

# Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders  
(<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>) -

it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

## Darwin project information

Project Ref Number	15/012
Project Title	Protecting Key South African Biodiversity Sites through Community-based Conservation
Country(ies)	South Africa
UK Contract Holder Institution	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Host country Partner Institution(s)	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Other Partner Institution(s)	BirdLife South Africa (BLSA)
Darwin Grant Value	£169,077
Start/End dates of Project	1 July, 2006 to 30 September, 2009
Project Leader Name	Dr Chris Magin (and initially Paul Buckley)
Project website	<a href="http://www.blsacommunityconservation.org.za/">http://www.blsacommunityconservation.org.za/</a>
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Paul Buckley, Head of Global Country Programmes, RSPB (Project Leader until July 2009); Daniel Marnewick, Division Manager, Community Based Conservation, BLSA (Project Manager); Dr Chris Magin, International Officer – Africa, Global Country Programmes, RSPB (Project Leader, July 2009 until EOP) December 2009

## 1 Project Background

The RSPB has collaborated with BLSA since 1995. Once focused on bird watching and surveys, BLSA has broadened enormously the scope of its activities to include conservation, advocacy and education work during this time. In March 2007, BLSA created a new Community Based Conservation Division. The manager, Daniel Marnewick, was also appointed manager of this RSPB/BLSA Darwin project - the division's flagship.

Community-based conservation is internationally recognised as a critical conservation intervention. There has been considerable work in this area in South Africa since 1994, although it has mainly focused on communities around large protected areas. In implementing this project, BLSA is building on experiences and lessons learned elsewhere in the country and sub-region, primarily through membership of IUCN and WWF-SA. It is also building on models developed by BirdLife International, the RSPB, and our country partners in Africa. These models offer dynamic and resilient multi-pronged approaches to the integration of conservation and development. These approaches are founded upon BirdLife International's site-support group (SSG) model, which engages local communities in conserving and monitoring critical sites for birds. Daniel has extensive knowledge of community-based conservation practices, particularly through his prior work with communities living around the Kruger National Park.



**Figure 1:** South African Map depicting the four Darwin project sites (Cata, Ongoye, Wakkerstroom, and Soweto).

The project has been implemented at four sites: Soweto (Gauteng Province), Wakkerstroom (Mpumalanga Province), Cata (Eastern Cape Province) and Ongoye Forest Reserve (Kwa-Zulu Natal Province). BLSA had already been active in the Soweto and Wakkerstroom areas prior to initiation of the current project. However, the focus of its activities was rather different. The sites in Wakkerstroom, Ongoye and Cata are Important Bird Areas (IBAs). BirdLife International has identified over 10,000 of these IBAs worldwide, of which 102 are in South Africa. Criteria used to designate IBAs are internationally agreed, standardised, quantitative and scientifically defensible. These criteria are based on the occurrence of key bird species that are vulnerable to global extinction or whose populations are otherwise irreplaceable (<http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/sites/index.html>). This project aimed to develop links between the conservation of critical bird habitat at the four sites and the livelihoods of local people. Key to this was the creation of income-generating activities (IGAs) around the development of small local enterprises and ecotourism, and developing institutions to facilitate the inclusion of all resource users in management and decision-making processes around these natural resources.

The Klipspruit Wetland in Soweto in south-west Johannesburg in Gauteng is heavily polluted by the goldmines and industries of the Witwatersrand. At the same time, informal settlements on the banks of the wetland in an area of Soweto called Kliptown are a source of human, livestock and solid waste, which empties into the wetland. Despite this, there is a wide array of bird life of interest to visitors. Residents of these informal settlements do not benefit from the tourism industry in Soweto, or enjoy opportunities to market locally produced goods. Opportunities to link bird tourism to cultural tourism, and environmental education, were the key elements at this site.

The small town of Wakkerstroom, situated about three hours south-east of Johannesburg in Mpumalanga Province, is well known as one of the best birding destinations in South Africa. Its large wetland (IBA ZA016) is home to a number of globally threatened bird species, such as the white-winged flufftail, the grey-crowned crane and the blue crane. Inns and Bed & Breakfast establishments have sprung up to cater for the growing influx of tourists. However, impoverished residents of Wakkerstroom's black township (eSizamaleni) enjoy minimal benefit from the tourist trade. Three of the threats to the wetland include uncontrolled cattle grazing; hunting of birds for protein by residents of eSizamaleni; and ad-hoc, unplanned and uncontrolled fires. Threats are expected to increase over time as the impoverished township population grows and exerts increasing pressure on local natural resources.

The Xhosa community of Cata is approximately an hour and a half north of East London in the Eastern Cape. Indigenous forests (IBA ZA071) in this area provide habitat for the Cape Parrot, one of the most threatened birds in South Africa. There are only approximately 1,300 individuals of this species remaining in the wild. The Cape Parrot depends on three yellowwood *Podocarpus* tree species for nest sites and food (*P. latifolius* the Broad-leaved or Real Yellowwood, now the national tree of South Africa; *P. henkelii* the Henkel's or Drakensberg Yellowwood and *P. falcatus*, the False Yellowwood). Diminishing *Podocarpus* forests due to historical illegal commercial harvesting, and indiscriminate harvesting by impoverished local people for timber and firewood, threaten the Cape Parrot with certain extinction. The illegal bird trade in South Africa also targets Cape Parrots. The Cata community is exploring opportunities to develop an indigenous tree nursery and avitourism industry that enhances their livelihoods, while enabling them to conserve their local indigenous forest and the Cape Parrots that depend upon it.

Finally, the Ongoye forest is a large remnant patch of coastal forest, 3,903 ha in extent, lying along a ridge of hills overlooking the Indian Ocean. Ongoye Forest is the only place to see Woodward's Barbet in southern Africa ([www.zbr.co.za/sz/ongoye.htm](http://www.zbr.co.za/sz/ongoye.htm)). The Ongoye Forest also forms part of the Zululand Birding Route and is an IBA (ZA049). A local bird guide was contracted to begin preliminary groundwork with the local community. The objective was to evaluate the current interactions between the local communities and the forest, and begin planning interventions. Among the first resource user groups to be engaged were the cattle owners and the medicinal plant collectors/users.

## **2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

The capacity of project staff in South Africa to contribute towards South Africa's CBD commitments was built through practical hands-on management, training sessions and overseas visits. Soon after his recruitment, the BLSA project manager Daniel visited the UK in October 2006 for an induction and training course, followed immediately by a training visit to SSGs undertaking IGAs in Kenya (where he also interacted with staff from two RSPB projects in Nigeria and Uganda).

In May 2008, Daniel attended the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 9) to the CBD in Bonn, where he presented the Wakkerstroom project at a side event to ±40 delegates. Relative to the CBD commitments, this partnership has built BLSA and South Africa's capacity in the following areas:

- a) *Article 7: Community-focused monitoring programmes.* Daniel and the Project Officers' understanding of site-based ecological and socio-economic monitoring improved through discussions with experts at the RSPB and participation in the BirdLife International Council of African Partnership (CAP) meeting, where experiences were shared with other African countries; The SSG groups at Cata, Wakkerstroom and Soweto all took part in the monitoring of their respective IBA and bird populations through periodic monitoring programmes. These monitoring programmes were either self-managed programmes (e.g. Soweto wetlands monitoring) or formed part of national monitoring programmes (e.g. the annual Cape Parrot Counting Day or the Coordinated Waterbird Count).
- b) *Article 8: In situ Conservation.* The conservation status of three biodiverse sites (the Important Bird Areas at Wakkerstroom, Cata and Ongoye) was improved. Project staff gained

enhanced understanding of the role that local people can play in the conservation of wetland and indigenous forest habitats;

c) *Article 10: Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity*. Daniel has passed this knowledge effectively on to other project staff.

d) *Article 11: Incentive Measures*. The project created economic and social incentive measures for communities to conserve their local habits.

e) *Article 13: Public Education and Awareness*. Each site delivered environmental education to local schools and general environmental awareness to the broader communities.

f) *Article 17: Exchange of Information*. Three community exchange programmes took place between the three project sites. The programme manager and two project managers travelled overseas to the Netherlands, Kenya, Bonn, Ethiopia and Tanzania to exchange experiences and lessons about the Wakkerstroom site.

The project linked with the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism's CBD officer through the WWF Community-based Natural Resources Forum, although no official partnership was established. Other CBD focal points were aware of this project and relations can be formalised if the need arises. The project did link with the CMS through the Wings Over Wetlands (WOW) programme. WOW was established in order to implement the African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA), an agreement under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). At Wakkerstroom the process of listing the wider wetland under the Ramsar Convention is well underway, a process assisted by this project.

### 3 Project Partnerships

The RSPB has collaborated with BLSA since 1995, and the very strong partnership continued in a positive vein, formalized in a specific MoU with BLSA for the implementation of this Darwin project. As the project leaders, Paul Buckley and now Dr Chris Magin (RSPB) have a supervisory role while Daniel Marnewick (BLSA) is in charge of day-to-day project management. Site coordinators in Wakkerstroom, Cata, Ongoye and Soweto are responsible for on-the-ground implementation, and report regularly to Daniel, who in turn reports developments to Dr Chris Magin via e-mail and telephone on a regular basis.

