Table 11, Table 13)
6	Fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably	Not applicable
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably	1,080,908 hectares in 47 sites with production landscape under improved management (Table 13)
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental	Grant 55311 to the CATA Communal Property Association installed compost toilets to reduce waste runoff into wetlands and nesting sites; Grant 59663 to Zinkwazi Beach Residents and Ratepayers Association reduced runoff from sugarcane plantations into the Tugela river
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated	15 grants directly worked on removal of invasive plant species, or otherwise leveraged the labor of "Working for Water" teams in relevant locations (Annex 5: 52593, 59053, 59611, 59663, 52921, 59606, 59784, 59603, 59609, 59096, 59591, 64018, 64140, 64008, 65770); 2,684 hectares of invasive plants removed

Aichi Target	Description	Result
11	Improved management of well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	1,626,993 hectares on KBAs “with strengthened management and protection” (Table 11, Table 13) understanding that CEPF’s focus on KBAs for its conservation outcomes represents an effective area-based conservation measure; grants on Lubombo Spine from KZN north to Swaziland, then encompassing Matutuine constituted a “well-connected system,” as did the grants in the Mountain Zebra-Camdeboo corridor
12	Prevention of species extinction	Grants contributed to conservation of 43 species (Table 9)
14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable	15 grants directly worked on removal of invasive plant species, or otherwise leveraged the labor of “Working for Water” teams in relevant locations (Annex 5: 52593, 59053, 59611, 59663, 52921, 59606, 59784, 59603, 59609, 59096, 59591, 64018, 64140, 64008, 65770); 2,684 hectares of invasive plants removed Separately, 14 grants (in 11 locations) supported provision of essential ecosystem services (59088, 577662, 61514, 52593, 61486, 59784, 59603, 64018, 54967, 64140, 52921, 64008, 59591, 59096)
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification	15 grants directly worked on removal of invasive plant species, or otherwise leveraged the labor of “Working for Water” teams in relevant locations (Annex 5: 52593, 59053, 59611, 59663, 52921, 59606, 59784, 59603, 59609, 59096, 59591, 64018, 64140, 64008, 65770); 2,684 hectares of invasive plants removed Separately, 1 grant (65300 to WWF-SA) began the process of land/forest management procedures for future development of sale of carbon credits in the Eastern Cape

Aichi Target	Description	Result
16	Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing consistent with national legislation	<p>Grants contributing to Aichi Target 16 and Target 18 are largely similar, although not identical. Each grant that supported local communities (Target 18) also supported access and benefit sharing (Target 16), but not all grants that supported access and benefit sharing were directly related to local communities.</p> <p>28 grants (in 22 locations) supported activities that led to improved access to natural resources and land for sustainable use (64000, 59088, 57762, 61614, 61514, 59609, 61529, 64911, 61510, 61486, 64044, 55304, 66378, 59603, 64018, 59578, 61623, 54967, 64140, 61888, 59102, 55564, 59587, 65770, 59033, 56066, 64008, 59591)</p>
18	Respect for traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	<p>Grants contributing to Aichi Target 16 and Target 18 are largely similar, although not identical. Each grant that supported local communities (Target 18) also supported access and benefit sharing (Target 16), but not all grants that supported access and benefit sharing were directly related to local communities.</p> <p>24 grants (in 18 locations) made support for local communities, built around respect for local practice, the primary goal of the project (64000, 59088, 57762, 61514, 59609, 64911, 61510, 64044, 55304, 66378, 59603, 64018, 59578, 61623, 54967, 64140, 59102, 55564, 59587, 65770, 59033, 56066, 64008, 59591)</p>
19	Improvement, sharing, transfer and application of knowledge, science, technology	22 site-wide species inventories and assessments, ecosystem assessments and surveys, databases developed for 17 locations

Annex 5. All Awarded Grants, by Country and Start Date

CEPF encourages interested parties to review the CEPF [project database](#) for details on any grant discussed in this report, including summary descriptions of the projects, final completion reports and other information provided by grantees. The table below includes embedded hyperlinks to CEPF's website for each specific grant.

