



CapeNature

ANNUAL REPORT
2006/2007

conservation economy NOUN ~ an economy in which key principles and practices of biodiversity conservation have been fully integrated into all forms and levels of economic activity



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Introduction

by the Chairperson



PROFESSOR MOHAMMED BAYAT
Chairperson of the Board

However, as much as this support is appreciated, it is incumbent on me to emphasise that, even with this additional funding, CapeNature will still not have the capacity necessary to meet all its legal mandates.

It is again my privilege to introduce CapeNature's annual report – this time for 2006/7.

As the incoming Chairperson last year, I committed my fellow Board members and myself to providing CapeNature with the type of leadership and support that would enable management and staff to successfully meet the very significant challenges that CapeNature faces.

I emphasised the need for respect for the principles and practices of sound corporate governance, and I feel that it is appropriate that I should repeat that commitment, until, in my view, CapeNature fully subscribes to these standards. I would like to thank my colleagues on the Board for their support in this regard, and I know that, together with the management and staff, we will eliminate all vestiges of unsound governance. The Board has appointed a consultant to assist us in this regard.

I am also pleased to report that CapeNature continues to strengthen its vital relationships with all its partners and stakeholders – especially the various Government departments at National and Provincial level with which CapeNature interacts on a daily basis. I would like to single out the Western Cape Government, and, in particular, the Minister for Environment Affairs and Development Planning, Ms Tasneem Essop, for their ongoing support and generous additional funding of CapeNature – especially in the outer two years of the Medium Term Economic Framework. This funding will help CapeNature to meet the very significant challenges facing it over the next few years – particularly in key areas such as nature-based tourism development, job creation and the other priorities discussed elsewhere in this report. However, as much as this sup-

port is appreciated, it is incumbent on me to emphasise that, even with this additional funding, CapeNature will still not have the capacity necessary to meet all its legal mandates.

There are a number of issues contained in this Annual Report to which I would like to recommend the reader.

I am pleased that the report again focuses on the vision of building a successful *conservation economy* in the Western Cape. Reference to steps that have been taken, as well as action still required, is most encouraging, and again I commit my Board colleagues and myself to furthering the debate – as well as commitment to action – on this vital issue. I am also encouraged by the way CapeNature has integrated and prioritised the key elements of its strategic approach – *biodiversity conservation, socio-economic development and nature-based tourism* – which form the so-called 'golden triangle'. This successfully merges what could be seen as competing priorities into a simple strategic context to guide CapeNature's efforts.

I am encouraged to see the commitment within CapeNature to the achievement of *socio-economic development objectives*, as can be seen from almost all the programme reports. I find the Witfontein medicinal plant project particularly interesting and I would encourage the development and then the extension of that model, where possible, to other deserving areas.

I fully support the priority being placed on *nature-based tourism* and, in particular, the efforts being made to ensure that more of our people have access to the various protected areas run by CapeNature. Apart from providing recreational opportunities, such access will help foster sensitivity for conservation among the general population.

I am also pleased that CapeNature has raised the profile of its engagement in *climate change*. I believe that this is an issue which leaders in all walks of life, and at all levels – international, national and local – must confront. Failure to do so will threaten the quality of life for all, and will devastate the heritage we pass on to future generations.

I fully subscribe to the notion that an organization is only as effective as the people working within it, and I am therefore pleased with CapeNature's *new strategy for the development of human capital*, and in particular, the *transformation agenda* set out in this report. Together with my colleagues on the Board, I will be on the lookout for progress in this vital area, and will provide whatever support is necessary.

This Annual Report again contains reviews of the many programmes and projects run by CapeNature – many in collaboration with its various partners – and I invite you to examine carefully the many issues being addressed. This gives one a sense of the scope and scale of the challenge we face regarding biodiversity and socio-cultural conservation in the Western Cape.

Finally, I would again like to pay tribute to the staff of CapeNature. The demands being placed on CapeNature grow almost by the day. It is only through the tireless dedication and commitment of my Board members and the staff that CapeNature continues to make progress.

I am again proud to be associated with, and to be a part of, CapeNature.



The Witfontein Medicinal Plant Nursery team

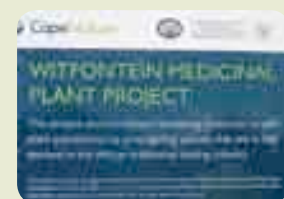
Witfontein: A model for socio-economic development

A traditional medicinal plants nursery was established at the Witfontein station on the Outeniqua Nature Reserve outside George as part of the Siyabulela Project. Six women, who were identified by the Southern Cape Traditional Healers, currently work in the project.

The project aims to reduce harvesting pressures on wild plant populations by propagating those that are high in demand in the African traditional plant industry. At present, the project is cultivating 20 different bulb-, shrub- and tree-species, with the view to supplying local traditional healers with plant material. In the near future, children from local schools will be brought to the nursery on excursions and will be introduced to both biodiversity conservation and the cultural use of plant medicines.

The strength of the Witfontein model lies in the:

- sustainable utilisation of natural resources
- reduction in the incidence of illegal harvesting of plants in the wild
- creation of livelihood opportunities, both in protected areas and in the surrounding local communities, as a means of contributing to the mainstreaming of the Conservation Economy
- creation of awareness of the need for biodiversity and socio-cultural conservation, through the education of children (and potentially adults)
- potential for nature-based tourism.



Report

Report by the Accounting Officer to the Executive Authority and Provincial Legislature of the Western Cape



FANIE BEKKER
Acting Chief Executive Officer

In this section of the 2006/7 Annual Report – the General Review – CapeNature will again be engaging the reader in debate about the *vision* for a successful conservation economy in the Western Cape – something that affects the life and future of every citizen. This issue is extended into a review of CapeNature’s *strategic approach*, and is followed by a discussion of CapeNature’s *current priorities* and a *review of programmes*.

CapeNature is proud of its reputation as a leading conservation authority and an agent for socio-economic change, and welcomes, most warmly, your interest in this review.



General Review

Our vision

In the report of 2005/6, CapeNature explained the nature of its vision: *the establishment in the Western Cape of a successful 'Conservation Economy' – embraced by all citizens of the Western Cape and admired by conservation authorities worldwide.*

For the purpose of promoting the debate, CapeNature would like to suggest a definition of a Conservation Economy that is appropriate to the Western Cape:

A society in which all stakeholders – organs of government, NGOs, the private sector, communities and individual members of society, irrespective of their economic standing – recognise the vital importance of both biodiversity and socio-cultural conservation in the

Western Cape – and the economic value contribution thereof – and, to this end, have integrated key biodiversity and socio-cultural conservation principles and practices into all aspects of economic activity and daily life.

Clearly the definition above needs rigorous debate and clarification. CapeNature would like to suggest that, in the meantime, this definition serve as a rallying point for stakeholders, to engage, not only in the debate, but also, more importantly, in the *development* of a successful Conservation Economy in the Western Cape.

CapeNature understands that, by applying world-class biodiversity conservation practices, its main task is to realize this vision through the protected areas it controls. At the same time, it must create economic benefits for the poorer communities, especially in rural areas abounding the protected areas. Programme reports contained later in this review will testify to this commitment.

It is clear, though, that the challenge extends far beyond the borders of the protected areas. CapeNature believes that the Western Cape Government – through the Department of Environment Affairs and Development Planning – has put an important legislative building block in place. The *Provincial Spatial Development Framework* has provided the necessary structure within which all stakeholders can, and indeed should, work so as to ensure that all future development (at all levels of society and in all aspects of economic activity) adheres to principles and practices that will guarantee the sustainability of our environment and our quality of life.

Urgent focus needs to be placed on strengthening the application of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework. This involves:

- taking and embedding detailed (fine-scale) planning and associated guidelines for implementation at all local and municipal levels so that local spatial development can be judiciously planned and guided. CapeNature is actively involved in this process.
- strengthening of appropriate skills at local and municipal levels in order to address this challenge

Building a successful Conservation Economy in the Western Cape...





- bringing attention to the importance of biodiversity conservation to all citizens of the Western Cape. Again, CapeNature is actively involved in this process, but the scale of the challenge demands far greater effort by many more stakeholders across many more fronts.
- giving socio-economic development the highest priority so that every person in the Western Cape can enjoy quality of life, thereby enabling all to respect and protect our environment. CapeNature places a focus on this in its strategic approach to biodiversity conservation in the Western Cape.

...If biodiversity conservation fails in the Western Cape, the socio-economic consequences will be catastrophic for all citizens...

CapeNature will continue to work with its various partners to refine strategy and will seek to ensure that the various forums, such as the Cape Plan for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.) Partners' Conference and the National Conservation Planning Forum, continue to place a focus on the realisation of this vision.



Our strategic approach

CapeNature's approach to the challenge of building a successful Conservation Economy in the Western Cape continues to be based on a model that recognises the interdependence of three strategic building blocks:

Conservation of natural assets

Although the Western Cape has a relatively small proportion of its land surface under protection, the incredible richness of its biodiversity (the Cape Floral Kingdom being only one example) provides the Western Cape with vast potential. The strategic economic importance of the maintenance of ecosystem services, such as the provision of water, fresh air and pollination, cannot be overemphasized. It is therefore vital that the understanding and conservation of these natural assets remains of highest priority.

Tourism

Unlocking the tourism potential of the Western Cape's natural assets, on a sustainable and ecologically sound basis, will be of benefit to all citizens of the Western Cape.

Socio-economic development

It is well understood that unless a far greater proportion of the citizens of the Western Cape can enjoy the benefits of economic growth and development, there will be little to convince them to embrace and support biodiversity conservation. Conservation of both our natural assets and nature-based tourism offers real potential for improving the quality of life through job creation and skills development.

CapeNature initiatives

Scientific biodiversity conservation expertise – ensuring that sound biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation principles and practices underpin all CapeNature initiatives

Tourism – leveraging the Western Cape's natural assets in such a way that protected areas become sought-after tourist destinations, and more accessible and attractive to a greater proportion of our population

Socio-economic development – recognising that unless there is meaningful upliftment and ongoing improvement in the quality of life for the majority of our citizens – particularly in the rural areas – biodiversity conservation will continue to be regarded with suspicion

Partnerships – marshalling the resources necessary to meet this vast challenge by building a network of partners from all stakeholder groupings

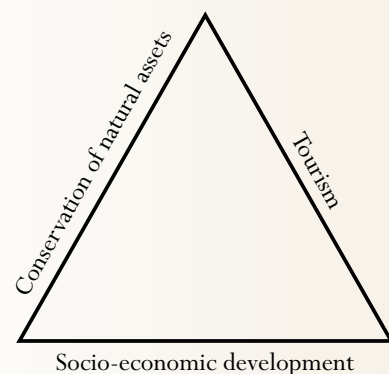
Investing in our youth – developing in our young people the knowledge and insight necessary for them to appreciate the heritage that will be passed on to them, and providing them with the opportunity for developing the skills needed to make a success of that heritage

Strategic resource allocation – ensuring that CapeNature's resources are being allocated to strategic priorities, in line with its 'high impact' approach

Developing human capital – attracting, retaining and developing staff with the requisite skills; making CapeNature an employer of choice.