Monitoring visits which included meetings with all of the site-based managers were conducted by Paul Buckley once in 2006 and 2007 and twice in 2008, and Dr Chris Magin visited in 2009. The partnership and management structure did change during the project lifespan. For example:

- The Soweto site manager Raymond Rampolokeng resigned in November 2007. A new Soweto site manager, Martin Ramothibe was appointed in February 2008.
- New staff members were appointed to the project using co-funding. Andre Steenkamp and Kristi Garland were employed as a management couple to manage the BirdLife SA Wakkerstroom centre. These positions are supported by co-funding from the Spanish Agency for International Co-operation and Development (AECID), the Witwatersrand Bird Club (WBC) and the Wings Over Wetlands (WOW) Programme.
- A part-time assistant, Mandla Tidwell, was contracted for 10 days a month over 12 months to assist with project implementation in Wakkerstroom, funded by the WOW programme.
- The Wakkerstroom site manager, Hansco Banda resigned in July 2009. As the project end was close, his position was not filled but rather his responsibilities were fulfilled by Andre Steenkamp and Kristi Garland, the Wakkerstroom Centre managers.
- Hansco moved on to work for the Mpumalanga Department of Economics, Development and Environment. Good relations are still maintained with Hansco as he continues to work with Wakkerstroom residents and the BirdLife South Africa staff.

#### Other Collaboration with Regional Institutions:

The project has continued attempting to engage the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism's (DEAT) CBD officer through the WWF Community-based Natural Resources Forum, unfortunately this programme has not found its feet within DEAT. The CBD officer is aware of this project. However after several attempts to formalise a partnership, contact is only ever made at the annual WWF Community-based Natural Resource Forum meetings.

BLSA has developed a strong partnership with WWF-SA and the Botanical Society of South Africa (BotSoc). This partnership currently focuses on the conservation of the eastern Highveld grasslands area, which includes Wakkerstroom. This partnership remains committed to preventing the threat of coal mining near Wakkerstroom from taking place through legal intervention.

The Wakkerstroom Tourism Association (WTA) was progressing well in 2008. Fortunately the WTA overcame their political and personal conflicts in 2009 and are fully operational again. BLSA is a member of the association.

Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Authority (MTPA). This MTPA relationship has remained strong despite new personnel stepping in from MTPA. BLSA was instrumental in establishing the Wakkerstroom Wetland Reserve Management Committee, which consists of a multiple stakeholder committee and is chaired by the MTPA, vice-chaired by the Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality, and administered by BLSA. This committee continues to meet once every two months.

The relationship with Border Rural Committee (BRC) in Cata remains strong and positive, with an MoU in place until 2010.

The UNEP/GEF Wings over Wetlands (WOW) Programme. The programme selected the wetland in Wakkerstroom as a demonstration project site, and has provided BLSA with funding amounting to US\$248,000 (2006-2009) for work at this site. This serves as co-funding for the Darwin Initiative's funding. The project objectives that BLSA has developed with Wings over Wetlands complement and enhance the objectives of this project (see [www.wingsoverwetlands.org](http://www.wingsoverwetlands.org)).

Other BirdLife International Partners. At BirdLife International's World Conference in Argentina (October 2008), Daniel presented a poster on the project, and chaired a workshop session on biodiversity conservation and business. This also gave Daniel the opportunity to engage the expertise in BirdLife International and the global network of country members.

BLSA continues to develop a strong partnership with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) - formerly known as DWAF until its name changed in April 2009 - around the conservation of the endangered Cape Parrot and working with the Cata community to establish a Participatory Forest Management Committee.

The Pixley KaSeme local municipality continues to be a stumbling block for this project in Wakkerstroom. The municipality is riddled with political instability and uncertainty. Despite numerous attempts by the site manager to engage this municipality, little has come of it.

BLSA has a working relationship with the Endangered Wildlife Trust's (EWT) Crane Working Group (SACWG) to provide farm labourers and farm schools around Wakkerstroom with education concerning the crane species, as well as implement a crane monitoring programme in the wetland using the eco-club and bird club.

Daniel continues to sit on IUCN's Southern Africa Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SASUSG) and World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the WWF's community-based natural resource management forum (CBNRM) working group and Conservation International's national Good Food Alliance. These national and international groups have provided valuable expertise and networks and constitute a southern African platform to promote this project.

For the most part, these partnerships have added value to the project. The collaboration with the Wakkerstroom residents and concerned NGOs around the mining threat has been particularly strong and led to new alliances with BotSoc and WWF-SA. Unfortunately, BLSA's partnerships in Soweto continue to be less effective.

RSPB has continued to evolve and improve its management of international projects. Lessons learned from this and other Darwin projects are regularly reviewed and used as the basis for the development and management of new projects.

## 4 Project Achievements

### 4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project has had positive impacts on all three of the Darwin Initiative's generic goals. In terms of conserving biological diversity, the project was successful in establishing a baseline for key species and habitats and setting up protocols and management plans to monitor their status in the future. Wakkerstroom now has a completed management plan for the greater catchment area, which is jointly implemented through the Wakkerstroom Reserve Wetland Management Committee. Cata has a provisional Forest Management Plan which will be implemented through the Cata Participatory Forest Management Committee. This management plan will be completed as a part of the European Union funding received for this site (2010-2011) and the proposed Follow-Up Darwin Project (call 17 submitted November 2009). The Ongoye forest (the newest of the four sites) is managed by KZN Wildlife who has a management plan for this site; however, it is not an inclusive plan. As a part of BirdLife South Africa's continued work at Ongoye, it hopes to continue forging better relations between the community and the authorities. We expect this management plan and improved relations to have significant positive impacts on the biodiversity of the sites.

With regards to sustainable use, both Cata and Wakkerstroom have developed better relations between authorities and resource users. Resource users have been organised into representative associations and hold positions on the respective management committees. In terms of the equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits arising from the utilisation of generic resources, resource users at Soweto, Wakkerstroom and Cata now have better access to decision makers. Certain resources have also been linked to economic markets, creating financial benefits to resource users to offset the costs of managing these resources for conservation. As an example, income generation with a direct link to conservation in Wakkerstroom now benefits 44 direct and 220 indirect previously marginalised beneficiaries, increasing their household income by 4% per month. Overall, total income generated by all IGAs at the four project sites was ZAR 208,300 (approximately £17,000).

**Table 1: Income Generating Activities Summary (N.b. £1 = approx. 12.5 South African Rand)**

<b>Wakkerstroom Wetland</b>						
<i>Name of I.G.A</i>	<i>No. Members</i>	<i>Business plan</i>	<i>Constitution</i>	<i>Bank account</i>	<i>Products</i>	<i>Amount Earned (August 2007-October 2009)</i>
1. Igugulethu Community Vegetable Garden Project	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Produce vegetables e.g. carrots, beetroot, spinach, onions etc	+/-R20,000
2. Indalo Curving and Nests Project	01 (to be increased)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Curve birds using invasive trees and sell to the tourists	R15,000
3. Ubunye Beadwork Project	04	Yes	Yes	Yes	Produce beads products e.g. Birds, Key holders, earrings etc.	+/-R4,000
4. Ubuntu Cultural Dance Group	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Offer cultural Zulu dance to the tourists and perform to the locals.	+/-R15,000
5. Eyethu Grass &	03	Yes	Yes	Yes	Produce cultural products from different	+/-R40,000

Reeds Project					types of grass species and construct reed fences.	
6. Bird Guides	06	Yes	No	No	Guide bird tourist. All operate as individual entities.	Uncertain.
Ukukhanya Poultry Project	Cancelled					
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6/6</b>	<b>5/6</b>	<b>5/6</b>		<b>R94,000+</b>
<b>Cata Forest</b>						
<b>Name of I.G.A</b>	<b>No. Members</b>	<b>Business plan</b>	<b>Constitution</b>	<b>Bank account</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Earned</b>
1.Hat Makers	2	Yes	No	No	Grass hats & baskets	R2,000
2. Broom Makers	5	Yes	No	Yes	Grass brooms	+/-R26,000
3. Walking Sticks	1	No	No	No	Wooden walking sticks.	+/-R800
4. Thatching grass	10	No	No	No	Sell thatching grass for thatching	+/-R20,000
5. Bead work	3	No	No	No	Produce wire bead work but still undergoing training.	+/-R0
6. Indigenous tree nursery & pecan nut trees	3	Still sourcing funding for this large scale project.			Indigenous trees Cape Parrot Friendly Pecan Nuts	+/-R0
7. Bird Guides	3	No	No	No	Guide Bird tourists	R15,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2/7</b>	<b>0/7</b>	<b>1/7</b>		<b>R63,800</b>
<b>Soweto Wetland</b>						
<b>Name of I.G.A</b>	<b>No. Members</b>	<b>Business plan</b>	<b>Constitution</b>	<b>Bank account</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Earned</b>
1. Masithandane (UTHANDO) Women Project – Beadwork project	8	Yes	No	Yes	Bead work (birds)	R3,000
2. Kgothlang Community Food Gardens	6	Yes	No	No	Vegetables	R0
3. Soweto Heritage Birding Trail	25	Yes	Yes	No	Bird Guides, Ubuntu Eco-Club guiding tourists and visitors along the tourist trail linking heritage with birding.	R2,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3/3</b>	<b>1/3</b>	<b>1/3</b>		<b>R5,500</b>
<b>Ongoye Forest</b>						
<b>Name of I.G.A</b>	<b>No. Members</b>	<b>Business plan</b>	<b>Constitution</b>	<b>Bank account</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Earned</b>
1. Bird Guides	1	Yes	No	Yes	Guides bird tourists through forest. Earns a regular salary from BLSA plus additional guiding income.	R45,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1/1</b>	<b>0/1</b>	<b>1/1</b>		<b>R45,000</b>

## 4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project's purpose was: "Community focused programmes are significantly enhancing the status of important biodiversity sites and the capacity to manage them for the future."

