

## **IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION MEMORANDUM (ICM)**

**TF Name:** Promoting Sustainable Development of Protected Areas in Namaqualand

**TF Number:** 23506

**Project:** P064441

**Report Date:** May 12, 2006

**Program:** Biodiversity

**Net Grant Amount:** \$748,000

**Donor(s):** GEF, SANParks, Leslie Hills Succulent Karoo Trust, Global Conservation Fund, RARE, Wilderness Foundation, University of Cape Town (In kind), Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Working for Water, Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, Coastcare, FSFD Cultural Heritage.

**Approval Date:** May 31, 2000

**Closing Date:** December 31, 2005

### **A. GRANT OBJECTIVES**

#### **Original Statement of Grant Objectives**

**Overall Objective:** To promote the sustainable development of the protected areas in Namaqualand:

#### ***Sub Objectives***

- Identify and establish a protected area system for conserving the globally significant biodiversity of Namaqualand.
- Provide training for, and involvement of local communities in park development, thereby improving attitudes towards conservation as an alternative to communal grazing.
- Assess and value different forms of land use.

#### **Changes to Grant Objectives**

*If original objectives have been changed, explain the nature of the revisions and the justification for them.*

Project objective 2: Training for, and involvement of local communities in Park development, thereby improving attitudes towards conservation as an alternative to communal grazing. During project implementation it became apparent that Objective 2 was not well phrased. Therefore the objective focused on: (i) encouraging land-owners to conserve biodiversity and (ii) building support for the Park amongst the community. This was needed because communal lands are not significantly present in the Namaqua Park area whilst commercial agriculture is. In addition a wider outreach program was needed.

Objective 3: Assess and value different forms of land use (GEF: \$30,000). This objective should have been considered an activity rather than an objective because of its relatively minor part in the project.

### **Achievement of Grant Objectives**

***Overall Objective: To promote the sustainable development of the protected areas in Namaqualand:***

Level of achievement for overall objective: S

The first sub-objective is rated H.S, the second S and a third very minor sub-objective U. The overall rating is therefore S.

***Project sub - objective 1: To identify and establish a protected area system for conserving the globally significant biodiversity of Namaqualand:***

Level of achievement for sub-objective 1: HS

Indicator set as: Efficiency and effectiveness of the protected area system:

- The Namaqualand area of South Africa falls within the Succulent Karoo biome, identified as the world's only desert biodiversity hotspots (one of three hotspots in South Africa). The project has played the leading role in the conservation of this area. It has identified 6,5% of Namaqualand for incorporation into formally proclaimed protected areas. The parks (currently under development) include Namaqua National Park, Richtersveld, Goegab and Knersvlakte Parks. The project has exceeded the original conservation target of identifying and conserving 318,000ha. The secured area is 340,000ha.

This objective has been achieved with the support of a second GEF Grant to the Richtersveld area to the north, Leslie Hills Foundation, Critical Ecosystems Partnership Funding (Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Profile), the Global Conservation Fund of Conservation International, SANParks, Working for Water, Poverty Alleviation and Coastcare financing.

Table 1. Namaqualand Park expansion programme

<b><i>Park</i></b>	<b><i>Original target (ha)</i></b>	<b><i>Current area (ha)</i></b>
Namaqua (NNP)	45,900	77,181
Namaqualand Corridor	0	30,000
Namaqua Coastal park	45,000	49,000
Richtersveld	162,445	162,445
Goegab	14,856	14,856
Knersvlakte	50,000	7,392
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,201</b>	<b>340,874</b>

- Since an estimated two thirds of the region would need to be conserved to ensure no biodiversity losses, a program of supporting farmers to adopt conservation friendly land use has also been initiated. This will effectively add to the area above under conservation.
- The project focus has been on developing the Namaqua National Park from 960ha in 1998 (start of project design) to its current proclaimed size of 78,181ha with another 23,000ha of private land negotiated for incorporation into the Park, and another 45,000ha of mining land at final contract stage of incorporation. This will create a Park of 150,000ha. The 150,000ha Park will ensure formal protection for at least 1 232 plant species, 102 of which are Red Data listed and 47 of which are endemics. The expansion will also secure protection of an entire globally unique terrestrial ecosystem, namely the Riethuis quartz fields and achieves the conservation targets for two other irreplaceable habitats, namely the Namaqualand Sandveld dunes and Namaqualand White Sand Plains.
- The project has supported the design of the proposed Namaqua National Park Marine Protected Area (MPA) of 970 000ha. The formal proclamation of the MPA is planned for 2007/8.

***Project objective 2: Training for, and involvement of local communities in Park development, thereby improving attitudes towards conservation.***

Level of achievement for objective 2: S

Indicators set as:

- Direct benefits of Park development accrue to local communities.
- Increasing support for the protected area system among communities.
- Spontaneous initiatives for conservation-based business.

The project has been successful in a number of ways:

- Surrounding communities see the Park as an economic and social asset. The Park has injected \$1,3 million (R7 200 000) in wages, into the surrounding community and related training of 414 individuals from five communities has taken place. Approximately 880 individuals from 16 communities have participated in other environmental training initiatives facilitated through the project and/or the Park. These have ranged from first aid courses, field guiding, the recording of oral histories, chainsaw operation, life skills, financial management, basic literacy to small tourism business management.
- Support for the Park has increased amongst the local community: (i) farmers adjoining the Park hold regular and constructive meetings with the Park staff; (i) a

solution to nuisance animals has been found to reduce stock losses to farmers; (iii) the People and Conservation team of the Namaqua National Parks had engaged six high schools, two commercial farmers unions and two communal farmers' associations, provincial government departments, local businesses and tourism operators as well as forging linkages with other regional conservation initiatives; and (iv) commercial farmers in a key corridor have agreed to sell their land to the Park and the mining sector has agreed to include their land into the Park. Agreements are negotiated and being implemented. Funds have been made available.

- Spontaneous initiatives for conservation based business have not grown as expected. One new full time guesthouse has opened up apart from the seasonal guesthouses.

***Project objective 3: Assessment and valuation of different forms of land use.***

Level of achievement of objective 3: U

Indicator set as: Estimates of the ecological and economic sustainability of different land uses.

This activity was academic in nature. The result therefore had little practical application to SANParks. See Section C.1.5 below.

This objective, costing \$30,000, should have been listed as an activity in the project design and not an objective due to the small budget involved.

## **B. OUTPUT**

**Achievement of deliverables**

***1. Discuss and rate the actual output or deliverables completed, compared to the expected output, for each component of the grant.***

***Output 1: Planning for and acquiring land for a representative protected area system, indicated by a representative protected area system***

***Output 2: Baseline development of the protected area system, indicated as being functional in terms of economic sustainability, adequacy of management information and tourism opportunities***

Rating: HS

Through the Project and related initiatives, 6,8% of Namaqualand is under conservation. The Parks include Namaqua National Park, Goegab, Richtersveld and Knersvlakte Parks. Where it is not possible to include commercial farming land into the formal protected area system, farmers are being engaged to conserve biodiversity. The above parks are

being planned and developed through support from government, international and national donors as well as the Bank in the case of the Richtersveld Community Conservancy.