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Title	Obligated Amount	Start Date	End Date
RIT GRANTS							
1	57889	Wildlands Conservation Trust	5	MPAH RIT	\$700,000	1-Sep-10	31-Mar-16
REGIONAL GRANTS							
2	52599	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	4	Developing civil society capacity: planning	\$19,870	1-Jul-11	31-Aug-11
3	61619	SANBI	4	Developing civil society capacity: implementation	\$336,700	1-Sep-12	30-Nov-15
4	64774	Current Conservation Community Interest Company (CCCIC)	4	Developing an Online Social Network for Conservationists	\$20,000	1-May-14	30-Nov-14
5	72570	CCCIC	4	Izele, the online social network for conservationists	\$3,200	1-Feb-16	31-Mar-16
MOZAMBIQUE							
6	54612	LUPA – Association for Community Development	4	Environmental Education in the Futi Corridor	\$20,000	1-May-12	28-Feb-13
7	61529	Centro Terra Viva	1	Leatherback and Loggerhead Marine Turtle Conservation	\$48,566	1-Jun-12	31-Aug-13
8	67094	Mboza Trust	1	Maputo River Project	\$16,676	1-Jun-12	31-May-14
9	55564	Voluntariado International para o Desenvolvimento Africano	4	Knowledge and Innovation in the District of Matutuine	\$17,879	1-Jun-12	31-May-13
10	61614	African Safari Lodge Foundation	1	Ahi Zameni Chemucane Support Project	\$175,008	1-Jun-12	30-Jun-14
11	61525	Birdlife South Africa	4	Strengthening Civil Society through Bird Watching Tourism	\$243,768	1-Jul-12	31-Dec-14
12	61510	CESVI ONLUS	1	Reduction of Human Pressure on the Futi Corridor in Matutuine District	\$249,052	1-Aug-12	28-Feb-14
13	61514	Associacao KUWUKA - Juventude Desenvolvimento e Advocacia Ambiental	4	CSO strengthening and community development in Licuáti Sand Forest	\$99,332	1-Sep-12	31-Dec-13
14	61623	LUPA	1	Biodiversity Conservation in the Futi Corridor	\$95,927	1-Sep-12	28-Feb-14
15	61888	ORAM - Associacao Rural de Ajuda Mutua	1	Small-Scale Farmers' Rights in the Use of Land and Other Natural Resources in the Futi Corridor	\$94,477	1-Sep-12	28-Feb-14
16	57428	ECOSOL GIS	4	Building the Capacity in Spatial Biodiversity Planning	\$20,000	1-Sep-12	31-Aug-13
SOUTH AFRICA							
17	59033	Wildlife ACT Fund	2	Wildlife ACTive Community Conservation Project	\$146,182	1-Mar-11	30-Jun-12
18	59088	African Conservation Trust	2	Expansion of the Mkuze River Protected Area Network	\$116,178	1-May-11	31-Dec-12
19	59268	Conservation International	4	Embedding Lessons and Leveraging Networks from the CFR and SK CEPF Experience in MPAH	\$16,886	1-May-11	30-Jun-12
20	52586	Sustaining the Wild Coast	1	Community-Based Environmental Management Planning and Livelihoods for the Region North of Mkambati	\$19,966	1-May-11	1-Apr-12