The project made excellent progress towards achieving the project purpose and outcomes. In spite of some delays to specific activities in years 1 and 2, by the end of the project we had four varied community-based projects operating at important biodiversity sites. They enjoy well-trained staff and other stakeholders, strong community support and awareness and are making a difference to local people in relation to their ability to participate in and benefit from natural resource management. The threats to biodiversity and habitats at the three main sites (Wakkerstroom, Cata and Soweto) have generally been reduced when compared with the onset of the project. Even the threat of mining at Wakkerstroom has been reduced as currently an out of court settlement is being discussed with the mining company (Delta Mining), who will discontinue any mining prospecting in the Wakkerstroom area. This can be linked directly to the positive mobilisation of Wakkerstroom residents in favour of conservation through education and benefit sharing. Better management is evident at all four sites and there are strong local fora at two sites.

The project enjoys a high profile in South Africa and will provide many lessons and experiences for similar programmes in future.

Cata was previously relatively unknown to South African conservationists, however the Cata community and associated forest patches now receive attention from avi-tourists and the Cape Parrot Working Group. This has furthered study of the Cape Parrot as well as increased the capacity of the community to manage their forest habitat and Cape Parrot population.

Wakkerstroom has been growing in stature since 2003. The Darwin Initiative and Wings Over Wetlands projects have elevated the site's conservation value. These projects have facilitated better management of the area, assisted in fighting the threat of mining, and provided a platform to recommend the site for Ramsar status. BirdLife South Africa has also become an important mediator in bringing the segregated black and white communities together in the same fora.

However, we over-estimated the capacity of the local government structures in particular to contribute effectively to the project at the selected sites.

Through the Site Support Group structures, the project has increased its ability to monitor biodiversity at each site, using both new and established data collection mechanisms. At Wakkerstroom the project uses the Co-ordinated Water Bird Count (CWAC) and South African Bird Atlas 2 programmes to count birds, which are currently being carried out by the Wakkerstroom Bird Club and the Indwe Eco-Club. The Wings Over Wetlands programme has also developed a website portal that captures data from global programmes and organizations (BirdLife International, RAMSAR, Wetlands International) and provides this information in one organized and easily accessible programme.

Cata currently uses the South Africa Bird Atlas 2 Programme to organize bird distribution data. All BLSA members are able to contribute to this programme. The Cata Participatory Forest Management (PFM) committee is currently developing a management plan for this section of the forest, which includes a monitoring component. The PFM committee has also completed an Important Bird Area Assessment for the forest which has been provided by BLSA. The Cata community take part in the Cape Parrot Counting Day every year, and this data is sent to and captured by the Cape Parrot Working Group (based at the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal in Durban).

Soweto uses the Ubumthu Eco-Club to capture bird data every weekend, as well as to conduct water testing on a monthly basis. This data is fed into an IBA Assessment data sheet (even though it is not an IBA, the template is still used).

Ongoye is not yet at a stage where the community or SSG can take part in site monitoring.

At all three of the above sites where site monitoring is ongoing, it should be noted that black community members and resource users had never taken part in site monitoring before the start of this project.

Overall, the pressures on the sites have reduced since the beginning of the project, in large part due to the improved perceptions and attitudes of the local people rather than to official new protection. This is most evident in Wakkerstroom where the wetland and grassland has not been set on fire for nearly two years (unplanned burning was a yearly occurrence) and in Cata where the community see themselves as Cape Parrot custodians (where previously youths used to shoot the bird). In all four sites, members of the community are now gaining direct benefits from ecotourism and thus there are strong local advocates for the continued health of those sites and their biodiversity. Other economic benefits are also apparent. We have engaged local people in active environmental protection measures such as pollution control and clean ups, fire prevention and control and bird population monitoring. If new official protection is proposed then this support will greatly assist these processes. At present, the only site where new protection is likely is at Wakkerstroom where Ramsar listing is proposed.

The success of the community benefits and the longer-term trends in status and threats to the important biodiversity of these sites will only be truly apparent in the longer term. We have put in place measures to ensure that both of these parameters continue to be monitored beyond the length of the project. This will be done mainly through BirdLife South Africa's newly revived Important Bird Area assessment and monitoring programme.

### 4.3 Outputs (and activities)

All the project outputs in the logframe were substantially achieved, see Annex 1. Key outputs at the four sites were as follows.

**Wakkerstroom:** The Site Support Group forum in Wakkerstroom was probably the strongest of all four sites, especially among the previously excluded residents. The Indwe Eco-Club has been through training and regularly took part in wetland management and monitoring. The Wakkerstroom Bird Club dissolved in 2008, but managed to resurrect itself in 2009 and plans are for the eco-club and bird club to work together on regular wetland monitoring, using programmes such as the Co-ordinated Waterbird Count and the IBA monitoring programme. There is the larger Wakkerstroom Wetland Reserve Management Committee (WWRMC) which includes all stakeholders and has been meeting regularly. The municipality is the land owner of the wetland, and it is therefore critical to have them attend these meetings and make necessary decisions. Unfortunately this has not happened and often the WWRMC is handicapped by the lack of the support from the municipality. Nonetheless, the conservation efforts around the wetland have been far better coordinated and inclusive than hitherto.

Environmental Education and awareness was a strong point for this site. The BLSA Wakkerstroom Centre provided an ideal platform to host and run education and awareness programmes with the local schools. With the appointment of the new management couple at this centre in 2009, environmental education grew from strength to strength. A successful joint environmental education competition was run, in collaboration between three BLSA divisions (Education, Policy & Advocacy and Community Conservation), for three school higher grades in 20 schools around wetland conservation. Currently negotiations are underway with the Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA) to run most of their teacher and school education programmes from the BLSA Wakkerstroom Centre.

This site also produced the most media impact of all the sites. Media coverage focussed around the mining issue, but included the positive community work being done by the project.

There have been many opportunities to develop income generating activities (IGAs) at this site, and consequently the site manager tried to develop too many before getting the existing IGA's up and running correctly. After a refocusing workshop, the IGA's were reduced to six, namely beadwork, grass & reeds, wood craft, cultural dances, vegetable growers and the bird guides. All these IGAs were linked to the conservation of the wetland either directly or indirectly. The vegetable growers for example had an indirect link as they supplied food to the local bed & breakfast establishments who in turn rely on ecotourism. These links are made clear to the IGAs to reinforce this bond.

The main resource user groups engaged with were the reed cutters and cattle owners. A number of awareness and training workshops were held to sensitise them towards wetland conservation. These groups now fully support conservation of the wetland, but believe they

need to be properly consulted around wetland management issues. Bearing in mind there are many years of history between those who manage and those who were excluded, it will take time to build new bridges although this process is well under way.

Pixley KaSeme local municipality continued to hamper this site. This municipality saw reshuffling of ward councillors, managers and mayors more often than any of the other sites. In 2008 some in the Zisameleni township rioted over poor service delivery, burnt the mayor's vehicle and razed the ward councillor's house. The site manager continued to try engage this municipality, however we realised that working with the provincial government departments is more fruitful, so this will be our focus in future. The Wakkerstroom site has been successful in developing positive links with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Land Affairs (through vegetable gardens and cattle owners) and Economic Development and Environment (through the protected areas expansion project).

### **Soweto:**

The environmental education component was taken over by Nosiphiwo Mbambo, after Martin Ramothibe became the site manager. Martin continued to support Nosiphiwo, and three schools continued to work towards obtaining their Eco-Schools flag. The Eco-Schools programme is an internationally-recognized schools environmental education programme administered nationally by WESSA and implemented by partners such as BLSA. Schools receive their Eco-Schools flag after successfully implementing school projects. Lakeview School has been especially supportive, even offering to give Martin office space, as well as hosting the food garden project.

The birding trail was planned and established on paper. The physical implementation depends on the City Parks department of the Johannesburg Municipality issuing a directive. Nonetheless, local bird guides have been using the trail-route to take visitors. This route incorporates heritage and culture with ecotourism, a concept that is well supported by all stakeholders and the tourism market. The route is also being used to market the beadwork project.

The Beadwork & Food Gardens are so far the only well established IGA groups. Both have a business plan and have received training in their areas of need.

The Ubuntu Eco-club remains the strongest eco-club at any of the four sites. This group took part in regular birding weekends, wetland surveys and awareness campaigns. The group consists of 30 youths from the poorest parts of Soweto, and constitutes the basis of the SSG.

### **Cata:**

The Cata Birding Trail progressed well, with three routes cut and signposted in the forest. The tourist chalets link in with the larger tourism initiative in Cata, which is a joint partnership between BLSA and the Border Rural Committee. BLSA's European Union SURUDEC proposal was successful and will provide funding for 24 months (2010-2011) to further develop these Cata birding trails and train the community members involved.