In terms of baseline development, the first phase of protected area development has been completed. The Namaqua National Park, the development focus of this project, has all basic infrastructure in place including roads, fences, office block, environmental centre and student accommodation. A management plan and expansion program are also in place. The development of actual tourism accommodation (overnight camp) has lagged but is now underway. Two tourist routes (Kamiesberg and Richtersveld to Northern Cape) have been developed which are expected to promote tourism to the area.

In terms of financial sustainability, none of the parks are expected to be self-financing due to their remoteness from large tourist destinations and the seasonal nature of the tourism product. The park's will therefore continue to require grants from Government to meet operating and capital costs as is currently the case in the conservation of most remote low visitor parks in South Africa. The actual operating cost of Namaqua National Park is only \$200,000 per annum which is easily financed by SANParks from its annual budget in excess of approximately \$70 million excluding various other capital grants provided by Government and donors.

***Output 3: Refurbishment of training and resource facility, indicated by the appropriateness of the facility and to fulfil its functions***

Rating: S

A well resourced environmental centre and office complex, including accommodation for students, for overnight use has been refurbished. Further expansion is planned.

***Output 4: Employment of trainees in Park system and adjacent eco-tourism business development of eco-business and entrepreneurs***

Rating: S

See Table 2 and 3 below.

***Output 5: Resource economics workshop, with indicators being implementation of policies to reverse land degradation***

Rating: S

See section C 1.5 below.

***2. Discuss and rate as to how well the grant output met the quality standards of the recipient and the beneficiary.***

***2.1 Identify and establish a protected area system for conserving the globally significant biodiversity of Namaqualand***

Rating: HS

The output has exceeded expectations. This is because the system of protected areas in the Namaqualand area has exceeded the 6% target. The Namaqua Park is in the process of being consolidated as one large Park whereas two smaller separate Parks were originally planned. Secondly, one of the largest marine protected areas will be established in South Africa in 2007/8.

***2.2. Provide training for, and involvement of local communities in park development, thereby improving attitudes towards conservation as an alternative to communal grazing.***

Rating: S

The Programme has been more successful than planned in creating direct benefits for the community in terms of jobs, training and income earned. The Programme has achieved its goal of creating community support for the Park. See Table 2 and 3 below.

***2.3. Assess and value different forms of land use***

Rating: U

This output had a largely academic and was of little practical use. However the academic work was of high standard and resulting documentation was well prepared.

**For activities where the output is a report or a dissemination event such as a workshop, conference, training, or study tour, discuss and rate the following aspects:**

***3. Quality***

*Assess and value different forms of land use.*

The quality of the academic work was adequate. The target audience was academic rather than the Park staff or implementation conservation community.

***4. Presentation***

The work was well prepared at a Namaqualand workshop in 2002.

***5. Dissemination***

The workshop report was disseminated on the internet and as indicated below through articles to several journals.

***6. Overall Success***

*Discuss and rate the overall success of the output or dissemination event*

Rating: S

The work was disseminated widely through the internet and through various journals including: Journal of Range Management, Systematic Biology 51, Restoration Ecology and the Journal of Arid Environment.

Attach Report or applicable document

See Annex 1. explaining the model.

## **C. OUTCOME**

### 1. Achievement of developmental results

*Discuss and rate the actual developmental results, compared to the expected outcomes, for each component of the grant.*

#### **1.1 Indicator 1: Biodiversity is preserved in 6.5% of the worlds only significant arid – land hotspot**

Rating HS

By the end of 2006, the amount of land under conservation in Namaqualand will have reached 340,000ha which is 6.82% of the region (see Table 1 above). The core conservation areas will include: (i) the Namaqua National Park; (ii) the Richtersveld Transfrontier National Park and adjacent Community Conservancy; (iii) the Knersvlakte, to be managed by Western Cape Nature Conservation Board and Goegab nature reserve.

#### **1.2 Indicator 2: Tangible benefits (ie employment and training opportunities) from reserve system to four communities on communal land**

Rating: HS

**Table 2: Jobs created by Namaqua National Park**

<u>Source of funding</u>	<u>No of jobs</u>	<u>Nature of jobs</u>	<u>Communities impacted</u>
Parks Empowering People Projects	262	12-month contracts	Soebatsfontein, Komaggas Kamieskroon, Spoegrivier, Garies and Klipfontein.
Working for Water	50	12-month contracts	Soebatsfontein, Springbok and Kharkams
Imbewu project	4	3-year contracts	Soebatsfontein
SANParks operating budget	4	Permanent staff	Hondeklipbaai and Soebatsfontein
Coastcare	30	3-year contracts	Hondeklipbaai, Garies and Spoegrivier
GEF Project	1	2-year contract	Hondeklipbaai
<u>Total</u>	<b>351</b>		



**Table 3. Training opportunities: Namaqua National Park**

<b><u>Programme</u></b>	<b><u>No of trainees</u></b>	<b><u>Nature of training</u></b>	<b><u>Communities affected</u></b>
INTAC (to start on 1 July 2004)	106	Tourism and conservation learnerships	Soebatsfontein, Komaggas, Spoegrivier and Hondeklipbaai
ABET	226	Adult basic education	Kamieskroon, Komaggas, Soebatsfontein
RARE	15	Field guiding	Various
GEF	368	Tourism awareness and business management	15 communities
GEF	100	Financial life skills	Kamieskroon
GEF	30	Conservation	Spoegrivier
GEF	8	Food gardening	Various
GEF	4	Basic field ranger	Soebatsfontein and Hondeklipbaai
GEF	4	Advanced field ranger	Soebatsfontein and Hondeklipbaai
GEF	4	First aid 1, 2 & 3	Soebatsfontein and Hondeklipbaai
GEF	4	Cybertracker	Soebatsfontein and Hondeklipbaai
GEF	4	Local field guiding	Soebatsfontein and Hondeklipbaai
GEF	4	Law enforcement	Soebatsfontein and Hondeklipbaai
GEF	2	Indigenous knowledge	Soebatsfontein and Hondeklipbaai
GEF	2	Resource development	Soebatsfontein and Hondeklipbaai
GEF	2	Integrated environmental management systems	Soebatsfontein and Hondeklipbaai
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b>883</b>		

Poverty Alleviation and Coastcare initiatives have provided a financial injection into surrounding communities of US\$1,2 million (R7 200 000) in wages and training for 414 individuals from five communities. Contract lengths ranged from 10-22 months and 3 permanent positions were filled in Namaqua National Park.

***1.3 Indicator 3: demonstrable improvements in attitudes of local communities towards conservation as form of land use***

Rating: HS

Support for the Park and its activities can be gauged by improved attendance at events managed by the Park, such as the Biodiversity Day for Farmers (29 farmers), Water Awareness Day for Farmers (19 farmers) and the Kamieskroon Tourism Fete (nearly 300 visitors). There has also been sustained demand for participation in Imbewu guided Wilderness Trails; an increasing number of requests for awareness programs in local

schools; a reduction in conflict with farmers; high demand (106 people) registered for tourism and conservation training (THETA); and a high number (over 70) local residents advertising services and products on the web-based Kamiesberg Visitor Route, which has been facilitated by the Park.

A Park Forum has recently been established (inaugural meeting 26 May 2004), through an extensive participation process, and comprises representatives of the local Kamiesberg Municipality and the Namaqua District Municipality, the Namaqualand Farmers' Union, Departments of Agriculture, Education, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), SKEP and SPP (a local NGO).