The 'golden triangle' is the focus of the initiatives that make up CapeNature's current strategic approach to the development of a Conservation Economy in the Western Cape:





Some of our current conservation priorities

Within the strategic approach described above, CapeNature has to deal with critical issues that, from time to time, demand special attention. For some time CapeNature has been addressing the conservation of our biomes and the water crisis in the Western Cape as priorities. Implicit in all the planning and work done to address these priorities has been the issue of Global Climate Change (GCC). CapeNature believes that a point has been reached where climate change needs to be addressed as a priority in its own right.

Climate change

There is significant scientific evidence to support concerns about Global Climate Change. Evidence of this phenomenon is being documented around the globe and will require innovative strategic action if the worst effects are to be mitigated. The potential socio-economic implications are profound and the Western Cape will be severely affected.

CapeNature believes that the steps taken by the Western Cape Government to investigate, plan for and respond to climate change are most timeous, and it will fully support this work with its considerable scientific expertise and experience. In addition, CapeNature should, in response to, and in order to mitigate and adapt to these changes, investigate and implement those relevant strategies/actions deemed necessary.

Climate change: consequences and interventions

Hotter, drier conditions appear inevitable for most of the Western Cape and these are very likely to cause significant socio-economic problems associated with issues such as:

- water shortages
- disruption of agricultural patterns
- even greater urbanisation.

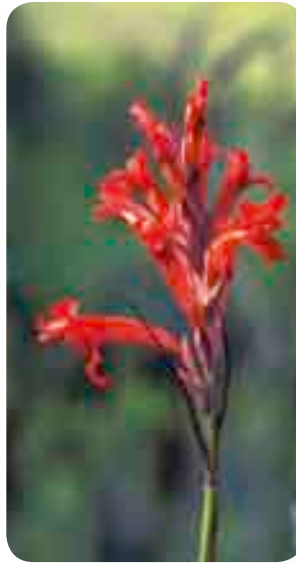
These conditions will be accompanied by increased variability and a greater chance of extreme weather events. They will cause even greater pressure on ecological services and biodiversity, and will demand careful research and innovative responses if our natural capital is not to be eroded at an ever-increasing rate. Some of the interventions that will require increasing attention are:

- adaptive fire-management strategy
- innovative water use
- water-demand management
- innovative conservation-area configuration to allow natural processes to continue over changing environmental gradients
- seed collection to overcome the problem of natural plant-migration patterns being disrupted by human development.



Conservation management of the three biomes

Conservation management – of the larger proportion of the Cape Floristic Region (one of the world's six floral kingdoms); the Succulent Karoo Ecoregion; the western parts of the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Thicket Biome (together, three of the world's 34 biodiversity hotspots), and the associated priority habitats, plant and animal communities, landscapes and ecosystem processes – remains the greatest challenge facing CapeNature. Loss of, or even further significant degradation of, these natural assets (and the associated ecosystem services they deliver to the people of the region) will have significant adverse implications for the citizens of the Western Cape. The challenge is, of course, becoming more difficult as climate change becomes more pressing.



Management of water resources

The Western Cape's Mountain Catchment Areas, which provide some 60% of the region's potable water, remain under severe threat. After the Western Cape Government accepted the high-level report issued by CapeNature on this matter, a grant of R32 million (over three years) was made available to address the most pressing issues raised in the report. These funds will be used to extend CapeNature's efforts to promote catchment management through the elimination of invasive alien vegetation from mountain catchment areas and by improving fire management.

All work undertaken will be based on the Government's Expanded Public Works Programme model – and, in so doing, will contribute to socio-economic objectives.



Biodiversity Hotspots

There are 34 internationally recognised biodiversity Hotspots in the world. Three are found in the Western Cape:

- Cape Floral Region – positioned largely within the bounds of the Western Cape, this floral treasure contains an estimated 9500 species, of which 70% are endemic. Only 9% of the biome is formally protected.
- Succulent Karoo Biome – shared with Namibia and the Northern Cape, this biome is a remarkable exception to the rule that arid areas have a low biodiversity, in that this area has 4849 recorded plant species of which 1940 are endemic. Only 1% of this biome is formally protected.
- Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Thicket Biome occurs only marginally in the Western Cape (5.46%) with its main distribution in the Eastern Cape, where the Succulent Thicket Ecosystem Programme (STEP) is facilitating the increased conservation of this unique biome.



Review of programmes

CapeNature manages a whole range of programmes and projects – all informed and directed according to the principles outlined under ‘Vision’ and ‘Our Strategic Approach’, described above.

Scientific services

During the reporting period, CapeNature’s scientific component has maintained a strong scientific basis in its work toward conservation management.

The collection, curation, management and analysis of biodiversity data continued as part of the State of Biodiversity project, and the Western Cape 2007 State of Biodiversity Report was completed during February. It is currently in press.

Conservation action was focused on several priority animal species, and monitoring of selected species continued. Key plant species in protected areas and elsewhere were monitored in partnership with institutions such as SANBI’s Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW).

This year saw a slight improvement in CapeNature’s capacity to deal with land development applications and we remain hopeful that this trend will continue. Capacity constraints, however, continue to hamper the organization’s ability to play its role as commenting authority.

The maintenance and further development of the CapeNature Biodiversity Information Management System (an integrated system comprising a Geo-

graphical Information System and an extensive biodiversity database, with associated analytical tools and routines) continued smoothly, and the system was successfully installed with the Northern Cape Provincial conservation authority. This CapeNature system, and components thereof, has

The World Heritage Site status has huge implications for nature-based tourism development – especially in rural areas – and should be seen as an integral mechanism for unlocking the conservation economy.

now been installed in seven provinces.

The collation of the fire history of the Fynbos Biome, and the associated analysis of Thresholds of Potential Concern regarding fire ecological management, has largely been completed, and a full analysis of the Fynbos Biome fire regime is imminent.

Regarding the expansion of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas (a World Heritage Site) the intention is to submit to UNESCO, within the next five years, an ‘extension nomination’ that will include selected additional terrestrial sites, such as the West Coast National Park and the westward extension of the Swartberg Nature Reserve, as well as Marine Protected Areas, primarily those adjacent to existing protected areas – thus extending the concept of conserving ‘Crest to Coast’ into the marine environment. The paucity of Marine Protected Areas on the World Heritage Site list has been highlighted by the IUCN. Marine Protected Areas that exist around some of our islands will also be considered for inclusion, most notably that around Robben Island, which is already a cultural World Heritage Site. This will only be formally initiated once the CFRPA, World Heritage Site ‘Coordinating Authority’ has been established.

The process of placing the Succulent Karoo on the ‘Tentative List’ of World Heritage Sites with UNESCO has begun. The concept is to have a serial nomination that will eventually result in representative protected areas in each of the ‘priority areas’ as identified by the SKEP process. This would stretch from the Speregebiet in Namibia to the Eastern Cape. The objective of launching this initiative so prematurely is to allow the SKEP initiative time to factor this into their planning, and to use this as added motivation when negotiating for additional protected areas. This will also form an integral part of the Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy that is currently being compiled for submission to the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism.



Tourism

Tourism has always been seen as an important part of the Western Cape economy – especially over the last decade or so. CapeNature is one of the key custodians of many of the natural assets that have made the Western Cape a destination of choice, both nationally and internationally.

Sustainable utilisation of these assets for nature-based tourism holds potentially enormous benefits for all, including:

- assistance with the funding of further biodiversity conservation work by the revenue generated
- the creation of jobs and SMMEs – around tourism services – would further assist in socio-economic development – especially in the rural landscape
- publicity about our rich biodiversity (our World Heritage Sites etc.) and conservation practices, especially by word-of-mouth, which would further enhance the Western Cape's reputation as a tourist destination of choice
- controlled access to sensitive areas, which would assist in convincing more people of the importance of biodiversity conservation and removing the elitist stigma.

CapeNature, therefore, sees tourism as a key element of the 'golden triangle' described in CapeNature's strategic approach.

Tourism strategy

Careful planning, supported by in-depth market surveys, is going into the formulation of an overall tourism strategy for CapeNature. This will include defining new product offerings, revamping or removing existing product offerings and further extending the use of 'public/private partnerships'. Details of the new strategy will emerge during 2007/8.

The strategy will include details of how the R52 million additional funding (to be paid over three years) is to be utilised by CapeNature.

Current projects

In the meantime, sound progress has been made with a number of initiatives, which include:

- integrating the various CapeNature reservation systems, resulting in all reservations and tourism enquiries now being directed through a single call centre. Not only has this greatly improved the service provided to the public but it has also helped CapeNature to reduce costs and it will enable CapeNature to begin analysing its client base in far greater detail
- improving the facilities on the enormously popular Whale Trail and outsourcing of the cleaning of the facilities – together with porting services – to local community members
- establishing a new hiking hut and trail at Robberg Nature Reserve
- planning a second Whale Trail with funds allocated by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, and the Western Cape Government. It is hoped to create a further 45 new jobs through the creation of a second Whale Trail.
- negotiating the De Hoop Opstal public/private partnership, now in its final stage of consultation.



Hikers enjoying the rock pools on the Whale Trail

Protected areas with tourist facilities

CapeNature currently manages 42 protected areas or reserves – many of which have various forms of tourist facilities. The CapeNature website provides comprehensive information on those sites with facilities. <http://www.capenature.co.za/>



The lodge at Goukamma

Nature-based tourism – creating real opportunities

Support services for the popular Whale Trail have been outsourced. Lynette Murtz recently won the tender to provide cleaning services for the facilities on the trail and has now begun offering portering services to tourists using the trail. Lynette now employs a total of nine people from the community near De Hoop Nature Reserve.



Lynette Murtz's Whale Trail team

African sculptor working at Driftsands



Key metrics

As part of the development of the new overall strategy, key metrics will be identified to assist in communicating the important role being played by tourism and the progress being made over time. In the interim, the following table shows the sound progress that continues to be made:

	2005/6	2006/7
Estimated number of visitors	185 835	192 028
Revenue derived from tourism sales	R13 720 058	R14 254 557

Socio-economic development

Sustainable biodiversity conservation is inextricably linked with socio-economic development, and together with tourism, forms the 'golden triangle' described in CapeNature's strategic approach.

CapeNature aims to achieve the socio-economic objectives it shares with all other stakeholders in the Western Cape through *Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)* and *Local Economic Development (LED)* initiatives.

Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)

CBNRM is about relationships between people, their institutions, their livelihoods and natural resources, and has as its objectives:

- maintaining or improving ecosystem integrity
- improving the well-being of impoverished people
- developing the capacity of local people to manage their own natural resources in a sustainable way.

The focus of CBNRM activities has concentrated on:

- **restoration** of traditional values and systems whilst relieving pressure on natural resources
- **utilisation** of the protected areas for neighbouring community cultural, spiritual and traditional practices
- **utilisation** of the protected areas for sustainable harvesting of natural resources
- **increased** community participation in the management and enjoyment of the CapeNature Protected Areas.