Three bird guides from the community were trained. Mnedi was especially successful in earning income from guiding, as well as honing his entrepreneurial skills (gained from the entrepreneurial course offered in this programme) by starting his own horse trails business. The birding trail will be managed by the Communal Property Associations '*Cata Tourism Association*', which is established and operational.

The Cata Eco-club is the newest at any site, but nonetheless has been on a number of excursions and taken part in Cape Parrot Counting days two years in a row.

A Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Committee was established in September 2008, and now includes representatives from the community, DAFF, and other local private stakeholders. This committee formed the basis of SSG work. After the workshop in Management Plan development, this PFM committee undertook to develop a management plan for the Cata forest. Unfortunately due to lack of capacity and skills within DAFF, and a lack of commitment from local and private stakeholders, the management plan development did not progress well. Currently all the background information has been collated and needs to be extrapolated into a management framework. This initiative will however continue to be encouraged by BLSA through the EU SURUDEC project.

As at Wakkerstroom, a joint environmental education competition was run around forest conservation, in collaboration between three BLSA divisions (Education, Policy & Advocacy and Community Conservation), for three school higher grades in the two schools.

**Ongoye:**

The site manager is Michael Blose, a BLSA employee who was formerly responsible for managing the Zululand Birding Route. This site only started in earnest at the end of 2008. Daniel Marnewick worked with Michael to engage the communities around Ongoye about their use of the forest and their feelings towards forest conservation. The biggest problem was the conflict and tension which existed between the local communities and the KZN Wildlife authorities.

A resource use and socio-economic assessment is currently being completed by Michael Blose and Daniel Marnewick with the surrounding communities. According to these findings, Michael has planned appropriate projects for this site to mitigate human impact and develop inclusive management regimes, such as the PFM model established at Cata. This later initiative received seed funding from the Vodacom Foundation and the IUCN.

There are two trained bird guides and a birders' chalet situated in the forest. This is a community owned project. With co-funding from the Vodacom Foundation (running from July 09 - June 10), BLSA will be able to continue engaging the Ongoye communities, and conduct a proper IBA assessment of the forest in conjunction with the above socio-economic assessment.

Throughout the project's lifespan, the biggest challenge at all four sites remained local and national government. South Africa's national government elections took place in April 2009, resulting in much government lobbying but also municipal inactivity as politicians awaited the results of the elections. It is also noted that interacting with government - particularly local government - is a political skill that needs to be learnt and planned, and if a project does not have good local political links it can be excluded from governmental processes. Our good relationship with BRC at Cata proved highly beneficial. Finally, delays caused by local government bureaucracy and procedures – especially around elections – are inevitable. This should be built into any future project planning.

**Table 2: Activities undertaken, separated by site as recommended by the reviewer feedback received from the Third Annual Report (see also Annex 1 for detailed analysis of outputs and activities in the logframe).**

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Overall</i>	<i>Soweto</i>	<i>Wakkerstroom</i>	<i>Ongoye</i>	<i>Cata</i>
Activity 1.1. Develop four local fora		No (Forum approach not applicable)	Yes	Currently being developed	Yes
Activity 1.2. Regular programme of activities		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Activity 1.3 Set group governance structures in place		Yes	Yes	Currently being developed	Yes
Activity 1.4 Prepare additional project proposals for each site	15 proposals have been prepared and submitted	Limited IGAs	Co-finance has allowed people to be employed and further activities to be developed. Seven IGAs established	1 IGA established, 4 currently being established. Co-finance from 2x co-funders has allowed further work	Further funding has been secured from EU SURUDEC.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>Soweto</b>	<b>Wakkerstroom</b>	<b>Ongoye</b>	<b>Cata</b>
				on IBA assessments and community engagement.	
Activity 2.1. Training programmes in project management, socio-economic analysis, training for trainers, site monitoring		Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
Activity 2.2. Training in awareness raising, group operations, advocacy and fundraising		Partly completed (Policy and Advocacy training never took place)	Completed	Partly completed (Policy and Advocacy not completed)	Completed
Activity 3.1. Participatory management plans in place at all four sites by month 30		Partially complete	Completed	Underway	Underway
Activity 3.2. Site monitoring programmes		Baseline survey completed. Bird counts ongoing.	Baseline survey completed Regular waterbird count ongoing.	Baseline survey completed. New bird monitoring programme recently launched.	Baseline survey completed Cape parrot count ongoing.
Activity 3.3 Undertake priority site conservation actions		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Activity 4.1. Undertake socio-economic analysis.	Analysis is being completed and a report will be available	Yes	Yes	Currently underway: will be complete in June 2010	Yes
Activity 4.2 Develop Income Generating Activities	17 IGAs are established earning R208,300. 131 community members trained in business management	3 IGAs earning a total of R5,500	6 IGAs earning a total of approx R 94,000	1 IGA earning approx R45,000	7 IGAs earning a total of R63,800

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>Soweto</b>	<b>Wakkerstroom</b>	<b>Ongoye</b>	<b>Cata</b>
Activity 4.3 Generate additional funding through these actions	Some additional funding generated at Cata and Ongoye; still searching elsewhere.				
Activity 5.1 Organise network meetings and distribute relevant materials	The PM met on four occasions with site representatives. The project manager gave presentations at several conferences and congress. Thanks to his position, the PM has a good network already at hand. The final project conference was hosted with all project beneficiary, stakeholder and partner groups.				
Activity 6.1. Develop schools materials.		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Activity 6.2. Establish programmes at ten schools in four sites.	Currently environmental education programmes are being run in 12 schools at intensive level and at an additional 15 schools on a less intensive level.				
Activity 6.3. Train site groups in awareness-raising techniques.		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Activity 6.4 Implement community based awareness programme		Use of educational material. Annual calendar developed	Environmental competition held. Use of educational material Annual calendar developed	Use of educational material Annual calendar developed	Environmental competition held. Use of educational material Annual calendar developed

#### **4.4 Project standard measures and publications**

See Annexes 4 and 5. The project has far exceeded the anticipated standard measures in many areas.

#### **4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation**

Dr Paul Morling (Senior Economist at the RSPB) undertook "A review of economic opportunities" for all three main sites (Wakkerstroom, Soweto and Cata). Based on a 10-day site visit in April 2007, the study described economic factors of relevance to the three communities in order to identify potential IGAs. All three site managers received training from Daniel Marnewick in socio-economic data collection. They then collected baseline data by means of Participatory Rural Appraisals, in order to monitor changes in the socio-economic status of the community beneficiaries.

Management planning workshops, led by Geoff Welch (International Management Plans Advisor at the RSPB) and assisted by Zul Bhatia (RSPB's Lochwinnoch Reserve Manager) were conducted at each site during 2008. The aim was that each site then developed its own management plan with further assistance. Wakkerstroom successfully completed a management plan for the larger catchment. BirdLife South Africa developed a management plan for the environmental centre at Wakkerstroom. Cata started developing its management plan but encountered barriers due to lack of capacity and resources in the DAFF (the key driving agent in this process). Ongoye forest had a management plan developed by KZN Wildlife, but this now needs the input of the local community.

All site managers and representative community members attended a workshop in Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA), led by Taryn Pereira, a South African consultant. The PRA tool was then used by site managers in a workshop with resource users to understand their resource use trends and needs. This information was then used to design projects at the different sites.

A resource use assessment was conducted at Cata, led by Dr Michelle Cocks of Rhodes University. This was a comprehensive and professional assessment to accurately understand the exact amount of resources, resource preferences and amounts used by the community. This information was in turn fed back into the management plan for the Cata forest.

A resource use and socio-economic assessment and IBA assessment are currently underway at Ongoye Forest, led by Daniel Marnewick (BLSA) and Dr David Allan (Natal Museum). This is co-funded by the Vodacom Foundation and aims to develop a comprehensive report of the current state of the Ongoye Forest IBA as well as the neighbouring community's use of and need for forest resources.

#### **4.6 Capacity building**

The capacity of project staff in South Africa for further biodiversity work was built through practical hands-on management, training sessions and overseas visits. Soon after his recruitment, the BLSA project manager Daniel visited the UK in October 2006 for an induction and training course, followed immediately by a training visit to SSGs undertaking IGAs in Kenya, where he also interacted with staff from two RSPB projects in Nigeria and Uganda. This training was then cascaded down to the site managers, and in turn to the community beneficiaries.

The project manager and Soweto site manager attended a Wetland Management course, and the project manager and Wakkerstroom site manager attended a Wetland National Conference. The project managers and all site managers received IBA Assessment and Monitoring training, which was cascaded down to community members.

All of the direct host country partners have increased their capacity for biodiversity conservation. BirdLife South Africa enjoy well trained staff and other stakeholders, strong community support and awareness and are making a difference to local people in relation to their ability to participate in and benefit from natural resource management. A number of community members have been trained as bird guides and now have a vested interest in conservation of birds and their habitats in their local "patch". The threat status at the three main sites (Wakkerstroom, Cata and Soweto) is generally reduced when compared with the onset of the project. Even the threat of mining at Wakkerstroom has been reduced. Better management is evident at all four sites and there are strong local fora at two sites.

The project enjoys a high profile in South Africa and will provide many lessons and experiences for similar programmes in future.