#### ***1.4 Indicator 4: Establishment of at least 2 eco-businesses on communal lands***

Rating: S

Only 1 additional guest house is claimed by the project to be attributable to the project intervention. The main Project strategy was to focus on one of the barriers to establishing small eco-businesses – skills development/networking. Skills development has included: (i) business management training (January to April 2004); (ii) tourism and conservation training in July 2004; and (iii) tourism committees were established in all sixteen local communities. Further, two tourist routes (Kamiesberg and Richtersveld to Northern Cape) have been developed which are expected to promote tourism to the area. Approximately 30 businesses have registered on the Kamiesberg Tourism Route, including the website.

#### ***1.5 Indicator 5: Ecologically and economically appropriate land-use policies are enacted***

Rating: S

The objective of this component was to produce an assessment and valuation of different land uses in the area (conservation versus farming). The planned project outcome was expected to be a dynamic ecological economic model which would support the Park in facilitating the development and implementation of ecologically and economically appropriate land-use policies for the area. The project held a 14-day workshop to design the model. Thereafter the model and findings were published in scientific journals. The Project design effectively envisaged this as a research activity with relatively little thought provided to the use of the model.

The workshop was conducted. The write up concludes that communal farming in the region was of equivalent value to commercial farming (if compared on a per hectare basis), but was not able to reach any conclusions on the value of conservation as an alternative economic activity. Presentations on the workshop findings were made at the Arid Zone Ecology Forum in 2002 and 2003. Research papers have been prepared and published.

It was also envisaged that the workshop would assist with designing and implementing policies to reverse desertification in the Namaqualand area. It has, however, not proven

to be of any use in this respect. Instead, the desertification mitigation impacts of the Project have emanated from the two other project components as discussed below:

Planning has identified the most biodiverse area of the Succulent Karoo to be protected from desertification. The threats and root causes of biodiversity losses, resulting in desertification have been identified (overgrazing, potential impact of climate change and illegal harvesting of plants and animals). The proposed expansion plan for the Namaqua National Park has been specifically designed to mitigate these impacts. This will be done by linking the proposed coastal park to the current Namaqua National Park via a corridor. This will bring longitudinal gradients into the Park thereby enabling the migration of plant and animal species between the coastal and inland areas. The other two protected areas, Richtersveld and Knersvlakte will also assist to reduce threats leading to desertification.

In terms of project support to the prevention of desertification outside of the protected area, two processes were initiated. Firstly, the outputs of the Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Profile process (conservation planning) have been incorporated into one of the Integrated Development Plans in Namaqualand. Secondly, in order to reduce over-grazing/land degradation pressures on land outside of the park, SANParks has encouraged farmers to develop alternative livelihoods and sources of income by growing paprika.

## **2. Relevance**

***Rate how well this activity was consistent the development priorities of the country, the Bank's country assistance strategy (CAS) and the Bank's sector strategy.***

The project was identified in the May 1999 CAS and fits into the Bank goal of promoting sustainable development. It was also identified in the South Africa GEF Medium Term Priority Framework approved by Cabinet. The project fits into the Bank Africa Region Environment Strategy including: (i) support for the global environment; (ii) poverty reduction - natural resource management linkages; (iii) supporting actions to mainstream natural resource management into the development agenda through enhanced planning, and secondly through outreach programs to encourage biodiversity conservation and reduced land degradation.

## **3. Efficacy**

***Rate how well the activity achieved its stated grant objectives.***

The main two project objectives 1 and 2 exceeded expectations as indicated in Section C. Objective 3 did not have meaningful impact.

#### 4. Efficiency

*Rate the results of this activity relative to its associated costs, implementation times and economic and financial returns.*

Rating: S

The project has supported the conservation of an irreplaceable global public good. The

Co financing (Type/Source)	SANParks (000 US\$)	Financing	Other* (000 US\$)	
	Plan	Act	Plan	Act
South African National Parks (operational and land acquisition)	\$2 125 000	\$4 900 000		
Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust (WWF:SA)			\$2 400 000	\$1 100 000
Global Conservation Fund			\$0.00	\$800 000
RARE			\$0.00	\$206 000
Wilderness Foundation			\$0.00	\$55 500
UCT (in kind)			\$105 000	\$108 000
CEPF Anatolian guard dog project			\$0.00	\$10 000
Working for Water			\$0.00	\$154 000
DEAT Parks Empowering People			\$0.00	\$2 920 000
Coastcare			\$0.00	\$381 000
FSFD cultural heritage			\$0.00	\$17 800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2 125 000</b>	<b>\$4 900 000</b>	<b>\$2 505 000</b>	<b>\$5 751 800</b>

overall cost in financial terms has been close to \$6 million including GEF \$748,000.

Although the cost of the establishment of dryland national parks with low visitor numbers is considerably less than for parks with high visitor numbers, one can compare the figures for the establishment of Namaqua Park to the figures for two other parks which the Bank has supported in South Africa:

**Table 4: Namaqua Park costs of establishment**

- Cape Peninsula National Park 25,000ha; 7 year investment programme \$84 million;
- Addo National Park 150, 000ha: 7 year investment program; \$39 million; and
- Namaqua National Park, 150,000ha; 7 year investment programme; \$6 million

Whilst the Project was extended by two years the time taken to establish the Namaqua Park was on par with other similar initiatives in South Africa.

Although the Park is unlikely to be financially self-sustaining in the future due to the seasonal nature of the tourism product and its remoteness, SANParks is a financially stable organization which receives a government grant from Parliament which is used to cross finance parks which do not return a surplus. This is a generally acceptable international approach to the financing of public goods including global environment goods.

## **D. IMPACT**

### ***1. Capacity Building Impact***

*Rate how well this activity contributes to capacity building.*

Rating: HS

Component 2 was focused on capacity building as discussed in Section C 1.2. The objective was fully achieved with a community supportive of the Park and who were successfully engaged and trained in developing the Park. An ongoing SANParks social ecology and environmental awareness programme is underway (People and Conservation Programme).

### ***2. Sustainability***

*Rate how likely the results will be sustained.*

**Ecological sustainability:** The Namaqualand system of Parks has been designed to meet the objective of conserving 6,5% of the critical habitat of the area. The ecological sustainability of the Namaqua Park is ensured by consolidating the coastal portion of the Park through the Wilderness Corridor. The Park will be sufficiently large to enable evolutionary processes to continue in the landscape and offers the best prospects for buffering the impacts of climate change.

**Sustainability of Park infrastructure:** Allowance for the maintenance of infrastructure is made within the Namaqua Park operational budgets and qualified staff exist for supervising maintenance. The Park now has sufficient office space and multi-media and IT resources to cater for all its needs. An information centre has been created and it has a functioning Environmental Education Centre catering for 24 learners. Additional funding has recently been sourced through a public-private partnership to build additional facilities for another 26 learners. The Park has sufficient vehicles and has acquired complete radio coverage throughout the Park, thus assisting Park management and improving safety of staff.

**Financial sustainability:** The Namaqua National Park is one of 23 National Parks in South Africa managed on a parliamentary mandate and overseen by the National Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. Given the conservation mandate of National Parks and the fact that Namaqua falls within the world's only arid biodiversity hotspot its financial sustainability is secure.