CapeNature is committed to improving access to protected areas for local communities in order to foster greater conservation consciousness. To this end, CapeNature, through CBNRM forum/reserve liaison committees, is promoting local community involvement in decision-making around the management of natural and heritage resources within and beyond Protected Areas.

Local Economic Development (LED)

This is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation, with the aim of improving quality of life for all people.

CapeNature aims to be recognised by other LED stakeholders and role players as a significant contributor to local economic development in the Western Cape through the facilitation and rollout of conservation economy projects.

The West Coast, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo and Eden District Municipalities have been engaged in ensuring that the conservation-related local economic development initiatives in their respective areas get listed in their Integrated Development Plans for future funding opportunities.



Siyabulela: ‘Thank you for improving lives’

CapeNature created 162 jobs with the R3 million funding received from the Department of Environment Affairs and Development Planning for the Siyabulela Project. Behind this simple number – 162 – lies the reality of the challenge of bringing a better quality of life to the many impoverished citizens of the Western Cape. A recent analysis shows that:

- 820 people benefited, either directly or indirectly
- 228 of these were children
- 66 single parent families were represented
- 110 of the families represented share their homes with one or more other families

Communities benefiting from this programme included:

- Hottentots-Holland area – Nuweberg, Bosdorp, Grabouw and Villiersdorp
- Ruitersbos Bosdorp, near Mossel Bay
- Outeniqua area – Parkdene, Thembalethu and Lavalia
- Gamkaberg – De Hoop, Uitvlugt and Calitzdorp
- Oudtshoorn – Bridgeton and Blomnek
- Cederberg – Algeria, Clanwilliam, Langkloof and Eselbank.

The results of the various LED initiatives are summarised in the following table.

Project Description	Jobs opportunities created
Siyabulela	162
Baboon monitoring	50
Expanded Public Works Programme	1218
Whale Trail SMME	9
Other projects	508

CBNRM forum/reserve committees are designed to:

- promote local decision-making around the management of natural and heritage resources within and beyond Protected Areas
- promote the integration of conservation activities within Protected Areas with those of surrounding areas
- provide input into relevant CapeNature policies, management plans and conservation-planning frameworks
- monitor the implementation of management plans of the CapeNature managed and controlled Protected Areas
- identify major opportunities and constraints pertaining to neighbouring Protected Areas and to provide a community plan of action
- facilitate links between CapeNature, local and district municipalities and LED initiatives
- mobilise the necessary resources from all spheres of government, NGOs, donors and the private sector, in order to strengthen local CBNRM & LED initiatives.

Invasive alien management

Authorities in South Africa have predicted that the availability and quality of water will be singly the greatest and most urgent development constraint facing the country, and in the Western Cape, the extent of alien plant infestations in vital mountain catchment areas has already reached crisis proportions.

To exacerbate matters, global climate change is creating conditions in the Western Cape that are ideal for the proliferation of certain alien plants and, in some cases, for 'new' invasive species. Apart from threatening indigenous species, and infesting important mountain catchment areas, this proliferation creates potentially greater fuel loads for uncontrolled fires, which, in turn, creates even better conditions for alien plant infestation.

Unless these infestations are urgently contained and eliminated, economic development and the quality of life in the Western Cape will be seriously threatened.

Invasive Alien Plant Strategy

To meet this challenge, CapeNature has developed an Invasive Plant Strategy which has the following key elements:

- alignment with Cape Action Plan for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.)'s invasive alien species strategy, in terms of which CapeNature has responsibility for the following areas:
 - declared mountain catchment areas
 - nature reserves
 - stewardship contract agreement sites
 - MTO exit areas
- extending its capacity to counter the threat of invasive alien plants by forming and maintaining valuable partnerships with other important role players, such as:
 - Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (which recently signed another three-year Implementing Agreement with CapeNature, thereby ensuring further funding until 2009)
 - Department of Agriculture
 - Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
 - Private landowners, who enter into contractual agreements with CapeNature to eliminate, with CapeNature's assistance and guidance, invasive alien plants prevalent on their properties
- focus on improved planning and more skilful and strategic mobilisation of resources
- greater co-ordination with other key role players.

Invasive alien plants: a real threat to progress

The main culprits are:

- **Pines and Hakea**, which, although they can be found almost anywhere, tend to prefer higher altitudes and typically invade sensitive mountain catchment areas, natural forest fringes and Fynbos areas
- **Black Wattle**, which, again, can be found anywhere, but which tends to seek out areas near water sources and therefore typically invades river systems
- **Port Jackson and Rooikrans** – members of the Acacia species – which have extensively invaded coastal lowlands, particularly sandy regions.

The situation is being exacerbated by the emergence of secondary invaders that spring up in areas that have been cleared of primary invaders. These secondary invaders include:

- Bugweed
- American Bramble
- Australian Myrtle.



Approach to managing invasive alien plants

The approach is to classify areas that have been invaded by alien plant species by density and extent of the infestation.

By concentrating on the lighter infestations, which cover a far larger area and have the potential to very rapidly become denser, it is believed that the problem can be contained and eventually it will be possible to attack the more seriously infested areas.

The table below indicates the estimated extent of current infestation of areas managed by CapeNature.

Density classification	Area invaded (Hectares)
Occasional	121 682
Very Scattered	151 831
Scattered	53 817
Medium	12 760
Dense	4 552
Closed	2 153

During 2006/7, CapeNature was able to eradicate 133 187 hectares of invasive alien plants in the Western Cape.

Commitment to socio-economic development

The clearing of invasive alien plants is typically labour intensive. CapeNature, therefore, continues to see this, likewise, as an important area in which to pursue socio-economic objectives through job creation.

Progress in this regard, over the last year, is reported in the Summary Table under the Local Economic Development report on page 15.



Clearing invasive aliens

Preventing the situation in the Western Cape from deteriorating further will require far greater co-ordination between the various role players – as well as greater funding – in order to create capacity.



Fire control in the Cederberg



Fire damage

Fire management

The Western Cape's natural assets – especially its mountain catchment areas – continue to be threatened by uncontrolled fires. Increasing infestations of alien vegetation, and climate change – with its attendant hotter and drier periods – are exacerbating the situation. Not only have the last few years seen a steady increase in the number of fires and the areas burnt, but also, more importantly, certain areas are *repeatedly being burnt* – well beyond their natural cycles.

Fire Awareness Campaign

CapeNature believes it is vital to create awareness, within the general population, of the threat presented by uncontrolled fires, and to enlist their co-operation in minimising the risks. During the 2006/7 fire season, CapeNature, in conjunction with key partners, initiated the first-ever Fire Awareness Campaign in the Western Cape.

The campaign was considered a success and negotiations are again underway to organise a similar campaign in 2007/8. Ideas utilised in the Western Cape are now being used in those northern parts of the country that experience a winter fire season.

CAPE Fire Management Data Project (FMDP)

In the long term, the success of any fire management strategy will depend on the integrity of the underlying research. The CAPE Fire Management Data Project (FMDP) is designed to provide the vital information from which priorities can be identified and appropriate strategies formulated. The project will be taking particular note of the prevalence and impacts of global warming.

The first phase, which is now complete, involved a review of all fire history datasets prepared for all protected areas in the Western Cape – some of which date back to the mid-thirties.

Phases 2 and 3 – involving the analysis of this database – have been launched.

Increased fire management funding

Another key part of the fire management challenge is to convince stakeholders of the extent of the resources required to mobilise appropriate responses and, to this end, two vital research and motivational papers were submitted during the last financial year:

“The Demand for Resources to Practise Fire Management in the Protected Areas of the Western Cape – South Africa”

“A Short- to Medium-Term Fire Management Plan for CapeNature”.

These two papers, along with earlier MTEF proposals, were key factors in securing additional funding of R32 million for fire management and other catchment management activities over the next three years. CapeNature will ensure that these funds are utilised in the most effective way possible, and the necessary plans will be included in the 2007/8 CapeNature Annual Performance Plan.

Key Metrics

CapeNature is looking to establish a high-level set of metrics that will assist in communicating the extent of the problem more effectively. For example, the following table simply illustrates the worsening the situation:

Fire Season	Number of fires	Area burnt (Ha)
2001/02	24	40,422
2002/03	49	44,862
2003/04	67	46,001
2004/05	87	63,492
2005/06	101	87,553
2006/07	64	Not yet calculated

The somewhat improved 2006/7 situation is largely attributable to the significantly cooler temperatures during December 2006, the Fire Awareness Campaign and the pro-active steps taken by managers to reduce the risk of uncontrolled fires. However, it remains to be seen whether the improvement will be sustained or not.

What would be more valuable than these statistics is an indication of the number of hectares burnt *prematurely*, how *frequently* and in which *eco-zones*. CapeNature will be analysing these key indicators during 2007/8.

Fire Management in the Western Cape, is, by virtue of the nature of the activity and extreme topography, a highly labour-intensive activity. Previous studies have indicated that a complement of close on 800 workers would be required to enable CapeNature to practise Fire Management adequately. Currently, only 200 workers are employed on a part-time basis by way of a Partnership Agreement with Working on Fire. The shortfall of 600 workers will continue to impact severely on CapeNature's ability to meet legislative requirements and achieve biodiversity objectives.



Landscape-scale conservation

Natural eco-systems are not confined to the boundaries created by human development and extend beyond protected areas into farmlands, towns and cities – from mountaintops to the sea.

Landscape conservation aims to protect these natural ecosystems by involving public and private landowners, national, provincial and local authorities as well as a host of non-governmental organizations and volunteer bodies. The objective is to secure priority threatened habitat and build biodiversity corridors that enable the natural functioning of ecosystems for both flora and fauna.

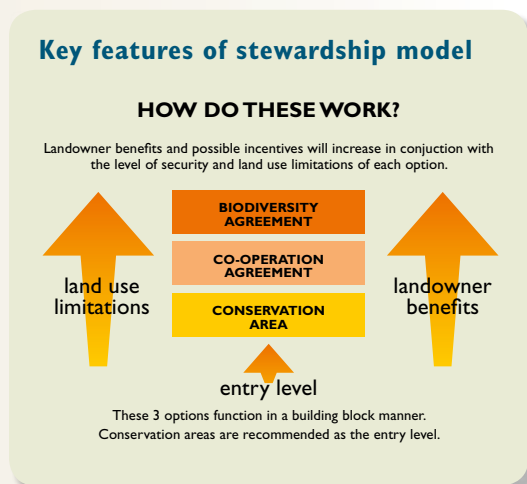
CapeNature's primary landscape conservation initiatives lie with the *Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor* and the *Gouritz Initiative*. CapeNature is,

however, also involved in the Cape Lowlands Stewardship Initiative and, in a partnership led by SANParks, the Agulhas Biodiversity and Garden Route Initiatives.

Landscape conservation plays a significant role in developing the Conservation Economy of the Western Cape through the deployment of *sound biodiversity conservation practices* – amongst stewardship partners and local authorities – as well in the *creation of business and job opportunities*.