The RSPB has benefited from developing a broad range of conservation and development contacts and engagement with new working practices in South Africa. Where relevant, these experiences, particularly from community conservation and implementation of IGAs, will be transferred and applied in other RSPB projects in Africa and other continents, and shared with the BirdLife International Partnership.

#### **4.7 Sustainability and Legacy**

The project completed three and a half years of building community support for conservation at four important biodiversity sites across South Africa: in Wakkerstroom wetlands and grasslands in Mpumalanga, the wetlands of Soweto, Cata Escarpment forest in Eastern Cape and Ongoye Forest in KwaZulu Natal. Following solid training and people engagement activities in the first phase of the project we made solid conservation progress and managed to significantly increase the benefits cascading down to the communities on three main levels.

Firstly the community, especially the youth, benefitted from the environment being presented as a recreational and educational opportunity. This especially benefitted the youth eco-clubs which engaged with the environment through learning, wildlife viewing activities and active participation in conservation projects.

Secondly through income generation. The income generated by IGAs has increased throughout the project's lifespan. It increased from a total of £5,000 in October 2008 to around £17,000 in September 2009. This has benefitted 109 direct and 400+ indirect beneficiaries. Ecotourism showed particular promise at all four sites.

Thirdly through resource management. The resource management structures (Site Support Groups) were firmly established and played a vital part, especially at Wakkerstroom and Cata, in resource and biodiversity conservation and monitoring. For the first time these SSG's gave representatives of the broader community a stake in management.

Lastly the project managed to raise the profile of each of the four sites at both local and provincial levels. This developed interest in the biodiversity importance of the sites and their showcasing of conservation linked community development. The communities were actively engaged in species and habitat monitoring and we are confident that over time this will result in improving trends in their conservation status and declines in the pressures facing them. At Wakkerstroom the process of listing the wider wetland under the Ramsar Convention is well underway, a process assisted by this project.

The biggest risk the project faces is that of on-going project fundraising. Realistically, although some institutions will remain and actions will continue, changes in community behaviour take time to achieve and need long-term support. A follow-up proposal was submitted to Darwin (R17, submitted November 2009) for the Ongoye and Cata forests and one new site. There is confirmed follow-up funding for the Cata site for 2010-2011. Co-funding has been secured for Wakkerstroom until April 2010, and for Ongoye until June 2010. Soweto currently has no further funding post-Darwin.

RSPB will maintain its close working relationship with BLSA for the foreseeable future. Both NGOs are committed to ensuring the long-term conservation of these areas, and will work to ensure the achievements of the project are maintained. We are confident that the following institutions supported by the project will definitely continue to operate at the sites: Soweto Eco-Club, Soweto Wetland Management Committee, Wakkerstroom Indwe Eco-Club, Wakkerstroom Tourism Association, Wakkerstroom Natural Heritage Association, Wakkerstroom Cattle Owners Association, Cata Participatory Forest Management Committee, Cata Eco-Club, Cata Tourism Association, Border Rural Committee.

Wakkerstroom is a high conservation priority for BLSA and BirdLife International and they have a nature reserve, visitor centre and permanent staff based in the town. The site is in the process of being formally proposed as a Ramsar site and has an established management committee.

In all sites, we made intense efforts to partner with other local institutions that have a permanent presence in the area – local government institutions, community associations or NGOs such as Border Rural Community. In the event that BLSA ceased to operate at one or more of the sites, we would first ensure that core activities were integrated into the operations of local organisations and institutions.

We established fora to broaden and strengthen ownership of the conservation programmes. To date this is working most effectively in Wakkerstroom and Cata. Soweto established such a forum but the conservation inputs were lower than at the other two sites. Ongoye will have such a forum established by the middle of 2010.

We have already secured co-financing at three existing sites – through GEF Wings Over Wetlands and the Spanish Government (AECID) at Wakkerstroom, from BirdLife Netherlands at Cata, from WWF in Soweto and from IUCN for Ongoye Forest. We will need to continue to work on securing further support for the core programme, and Daniel is therefore focusing substantial time on securing funds for all four sites beyond 2009.

## 5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

An end of project external evaluation was completed in October 2009 (see Annex 7).

In the Third Annual Report we outlined two key lessons – the importance of stakeholder engagement and the importance of mediation between divided communities. We continued to place great emphasis on wide stakeholder involvement and building consensus. In Wakkerstroom and Cata we attempted a fairly comprehensive approach whereas in Soweto we inevitably had to be selective. Our field officers all proved to be good mediators with strong roots in the communities in which they work. In particular, Hansco Banda at Wakkerstroom gained the respect of all sections of the community. Nonetheless some community tensions are still evident, especially as a result of the mining controversy.

A key lesson was the difficulty in establishing income-generating programmes. In all three communities where substantial progress was made there were already some IGAs being implemented by partner organisations which unfortunately were operating with rather limited success. It seemed the right approach to support these programmes rather than start new ones and we feel we have made some progress with helping to improve these projects and place them on a more sustainable footing.

Previous lessons learned hold true although we feel that in the third year of the project we made excellent progress in establishing IGAs, helped in part by the slow but steady progress made on stakeholder engagement and capacity building in the first two years.

We learned through implementing this project that the capacity of local government in South Africa to work collaboratively is low and probably decreasing. This unfortunately seems to be a systemic problem, which is experienced also by many other projects and is particularly hard to solve in a short project. We tried to work with this constraint, improve it where we could and by-pass it in a diplomatic manner where we could not. BLSA learnt that engaging government departments was only successful when the right person was contacted, i.e. not necessarily the person in the correct position, but the person who would be supportive of the projects objectives and who has substantial authority in the department. The wider problem is not one that will be resolved by single projects.

We selected four very different and challenging sites for this programme. This led to longer preparatory times to engage stakeholders, but also meant that we needed to continue to be flexible in response to local opinion, tensions and to changing social and economic situations.

The project has been disseminated through various media:

- BLSA's Community Based Conservation Division website  
[www.blsacommunityconservation.org.za](http://www.blsacommunityconservation.org.za)
- RSPB's main website South Africa page  
<http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/projects/details.asp?id=tcm:9-222047#work>
- RSPB's project webpage: <http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/projects/details.asp?id=tcm:9-200657>
- Television, radio and written articles, see Annex 5. This includes the Darwin News, Issue 16, October 2009 Article p5 -6 "Protecting key South African biodiversity sites through community-based conservation."
- 4x talks to bird clubs across South Africa by Daniel Marnewick
- 12x talks by project staff to various other organisations and NGO's.
- 6x talks at international conferences.

We will continue to promote the project through links on the RSPB and BLSA websites  
<http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/projects/details.asp?id=tcm:9-222047#work>

## 5.1 Darwin identity

The British High Commission, the DAFF and DWEA, Wings Over Wetlands Partnership, the AECID partner, the BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat and other local and international partners were all made aware of this Darwin project. The three project vehicles all carried the Darwin Initiative logo. All project outputs (e.g. workshop reports, official correspondence) and staff email signatures carried the Darwin Initiative logo. The Darwin Initiative was mentioned in numerous printed media, including:

- THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT JULY 19 2009: Learning to protect parrots - Youths who aimed catapults at Cape parrots have learnt to see them as feathered friends.
- Africa Birds & Birding. April/May 07: Linking livelihoods to conservation; Jun/July 07: Raymond Rampolokeng, Project Site Co-ordinator in Soweto, for BLSA's Community-based Conservation Division; Aug/Sept 07: Klipspruit Wetland Clean-up Day; Jun/July 08: How community development is threatened by imminent threats; Aug/Sept 08: Flyways conservation;
- Community Based Conservation Newsletter. Issues 1 (December 2007); 2 (April 2008); and 4 (November 2008).

At Cata the Darwin Initiative support was recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity as it was the only major, long-term funder of the site. At Soweto, WWF was a partner; at Ongoye, Vodacom later became a partner; and at Wakkerstroom, Wings Over Wetlands and AECID became major long-term partners. Therefore, especially at Wakkerstroom, the Darwin Initiative formed part of a larger programme.

There was a strong understanding of the Darwin Initiative among the project partners, especially local site partners, the national NGO partners (e.g. SANBI and WWF) and among the government departments such as DWAF and DWEA.

## 6 Monitoring and evaluation

No changes were requested to the logframe during this project.

The same project monitoring system continued throughout the project's life. Each Site Officer's workplan was reviewed regularly by the Project Manager, who then reported to both RSPB and BLSA Council and Conservation Committee. The RSPB project leader made at least one monitoring visit a year to the project during 2006-2009. Other RSPB staff also visited South Africa or interacted with the project manager at events and international meetings and discussed progress, notably at the BirdLife World Conference in September 2008. Meetings and regular email correspondence and telephone conferences between RSPB and BLSA have provided the main opportunities to discuss progress against logframe and associated indicators.