**Social sustainability** of the project will be secured through the Park Forum stakeholder inputs, the ongoing People and Conservation programmes and further catalysed through

participation in complimentary regional initiatives, including the Conservation International Namaqua Wilderness Initiative over the next two years. The Kamiesberg Community Tourism Association is also functioning. Plans are in the early stage of development to purchase land in order to establish a co-managed communal conservation area linked to the Park. This will further highlight the potential benefits of conservation and improve the social dimension to post project sustainability.

**The institutional sustainability** The Namaqua Park is anchored by SANParks the National Parks authority. Strong partnerships have been established with stakeholders including the Conservation International Namaqua Wilderness Corridor initiative, the Northern Cape Provincial Departments of Education, Agriculture and Tourism Environment and Conservation, the Succulent Karoo Knowledge Centre and the ongoing relationships with stakeholders through the established and effective Park Forum and with the De Beers Namaqualand Mines.

The Park boasts a highly motivated and competent team of People and Conservation Officers and field rangers all sharing a common vision for the protected area. This team will play a vital role in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Park.

### 3. Follow-up Activities and/or Investment

*Provide a description of any follow-up activities or investments resulting from the original activity.*

*Check, if applicable: Not applicable*

Whilst the Bank does not envisage providing follow up investment and or technical support, the further development of the Park will continue with further land consolidation, development of a Wilderness Camp, the ongoing reintroduction of species and support to tourism development.

#### ***Investment:***

\_\_\_\_\_ Recipient/Other Investment; \_\_\_\_\_ Grant Project/Program; \_\_\_\_\_ Bank Project;  
\_\_\_\_\_ IFC Financial Project/Activity

#### **Other Results:**

#### ***Transferability of Know-How, Knowledge Base/Key Concepts***

The innovative and unique processes used to catalyse stakeholder engagement have been documented and were recently shared with the rest of SANParks.

#### ***Replicability, Modeling, Best Practices***

Lessons learnt for the People and Parks/Social Ecology Programme have been shared with the rest of SANParks and is regarded as best practice.

### *New Sectors or Products*

N/A

### *New Forms of Cooperation with Other Development Institutions/NGOs*

Excellent cooperation was forged with Conservation International including financial and technical which strengthened the conservation framework for the area (Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund) as well as the funding of land purchase (Global Conservation Fund). Similarly, The Leslie Hills Trust made important land purchases. RARE and the Wilderness Foundation also made important contributions.

## **E. PERFORMANCE**

### *1. Bank*

*Discuss and rate how well the Bank carried out specific responsibilities assumed by the Bank for this trust funded activity.*

The Bank has provided an appropriate level of technical support to the Project with a small variable budget of approximately \$12,000 per annum. Implementation support by the Bank to this project and the overall Bank-SANParks portfolio is highly rated (4 projects). This came out of a Bank-SANParks meeting held on May 17<sup>th</sup> to receive the findings of the SANParks review of its relationship with the Bank. Other key findings made by the SANParks review include the following:

- Project design and implementation: (i) Project design should include M and E requirements upfront; and (ii) more intensive and frequent supervision is desired i.e. 6 monthly technical supervision is too infrequent to steer a project;
- Procurement: (i) More intensive Bank procurement training is required upfront in projects; and (ii) SANParks would prefer to not have to apply Bank procurement policies which de facto do not currently allow for affirmative procurement;
- Financial Management: SANParks would like a clarification note on audit TOR's for all projects to avoid misunderstandings; and
- Bank TTL's: Different TTL's emphasize different aspects of supervision and quality. More coordination is needed between TTL's to avoid this.

### *2. Recipient*

*Discuss and rate how well the Recipient fulfilled the different tasks that were expected as part of the trust funded activity.*

SANParks completed the project successfully. Unqualified audit reports were received for each year of project implementation. Points coming out of the SANParks review referred to above include the following:

- Where SANParks has agreed to take on an implementation responsibility late in project design (eg CAPE) it has done so without fully recognizing the full implications of doing so. I.e project design is therefore not fully congruent with

corporate needs. This has in some instances had a positive outcome but in one instance caused implementation delay;

- SANParks needs to be better share knowledge across projects;
- SANParks has, through its engagement with the Bank, adopted a number of key policies and actions which have strengthened it. Examples include resettlement planning, development of park management plans, fire plans, bioregional planning, marine protected area development and preparation of results frameworks.

## **F. LESSONS LEARNED / RECOMMENDATIONS**

*Discuss the most significant positive and negative lessons learned from the success or failure of the grant activity and make recommendations for different stakeholders.*

### *Recommendations for the Bank*

- As Medium Size Projects are further mainstreamed into Bank operations the same level of disbursement, procurement and financial management support is required as for other recipient executed operations;
- More frequent project supervision should be provided by the Bank, funds permitting;
- The Bank should continue to monitor and review the issue of affirmative procurement in South Africa which continues to be a source of anxiety to the recipient;
- Financial Audit requirement should once again be clarified with SANParks;
- TTL's should consider ways to share and coordinate input to the same recipient as different TTL have different approaches which confuses organizations;
- The success of the Bank environment programme in South Africa needs to be better communicated internally and externally.

### *Recommendations for the Recipient (Client)*

#### ***SANParks***

- The Succulent Karoo biome is a global asset. Therefore, SANParks should continue to meet its national biodiversity mandate by supporting the relevant parks with modest operating and capital budget as required;
- Park planning must sensitively incorporate all key stakeholders. In addition the differing concerns and needs of stakeholders need to be addressed through a variety of involvement actions; and
- SANParks should ensure that it actively engages in project design with the Bank; coordinates its needs and shares knowledge within the organization.

### *Recommendations for the Donor(s)*

- None



Recommendations for the Development Community

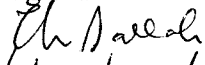
- The Succulent Karoo biome, in which the project is located, is a global biodiversity asset which should continue to receive support for the incremental costs of conserving it.

**G. PROCESSING**

Prepared by: Chris Warner  
Task Team Leader: Chris Warner  
Date Submitted: June 12, 2006