Landscape corridors



Developing stewardship

The success of landscape conservation depends very extensively on partnerships with various stakeholders, but, in particular, with landowners who, through a formal stewardship structure, undertake to apply biodiversity conservation principles and practices.

CapeNature's stewardship initiatives include:

- the National Biodiversity Stewardship Programme
- involvement in Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) of 15 key Local Authorities
- fundraising – in excess of R2.4 million has been secured to strengthen biodiversity conservation practices
- the Biodiversity and Wine Initiative is an industry initiative that promotes best practice and supports stewardship by conserving lowland sites on wine farms.

Creating business and job opportunities

A number of initiatives in the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor have created business and job opportunities for local communities:

- Rooibos and potato industries
- Rooibos Tourism Heritage Route
- community employment as part of leopard research
- the Community Exchange Programme, focusing on cedar tree conservation.

Promoting sound biodiversity conservation practices

CapeNature is involved in a number of initiatives to improve conservation practices:

- in the Gouritz Initiative – the *Proud Partnership Programme*
- in the Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative – a *code of practice, harvesting guidelines and a sensitivity index* – that will enhance sustainable flower picking
- Best Practice Guidelines for a variety of economic sectors within agriculture.

Partnerships

As indicated, partnerships form a vital part of the landscape conservation strategy, and CapeNature has formed an impressive array of partnerships which provide:

- funding
- technical support
- good governance and advocacy
- incentives
- collaborative extension capacity.

Sustainability

For the landscape conservation strategy to succeed, it is vital to build sustainable relationships with stewardship partners. A suite of incentives is currently being developed and tested.

CapeNature also supports Civil Society Forums – such as the Western Cape Conservation Stewardship Association and Outeniqua Conservancies Forum – that provide support to landowners and industry to enhance best practice.

While the need to develop a Conservation Economy in the Western Cape is generally accepted, there are still many role players who have not yet incorporated biodiversity conservation principles and practices into their operations.

Funding for stewardship programme

The following funding was received during 2006/7:

- WWF – R380 000: TMF projects on Contract Reserves
- WoF – R110 000: two burning interventions – in principle, support to use teams in Stewardship areas
- WfW – R650 000: clearing in stewardship areas
- Western Cape Conservation Stewardship Association – CEPF small grants fund for measuring voluntary site management effectiveness.

Monitoring of progress

NEW AGREEMENTS 2006/7		
	Number	Ha
Voluntary Conservation Sites	9	7338
Conservancy	3	40,000
Biodiversity Agreement	5	6000 (210ha CE, 750ha E habitat)
Contract Reserve	6	4920 (all CE Habitat or key corridor property)
MAINTAINED AGREEMENTS (2005/6 baseline)		
Private Nature Reserves	192	434,409
Conservancy	66	527,123
Biodiversity Agreement	0	0
Contract Reserve	8	9000
	2005/6	2006/7
Total area under suite of stewardship arrangements	970,532 ha	1,028,790 ha



CapeNature stewardship officers meeting with farmer

Wildlife management programme



Grey Duiker

Wildlife – globally and in the Western Cape – continues to be threatened by the erosion of natural habitat through various forms of development; conflict with human populations; exploitation for commercial gain; sport and recreation (such as hunting), and many others.

The effective conservation of wildlife in the Western Cape is therefore a vital part of the overall strategy to protect its rich natural heritage. The Wildlife Management Programme is informed by CapeNature’s overall strategic approach, and places particular emphasis on integrating ecological and socio-economic objectives, supported by an approach of co-operative governance. It is designed to draw all key stakeholders into the process of managing the Western Cape’s wildlife resources on a sustainable basis.

The objective

The primary objective of this programme is to provide professional wildlife management support services to all stakeholders – locally, nationally and internationally – in a manner that is supportive of all policies and principles in national and provincial legislation, as well as the provisions of relevant international treaties and conventions, such as CITES and the Biodiversity Convention.

The focus areas

Three key focus areas make up the overall wildlife management programme:

- game management
- human-wildlife conflict management
- professional- and sport-hunting.



Relocation of a leopard to avoid conflict with humans

Furthermore, by establishing the necessary partnerships with key role players (e.g. Endangered Wildlife Trust, NSPCA, and Red Meat Producers Organization) within the wildlife- and agricultural industries, the objective will be to promote sound conservation practices, compliance to policies (provincial, national and international guidelines) and relevant legislation – as well as to facilitate effective governance.

An example of CapeNature’s important role in this process is the National Workshop held on *Holistic Management of Human-Wildlife Conflict in the Agricultural Sector of South Africa*. The purpose of this workshop was to align all relevant conservation authorities and non-governmental organizations – such as the Endangered Wildlife Trust and National Council of SPCA – and to reach agreement on guiding principles for addressing the current ‘human-wildlife conflict’ situation.

The workshop proved to be a great success as well as a tribute to CapeNature’s ability to provide leadership and to facilitate the development of important biodiversity conservation solutions. Some of the more important results of the workshop were:

- an overall vision for human-wildlife conflict
- the establishment of four working groups:
 - Best Practice Norms and Standards for Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation
 - Legislation
 - Research
 - Green Labelling.

The workshop proceedings and the subsequent outcomes mark a significant change in attitude (which is consistent with new global thinking) and which seeks solutions to environmental issues that are of mutual benefit to all stakeholders.

In February 2007, the manager of the Wildlife Management Programme addressed the representatives attending the Red Meat Producers Organization's Annual General Meeting on the issue of 'Human-Wildlife Conflict in the Agricultural Sector of the Western Cape'. As a result, a talk on national radio on the programme 'Elsenburg Forum' was recorded, and broadcast on 7 April 2007.

Investing in our youth

As a key component of CapeNature's strategic approach, the Youth Development Programme aims to create in the youth of today a keen appreciation of, and respect for, biodiversity and social conservation, and to contribute to the development of knowledge and skills that will enable them to successfully fulfil the leadership challenges of tomorrow.

The overarching theme of the Youth Development Programme is '*Putting action into policies and principles*' and this is manifested in three focus areas:

- environmental literacy within the Western Cape – primarily through educational institutions
- skills development – through the National Youth Service Programme (NYSP)
- twinning programme – bringing together young people with and without disabilities, in order to break down misconceptions that adversely affect relationships.

Environmental literacy

Informing the youth – and through them, the community at large – about conservation issues remains a key element of all activities run under the Youth Development Programme.

The provision of facilities suitable for running youth development and environmental education programmes remains a priority for CapeNature, and work on the design and renovation of three new multi-purpose youth centres of learning is progressing well.

National Youth Service Programme (NYSP)

The second cycle of the National Youth Service Programme (NYSP) in conservation kicked off in January 2007, and will run until March 2008. This was made possible through the R3 million grant received from the Department of Social Services (now Social Development) in 2005/6.

The vision is to:

- grow Human Capital, with the focus on youth.
- promote transformation,
- attract youth into the conservation economy.

The key objectives of the programme are to:

- assist previously disadvantaged youth to become employable through general skills development
- similarly assist such youth to acquire (accredited) skills that would make them employable in the conservation industry
- assist in achieving National and Provincial transformation objectives.

Indirect benefits accrue to CapeNature by having these young people go through the various training programmes; the creation of temporary additional capacity within CapeNature, and a vitality and enthusiasm that emerges from the challenging of existing practices.



Environmental education at De Hoop

Environmental education



School Twinning Programme

The School Twinning Programme is designed to promote personal growth, leadership and tolerance by bringing together, in the natural environment, disabled students and students from mainstream schools.

A pilot camp was held on Table Mountain on 16 and 17 June 2006, and was the result of extensive collaboration between the Western Cape Education Department, SANParks (and their volunteers), the Scouts, Old Mutual and CapeNature.

The programme was considered by all to have been a huge success and plans are being laid for similar follow-up events. The programme achieved the following:

- connecting youth and the natural environment. The results achieved and the responses from the various participants confirm that the natural environment is a powerful vehicle that can be used to develop the leadership potential of our youth.
- promoting inclusivity through giving substance to the concept of a 'Home for All' – by bringing together youth with different backgrounds and levels of (dis)abilities and helping them to develop insight into and tolerance of each other.

The Twinning Programme: Herselle Titus, the head boy at the Athlone School for the Blind, described the programme as follows: 'The camp was a dream come true for me. I've lived all my life in Cape Town and not once been on Table Mountain. It was an unforgettable experience.'



Ongoing challenges

While these initiatives remain the core of CapeNature's Youth Development Programme, the other key issues facing the programme are:

- capacity building – CapeNature is continually seeking new ways of addressing the shortage in funding and skills available for youth development
- developing meaningful social indicators – these can assist with the measurement and evaluation of youth development activities.

These youth programmes merely serve to scratch the surface of the challenge that lies ahead, especially if we are to succeed in equipping future generations with the skills and insight that will be required to continue building a successful Conservation Economy in the Western Cape. Access to sufficient resources for youth development remains a major challenge for CapeNature.

Biodiversity crime management

The illegal trade in fauna and flora continues to present a major threat to biodiversity conservation in the Western Cape.

The Biodiversity Crime Unit (BCU) has to be continually vigilant to address new challenges. For example, the wild harvesting of *Hoodia gordonii* recently emerged as a significant problem.

CapeNature, through its Biodiversity Crime Unit, has become involved in the investigation of this practice and has been instrumental in:

- uncovering widespread irregularities – which are being investigated further
- reforming the system used to regulate *Hoodia gordonii* industry participants, with the support of the newly founded Southern African Hoodia Growers' Association (SAHGA) – and as a result of which the harvesting of wild populations of *Hoodia gordonii* will be phased out by 2008
- the signing of a Benefit Sharing Agreement between SAHGA and the San Council.

Reduced capacity of the Biodiversity Crime Unit

During 2006, the operational capacity of the Biodiversity Crime Unit was reduced by 40% as a result of the resignation of two key staff members. This, in turn, has forced the three members of the Biodiversity Crime Unit to focus on prioritised issues, with the status of 'peripheral' (but still important) issues being downgraded.

Other progress

With the Biodiversity Crime Unit's limited capacity and its involvement in the *Hoodia gordonii* matter – as well as extensive involvement in preparations for High Court cases – the only noteworthy international prosecution success was that of the apprehension and prosecution of three foreign nationals, one of whom is an internationally recognised arachnologist, for the illegal collection of baboon spiders in Vrolijkheid Nature Reserve.

The BCU Biodiversity Crime Unit, in conjunction with the SPCA, was also involved in the closure of an illegal primate rehabilitation centre in the Somerset West area.

The Biodiversity Crime Unit is also continually involved in capacity building of other CapeNature staff. The Biodiversity Crime Unit involves Conservation Services officers in various aspects of biodiversity crime operations, such as search warrant execution and combined operations with the SAPS and SANDF.

Biodiversity Crime Unit members also passed a two-week Environmental Management Inspectorate Bridging Course and attended a specialized training course in forensic awareness.