An end of project evaluation was conducted in September-October 2009 by Via Consulting. The final evaluation report is included as Annex 7. The key findings from the evaluation are summarised in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Summary of key finding of external evaluation by Via Consulting**

<b>Critical project outcomes</b>			
Establishing local site support groups or forums at each site		Planning and monitoring	National networking
Training and capacity-building of stakeholders		Provide for income-generating activities	Environmental education
<b>Evaluation theme</b>	<b>Evaluation area</b>	<b>Overall and site related comment</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
3.1 Review of community and institutional buy-in	Local community buy-in	High level of local community involvement. Initially slow to establish (esp. Cata), but well grounded by project completion 2009	Field visit and interviews
	Local institutional buy-in	Poor institutional support from municipal and government authorities throughout all sites	Annual reports and field visits
3.2 Review of programme management and activities	Programme and project management	Strong local involvement and interaction. Local coordinators essential. Some difficulties with staff competence and retention	Annual report and staff interviews
	Pragmatism of program core activities and strategies	Generally pragmatic. Potential issues with economic sustainability beyond the life of the project	Programme proposal, annual reports and site visits
3.3 Review of project outcomes, broader impacts and unintended consequences	Achievement of critical project outcomes	Generally achieved all critical outcomes as stated in initial proposal documents. Lack of clarity relating to fourth site in KZN – planning only?	Annual reports, site visits and staff interviews
	Establishing local site support groups or fora at each site	Completed. Strong involvement with stakeholders at sites, however notable gaps in municipal and government agency involvement.	Annual reports and staff interviews
	Training and capacity-building of stakeholders	Various training projects initiated. Problematic to determine any 'cascading effect' of training. Appears as if some beneficiaries have concentrated benefit impacts	Annual reports, site visits and staff interviews
	Planning and monitoring	Some plans developed, however numerous are unfinished – especially for IGAs	Annual reports and staff interviews
	Provide for income-generating activities	This has been conducted. Evaluator concern over longer term economic viability of many of these initiative – especially for rural area enterprises	Annual reports, site visits and staff interviews
	National networking	Achieved. Although not known if other sites revealed through this publicity	Annual reports and staff interviews
	Environmental education	Achieved. Links to Eco-schools programme, and broader community awareness and training benefit was seen	Annual reports and staff interviews
	Impact of project on BLSA and local / wider communities	Immediate impact and effectiveness, although questions regarding sustainability	Annual reports, site visits and staff interviews
Unintended outcomes and their consequences	Problems of expectation raising (esp. in rural areas) and sustainability.	Site visit and interviews	

## 6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

All issues raised by the respective reviewers were responded to in each annual report, and accordingly addressed in the following year of work. The main points raised are discussed below.

The original review commented on the slow start to many community activities. We explained that this was due to thorough site selection, proper and lengthy engagement of project partners and communities and being hampered by government politics and bureaucracy. We felt that much work was caught up in year two. However there remained a feeling by reviewers that project activities were behind schedule. As much as we feel that most project activities are complete and outputs achieved by the end of the project, we acknowledge that our thoroughness in planning and stakeholder engagement did delay project outputs, and equally, that many project outputs may have been overly ambitious. We also realise that strong relationships are only strong while the people on whom they are based are in place. There was a high turnover of partner staff and community members, which often led to a breakdown of these relationships.

The experience and skill levels of the site managers directly influenced their ability to implement project activities. Where skills were low, projects fell behind schedule. This was also due to site managers being managed remotely (i.e. the programme manager only visited each site for a couple of days once a month). Unfortunately, the available salaries for these site manager positions limited the amount of skills available to us. Higher skilled local people are often looking for higher paying positions.

## 7 Finance and administration

### 7.1 Project expenditure

Requests to transfer grant between budget lines to match actual spend more closely were submitted to Darwin and approved in March 2007 and March 2008. Due to this proactive budget modelling, there are limited variances between budget and actual spend for almost all budget lines (see Table 4, next page). The only line to observe underspend of more than 10% was 'Other Costs'. From looking at the accounts, there is no obvious reason for this variance, aside from lower-than expected actual expenditure on most of the sub-budget lines.

### 7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

In the application we undertook to raise £92,777 of non-RSPB funding during the project's lifetime. In fact, we raised around £230,000 (see list below), about £137,223 over target.

- Wings Over Wetlands (2007-2010) USD \$248,000 (Wakkerstroom)
- AECID (2008-2009) USD \$33,000 (Wakkerstroom)
- BirdLife Netherlands (2007) €21,418 (Cata)
- WWF-SA (2007-2009) ZAR 250,000
- IUCN (2009) ZAR 201,000 (Ongoye)
- Vodacom Foundation (2009-2010) ZAR 100,000 (Ongoye)
- Witwatersrand Bird Club, sponsored a camera for Soweto.
- South African Pulp and Paper Industries (SAPPI) and Monty Brett sponsored field guides and a bird identification course for three Soweto SSG members.

### 7.3 Value of DI funding

The Darwin Initiative funding enabled RSPB and BirdLife South Africa to achieve the following:

- Establish a Community Conservation Programme in South Africa, and thoroughly embed community conservation into BLSA's working practices
- Establish a Site Support Group at each site to support site monitoring and conservation activities.
- Develop one complete management plan for Wakkerstroom and one near complete management plan for Cata.

- Implement community resource management agreements in Wakkerstroom, Cata and Soweto.
- Conduct a socio-economic assessment and opportunities review for all sites.
- Complete Resource Use assessments for all sites.
- Develop Business Plans for 12 Income Generating Activities.
- Train teachers at each site in Environmental Education.
- Deliver Environmental Education to 27 project schools
- Train bird guides and develop avitourism.
- Equip community members and project staff with various skills (e.g. management and business planning, entrepreneurial skills, financial management, policy and advocacy training etc.)

**Table 4: Total Project Expenditure**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc				
Office costs (e.g. postage, telephone, stationery)				
Travel and subsistence				
Printing				
Conferences, seminars, etc				
Capital items/equipment (see below) <i>Computers (including laptop)</i> <i>Vehicle</i> <i>GPS</i> <i>Field Guides</i> <i>Data Projector</i> <i>Digital Camera</i>				
Other Costs (see below) <i>Socio economic analysis costs</i> <i>Management plan costs</i> <i>Craft initiative costs</i> <i>Income generating initiatives costs</i> <i>Evaluation / audit costs</i>				
Salaries (see below) <i>Local Project Manager</i> <i>Soweto Site Coordinator</i> <i>Eastern Cape Site Coordinator</i> <i>Wakkerstroom Site Coordinator</i> <i>Site 4 Coordinator</i> <i>BLSA Education / Advocacy Input</i>				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		<p>Stronger protection at two sites through enhanced community support and active fora, as well as planned official listing.</p> <p>Stronger community support at all four sites</p> <p>Income generating activities gaining revenues of approx. £17,000 to date</p> <p>Better monitoring of sites and their biodiversity</p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Purpose: Community-focused programmes are significantly enhancing the status of important biodiversity sites and the capacity to manage them for the future.</p>	<p>Programmes in the four project sites are effectively managed by local stakeholders by end of project.</p> <p>Threat status and pressures on each area show improvement from beginning to end of project.</p>	<p>Active and well supported programmes in place at four sites with well-respected project managers.</p> <p>Effective fora in place at three sites.</p> <p>Threat status is generally reduced (including mining at Wakkerstroom)</p>	<p>Firm up local structures at Ongoye. Continue to strengthen governance structures at all sites through follow-up funding.</p> <p>Complete management plan for Cata forest.</p> <p>Fundraising (more project proposals) and institutional measures to maintain project achievements.</p> <p>Continue with project monitoring processes at Cata, Wakkerstroom and Ongoye.</p> <p>Continue awareness programmes and complete eco-schools certification.</p>

	Three other projects at important biodiversity sites being established with leveraged funds by the project end.	Initial work done at other IBAs – Ndumu and KwaZulu Natal Mistbelt Grasslands. However, priority will be on ensuring sustainability of existing sites.	IBA prioritisation and conservation strategy in place. Initial feasibility work and fundraising for new sites as resources allow.
<b>Output 1.</b> Local site support groups/fora in place at each site establish a firm basis for project sustainability.	Funding for further work at each site achieved by end of June, 2009. All key stakeholders contribute to effective group management.	Good progress. Indicators are appropriate. Key stakeholders are all involved and fora in place at 3 sites. Fora at Ongoye will be established once further funding is secured. Co-finance already in place at all sites for current project period which has scaled up activities. However we need to find funds to sustain achievements beyond the project period for Ongoye and Wakkerstroom.	
Activity 1.1. Develop four local fora		The local fora in Wakkerstroom and Cata have continued to work very well and have enhanced the width and effectiveness of stakeholder involvement. In Soweto community groups are very divided and a forum approach has not proved viable, although it does currently exist with minimal functionality. The strongest section of the Soweto forum remains the Ubunthu Eco-Club. We have worked with the groups who offer most constructive working relations but we have tried and been successful in bringing some members of the community and associated groups closer together. In Ongoye, we will develop a forum in 2010 if the barriers of trust between community and government can be reduced to a workable level and further funding is secured.	
Activity 1.2. Regular programme of activities		The four site coordinators have been very active in their communities and numerous activities undertaken including bird walks, clean ups, awareness raising initiatives, tree planting. School work has also been fruitful and of course many established resource user groups now have their own programme of activities.	
Activity 1.3 Set group governance structures in place		Governance work has focused firstly on the fora established and working well at Cata and Wakkerstroom who now have comprehensive internal terms of reference and operational practices. Secondly on the resource user groups who are implementing income generating activities. These are at varying levels of development but 70% now have business plans.	
Activity 1.4 Prepare additional project proposals for each site		We have been able to do quite a lot of additional work at some of the sites as a result of co-finance leveraged especially from the AEWA Wings over Wetlands programme, BirdLife Netherlands, WWF-SA and the Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation (AECID). This has included substantial wetland management work at Wakkerstroom and additional IGAs	