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Title	Obligated Amount	Start Date	End Date
21	52593	Cedarville Conservancy	3	Grassland and Ecosystem Function Improvement through Control of Alien Vegetation and Improved Grazing Practices	\$19,988	1-May-11	1-May-13
22	52583	Community Organisation Resource Center	2	Environmental School Awareness Program by ARC (Alliance of Rural Communities)	\$20,000	1-May-11	1-Apr-12
23	59048	Wilderness Foundation	2	Promoting Management Effectiveness in Protected Areas in the Albany, Amathole-Sneeuberg and Pondoland Conservation Corridors	\$160,386	1-Jun-11	31-May-13
24	59053	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	2	Nelson Mandela Bay Urban Conservation Programme	\$186,702	1-Jun-11	31-Dec-13
25	52570	Endangered Wildlife Trust	4	GIS and Data Coordination for the MPAH	\$18,912	1-Jun-11	31-May-12
26	52596	Landmark Foundation Trust	2	Landmark Foundations' Predation Management Manual	\$0	1-Jul-11	31-Dec-11
27	59611	Dargle Conservancy	2	Midlands Conservancies Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative	\$154,329	1-Aug-11	30-Jun-14
28	59587	Wild Bird Trust	2	IziKhwenene Project: A Community-Based Conservation Initiative	\$82,695	1-Aug-11	31-Jul-13
29	59663	Zinkwazi Beach Residents and Ratepayers Association	2	Lower Tugela Biodiversity Protection Project	\$167,335	1-Sep-11	31-May-14
30	52921	Wilderness Action Group	2	Upper Thukela Community Stewardship Project	\$20,000	1-Sep-11	31-Aug-12
31	53108	Peace Parks Foundation	2	Ndumo Intervention Project	\$19,966	1-Oct-11	31-Mar-12
32	53679	Game Rangers Association of Africa	2	Capacity Building and Improved Management in Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve in KwaZulu-Natal	\$19,797	1-Dec-11	30-Nov-12
33	59621	BirdLife South Africa	2	Protecting KBAs by Expanding and Implementing Biodiversity Stewardship in the Grassland Areas of Southern KZN	\$77,000	1-Jan-12	31-Dec-13
34	59606	Botanical Society of South Africa	2	Biodiversity Stewardship in Eight Botanically Significant Sites in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	\$176,793	1-Jan-12	31-Oct-15
35	59784	Endangered Wildlife Trust	2	Securing Wetlands and Grasslands in the Southern Drakensberg Foothills of KwaZulu Natal for the Benefit of Wattled Cranes and Associated Biodiversity	\$227,394	1-Jan-12	30-Sep-15
36	59102	Space for Elephants Foundation	2	Lubombo Spine Wildlife Biodiversity Corridor	\$161,750	1-Jan-12	31-Dec-14
37	59603	Environmental & Rural Solutions	2	Ongeluksnek: Biodiversity Custodianship through Innovative 'People and Parks' Cooperation	\$217,428	1-Feb-12	31-Dec-13
38	54117	Mabandla Community Trust	3	Umgano Project Mentoring: Environmental Education and Training of Field Rangers	\$19,650	1-Feb-12	28-Feb-13
39	59783	Wilderness Foundation	2	The Mountain Zebra Wilderness Corridor Partnership	\$216,690	1-Mar-12	28-Feb-14
40	54102	Treverton Trust	2	Educator Development in the Greater Midlands Region	\$19,738	1-Mar-12	28-Feb-13
41	52590	Sustainable Seas Trust	2	Wildlife Conservation Education Initiative	\$15,884	1-Apr-12	1-Jun-15
42	55308	South African Association For Marine Biological Research	2	Nonoti Estuary Biophysical Assessment	\$17,879	1-Apr-12	31-May-13
43	54747	WWF South Africa	1	Introductory Course to Marine Protected Area Managers for Improving Management of the Wild Coast MPAs	\$17,935	1-Apr-12	30-Jun-12
44	59609	Border Rural Committee	2	Integrated Conservation in Northern Keiskammahoek	\$92,880	1-May-12	30-Jun-14
45	59096	WWF South Africa	3	Catchment Stewardship in Upper Umgeni Area: Biodiversity Stewardship and WWF's Water Balance Program	\$258,712	1-May-12	30-Sep-15

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Title	Obligated Amount	Start Date	End Date
46	54967	Masifukulane Support Group	2	Natural Ways of Improving Soil Fertility for Homestead Food Production and Women Capacity Development	\$7,359	1-May-12	31-Oct-12
47	55304	Eco-logic Consulting	3	Investigation into Natural Wild Grown 'Super Foods' with Economic Potential in Community Conservation Areas of Pondoland	\$17,975	15-May-12	15-Dec-12
48	59591	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	2	Collaborative Approach to Nsubane Forest Complex Management and Sustainable Livelihoods (Wild Coast)	\$113,151	1-Jun-12	30-Sep-13
49	56050	University of Kent	4	Establishing a Rhino Conservation Learning Network for Private and Communal Landowners	\$5,263	1-Jun-12	31-Oct-12
50	55311	CATA Communal Property Association	2	Roll-Out of Compost Toilets in Cata	\$11,797	1-Jun-12	30-May-13
51	57436	Preservation of the Mkondeni Mpumalanga Biodiversity	3	Hydrological Surveys of the Mpumalanga/Mkhondini Biodiversity Area	\$4,605	1-Jul-12	30-Sep-13
52	57432	KwaZulu-Natal Crane Foundation	2	Expanding the Stewardship Mechanism of the Bill Barnes Crane and Oribi Nature Reserve and the Forkspring Conservancy in the KZN Midlands	\$17,879	1-Jul-12	30-Jun-13
53	56273	SANBI	2	Supporting Local Community Participation for Conservation Action in the Pondoland and Albany Hotspots	\$20,000	1-Jul-12	30-Jun-13
54	56066	Wildlife ACT Fund	2	Wildlife ACT Fund Community Conservation Project	\$20,000	1-Jul-12	31-Dec-12
55	56072	Duzi uMngeni Conservation Trust	3	Mayday for Rivers: The Fellowship	\$4,605	30-Aug-12	30-Jun-13
56	57855	Endangered Wildlife Trust	4	Establishing a New Amphibian Conservation Programme within the Endangered Wildlife Trust in South Africa	\$20,000	1-Sep-12	31-Aug-13
57	61486	Conservation International	3	Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership Programme: Building Local Institutions and Financial Sustainability	\$301,884	1-Oct-12	30-Jun-15
58	57762	African Conservation Trust	2	Developing a Plan for Protected Area Expansion and Sustainable Communities in the Greater Ithala Complex	\$20,000	1-Nov-12	28-Feb-13
59	62366	SANBI	3	Optimizing the Conservation and Social Return on Investment by Natural Resource Management Programmes of the Department of Environmental Affairs Through Improved Planning and Prioritization	\$39,876	1-Apr-13	31-Mar-14
60	60101	WWF South Africa	4	Sharing Lessons from the Grasslands Project at the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot Forum	\$426	1-Apr-13	30-Apr-13
61	60097	Du Toit, Jeanette	4	Sharing Lessons at the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot Forum	\$859	1-Apr-13	30-Apr-13
62	60093	Treverton Trust	3	Enviro-Wise Learning	\$16,471	1-Apr-13	30-Apr-14
63	60576	Sustainability Forum	3	Feasibility Study for the Development Forum's KwaZulu-Natal Midlands Green Map	\$8,235	1-Aug-13	30-Sep-13
64	63834	Eco-Pulse Consulting cc	2	Exploring the Opportunity to Pilot Mitigation Banking in the eThekweni Municipality	\$25,000	1-Sep-13	30-Sep-15
65	60568	Living Lands	3	Thicket Forum Annual Conference	\$8,235	1-Sep-13	31-Dec-13
66	60108	All Out Africa	1	The Conservation and Study of White-Backed Vultures	\$19,665	1-Nov-13	31-Aug-14
67	64000	African Conservation Trust	3	Securing the Provision of Ecosystem Services in the Greater Itala Complex	\$79,196	1-Jan-14	30-Sep-15