A Baboon spider

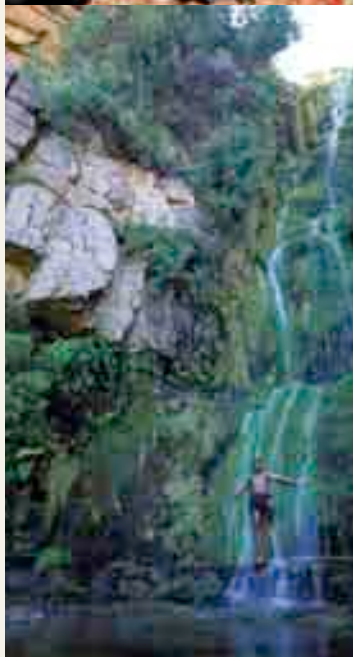
Hoodia gordonii

Hoodia gordonii is an endemic plant that has, for centuries, been used for medical purposes by the San and other indigenous peoples.

In recent times, *Hoodia gordonii* has become popular, mainly as a natural agent for weight control.



Hoodia Gordonii



Development of human capital

The human capital challenge

The past financial year was marked by significant cost-cutting in administrative functions, thereby impacting on human capital initiatives. Direct hire of workforce was cut as a result of a limited personnel budget, that led to a number of critical unfunded vacancies not being activated.

At the same time, the budget created new demands – which meant CapeNature had to respond to new challenges, even though it did not receive additional operating expense funds to pay for the extra administrative costs associated with these emerging priorities.

To meet new demands, CapeNature rationed by shifting funds from less critical activities to more urgent ones. Human resources functions such as staffing, training, funds for rewards and incentives were significantly cut back. With these challenges it meant that the new leadership of Human Resources had to explore different and creative ways of achieving our goals.

CapeNature's new approach to strategic human capital management

Strategic human capital management has been identified by CapeNature as key to its future success, and has accordingly been included in the strategic approach described earlier in this report. This includes, amongst others, the transformation of how CapeNature employs, deploys, develops and evaluates the workforce.

The new approach focuses on both results and processes. The aim is to place the right people in the right jobs to most effectively perform the work of the organization. A new recruitment policy has been developed to support this agenda.

The human resources agenda

This is part of CapeNature's strategic commitment to becoming an employer of choice – through being employee-centered, results-oriented, and aligned with the JIPSA/AsgiSA, the National Skills Framework and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy agendas. To this end, CapeNature has embarked on a structured approach to individual performance management – a bold strategy for improving the management and performance of the organization and realising its vision.

The Human Resources Agenda includes various transformation initiatives: competitive sourcing, improved performance, introduction of a human resources information management system, organizational culture and diversity management initiatives, as well as the strategic management of human capital.

The approach will ensure that Human Resources will support and contribute towards:

- supporting human capital initiatives, which ultimately contributes towards building a world-class conservation body
- accelerating Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment and Employment Equity
- advancing the culture of excellence in skills development and lifelong learning.

The human capital initiative

The initiative to achieve the transformation agenda has meant that CapeNature has started to:

- align human capital strategies with the provincial and national agenda
- plan and deploy its workforce to create a world-class and mission-focused organization
- ensure continuity of effective leadership that sustains a learning environment
- develop a Results-Oriented Performance Culture that rewards those who achieve desired results and corrects performance deficiencies as per CapeNature's Rewards Foundations Policy
- close mission-critical competency gaps by successfully competing for talent
- develop an accountability system to ensure that human capital management is merit-based, effective, efficient, and supportive of mission accomplishment.



Delivering world-class service through CapeNature's call centre

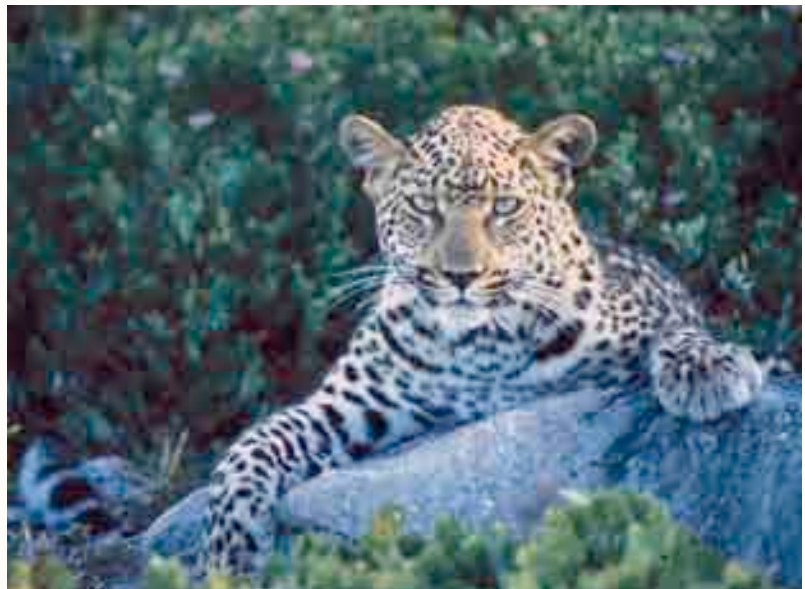
CapeNature employment equity

Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the stated occupational bands as at 31 March 2007:

Occupational Level	MALE					FEMALE					TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total	
TOP MANAGEMENT	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
SENIOR MANAGEMENT	2	4	0	13	19	0	1	0	2	3	22
MIDDLE MANAGEMENT	1	12	0	42	55	3	10	1	23	37	92
JUNIOR MANAGEMENT	10	103	1	14	128	5	17	0	26	48	176
SEMI-SKILLED	9	18	0	1	28	21	45	0	19	85	113
UNSKILLED	34	55	0	2	91	3	10	0	0	13	104
TOTAL PERMANENT	56	194	1	74	325	32	83	1	70	186	511
NON-PERMANENT EMPLOYEES											
TOTAL	56	194	1	74	325	32	83	1	70	186	511

Recruitment for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 (including employees with disabilities) in each of the stated occupational bands:

Recruitment April 06 -March 07	MALE					FEMALE					TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total	
TOP MANAGEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SENIOR MANAGEMENT	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
MIDDLE MANAGEMENT	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	4
JUNIOR MANAGEMENT	5	9	0	0	14	2	4	0	7	13	27
SEMI-SKILLED	7	9	0	1	17	9	4	0	1	14	31
UNSKILLED					0		10			10	10
TOTAL											0
TOTAL	13	19	0	2	34	11	19	0	10	40	74



Organizational performance management

Strategic planning and operational management framework

Five-year Strategic and Annual Performance Plans

CapeNature maintains a five-year Strategic Plan as well as an Annual Performance Plan which is informed by and aligned to:

- IKapa Elihlumayo and the vision of a sustainable 'Home for All' in the Western Cape
- The Medium-Term Sector Strategic Implementation Plan for environmental management and sustainable development
- the relevant National and Provincial Policy Frameworks and Legislation.

The Annual Performance Plan contains explicit annual and quarterly targets. These targets are set during interactive workshops with business units and support services.

Quantified quarterly reports

During the past financial year, CapeNature has taken the whole process a step further and has begun formally measuring organizational performance. This involves the submission of quantified quarterly reports, designed to measure progress against the quarterly targets contained in the Annual Performance Plan.

Looking forward

CapeNature is looking at three additional areas to further improve performance management.

The first is the development of a *strategic dashboard*, which would indicate at a glance the progress being made, over time, with key strategic objectives, such as provincial biodiversity, socio-economic and tourism targets.

The second is the development of a map indicating the *geographic distribution* of key objectives to help plan and prioritise objectives.

The third – and possibly the most important – is the integration of *individual performance management* into this process

2006/7 Quantified Report is set out on the following pages.

Quantified Report

Period: 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007

Note: Quantified information in the output column, marked with an *, is not cumulative.

Strategic Goal 1		Providing cutting-edge leadership and innovative approaches to biodiversity management							
Strategic Objective 1.1		To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management							
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.1		To ensure the effective conservation of the biodiversity of the Western Cape in order to deliver economic benefits to the people of the region							
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	
State of Biodiversity (SOB) Report for Western Cape delivered.	Conduct SOB planning session	SOB planning session conducted	Produced 1st draft chapters for SOB Report	Draft chapters produced	Complete drafting and reviewing SOB report	All 10 SOB 2007 chapters are in 2 nd draft format	Produce the 2007 State of Biodiversity Report	SOB Report completed, handed in for publication	
Number of biodiversity data records received from business units, completed and uploaded	Receive and upload biodiversity records	1699 records uploaded	Receive and upload biodiversity data	5728 records uploaded	Receive and upload biodiversity data	2252 Records uploaded	Receive and upload biodiversity data	2561 records uploaded	
Specialist monitoring of identified species (waterbird, Cape Vulture, marine fish, threatened frog, Riverine rabbit, Geometric tortoise)	5	5	5	4 monitoring interventions conducted. Due to limited resources, the planned Geometric tortoise monitoring was put on hold.	5	6 x waterbird 2 x Cape Vulture 5 x frog 2 x marine fish-tagging 1 x Riverine rabbit Total 16	Consolidate results of Geometric tortoise surveys and produce report	6 x waterbird 2 x Cape Vulture 4 x frog 1 x marine fish-tagging Total 13 Geometric tortoise monitoring still on hold	
Monitoring plans (procedures and protocols) drafted and implemented for priority species	N/A	N/A	Develop template for generally threatened species monitoring plan	Template developed; taxon specialists completing monitoring protocols.	Draft monitoring plans for 7 species	Completed: Black Harrier, Black Oystercatcher, Cape Vulture, Dwarf Crag Lizard & Northern Moss Frog Total 5	Review and finalise draft monitoring plans and publish as internal scientific reports	5 draft monitoring plans finalised and published as internal scientific reports	

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management								
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.1 To ensure the effective conservation of the biodiversity of the Western Cape in order to deliver economic benefits to the people of the region								
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Corporate conservation management planning matrix implemented in all 8 Business Units	Facilitate implementation of the Conservation Planning Matrix in 5 business units	Implemented in 5 Business Units	Facilitate implementation of the Conservation Planning Matrix in 3 business units	Planning matrix implemented in 3 business units	Facilitate implementation of the Conservation Planning Matrix in 8 business units	Planning matrix implemented in 3 business units	Facilitate implementation of the Conservation Planning Matrix in 8 business units	Planning matrix implemented in 5, and in process in 3 business units
	Obtain PA management plan requirements	Require-ments obtained from DEAT	Start developing framework for PA management plans	Project team established to develop framework. Participated in DEAT workshop.	Develop PA management plan framework	Management plan framework completed for areas inside as well as outside formal PA network	Complete management plan frameworks	Final draft PA management plan framework submitted to DEAT for comment.
Management plan frameworks developed for PAs and areas outside formal network (Conservation services and Community conservation). PA management plan alignment with PA Act				Started with development of framework	Start with management plan framework for areas outside formal network			Produced final draft management plan for areas outside formal network.
Geographical Information System (GIS) with biodiversity application maintained, further developed and support on- and off- PA network conservation management	Maintain Biodiversity GIS and toolkit.	15 user-support calls handled	Maintain Biodiversity GIS and toolkit	Specialist GIS support provided for CAPE task teams.	Maintain Biodiversity GIS and toolkit	Specialist GIS input provided for 8 initiatives	Maintain Biodiversity GIS and toolkit.	Completed 20 GIS projects and responded to 81 support calls
	Acquire and process 40 remotely sensed images	42 Remotely sensed images processed		Western Cape wetlands layer, archaeological coastal sites and MTO exit areas layers processed.		55 support calls processed.		
	Complete 90 GIS installations	93 GIS 2006 installations completed	Complete 25 GIS installations	25 GIS installations completed	Maintain GIS installations	25 GIS installations completed	Maintain GIS installations	GIS installations maintained
	Curate and analyse recorded fire incidents	Curation of fire database continued	Maintain GIS installations.	14 New GIS data layers produced 4 GIS data layers updated.		Data maintenance completed on 14 new and 4 updated GIS data layers		