		including tourism at three sites, education in Soweto and development of the pecan nut programme at Cata. Ten proposals to funders have been prepared and submitted over 2008/2009, and to date two have been funded by the European Union and Vodacom Foundation.
<b>Output 2.</b> Training and capacity-building programme for national and local stakeholders implemented.	Recommendations for ongoing support from training courses implemented. Training cascaded down at all four sites.	Good progress. Indicators are appropriate. The training programme has been largely completed although some catch-up still required at Ongoye. The project managers have actively followed up in cascading information from training to local stakeholders. Recommendations and follow up from training have been implemented.
Activity 2.1. Training programmes in project management, socio-economic analysis, training for trainers, site monitoring		The project manager completed training in project management and socio-economic analysis following up earlier actions. All officers were additionally trained in site monitoring in March 2009. Training for trainers previously completed. Additionally management plan training was provided for all officers in September 2008. All three sites sent two representatives to attend the entrepreneurial two-week training course. Three more bird guides were trained in Cata. All IGA's in Wakkerstroom have done a second more comprehensive training in business and finance management and marketing.
Activity 2.2. Training in awareness raising, group operations, advocacy and fundraising		Awareness raising training completed and cascaded. Additional training given by Project Manager in group operations. Policy and Advocacy training provided in Wakkerstroom. Fundraising training took place in July 2009. Additionally 26 community members were given training in business plans and management.
<b>Output 3.</b> Participatory plans for conservation monitoring and action in place and under implementation at each site.	Three plans adopted by key stakeholders by June 2008. The fourth adopted by June 2009. 80% of priority actions underway by June 2009. Greater formal protection at one site by June 2009.	Implementation has been delayed. Indicators are appropriate. Plan in place and adopted at Wakkerstroom. A plan is underway at Cata following training, however the finalisation of this plan has been delayed by national government authorities. The plan for Soweto will focus on visitor facilities only at this stage. Priority actions are in case underway at all sites. Ramsar site designation at Wakkerstroom is being pursued.

Activity 3.1. Participatory management plans in place at all four sites by month 30	Plan in place at Wakkerstroom. A plan focusing on participatory forest management both within and around the natural forest is underway at Cata following training. The plan for Soweto will focus on visitor facilities and management only at this stage.
Activity 3.2. Site monitoring programmes	Training has been completed and monitoring protocols developed and implemented at all three sites. Initial threats and status monitoring at each site have been undertaken. Regular waterbird counts by SSGs at Wakkerstroom and Soweto and Cape parrot counts at Cata are ongoing.
Activity 3.3 Undertake priority site conservation actions	Priority conservation actions are underway at all sites. In particular at Wakkerstroom where land control is easiest has active programme of practical conservation work in the wetlands. Soweto site has regular bird counts and water quality monitoring which is fed into local government for action. Cape parrot counts at Cata are fed into a national database for further research.
<b>Output 4.</b> Marketing-focused initiatives at each site are generating economic benefits for local people and assisting sustainability.	<p>Analysis of socio-economic options completed at each site by end of April 2008. Five new registered guides in two sites by June 2009.</p> <p>Good progress. Indicators are appropriate. Socio-economic analysis completed at three sites and analysis underway following survey at Ongoye by February 2010. Very good progress on IGAs in Year 3. 111 direct and around 444 indirect beneficiaries of IGAs earning ZAR 208,300 in 2008/9 from activities including reed cutting, beadwork and craftwork, vegetable growing and bird guiding. Cultural and ecotourism actions underway at all sites.</p> <p>Three guides in place at Cata, three in Soweto and three in Wakkerstroom (plus three previously trained), making the total trained guides at all three sites total 12.</p>
Activity 4.1. Undertake socio-economic analysis.	Paul Morling completed this assessment, which was used to design IGAs at the three sites. Baseline socio-economic data was also collected for the current project beneficiaries in 2008.
Activity 4.2 Develop Income Generating Activities	Thus far 17 IGAs were established, with 111 direct and ±444 indirect beneficiaries, earning R208,300 in total and 70% have a business plan in place.
Activity 4.3 Generate additional funding through these actions	There are high expectations of these IGAs being maintained and growing beyond the project, however it is felt these IGAs will need the support of BLSA for at least another year.
<b>Output 5.</b> National networking and experience sharing has stimulated action at additional high priority biodiversity sites.	<p>Networking meeting for groups and other site protection agencies held during year 2. Expressions of interest from three other sites by end of June 2009.</p> <p>Fair progress. Indicators are appropriate. Representatives of the project sites have met once in 2007, twice in 2008 and twice during 2009. The project is well known and dissemination in South Africa and elsewhere has been highly effective. Project Manager is represented on four influential Southern African natural resource fora.</p> <p>Expressions of interest not yet sought. BLSA wishes to expand this work to other sites and other stakeholders have requested their help. However, priority will be given to consolidating work at existing sites.</p>

Activity 5.1 Organise network meetings and distribute relevant materials	Project managers and other site representatives have met on five occasions.  Four divisional newsletters were produced during the project. A final project conference was arranged in September 2009, with 30 community and partner delegates, one external evaluator, the RSPB project leader and one BirdLife International guest in attendance.		
<b>Output 6.</b> Awareness of conservation needs and values enhanced.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="604 360 1088 687">Attitude surveys show more favourable attitudes to conservation at all sites. School programmes in place at all sites by June 2008.</td> <td data-bbox="1088 360 2078 687">Good progress. Indicators are appropriate. Joe Peu (BLSA Education Manager) has completed Environmental Education training with teachers from schools at Soweto, Cata and Wakkerstroom. Other field staff have undertaken initial activities at Ongoye. Annual programmes were developed for 2008 and 2009 to celebrate environmental days with the communities. Wakkerstroom has been most successful with the awareness raising but Cata and Soweto have also been very successful, in particular with work in and activities based around schools. A large scale Environmental Education Competition was run in Wakkerstroom and Cata with 22 local schools during 2009.</td> </tr> </table>	Attitude surveys show more favourable attitudes to conservation at all sites. School programmes in place at all sites by June 2008.	Good progress. Indicators are appropriate. Joe Peu (BLSA Education Manager) has completed Environmental Education training with teachers from schools at Soweto, Cata and Wakkerstroom. Other field staff have undertaken initial activities at Ongoye. Annual programmes were developed for 2008 and 2009 to celebrate environmental days with the communities. Wakkerstroom has been most successful with the awareness raising but Cata and Soweto have also been very successful, in particular with work in and activities based around schools. A large scale Environmental Education Competition was run in Wakkerstroom and Cata with 22 local schools during 2009.
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Activity 6.1. Develop schools materials.	An environmental competition was implemented in Wakkerstroom and Cata. This was a two-phase competition run over six months. All projects continue to use the Eco-Schools material and the Learning for Sustainable Living material produced by BLSA. Three school environmental curricula programmes were developed in Wakkerstroom for Water, Wetlands and Waste. These curricula were rolled out to schools and teachers in 2009.		
Activity 6.2. Establish programmes at ten schools in four sites.	Currently environmental education programmes are being run in a total of 12 schools on an intensive level, and an additional 15 schools on a less intensive level. A crane outreach programme for farm schools has been running from May 2009 in Wakkerstroom.		
Activity 6.3. Train site groups in awareness-raising techniques.	Project staff have been trained in and are actively implementing awareness programmes at all sites.		
Activity 6.4 Implement community based awareness programme	An environmental competition was implemented in Wakkerstroom and Cata. All projects continue to use the Eco-Schools material and the Learning for Sustainable Living material produced by BLSA. Each site also developed an annual calendar to celebrate all environmental days in the year. These events are open to all community members and often have special guest speakers.		

## **Annex 2** Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

As for Annex 1

## Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
7. Identification and Monitoring	25%	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	25%	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	20%	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	20%	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
13. Public Education and Awareness	5%	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
17. Exchange of Information	5%	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

## Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Total planned from application
<b>Training Measures</b>							
6A	1 South African project manager trained. RSPB training covered the following areas: project management; training of trainers; socio-economic assessment; participatory rural appraisal (PRA); ecological monitoring; environmental education; management plans; engaging with local people near conservation areas; design and construction of bird hides; setting up community-based fora; and managing a Darwin Initiative budget.	1				1	1
6A	South Africans from project sites trained in: (Time units in brackets. All totals in weeks) Socio-Economic Assessments (1wk/person); Participatory Rural Appraisals (1wk/person); Media & Fundraising (0.5wk/person); Project management (0.5wk/person); Site Biological monitoring (3wk/person); Environmental education (3wk/person): Site management planning (0.5wk/person) Policy and advocacy (0.5wk/person) Business management (1wk/person) Training of Trainers (3wk/person)		9	5		14	12
			9	58	1	68	0
			3	3		6	12
			9	15	15	39	12
			9	60	24	93	50
			20	30	5	55	50
			0	12	15	27	12
			0	20		20	12
			0	26	15	41	12
					5	5	50
	Bird Guide training (1mnth = 4 weeks)	4	2	5	0	11	10
6B	Total training weeks above	12	119	404	133	672	284