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Title	Obligated Amount	Start Date	End Date
68	64007	Endangered Wildlife Trust	2	Development of Methodology to Measure Change in Environmental Goods and Services	\$48,834	1-Jan-14	30-Sep-15
69	64018	Environmental & Rural Solutions	2	Unlocking Maloti Drakensburg Transfrontier Programme Resources: Expansion of Community Stewardship Areas in the Upper Mzimvubu Watershed	\$57,644	1-Jan-14	30-Sep-15
70	64039	Institute of Natural Resources	2	Support the Selection of Economic Instruments to Incentivize Improved Natural Resources Management in Target Areas in the Umzimvubu and Umgeni Catchments	\$20,000	1-Feb-14	31-May-14
71	64044	Eco-logic Consulting	3	The Wildcoast Tree Seed Oils and Dune Forest Rehabilitation Project	\$20,000	1-Feb-14	28-Feb-15
72	64140	NCT Forestry Co-Operative Limited	2	Project Ozwathini: Sustainable Land Use Through Biodiversity Stewardship and Forest Certification in a Community Forestry Setting on Tribal Trust Land	\$50,000	1-Mar-14	30-Sep-15
73	64014	Zinkwazi Beach Residents and Ratepayers Association	2	Thukela Marine Protected Area	\$50,000	1-Mar-14	30-Jun-15
74	62948	BirdLife South Africa	2	Monitoring Flagship Birds to Contribute to Improved Management of Grasslands in the Mzimvubu Catchment	\$10,404	1-Mar-14	30-May-15
75	64008	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	2	Strengthening Sustainable Land Use Practices, Management and Local Economic Opportunities in the Ntsubane Forest Complex	\$79,488	1-Apr-14	31-Jul-15
76	66375	Endangered Wildlife Trust	4	Amathole Endangered Species Conservation Plans	\$4,384	1-Jun-14	30-Nov-14
77	65656	Environment Learning and Teaching	4	Educator Development in Environmental Teaching	\$20,000	1-Jun-14	30-Apr-15
78	65467	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	3	Midmar to Albert Falls Biosphere Reserve	\$69,156	1-Jul-14	31-Oct-15
79	65300	WWF South Africa	3	Forest Carbon Market Development in the Eastern Cape	\$53,916	1-Jul-14	30-Sep-15
80	65770	Wild Bird Trust	2	iziKhwenene Project	\$20,000	1-Jul-14	31-Dec-14
81	65774	Southern African Wildlife College	4	Transformation of the Somkhanda Community	\$20,000	1-Jul-14	1-May-15
82	66378	Endangered Wildlife Trust	3	Community-led Reef Restoration and Blue Economy micro-enterprises along the Wild Coast of South Africa	\$19,944	1-Aug-14	31-Jul-15
83	66381	Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Region Non-profit Company	2	Development of a Regional Action Plan for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	\$20,000	1-Aug-14	31-Jul-15
84	66384	Wild Side Environmental Services Ltd	4	Building Capacity for the Proposed Lambasi Provincial Reserve and Mtentu Gorge Protected Area	\$20,000	1-Aug-14	31-Jul-15
85	66387	Zunckel Ecological + Environmental Services	3	Declaration Agreements for the AmaNgwane and AmaZizi Community Conservation Areas	\$19,850	1-Sep-14	31-Jul-15
86	70652	Fieldwork	3	Supporting Estuary Management on the Eastern Cape Wild Coast - Mnqazana, Umgazi and Ntafufu	\$20,000	1-Sep-14	30-Sep-15
87	66682	Endangered Wildlife Trust	2	Kranskop Community Conservation Project	\$12,325	1-Oct-14	31-Jul-15
SWAZILAND							
88	59578	Lubombo Conservancy	1	Improved Management of the Swaziland Lubombo	\$269,960	1-Jul-12	31-Oct-15