Comments: ICR reviewed by Kathy McKinnon as well as through site visit May 2006

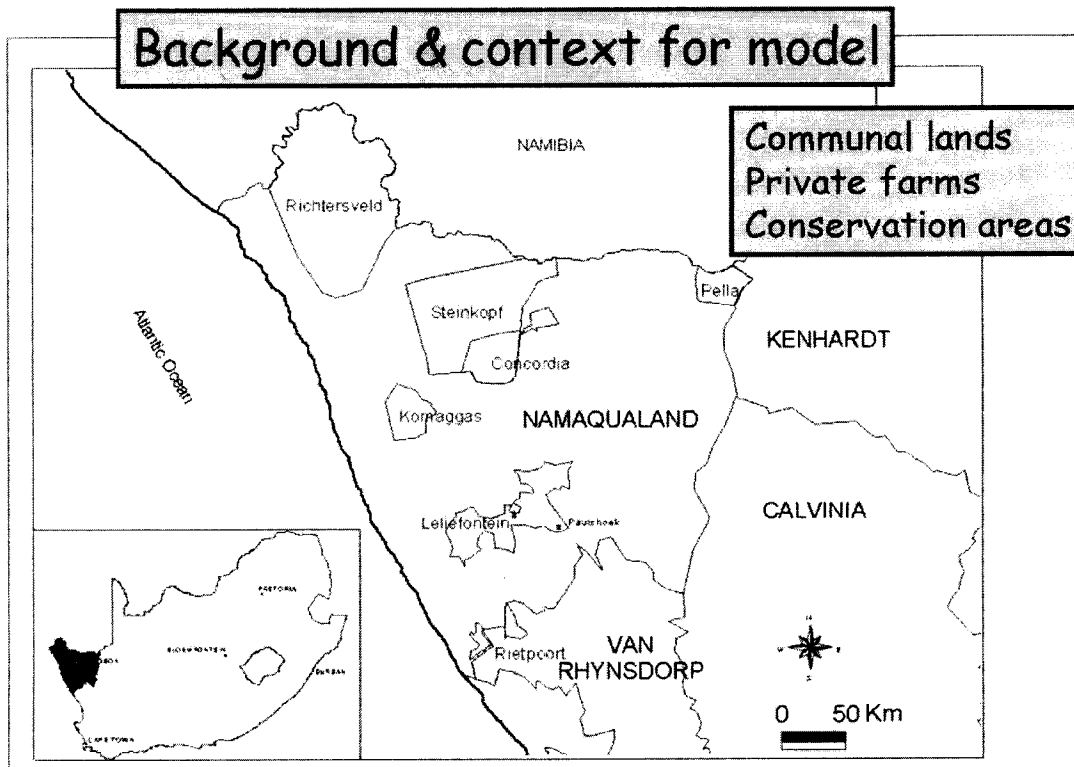
for Manager : Frank Byamugisha  
Date Approved:   
Comment: 6/23/2006

# The costs and benefits of communal, commercial and conservation land use practices in Namaqualand

Ivor James, Timm Hoffman, Nicky Allsopp

Leslie Hill Institute for Plant Conservation  
Range and Forage Institute

Acknowledging the support of Reuben Roberts and Richard Cowling amongst others.....





But..... little is known of the long-term sustainability & economic value of each of the three main landuse sectors in the region

Therefore..... through help from GEF, SANParks and several other organisations we initiated a project to address these issues

### Supporting organisations

Global Environmental Facility

Conservation International

South African National Parks

Mazda Wildlife Fund

European Union (MAPOSDA)

All participating institutions

#### Workshop participants:

Nicky Allsopp, Andre Boshoff, Roel Boumans, Mark Botha, Bruce Campbell, Beatrice Conradie, Richard Cowling, Mandy Driver, Howie Hendricks, Timm Hoffman, Goosain Isacs, Ivor James, Andrew Knight, Paul Kruger, Harry May, Deena Mobbs, Matthew Norval, Russell Smart, Tim O'Connor, Patrick O'Farrell, Reuben Roberts, Helga Rosch, Mathieu Rouget