To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management										
To ensure the effective conservation of the biodiversity of the Western Cape in order to deliver economic benefits to the people of the region										
Strategic Objective 1.1	Key Measurable Objective 1.1.1	Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
		Policies framework and database management developed and implemented. 10 biodiversity policies produced	Constitute Biodiversity policy development committee.	Committee established	Compile list of policies requiring revision	Selected 5 policy documents for drafting.	Produce first drafts for 5 biodiversity policies.	5 x draft policies produced	Produce first drafts for next 5 policies Finalise 1st 5 policies	Initiated revision of 5 policies.
		Protected Areas (PAs) prioritised for planning and implementation of expert sensitivity mapping and zonation for conservation and on-reserve development framework	Document procedures and protocol for PA Sensitivity Analysis and Zoning (PASAZ)	Procedures and protocol for PASAZ documented	Select top 4 priority PAs for expert mapping	The drafting of the PASAZ protocol continued	Collate required data and information, map hardcopy and digitise	Conducted expert workshop	Start PASAZ for the selected top 4 priority reserves	Data layers provided for 1 PA (Kogelberg). Target not achieved due to a lack of capacity
		Appropriate research projects implemented with academic and other relevant institutions. Research projects identified and implemented and research database maintained	Analyse Fynbos Forum Research Strategy	Fynbos Forum research strategy analysed	Continue identifying research needs. Implement research by drawing in scientific partners	Research needs wrt IAS discussed with CIB. 6 projects highlighted for further attention and as possible subjects for CIB post-graduate studies.	Continue identifying research needs. Implement research by drawing in scientific partners.	Research topics identified during quarter 2 will be taken up by the CIB.	Continue identifying research needs. Implement research by drawing in scientific partners	The identified research priorities are being actively promoted with partners.
			Identify research needs into Thresholds of Potential Concern into fire management	Oral paper prepared for Fynbos Forum	Complete Swartberg Threshold of potential concern case study.	Swartberg case study completed.	Select 4 PAs for roll-out of fire thresholds of potential concern.	4 PAs selected	Continue with roll-out of fire threshold of potential concern research into 4 PAs	The CSIR has been appointed on a CAPE-GEF funded project to apply the threshold approach to reserves in 5 fire ecozones.

Strategic Objective 1.1						
To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management						
To support and provide specialist biodiversity input into Western Cape provincial landuse planning and decision-making						
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
90% of all applications received during the financial year and remaining application from previous financial years processed	Process 100% of all applications received during this quarter and remaining application from previous financial years.	31% applications completed	Process 100% of all applications received during this quarter and remaining application from previous financial years.	Time-frames for comment on outstanding applications lapsed because of lack of capacity to comment.	Process 100% of all applications received during this quarter and remaining application from previous financial years.	Protocol developed to enhance the processing of development applications by CapeNature was finalised and will be implemented during the next quarter.
				59 Applications received for quarter 2. 100% of the applications received comment. New system developed to streamline process.		A total of 106 development applications were processed and written comments supplied to DE&DP
						Comments were supplied on the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy.
						Input and comments on the Provincial conservation "Offsets" policy were made.
						Protocol implemented. Comments on development applications continued.
						Process 100% of all applications received during this quarter and remaining application from previous financial years.

Strategic Objective 1.1						
To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management						
Develop and implement interventions to prevent the decrease of the productive capacity of freshwater ecosystems.						
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
River Health Programme implemented according to schedule.	Continue with the implementation of the River Conservation Unit (RCU) business plan.	RCU implemented Progress report submitted to DWAF		RCU implemented Progress report submitted to DWAF	Continue with the implementation of the River Conservation Unit (RCU) business plan.	RCU implemented Progress report submitted to DWAF
						RCU implemented Progress report submitted to DWAF
						RCU implemented Progress report submitted to DWAF

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management								
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.3 Develop and implement interventions to prevent the decrease of the productive capacity of freshwater ecosystems.								
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Targeted freshwater ecological interventions based on State of Rivers Report (SoR).	Continue with expert studies into the Cape Fold Mountain groundwater/surface water interface.	2 Site visits to study sites completed. Further collaboration with Flemish Inter-university council (Univ. of Leuven) established.	Continue with expert studies into the Cape Fold Mountain groundwater/surface water interface.	Continued with studies; nearing completion. Expert field report was completed in collaboration with the Flemish Inter-university Council (University of Leuven).	Continue with expert studies into the Cape Fold Mountain groundwater/surface water interface.	Groenvlei, Van Kervelsvlei and Ruigtevlei groundwater-surface water case study completed with partners.	Provide input for freshwater-related aspects and ecosystem management when required.	Extensive specialist input provided for Southern Cape wetland, riverine and other freshwater aquatic management; impact mitigation and rehabilitation.
	Provide input for freshwater-related aspects and freshwater ecosystem management when required.	20 written reports produced.	Provide input for freshwater-related aspects and freshwater ecosystem management when required.	Specialist input provided on research project design and methodology on the carp invasion of Groenvlei. Presentation on the ecological importance of the Ratel River to the Conservancy.	Provide input for freshwater-related aspects and freshwater ecosystem management when required.	Extensive specialist input on freshwater ecological matters: Southern Cape wetland, riverine and other freshwater aquatic management; impact mitigation and rehabilitation.	Analyse management recommendations in SoRs and integrate into conservation management.	Two River Redfin scientific paper accepted for publication. Completed freshwater fish and river health chapters for the SOB 2007 Report. Management recommendations analysed.

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management								
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.4 To increase the conservation estate by enhancing conservation stewardship in key landscapes								
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
* 8 existing contractual agreements maintained	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management									
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.4 To increase the conservation estate by enhancing conservation stewardship in key landscapes									
* Maintain 50 voluntary agreements (including conservancies)	30	38	50	51	50	51	50	50	69 x Conservancies covering 567123ha 192 private nature reserves covering 434409 ha 9 voluntary agreements covering 7338ha
Conduct compliance audits/ inspections for existing sites	N/A	N/A	1	1	3	1	6	6	
New contracts to increase the conservation estate signed. Annual target - 10 agreements	1	1	4	3 signed by landowners awaiting CEO's signature	4	4 Contract agreements 1 Biodiversity agreement	1	2 Contract agreements signed in the Cederberg	5 biodiversity agreements signed covering 6000 ha of which 210 ha is critically endangered and 750 ha endangered vegetation

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management									
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.5 The conservation of biodiversity and ecological systems through integrated fire management									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	
Short to Medium Term Strategic Integrated Fire Management Plan completed for CapeNature	N/A	N/A	Compile Strategic Integrated Fire Management Plan for CapeNature	Strategic Integrated Fire management Strategy completed	Implement strategy	Strategic plan submitted to Treasury, and has been successful in releasing funds for the next 3 years	Implement strategy	Strategy implemented	

To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management									
The conservation of biodiversity and ecological systems through integrated fire management									
Strategic Objective 1.1	Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.5	CapeNature represented at National and Provincial working groups	Attend National and Provincial working group meetings and workshops as and when required	3 Meetings attended	Attend National and Provincial working group meetings and workshops as and when required	3 National workshops attended	Attend National and Provincial working group meetings and workshops	3 National workshops attended	Attend National and Provincial working group meetings and workshops as and when required	3 National workshops attended
	Oil Spill Bird Rescue plan for Dassen Island completed	N/A	N/A	Complete Oil Spill Bird Rescue Plan for Dassen Island	Reschedule for Quarter 3	Complete Oil Spill Bird Rescue Plan for Dassen Island	Oil Spill Bird Rescue Plan completed and handed over to managers	N/A	N/A
	Maintain Fire Notification and Casualty Registers during fire season	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Maintain Fire Notification and Casualty Registers	Registers maintained	Maintain Fire Notification and Casualty Registers	Registers maintained. 6 fire fighters incurred light injuries during a fire suppression operation. Investigation conducted.
	Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Spill Contingency Plan completed for Protected areas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Draft HAZMAT	Target not achieved due to insufficient capacity during the fire season
	Plan and roll out Fire Awareness campaign for high impact in the fire season	N/A	N/A	Plan Fire Awareness campaign for Western Cape in association with partners	Fire Awareness campaign conducted	Roll out Fire Awareness Campaign for high impact in November	Fire Awareness Campaign launched	N/A	Fire Awareness Campaign implemented
	Aerial Fire-Fighting operations controlled and monitored effectively, ensuring the least damage by wild fires during the fire season	N/A	N/A	Negotiate aerial fire-fighting contracts for Waterval, Stellenbosch and Bredasdorp	Fire-fighting contracts negotiated for Waterval, Stellenbosch and Bredasdorp	Lead the Western Cape Aerial Fire-Fighting Group for deployment of aircraft	Lead the Western Cape Aerial Fire-Fighting Group for deployment of aircraft	Control and monitor aerial fire-fighting operations	Lead the Western Cape Aerial Fire-Fighting Group for deployment of aircraft. 29 wildfires recorded during the quarter.

Strategic Objective 1.1							
To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management							
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.5							
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 4
Fire management plans compiled and implemented for 18 PAs	N/A	N/A	4	8	10	7	4
Fire breaks prepared according to schedule; 200 km fire breaks prepared	30	36	100	87	20	95.4	50
Planned prescribed burning schedule implemented; 6 prescribed burns	N/A	N/A	1	1	2	2	3
Maintained existing FPAs and facilitated the establishment of 3 additional FPAs	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
23 planned pre-fire season audits executed	N/A	N/A	6	4	17	14	0
Average of 90% achieved for audits indicated corporate fire season preparedness	N/A	N/A	90%	70%	90%	84%	N/A
							0
							0
							0
							N/A
							N/A
							48
							Pending finalisation of PA management plan framework.