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Title	Obligated Amount	Start Date	End Date
MULTI-COUNTRY PROJECTS							
89	54504	Southern African Wildlife College	4	Determining the Human Capacity Needs for the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area	\$20,000	1-Apr-12	31-Dec-12
90	60104	Africa Insights	1	Lubombo TFCA Forum	\$8,855	1-Jun-13	30-Jun-14
91	64911	CESVI ONLUS	1	Decreased Local Human Pressure in the Usuthu-Tembe-Futi and the Lubombo Conservancy Goba Transfrontier Conservation Areas of Mozambique and Swaziland	\$99,998	1-Mar-14	31-Dec-14

Annex 6. Leverage Data for Applicable Grants

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	Funder	Type	Amount
1	59088	African Conservation Trust	African Conservation Trust	Co-funding	\$73,470
2	59088	African Conservation Trust	GEF	International public	\$73,500
3	59088	African Conservation Trust	German Embassy	International public	\$34,000
4	64000	African Conservation Trust	ACT (co-funding)	Co-funding	\$39,060
5	64000	African Conservation Trust	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	Government	\$57,000
6	64000	African Conservation Trust	Kenchaan foundation	Private	\$5,000
7	61614	African Safari Lodge Foundation	Community Dvlpt Fund/Common Foundation	Foundation	\$100,000
8	61614	African Safari Lodge Foundation	Ford Foundation	Foundation	\$400,000
9	61614	African Safari Lodge Foundation	French IUCN	Foundation	\$9,500
10	61614	African Safari Lodge Foundation	World Bank via MiTUR	International public	\$500,000
11	61614	African Safari Lodge Foundation	Private sector (lodge developers)	Private	\$1,000,000
12	59621	Birdlife South Africa	SAPPI (SA Rand)	Foundation	\$44,275
13	59621	Birdlife South Africa	Mr Jack Mitchell (SA Rand)	Private	\$5,537
14	59621	Birdlife South Africa	Mr Price (SA Rand)	Private	\$11,074
15	61525	Birdlife South Africa	Wetlands International	Foundation	\$2,000
16	59609	Border Rural Committee	Community Work Programme (SA Rand)	Government	\$40,183
17	59606	Botanical Society of South Africa	Botanical Society of Southern Africa	Foundation	\$37,500
18	59606	Botanical Society of South Africa	SANBI CREW	Foundation	\$5,000
19	59606	Botanical Society of South Africa	EKZNW	Government	\$4,800
20	59606	Botanical Society of South Africa	SANBI GEF	International public	\$250,000
21	61529	Centro Terra Viva	Swedish Co-operative Centre	Foundation	\$41,424
22	61529	Centro Terra Viva	Swiss Cooperation	International public	\$40,920
23	61510	CESVI	CESVI	Co-funding	\$27,000
24	61510	CESVI	EUROPEAN UNION	International public	\$23,525
25	59268	Conservation International	Co-funding (CSA)	Co-funding	\$70,000
26	59268	Conservation International	Hassan Family Foundation	Foundation	\$50,000
27	61486	Conservation International	Dept of Env Affairs	Government	\$3,400,000
28	61486	Conservation International	European Union	International public	\$245,000
29	61486	Conservation International	Hansen Family Foundation	Private	\$185,000
30	61486	Conservation International	Massmart	Private	\$338,000
31	61486	Conservation International	SWFF	Private	\$500,000
32	64774	Current Conservation	Current Conservation CIC	Co-funding	\$17,800
33	59611	Dargle Conservancy	Green Grant	Foundation	\$13,000
34	59611	Dargle Conservancy	N3 toll concession	Foundation	\$30,600
35	59611	Dargle Conservancy	Department of Environmental Affairs	Government	\$130,000
36	59611	Dargle Conservancy	MCF Office bearers (volunteer time)	In-kind	\$15,714
37	63834	Eco-pulse consulting	eThekwin Municipality (SA Rand)	Government	\$19,934
38	63834	Eco-pulse consulting	Tongaat Hulett (SA Rand)	Private	\$33,223
39	57855	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Amphibian Survival Alliance (SA Rand)	Foundation	\$1,661
40	59784	Endangered Wildlife Trust	CHEP (SA Rand)	Foundation	\$2,215
41	59784	Endangered Wildlife Trust	European Union (euros)	International public	\$259,167
42	59784	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Talbot and Talbot (SA Rand)	Private	\$3,322