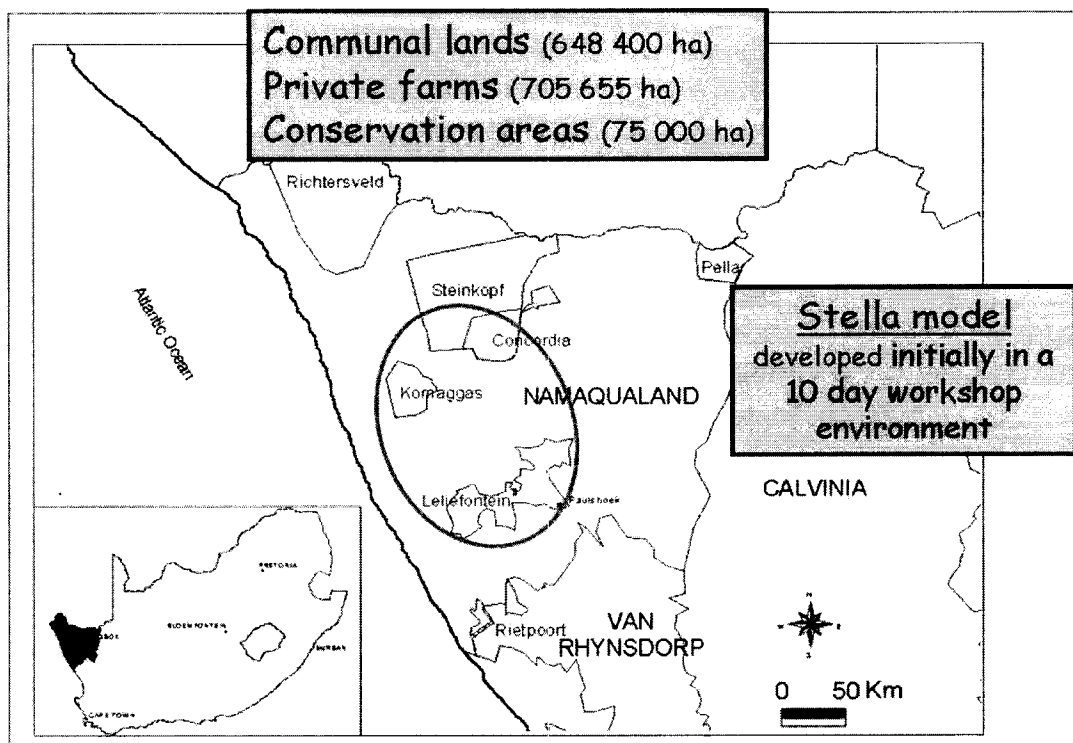
## Goals

### PART I: Comparison of the 3 land use sectors (communal, private, conservation)

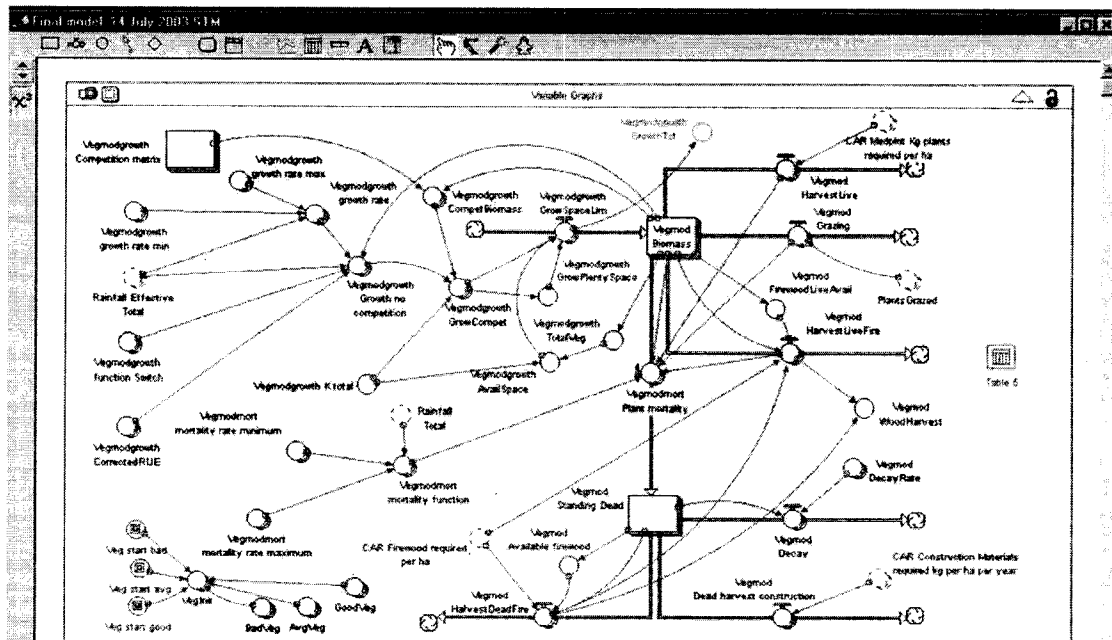
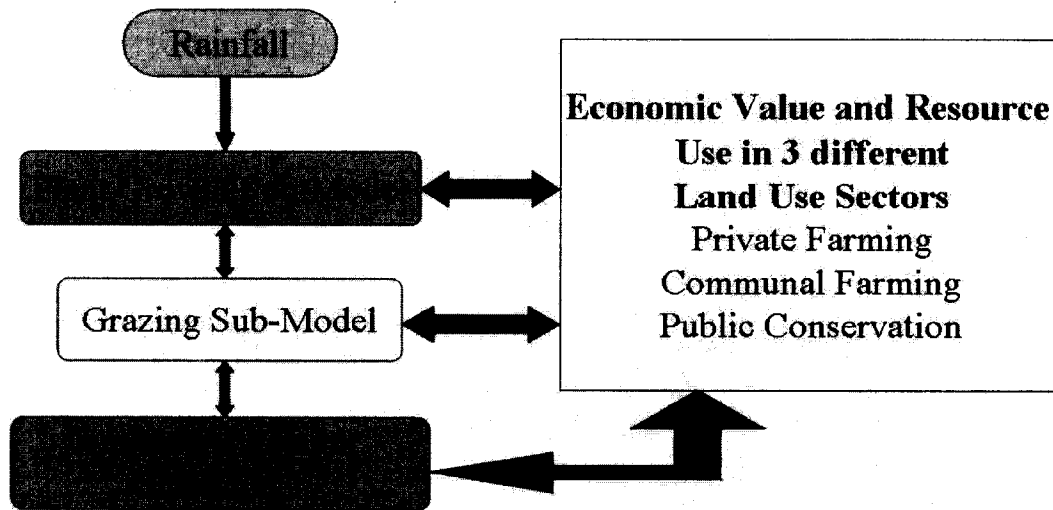
- Build a framework (model) describing the three land use sectors and their associated economic systems
- Assess the sensitivity of each land use sector over 30 years in terms of plant, animal and economic performance

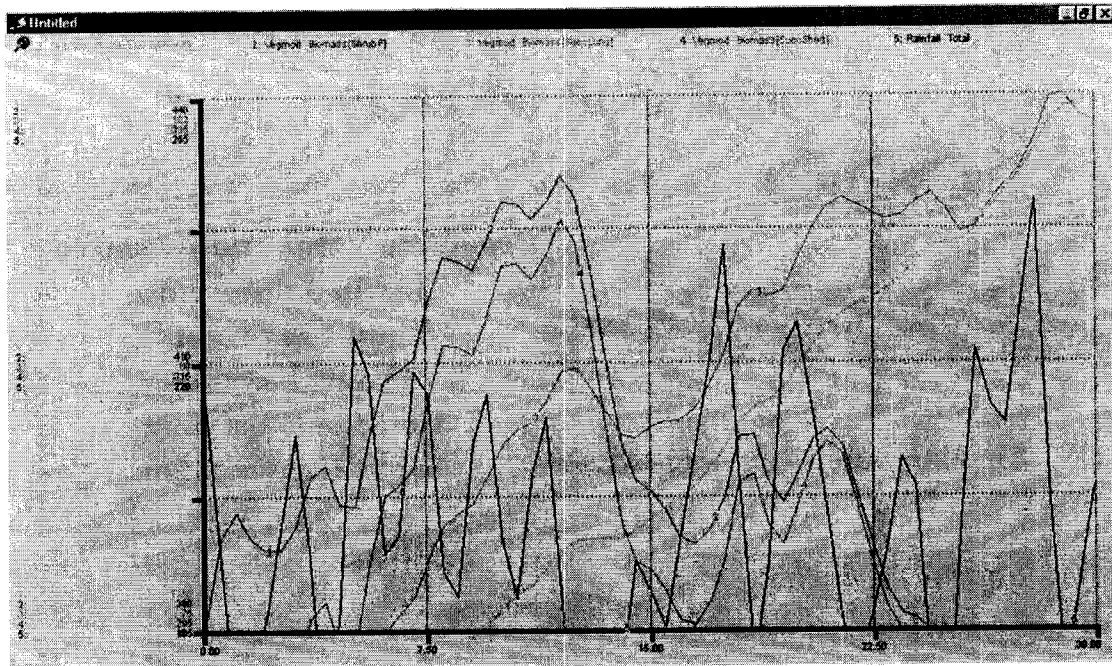
### PART II: Scenarios (communal areas only)

- Assess the influence over 30 years of 3 management strategies within 4 planning scenarios on plant, animal and economic indicators



# The Model and Sub Models





## PART I

How do the three land use sectors compare in terms of their sustainability, productivity and economic value?

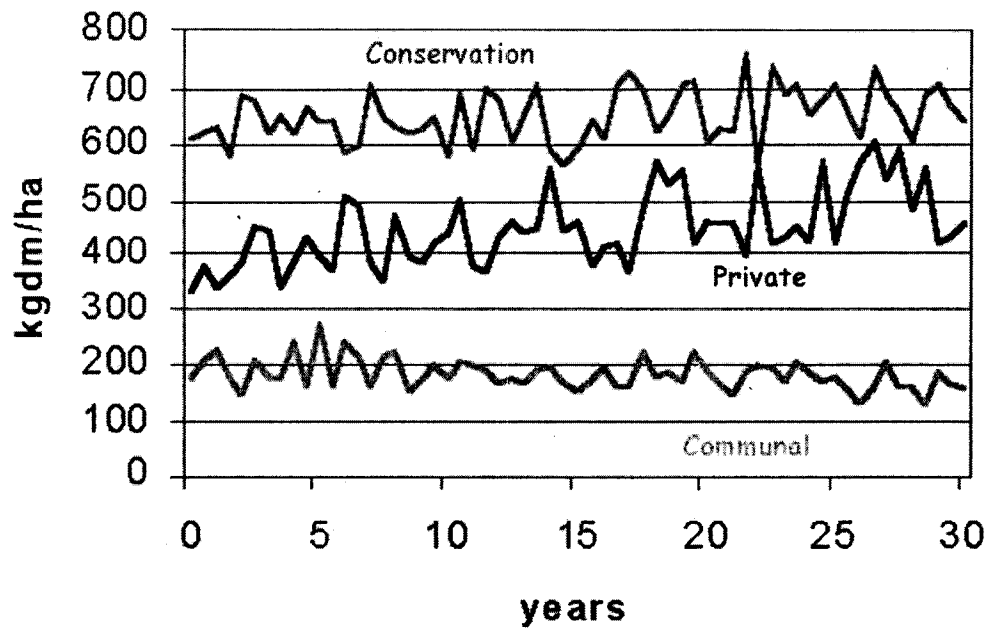
Sustainability = the amount of edible vegetation (kg DM/ha)