Strategic Objective 1.1							
To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management							
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.6							
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 4
CN IAS: strategy developed and implemented	Develop the Invasive Alien Plant (IAP) strategy	IAP strategy developed and submitted for approval	Implement IAP strategy Develop the Alien fauna strategy	Start implementation of IAP strategy Reschedule for Quarter 3	Implement IAS strategy Develop the alien fauna strategy	Strategy implemented. Reschedule for quarter 4	IAP component of the strategy implemented Invasive Animal component pending CAPE strategy
CN IAS: policy developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	Develop IAS policy	Draft IAS policy completed	Produce first draft of IAS policy	First draft produced	Finalise IAS policy and implement IAS policy finalised and implemented

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management									
The conservation of biodiversity and ecological systems through the implementation of integrated Invasive Alien Species Management									
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.6	Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
	Management Unit Clearing Plans (MUCPs) compiled for 4 reserves	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	4 completed: Swartberg, Outeniqua, Kamanassie, Goukamma
	Completed IAS management plans for 9 Protected areas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	Pending finalisation of PA management plan framework
	Budget for clearing IAPs	R 6,579,407	R 2,896,613	R 5,135,766	R 5,024,356	R 2,891,699	R3,467,137	R 2,371,568	R 2,736,847
	Initial area (hectares) Invasive Alien Plants (IAPs) treated	6,916	3,569	14,792	26,333	7,054	4,761	2,067	4,489
	Follow-up area (hectares) Invasive Alien Plants (IAPs) treated	30,653	11,695	24,742	22,713	25,612	33,077	10,397	26,550
	IAS distribution for relevant areas determined and mapped	N/A	N/A	N/A	All available maps collated, quality checks completed, data gaps identified.	Collate existing maps, conduct gap analysis	Gap analysis conducted	Map identified gaps. Produce map for W-Cape indicating IAS distribution	Standardisation of database still outstanding. Actions underway through C.A.P.E. to obtain agreement with relevant role-players. Finalisation pending database standardisation
	* 3 alien fauna projects implemented	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management									
To elevate the level of wildlife management in the Western Cape									
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.7	Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
	Wildlife management strategy for CapeNature developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	Start with development of wildlife management strategy	Development of wildlife management strategy initiated	Produce first draft wildlife management strategy	Developed national strategy for Cape Mountain Zebra meta-population management	Finalise wildlife management strategy	Finalisation of wildlife management strategy moved to quarter 2 of 2007/08

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management								
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.7 To elevate the level of wildlife management in the Western Cape								
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Best Practices for the management of problem-causing animals developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	Participated in inter-provincial workshop. Conducted radio talks and presentations to farmers associations; publish articles to inform public.	Produce Best Practice manual for landowners	Best Practice Manual for damage-causing animals finalised and submitted for printing. Best Practice training manual developed with EWT	Facilitate the implementation of Best Practice manual	National Best Practice manual on management of problem-causing animals to be launched in 2007/08
Wildlife management plans compiled and implemented for relevant areas (on and outside formally PAs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	1	4	Pending finalisation of PA management plan framework
Policy and guidelines for rehabilitation facilities for wild animals in captivity developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	Develop a policy and guidelines for rehabilitation facilities for wild animals in captivity	Initiated development of the policy and guidelines for rehabilitation facilities	Produce first draft policy and guidelines for rehabilitation facilities	Draft policy produced	Finalise policy and guidelines	Policies to be finalised and approved by a committee in quarter 1 of 2007/08
Advise and support provided to the professional hunting industry in terms of the relevant legislation, policies and protocols in the W-Cape	Ongoing interaction with professional hunting industry	Attended 3 meetings with professional hunting industry	Ongoing interaction with professional hunting industry	Ongoing discussions w.r.t. legislation conducted	Ongoing interaction with professional hunting industry	W-Cape Wildlife forum established. Attended meetings with National and provincial forums	Ongoing interaction with professional hunting industry	Ongoing discussions w.r.t. legislation conducted. 2 meetings attended
Policy on the selling of hunting licenses through hunting clubs and organisations developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Develop policy on selling of hunting licences through hunting clubs	Policies to be finalised and approved by a committee in quarter 1 of 2007/08

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management									
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.8 To establish policies, processes and systems in an inclusive and a participatory manner to ensure environmental crime prevention									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
100% of criminal cases finalised	Finalise 100% of criminal cases	100 % cases finalised	Finalise 100% of criminal cases	100% cases finalised	Finalise 100% of criminal cases	31 Criminal cases pending. 6 Cases finalised.	Finalise 100% of criminal cases	31 Criminal cases pending. 5 New cases finalised.	31 Criminal cases pending. 5 New cases finalised.
Ongoing cases under investigation	30	38	30	35	30	32	30	22 cases awaiting court appearance. 8 cases under investigation. 3 New Hoodia cases under investigation.	22 cases awaiting court appearance. 8 cases under investigation. 3 New Hoodia cases under investigation.
Environmental crime prevented by participation in 8 joint operations	2	2	2	2	2	Participated in 30 joint operations with SAPD, SANW, Provincial and National Traffic Departments & Customs	2	0	0
Awareness rose through the media and other relevant interventions – 8 awareness-raising actions.	2	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	0

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management									
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.9 To establish policies, processes and systems in an inclusive and a participatory manner to ensure efficient legal support									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Signed stewardship agreements: prepared, processed and submitted to MEC	8	1 submitted, awaiting response from MEC before submitting the rest	3	1 contract signed by MEC 7 existing and 1 new contracts awaiting signature.	4	1 contract signed by MEC 7 existing and 4 new contracts awaiting signature.	2	1 Contract signed by MEC. 5 resubmitted 2 x renegotiated 2 contracts signed.	1 Contract signed by MEC. 5 resubmitted 2 x renegotiated 2 contracts signed.
The problem-animal control ordinance repealed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Repeal problem-animal control ordinance	Ordinance repealed	N/A	N/A	N/A

Strategic Objective 1.1						
To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management						
To establish policies, processes and systems in an inclusive and a participatory manner to ensure efficient legal support						
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
Fauna and flora permits issued according to requirements	Issue 100% of fauna and flora permit requests for the quarter	100% of fauna and flora permits for the quarter issued	Issue 100% of fauna and flora permit requests for the quarter	100% of fauna and flora permits for the quarter issued	Issue 100% of fauna and flora permit requests for the quarter	100% of fauna and flora permits for the quarter issued
	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
	Issue 100% of fauna and flora permit requests for the quarter	100% of fauna and flora permits for the quarter issued	Issue 100% of fauna and flora permit requests for the quarter	100% of fauna and flora permits for the quarter issued	Issue 100% of fauna and flora permit requests for the quarter	100% of fauna and flora permits for the quarter issued

Strategic Objective 1.1						
To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management						
To elevate levels of conservation action in Protected Areas (PAs) – including Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)						
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
PA management plan alignment with PA Act: start in quarter 4. Process to be completed in 2008	Awaiting framework from Scientific services	N/A	N/A	Attended DEAT PA workshop. Initiated development of framework.	N/A	N/A
30 PA infrastructure projects implemented according to schedule	N/A	N/A	10	8	10	23
Infrastructure maintenance schedule completed, maintained and implemented for all 8 business units	N/A	N/A	4	1	4	1
	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
	Start aligning PA management plans with PA Act.	N/A	10	4	10	N/A

Strategic Objective 1.1						
To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management						
To maintain or improve where required, the ecological integrity of Protected Areas						
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
200 Focal point baseline data collection surveys completed	50	48	50	68	50	91
* 20 Monitoring programmes implemented according to Ecological planning matrix	20	22	20	25	20	25
2 Vegetation maps compiled for selected PAs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	5
4 Sensitivity maps compiled for selected PAs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0
	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
	50	33	50	33	50	33
	20	25	20	25	20	25
	N/A	0	1	0	1	0
	N/A	0	3	0	3	0

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management						
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.11 To maintain or improve where required, the ecological integrity of Protected Areas						
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
2 Zonation maps compiled for selected PAs	N/A	1	N/A	0	1	5
					1	0

Strategic Objective 1.1 To improve the reach and quality of biodiversity management						
Key Measurable Objective 1.1.12 To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation in areas outside the formal network						
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
800 Relevant permits issued by business units	200	208	200	223	200	241
200 Compliance inspections conducted.	50	55	50	60	50	238
					50	211

Strategic Objective 1.2 To develop systems, processes and measures to support service delivery						
Key Measurable Objective 1.2.1 To develop a monitoring and evaluation system for Cape Nature						
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
Monitoring and evaluation system for CapeNature developed and implemented	Develop M&E system	M&E system 30% completed	Develop M&E system	Ongoing development of M&E system	Develop CapeNature M&E system	Ongoing development of M&E system
CapeNature played an active role in the development of the DEA & DP Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS)	Contribute to the development of the BMS	4 BMS Workshops attended	Contribute to the finalisation of the DEA & DP BMS	DEA&DP BMS system completed, final workshop conducted.	BMS submitted to DEA & DP	Ongoing alignment of CapeNature M&E system with BMS.
Conducted 5 assessments using the IUCN Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)	Conduct 2 METTs.	2 METTs conducted	Refine and implement quarterly reporting system	Quarterly reporting system refined and implemented	Conduct 1 METT	0 METTs conducted
CapeNature quarterly, quantified reporting system developed and implemented	Develop and implement a quantified quarterly reporting system for CapeNature	Quarterly reporting system developed and implemented	Refine and implement quarterly reporting system	Quarterly reporting system refined and implemented	Maintain and implement quarterly reporting system	0 METTs conducted due to capacity constraints
					Maintain and implement quarterly reporting system	Quarterly reporting system implemented
					Conduct 2 METTs	Quarterly reporting system implemented
					Finalise M&E system	Ongoing development of M&E system
						Ongoing development of M&E system

Strategic Objective 1.2 To develop systems, processes and measures to support service delivery									
To ensure an integrated, effective and efficient Information Technology system									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
An integrated, effective and efficient corporate IT system based on the existing IT strategy implemented. 8 additional LAN and remote centre IT systems implemented	Implement, maintain and update IT infrastructure Implement 7 LANs	IT infrastructure maintained and updated 7 LANs implemented	Implement, maintain and update IT infrastructure	IT infrastructure maintained and updated	Implement, maintain and update IT infrastructure Implement 1 LAN	IT policy produced. Existing IT system maintained 1 LAN implemented	Implement, maintain and update IT infrastructure Implement 2 LANs	Existing IT system maintained No LANs implemented	
Permit system rollout completed at Head Office	Rollout permit system	99% complete, security layer still outstanding	Complete rollout of permit system	Permit system rollout completed	Maintain and monitor stability of Head Office Permit system.	Maintenance and monitoring implemented	Maintain and monitor stability of Permit system. Roll out permit system in Bellville shared service office	Maintenance and monitoring implemented Target not achieved due to technical constraints	
Drafting and implementation of acceptable IT/IS use policy (IT governance)	N/A	N/A	2	2 Subsections completed (Internet & E-mail)	Complete final 2 subsections (Security & Back-up)	2 sub sections completed	Monitor the implementation of IT/IS policy	IT/IS policy implemented	
Corporate archiving and filing system completed	Conduct first workshop, appoint project team.	Workshop conducted. Project team appointed.	Review, standardise and upgrade corporate archiving and filing system	Archiving system review completed. Started with updates.	Review, standardise and upgrade corporate archiving and filing system	Carried over to quarter 4	Finalise corporate archiving and filing system	Carried over to quarter 2 of 2007/08	
CRS one-call centre initiated and implemented	N/A	N/A	Initiate one-call CRS centre and implement	One-call CRS centre initiated. HR process started	HR process for 2 call centres finalised	Carried over to quarter 4	Finalise the centralisation of 2 call centres	2 call centres centralised	