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	Funder	Type	Amount
43	66375	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Dept. of Environmental Affairs (SA Rand)	Government	\$191,171
44	66375	Endangered Wildlife Trust	European Union (SA Rand)	International public	\$183,666
45	66375	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Rand Merchant Bank (SA Rand)	Private	\$44,297
46	66682	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Mondi	Foundation	\$16,850
47	59603	E&RS	Department of Environmental Affairs (NRM)	Government	\$850,000
48	59603	E&RS	Maloti Drakensburg Transfrontier Park	Government	\$7,000
49	64018	E&RS	Dept. of Env. Affairs (Land User Incentive)	Government	\$700,000
50	64018	E&RS	Department of Environmental Affairs (Land User Incentive)	Government	\$1,000,000
51	70652	FieldWork	Dept. of Env. Affairs (Land User Incentive)	Foundation	\$302
52	66381	Kruger2Canyons	Wildlands, DEA NRM, UNDP (SA Rand)	Foundation	\$110,742
53	59578	Lubombo Conservancy	COSPE	Foundation	\$62,000
54	59578	Lubombo Conservancy	GIZ Phase 2 (SA Rand)	International public	\$553,710
55	59578	Lubombo Conservancy	GIZ Phase 1 (euros)	International public	\$56,000
56	59578	Lubombo Conservancy	Netherlands government (euros)	International public	\$145,600
57	59578	Lubombo Conservancy	UNDP GEF	International public	\$1,400,000
58	59578	Lubombo Conservancy	RMI (euros)	Private	\$12,320
59	61623	LUPA	CEF	Foundation	\$20,000
60	61623	LUPA	UE	Foundation	\$10,000
61	54117	Mabandla Community Trust	Various grants (SA Rand)	Foundation	\$830,565
62	64140	NCT	Forest Stewardship Council	Foundation	\$40,500
63	64140	NCT	Forestry South Africa (SA Rand)	Foundation	\$66,445
64	64140	NCT	GEF (SA Rand)	International public	\$88,593
65	61888	ORAM	ORAM	Co-funding	\$25,000
66	61888	ORAM	EU	International public	\$8,400
67	61619	SANBI	SANBI (co-funding)	Co-funding	\$224,802
68	62366	SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute	Co-funding	\$4,000
69	62366	SANBI	Department of Environmental Affairs	Government	\$367,900
70	65774	SAWC	GiZ (SA Rand)	International public	\$15,706
71	59102	Space for Elephants	Space for Elephants (co-funding)	Co-funding	\$8,800
72	59102	Space for Elephants	FD Pascoe (volunteer time)	In-kind	\$7,800
73	59102	Space for Elephants	Thanda Private Game Reserve	Private	\$60,000
74	60576	Sustainability Forum	N3TC (SA Rand)	Private	\$33,223
75	54102	Treverton Trust	N3TC (SA Rand)	Private	\$5,537
76	59587	Wild Bird Trust	The Wild Bird Trust (South Africa)	Co-funding	\$15,000
77	59587	Wild Bird Trust	Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust	Foundation	\$26,400
78	59587	Wild Bird Trust	National Geographic Society	Foundation	\$19,800
79	59587	Wild Bird Trust	Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology	Foundation	\$10,000
80	59587	Wild Bird Trust	Prins Bernhard Natuurfonds (Netherlands)	Foundation	\$20,150
81	59587	Wild Bird Trust	Abax Foundation	Private	\$24,800
82	66384	Wild Side	Personal (SA Rand)	Co-funding	\$2,215
83	59048	Wilderness Foundation	Wilderness Foundation (co-funding)	Co-funding	\$5,300
84	59048	Wilderness Foundation	Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Board	Government	\$1,220
85	59048	Wilderness Foundation	South African National Parks	Government	\$340
86	59048	Wilderness Foundation	Partner private reserves	Private	\$1,290