Productivity = adult animal (sheep & goat) numbers

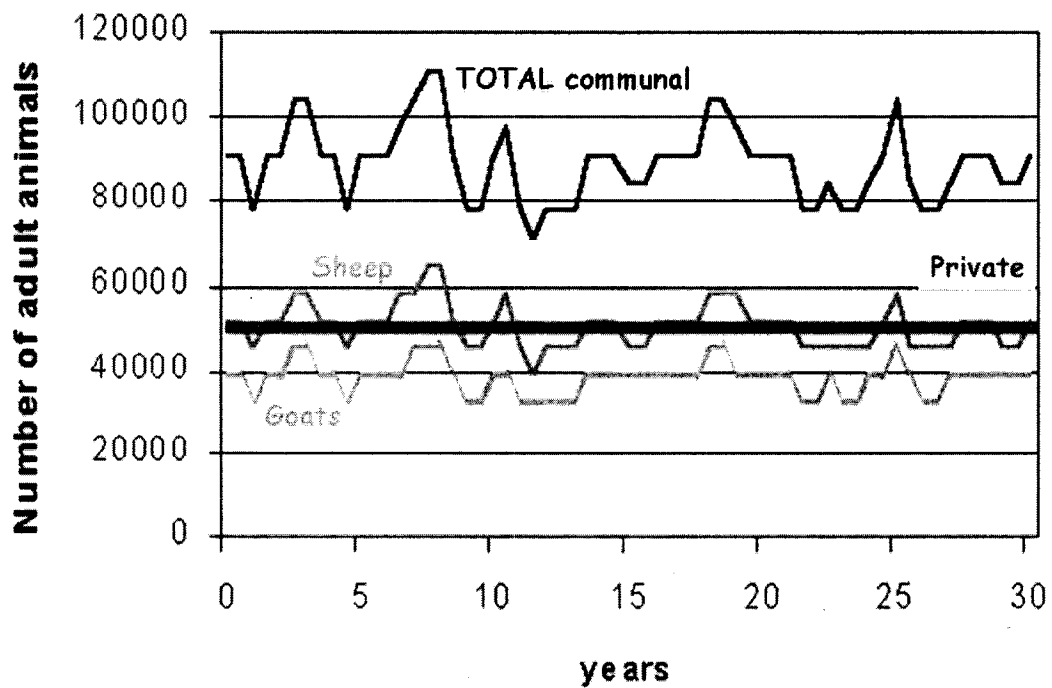
Economic value = US\$/ha

We chose 30 years as our time frame  
Each sector has different starting & running conditions

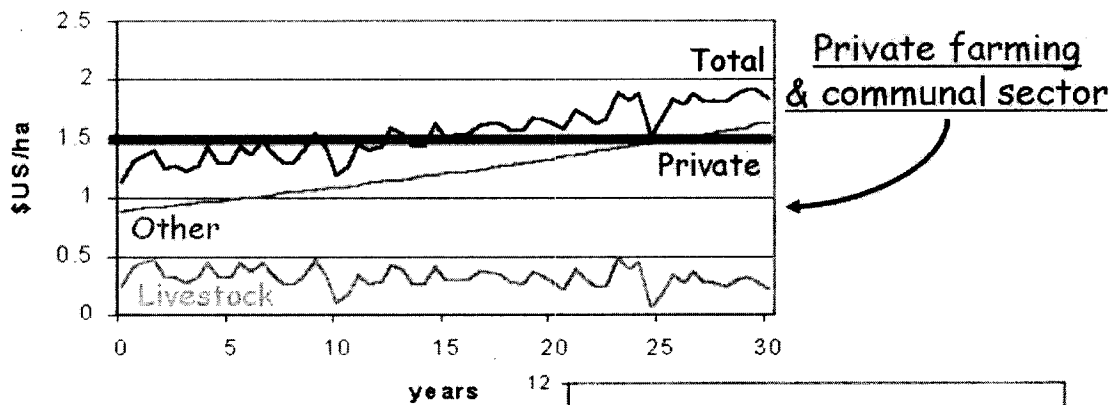
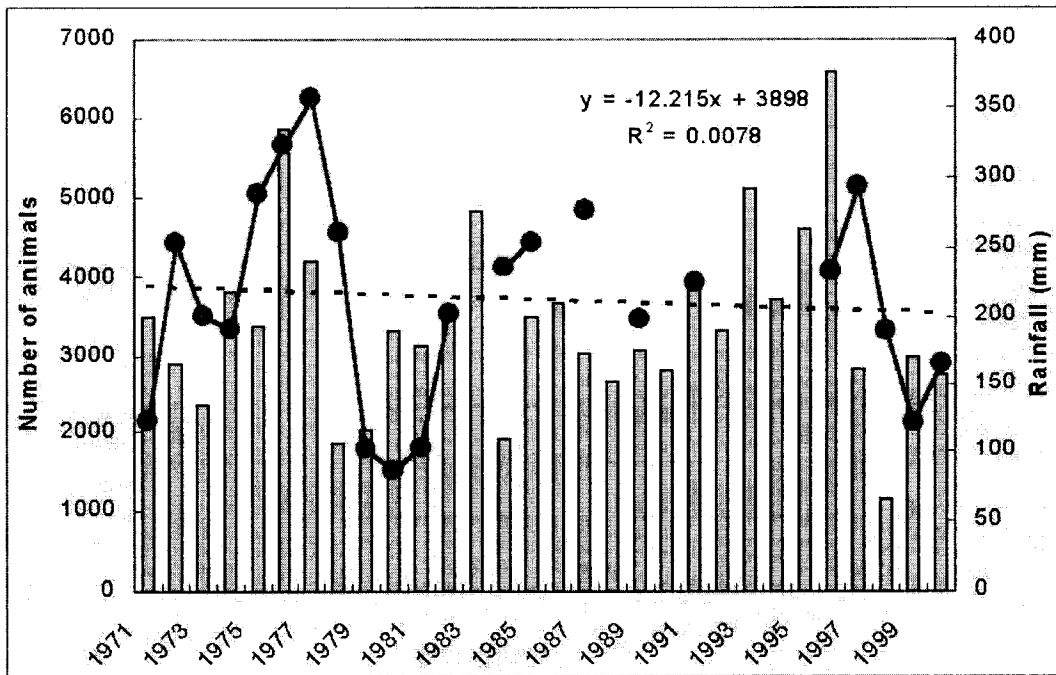
## EDIBLE VEGETATION (sustainability)



## LIVESTOCK (productivity)

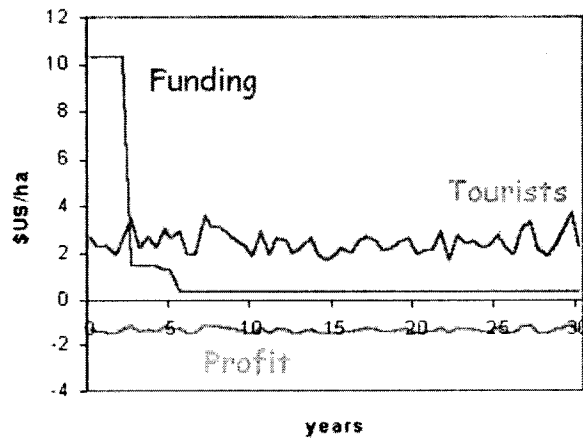


# Paulshoek stock numbers 1971-2000



**Ha values**

Conservation sector





## Summary (PART I)

### Sustainability

Although edible vegetation production is (2x) greater in conservation sector > private farms > communal sector  
ALL land use practices are sustainable over 30 years

### Production

Private farms can maintain animals in good condition at recommended stocking rates while in communal areas animal numbers and condition vary with rainfall