7	1 education resource book		1		1	2	2
<b>Research Measures</b>							
8	Paul Morling (economist) spent 2 weeks over April 07 in South Africa		2			2	4
8	Geoff Welch spent two weeks in South Africa giving Management plan workshops at all three sites			2		2	4
8	Andrea Lockwood / Paul Buckley/ Chris Magin Project management in South Africa	2.3	4	1	1	8.3	8
9	A complete wetland management plan was produced for Wakkerstroom. The Cata forest management plan is half complete. Wakkerstroom has full business plans for IGAs; Cata has 70% business plans; and Soweto 50%.		1		2	3	4
11A	No papers were have been submitted to peer reviewed journals to date.					0	2
<b>Dissemination Measures</b>							
14A	Annual seminars to discuss project outcomes	0	2	1	2	5	3
14B	The Wakkerstroom site manager and assistant project manager attended the Wings Over Wetlands exchange programme, October 08. The project manager attended the BirdLife International Conference in Argentina in October 08. The project manager attended the CBD conference in Bonn, Germany, in May 2008. The project manager attended the National Business and Biodiversity conferences hosted by WWF. The project managers and Wakkerstroom site manager attended the National Wetlands Conference in Cape Town.		2	2 1 1 1	1  2	10	6
15A	National articles.		3	6	3	12	12

15B	Local articles	3	1	2		6	4
16A	1 project Division newsletter & 1 Wakkerstroom site newsletter produced.	1	2	1		4	4
16B	Approximate circulation of African Birds & Birding popular magazine in South Africa: (Regular project articles) 22 000.	17,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	10,000
16C	Approximate circulation of BLSA newsletter in the UK: 500.	500	500	500	500	500	500
18A	TV features		1	3		4	3
19A	3xnational & 1xlocal radio interview.	1	1	4	2	8	4
<b>Physical Measures</b>							
20	Physical assets	£14,884	£1,498			£16,382	£13,500
23	Amount leveraged from other funding sources by the RSPB and BLSA.	RSPB: £18,858 BLSA: approx. £25,915	RSPB: Approx £14,900 BLSA / WOW approx £43,100  BirdLife Netherlan ds approx. £17,800 WWF-SA £9,000	RSPB: £22,012 BLSA/Wi ngs Over Wetlands approx £41,325  AECID: €25,159  WWF- SA: £10,000	Vodacom Foundatio n: £8, 400  IUCN: £17, 000	£253,469	£154,000

**Note:** The figures in the above table vary somewhat from the same table in the last annual report (April 2009) submitted to Darwin. This is due to a misunderstanding of how training weeks corresponded to number of beneficiaries trained. These figures have now been adjusted to correctly reflect number of beneficiaries trained and number of training weeks.

## Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manuals, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Online article	World Migratory Birds Day Celebration, 2007	Wetland International	<a href="http://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/2008/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=23&amp;Itemid=38">http://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/2008/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=23&amp;Itemid=38</a>	None
Online article*	"Communities urged to sustain environment," Mpumalanga Province		<a href="http://www.mpumalanga.gov.za/Wetlands07.htm">www.mpumalanga.gov.za/Wetlands07.htm</a>	N/A
Popular Magazine	Linking Livelihoods to conservation, African Birds & Birding, April/May 2007, vol 12, no 2, pf72-73, 80.	Africa Geographic, Cape Town, South Africa.	Africa Geographic (pty) Ltd, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. <a href="http://www.africageographic.com">www.africageographic.com</a>	R34.95
Popular Magazine	Personalities, Raymond Rampolokeng, African Birds & Birding, June/July 2007, vol 12, no 3, pg 78-79, 84.	Africa Geographic, Cape Town, South Africa.	Africa Geographic (pty) Ltd, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. <a href="http://www.africageographic.com">www.africageographic.com</a>	R34.95
Popular Magazine	Klipspruit Wetland Clean-up Day, Africa Birds & Birding, Aug/Sept 2007, vol 12, no 4, pg 77, 84.	Africa Geographic, Cape Town, South Africa.	Africa Geographic (pty) Ltd, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. <a href="http://www.africageographic.com">www.africageographic.com</a>	R34.95
Popular Magazine	Many thanks to our corporate members and supporters, Africa Birds & Birding, Oct/Nov 2007, vol 12, no 5, pg 80.	Africa Geographic, Cape Town, South Africa.	Africa Geographic (pty) Ltd, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. <a href="http://www.africageographic.com">www.africageographic.com</a>	R34.95
Popular Magazine	Wetlands and People, African Birds & Birding, Dec/Jan 2008, vol 12, no 6, pg 74, 80.	Africa Geographic, Cape Town, South Africa.	Africa Geographic (pty) Ltd, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. <a href="http://www.africageographic.com">www.africageographic.com</a>	R34.95
Popular Magazine	Educating communities on sustainable conservation, African Birds & Birding, Feb/March 2008, vol 13, no 1, pg 74, 80.	Africa Geographic, Cape Town, South Africa.	Africa Geographic (pty) Ltd, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. <a href="http://www.africageographic.com">www.africageographic.com</a>	R34.95
Popular magazine*	Local Swazi Chief a pro-conservationist, Hansco Banda, Oct - Nov 2008	Africa Bird and Birding Magazine	Africa Geographic (pty) Ltd, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. <a href="http://www.africageographic.com">www.africageographic.com</a>	£3
Popular magazine*	How community development is affected by imminent threats, Daniel Marnewick June-July 2008	Africa Bird and Birding Magazine	Africa Geographic (pty) Ltd, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. <a href="http://www.africageographic.com">www.africageographic.com</a>	£3
Popular magazine*	Flyway conservation, Daniel Marnewick August-September 2008	Africa Bird and Birding Magazine	Africa Geographic (pty) Ltd, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa. <a href="http://www.africageographic.com">www.africageographic.com</a>	£3

Magazine article*	"Linking livelihoods to conservation," Daniel Marnewick, Africa Birds and Birding, Volume 12, Number 2, pages 72 and 73.	Africa Geographic (Pty) Ltd., Cape Town, South Africa	1st floor, Devonshire Court, 20 Devonshire Road, Wynberg 7800, Cape Town, South Africa	2.16
Newspaper Article	Volksrust Recorder, September 2007	Volksrust Recorder	Volksrust Recorder, Volksrust	Free
Newspaper article*	"Vleiland gaan deur diep waters," Die Burger, 9 December, 2006	Unknown	www.dieburger.com	Unknown
Newspaper article	City Vision, 1 February, 2007	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Newspaper	Battle lines drawn in the wetland, Hansco Banda, 15 June 08.	The Post	The Post +2731 308 2022	£6
Newspaper*	Masithandane Beads publicity, Martin Ramothibe, 11 September 2008,	Daily Sun	<a href="http://www.dailysun.co.za">www.dailysun.co.za</a>	£7
Newspaper article	An agricultural newspaper in Mpumalanga (name unknown), 2 February, 2007	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Newsletter	Wits Bird club news letter/2008 national bird week, May 2008,	Wits Bird Club	Delta Park, Road No. 3 Victory Park, Johannesburg, South Africa <a href="http://www.wbc.co.za">www.wbc.co.za</a>	
Newsletter*	3 National Community Conservation newsletters and 1 for Soweto	BirdLife South Africa	community@birdlife.org.za	
Newsletters	Wakkerstroom Site Newsletter, September 2007 and April 2008	Self Publication	<a href="http://www.birdlife.org">www.birdlife.org</a> and <a href="http://wow.wetlands.org/HANDSon/SouthAfrica/tabid/152/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://wow.wetlands.org/HANDSon/SouthAfrica/tabid/152/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a>	None
Newsletter	Protecting key South African biodiversity sites through community-based conservation	Darwin Newsletter	Issue 16, pp 5-6 <a href="http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newsletter/DARWIN_NEWS_16.pdf">http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newsletter/DARWIN_NEWS_16.pdf</a>	Free
Radio	Sasol Birds and Birding Fair in Soweto, Martin Ramothibe, 2 April 2009,	SAFM	P.O. Box 91162 Auckland Park, 2006 <a href="http://www.safm.co.za">www.safm.co.za</a>	
Radio	Mining threat and the importance of the Wetland in Wakkerstroom for local livelihoods, Hansco Banda, Carolyn Ah Shene, Daniel Marnewick, March 2008,	Radio 702	Primedia House 2nd Floor 5 Gwen Lane (Corner Gwen Lane & Fredman Drive), Sandown <a href="http://www.702.co.za">www.702.co.za</a>	
Television	Mining threat in Wakkerstroom District, Hansco Banda, Carolyn Ah Shene, 20 and 27 April 2009	SABC TV2 Chanel	TV Programmes - Obtain a DVD recording of a television programme: Tel 011-714-3827. Email address:	

			<a href="http://www.sabc2.co.za">www.sabc2.co.za</a>	
Television	Birds conservation and tourism in Wakkerstroom, Hansco Banda, August 2008	Africa Awake - DSTV Chanel	MultiChoice SMS PTY (Ltd) Reg No 1994/009083/07 Physical address: 251 Oak Avenue, Ferndale Randburg, 2194 South Africa <a href="mailto:webenquiries@multichoice.co.za">webenquiries@multichoice.co.za</a>	
Television	National Lottery Insert about Soweto site, August 2008,	E-TV	CALL CENTRE : +27 83 1222 EMAIL : <a href="mailto:info@etv.co.za">info@etv.co.za</a>	

## Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

<b>Ref No</b>	15/012
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