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	Funder	Type	Amount
87	59783	Wilderness Foundation	Wilderness Foundation (co-funding)	Co-funding	\$25,580
88	59783	Wilderness Foundation	South African National Parks	Government	\$68,634
89	59033	Wildlife ACT	Wildlands Conservation Trust	Foundation	\$32,600
90	59033	Wildlife ACT	WWF	Foundation	\$4,800
91	59033	Wildlife ACT	Zululand Hunters	Foundation	\$5,550
92	59033	Wildlife ACT	Guterman	Private	\$400
93	59033	Wildlife ACT	Jo-Jo	Private	\$600
94	59033	Wildlife ACT	Wild Dog Sports	Private	\$500
95	59033	Wildlife ACT	Emvokweni Trust	Government/Public Trust	\$8,000
96	65467	WEssa	Co-funding (WEssa) (SA Rand)	Co-funding	\$10,188
97	59053	WEssa	WEssa	Co-funding	\$35,563
98	59053	WEssa	Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers	Foundation	\$12,562
99	59053	WEssa	Lion Roars Foundation	Foundation	\$1,778
100	59053	WEssa	Signature trails	Foundation	\$1,571
101	59053	WEssa	Wilderness Foundation	Foundation	\$2,682
102	59053	WEssa	Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality	Government	\$109,787
103	59053	WEssa	Nelson Mandela Bay University	Government	\$6,349
104	59053	WEssa	Working for Water	Government	\$3,016
105	59053	WEssa	Coca-Cola Fortune	Private	\$15,873
106	59053	WEssa	Coca-Cola Fortune	Private	\$150,159
107	59053	WEssa	Lion Roars, Dynamic Commodities & Canon EC	Private	\$19,048
108	59053	WEssa	Little Walmer Golf Estate	Private	\$1,429
109	59053	WEssa	SOV Event 2012	Private	\$1,460
110	59053	WEssa	Sunridge residents	Private	\$1,587
111	59591	WEssa	Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Board	Government	\$104,166
112	64008	WEssa	Community Public Works Programme (SA Rand)	Foundation	\$29,900
113	64008	WEssa	The Blue Fund	Foundation	\$20,000
114	59096	WWF-South Africa	Working for Water (SA Rand)	Government	\$25,515
115	59096	WWF-South Africa	Nedbank (SA Rand)	Private	\$197,668
116	65300	WWF-South Africa	WWF (co-funding)	Co-funding	\$20,850
117	66387	Zunckel Services	Partners (SA Rand)	Private	\$33,223
					Total \$16,367,884

Annex 7. Progress Toward Long Term-Goals

Stakeholders at the final assessment workshop were asked to assess whether criterion were fully met, partially met, or not met. Respondents were pooled by country (Swaziland and Mozambique, understanding the latter to only account for one province, Maputo, in a very large country) or province (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal).

Goal	Criteria				
	Species	KBAs	Corridors	Conservation Plans	Best Practices
Conservation Priorities	Comprehensive global threat assessments conducted for all terrestrial vertebrates, vascular plants and at least selected freshwater taxa	KBAs identified in all countries and territories in the region, covering, at minimum, terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems	Conservation corridors identified in all parts of the region where contiguous natural habitats extend over scales greater than individual sites, and refined using recent land cover data	Global conservation priorities incorporated into national or regional conservation plans or strategies developed with the participation of multiple stakeholders	Best practices for managing global conservation priorities (e.g., sustainable livelihoods projects, participatory approaches to park management, invasive species control, etc.) are introduced, institutionalized, and sustained at CEPF priority KBAs and corridors
	Partially met: Eastern Cape, KZN, Swaziland	Fully met: KZN, Swaziland	Fully met: KZN, Swaziland	Fully met: KZN	Partially met: Eastern Cape, KZN, Swaziland
	Not met: Maputo province	Partially met: Eastern Cape	Partially met: Eastern Cape	Partially met: Eastern Cape	Partially met: Eastern Cape, KZN, Swaziland