### Economics

Comparisons are difficult, if not impossible. Not always comparing like with like since value "type" (e.g. cash vs in-kind transactions) differs between sectors. Also local vs regional contributions & external sources and "injections" add to the complexity

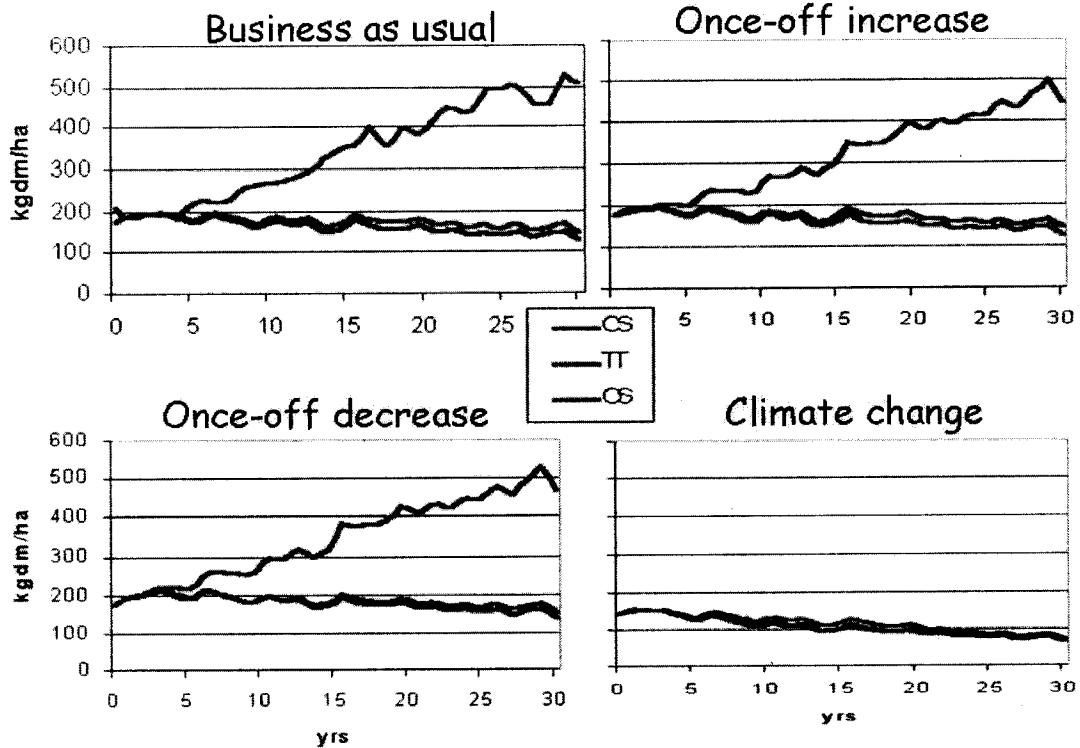
## PART II

### Scenarios (communal areas only)

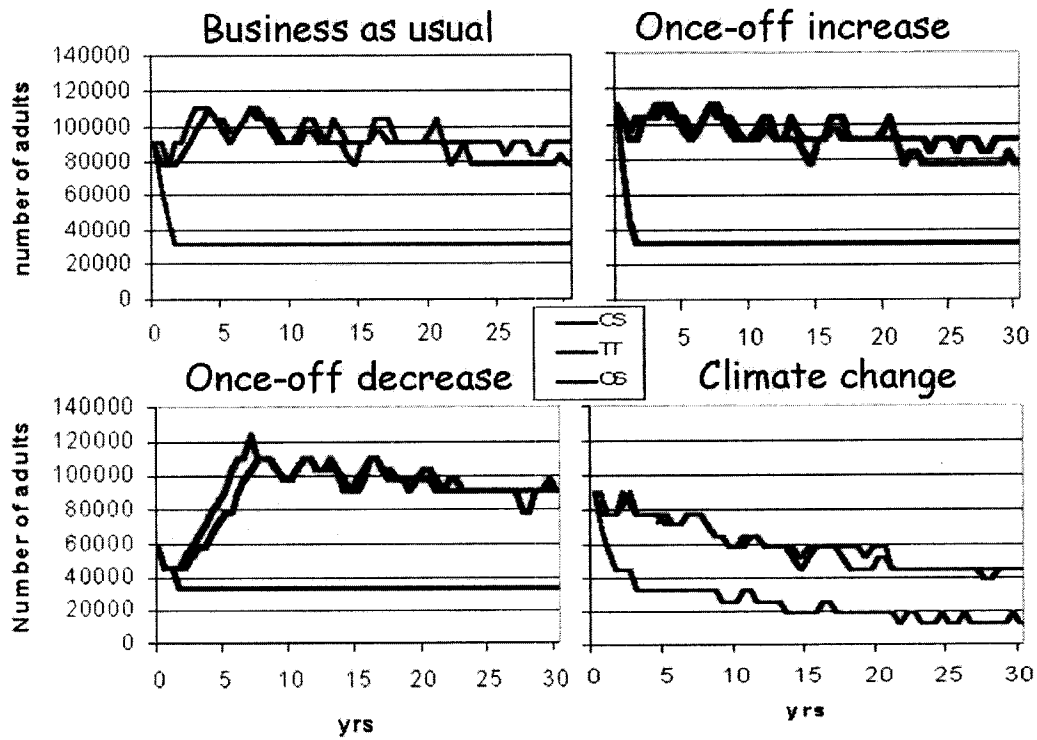
Assess the influence over 30 years of 3 management strategies within 4 planning scenarios on plant, animal and economic indicators

<u>3 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES</u>	<u>4 SCENARIOS</u>
Conservative Stocking (CS)	Business as usual
Tight Tracking (TT)	Increase (one-off) in animals
Opportunistic Strategy (OS)	Decrease (one-off) in animals
	Climate Change

## Vegetation production



## Animal production

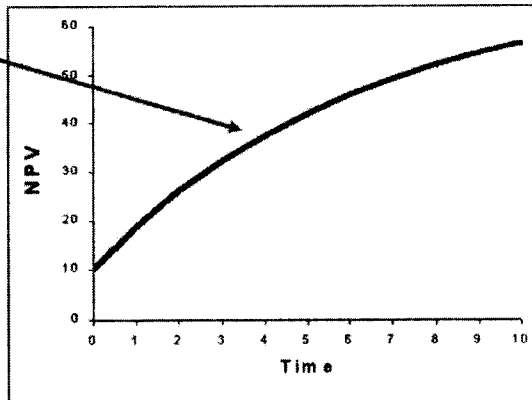


## Net Present Value (NPV)

$$\sum \frac{\text{Income}}{(1+\text{discount rate})^{\text{time}}}$$

This is the difference between the discounted benefits and the discounted costs and is a measure of the entire future income stream to the household from livestock

Time	Income	Discount rate	NPV	NPV summed
0	10	0.17	10	10
1	10	0.17	8.5	18.5
2	10	0.17	7.3	25.9
3	10	0.17	6.2	32.1
4	10	0.17	5.3	37.4
5	10	0.17	4.6	42.0
6	10	0.17	3.9	45.9
7	10	0.17	3.3	49.2
8	10	0.17	2.8	52.1
9	10	0.17	2.4	54.5
10	10	0.17	2.1	56.6



## Net Present Value