Goal	Criteria				
	Human Resources	Management Systems/Planning	Partnerships	Financial Resources	Transboundary Cooperation
Civil Society	Local and national civil society groups collectively possess technical competencies of critical importance to conservation, on topics that include protected areas management; conservation monitoring and analysis; sustainable financing; policy analysis and influence; environmental education and media outreach; and threats mitigation and adaptation	Local and national civil society groups collectively possess sufficient institutional and operational capacity and structures to raise funds for conservation and to ensure the efficient management of conservation projects and strategies	Effective mechanisms exist for conservation-focused civil society groups to work in partnership with one another, and through networks with local communities, governments, the private sector, donors, and other important stakeholders, in pursuit of common conservation and development objectives	Local civil society organizations have access to long-term funding sources to maintain the conservation results achieved via CEPF grants and/or other initiatives, through access to new donor funds, conservation enterprises, memberships, endowments, and/or other funding mechanisms	In multi-country hotspots, mechanisms exist for collaboration across political boundaries at site, corridor and/or national scales
	Partially met: KZN, Swaziland	Partially met: KZN, Swaziland	Fully met: Eastern Cape, KZN, Swaziland	Partially met: KZN	Fully met: KZN, Swaziland
	Not met: Eastern Cape, Maputo province	Not met: Eastern Cape, Maputo province	Partially met: Maputo province	Not met: Eastern Cape, Maputo province, Swaziland	(Not applicable: Eastern Cape)

Goal	Criteria				
	Public Sector	Civil Society	Donors	Livelihoods	Long Term Mechanisms
Sustainable Financing	Public sector agencies responsible for conservation in the region have a continued public fund allocation or revenue-generating ability to operate effectively	Civil society organizations engaged in conservation in the region have access to sufficient funding to continue their work at current levels	Donors other than CEPF have committed to providing sufficient funds to address global conservation priorities in the region	Local stakeholders affecting the conservation of biodiversity in the region have economic alternatives to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources	Financing mechanisms (e.g., trust funds, revenue from the sale of carbon credits, etc.) exist and are of sufficient size to yield continuous long-term returns for at least the next 10 years
	Partially met: KZN, Swaziland	Partially met: KZN	Partially met: KZN	Partially met: KZN	Not met in any location
	Not met: Eastern Cape, Maputo province	Not met: Eastern Cape, Maputo province, Swaziland	Not met: Eastern Cape, Maputo province, Swaziland	Not met: Eastern Cape, Maputo province, Swaziland	
Enabling Environment	Policy for Conservation	Policy for Civil Society	Education / Training	Transparency	Enforcement
	Laws exist that provide incentives for desirable conservation behavior and disincentives against undesirable behavior	Laws exist that allow for civil society to engage in the process of public policymaking and implementation	Domestic programs exist that produce trained environmental managers at secondary, undergraduate, and advanced academic levels	Relevant public sector agencies use participatory, accountable, and publicly reviewable processes to make decisions regarding use of land and natural resources	Designated authorities are clearly mandated to manage the protected area system(s) in the region and conserve biodiversity outside of them, and are empowered to implement the enforcement continuum of education, prevention, interdiction, arrest, and prosecution
	Fully met: Eastern Cape, KZN	Fully meet: Eastern Cape, KZN	Fully met: KZN	Partially met: KZN	Fully met: KZN
	Not met: Maputo province, Swaziland	Not met: Maputo province, Swaziland	Partially met: Eastern Cape	Not met: Eastern Cape, Maputo province, Swaziland	Partially met: Eastern Cape, Swaziland
			Not met: Maputo province, Swaziland		Not met: Maputo province

Goal	Criteria				
	Biodiversity Monitoring	Threats Monitoring	Ecosystem Services Monitoring	Adaptive Management	Public Sphere
Responsive-ness	<p>Nationwide or region-wide systems are in place to monitor status and trends of the components of biodiversity</p> <p>Fully met: KZN</p> <p>Partially met: Eastern Cape, Swaziland</p> <p>Not met: Maputo province</p>	<p>Nationwide or region-wide systems are in place to monitor status and trends of threats to biodiversity</p> <p>Fully met: KZN</p> <p>Partially met: Eastern Cape, Swaziland</p> <p>Not met: Maputo province</p>	<p>Nationwide or region-wide systems are in place to monitor status and trends of ecosystem services</p> <p>Partially met: KZN</p> <p>Not met: Eastern Cape, Maputo province, Swaziland</p>	<p>Conservation organizations and protected area management authorities demonstrate the ability to respond promptly to emerging issues</p> <p>Partially met: KZN, Eastern Cape, Swaziland</p> <p>Not met: Maputo province</p>	<p>Conservation issues are regularly discussed in the public sphere, and these discussions influence public policy</p> <p>Fully met: KZN</p> <p>Partially met: Eastern Cape</p> <p>Not met: Maputo province, Swaziland</p>