Strategic Objective 1.2 To develop systems, processes and measures to support service delivery									
To facilitate a new dynamic managerial approach to ensure achievement of desired cultural, racial, gender and religious tolerance that will improve service delivery									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Transformation strategies and policies reviewed, revised and implemented	N/A	N/A	Review transformation strategy; produce first draft	Carried over to Quarter 4	Finalise transformation strategy	Carried over to Quarter 4	Approve and roll out transformation strategy	Transformation strategy moved to quarter 2 of 2007/08	

Strategic Objective 1.2						
To develop systems, processes and measures to support service delivery						
Key Measurable Objective 1.2.3	To facilitate a new dynamic managerial approach to ensure achievement of desired cultural, racial, gender and religious tolerance that will improve service delivery					
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
Employee Wellness Programme (EWP) developed and implemented	Perform corporate culture climate survey	Corporate climate survey conducted Presented to senior management	Procure EWP service provider Appoint counselling service provider.	Service provider appointed. EWP rolled out	Launch AWP	AWP launched
CapeNature complied with legal requirements to Employment Equity (EE) Act	N/A	N/A	Submit annual EE report	EE report submitted	N/A	N/A

Strategic Objective 1.2						
To develop systems, processes and measures to support service delivery						
Key Measurable Objective 1.2.4	To establish policies, strategies and processes in an inclusive and participatory manner to ensure effective and efficient Human Resource management					
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
System of individual performance contracts, quarterly evaluations and feedback implemented	Individual performance contract in place - 98%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete 95% of mid-year performance reviews	
Pay progression policy for CapeNature developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Develop pay progression policy	Carried over to Quarter 4
Rewards and recognition system developed and implemented	Develop rewards and recognition system	System developed. First draft produced.	Finalise and implement rewards and recognition system	Guideline finalised and approved by Board	Implement rewards and recognition system	Rewards and recognition system implemented.
Human Resource Information System implemented and maintained (HRIS)	N/A	N/A	Launch HRIS. Complete feasibility study. Upgrade and move system to Head Office	Draft blue-print completed. Server and PC's procured	Implement HRIS	HRIS implemented
					Approve and implement pay progression policy	Carried over to 2007/08 financial year
					Implement rewards and recognition system	Rewards and recognition system implemented
					Implement HRIS	HRIS implemented
						Performance management system under revision

Strategic Objective 1.2							
To develop systems, processes and measures to support service delivery							
To establish policies, processes and systems in an inclusive and a participatory manner to ensure a safe working environment							
Key Measurable Objective 1.2.5	Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
	One corporate and 6 site Health and Safety audits executed to determine compliance to safety standards	Execute 1 corporate H&S audit. Ensure implementation of recommendations	1 Corporate H&S compliance audit executed Recommendations communicated	Execute 2 protected area H&S compliance audits Ensure implementation of recommendations	One of four gaps is 80% closed Some progress (20%) has been made to close remaining gaps	Execute 2 protected area H&S compliance audits Ensure implementation of recommendations	One of four gaps 100% closed. Remaining gaps receive attention.
	Corporate Health and Safety policy implemented. Conduct quarterly safety meetings.	Conduct 10 Safety meetings	10 Safety meetings conducted	Conduct 10 Safety meetings	5 Safety meetings conducted	Conduct 10 Safety meetings	2 Safety meetings conducted
	Three Health and Safety workshops conducted to improve awareness and H&S practices	N/A	N/A	Conduct 1 Health and Safety workshop to improve awareness and H&S practices. Establish corporate H&S committee	Carried over to Quarter 3	Conduct 1 Health and Safety workshop to improve awareness and H&S practices	Established corporate H&S committee to address awareness building and improvement of H&S practices in the organization
	Corporate Health and Safety committee established to address awareness building and improvement of H&S practices in the organization	N/A	N/A	Establish corporate H&S committee	Carried over to Quarter 3	N/A	Established corporate H&S committee
						Conduct 1 Health and Safety workshop to improve awareness and H&S practices	Target not achieved due to resignation of H&S manager
						N/A	N/A
						Execute 2 protected area H&S compliance audits	Target not achieved due to resignation of H&S manager
						Ensure implementation of recommendations	Compliance audits not conducted
						Conduct 10 Safety meetings	No further progress due to resignation of H&S manager
						Conduct 10 Safety meetings	Target not achieved due to resignation of H&S manager

Strategic Goal 2							
Establish financial sustainability of CapeNature							
Optimise and maintain revenue at levels required to sustain and grow our value offering							
To ensure a well informed workforce and public through promotion of the objectives, activities and tourism facilities of CapeNature							
Key Measurable Objective 2.1.1	Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3
	A CapeNature marketing strategy developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Develop marketing strategy	First Draft of the marketing strategy produced
						Produce first draft of marketing strategy	Marketing strategy approved by board and implemented

Strategic Objective 2.1 Optimise and maintain revenue at levels required to sustain and grow our value offering									
Key Measurable Objective 2.1.1 To ensure a well informed workforce and public through promotion of the objectives, activities and tourism facilities of CapeNature									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
CapeNature marketed through the broadcast and printing media	12 press releases 3 radio broadcasts 3 articles in magazines and newspapers	100% achievement of quarterly target	12 press releases 3 radio broadcasts 3 articles in magazines and newspapers	100% achievement of quarterly target	12 press releases 3 radio broadcasts 3 articles in magazines and newspapers	12 press releases 3 radio broadcasts 0 articles	12 press releases 3 radio broadcasts 3 articles in magazines and newspapers	4 press releases 15 radio broadcasts 4 articles in magazines and newspapers	5
8 Protected area brochures completed	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
12 E conversations produced	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
4 Events conducted	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2

Strategic Objective 2.1 Optimise and maintain revenue at levels required to sustain and grow our value offering									
Key Measurable Objective 2.1.2 To attract visitors to utilise CapeNature protected areas and tourism facilities									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Income increased by 5%	100% of corporate income target achieved for the quarter	80% of quarterly target achieved	100% of corporate income target achieved for the quarter	70% of corporate target achieved due to flood damage to infrastructure.	100% of corporate income target achieved for the quarter	75% of quarterly target achieved	100% of corporate income target achieved for the quarter	100% of corporate income target achieved for the quarter	97% of quarterly target achieved

Strategic Objective 2.1 Optimise and maintain revenue at levels required to sustain and grow our value offering									
Key Measurable Objective 2.1.3 To implement systems and measures to ensure excellent and professional tourism service delivery									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Tourism strategy for CapeNature developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	Produced first draft of tourism strategy	N/A	N/A	Develop tourism strategy	Final draft produced and presented for approval	Final draft produced and presented for approval

Accelerating economic growth, participation in- and access to the conservation economy									
To develop and implement intervention strategies to facilitate equitable access to and participation in the conservation economy									
To mainstream biodiversity into the Western-Cape economy									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
CBNRM strategy developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	Produce first draft of CBNRM strategy	First draft produced	Produce final draft of CBNRM strategy	Final draft policy produced	Approve and roll out CBNRM strategy	Approval moved to quarter 2 of 2007/08	
People in Parks framework developed	Represent CapeNature at one National People in Parks forum meeting	Attended 1 national meeting	Represent CapeNature at one National People in Parks forum meeting	Played an active role in People and Parks forum meeting in Mosselbay	Represent CapeNature at National People in Parks congress	Represented CapeNature at People in Parks congress	Represent CapeNature at one National People in Parks forum meeting	Represented CapeNature at one National People in Parks forum meeting	
Logframes for 12 livelihoods projects developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	8	8	4	0	N/A	Developed 10 logframes for 2007-08 submission.	
Natural Resource Utilisation policy and strategy developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete Natural Resource Utilisation policy and strategy	First draft produced	Roll out Natural Resource utilisation policy and strategy	Development of the access policy and strategy aligned with PA management plan development process	
Policy and strategy access to natural resources for cultural, spiritual and harvesting purposes developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Start with development of the policy and strategic framework	Pending the finalization of the PA Management plan framework	
8 new conservation economy projects implemented	Compile project plans	Project plans compiled for 6 projects	6	3	2	2	2	Implemented 10 Siyabulela livelihood projects.	
* 5 conservation economy projects maintained	5	5	5	7	5	5	5	16	
* 20 existing EPWP projects maintained.	20	22	20	26	20	35	20	28	
3 new EPWP projects implemented.	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	0	1	0	
500 jobs created	500	500	500	560	500	544	500	1439	

Invest in our human capital								
Capacity building to fill the strategic skills gap								
Develop and implement a capacity building and skills development programme for Cape Nature								
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Capacity building and skills development programme has been developed and implemented	Identify corporate skills gap	Corporate skills gap identified	Capacity building interventions based on the findings of the skills gap analysis Recruit and appoint HR capacity building manager	Leadership and management development intervention identified, but not conducted Capacity building manager appointed	Implement capacity building intervention addressing the target groups 2 Interventions	Management and leadership training has been put on hold. Development of Transformation and EE strategies took preference	Implement capacity building intervention addressing the target groups 2 Interventions	Development of Transformation and EE strategies near completion
Human Resource (HR) development strategy developed and implemented	N/A	N/A	Produce first draft HR development strategy	Carried over to Quarter 3	Finalise HR development strategy.	Draft produced. To be submitted to training committee for approval Restructuring of training committee planned for next financial year	Rollout HR development strategy	Final draft to be submitted to training committee for approval Restructuring of training committee planned for next financial year
CapeNature complied with legal requirements into the Skills Development Act	N/A	N/A	Compile and submit annual workplace skills plan to Dept of Labour	Workplace skills plan submitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Strategic Goal 5									
Demonstrate impact on and contribution to the building of social capital									
Strategic Objective 5.1									
Demonstrate impact on youth development									
Key Measurable Objective 5.1.1									
To create an enabling environment that provides the Youth of the W-Cape with opportunities for personal growth and development									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
Venues to multi-purpose youth centres of learning upgraded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	Started with 2 centres	1	Implemented 2 centres – Vrolijkheid & Grootvadersbosch	
NYSP programme implemented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	Carried over to Quarter 4	50	18 Participants Vrolijkheid, 19 Participants Grootvadersbosch = 37	
8,000 Youths benefit from structured, environmental excursions/environmental education/eco schools per year.	2000	4550	2000	6000	2000	4100	2000	3449 Youths reached through a range of interventions	
Strategic Objective 5.2									
Establish appropriate partnerships									
Key Measurable Objective 5.2.1									
To enhance co-operative governance and to strengthen institutional capacity by establishing appropriate partnerships									
Output	Target Quarter 1	Actual Quarter 1	Target Quarter 2	Actual Quarter 2	Target Quarter 3	Actual Quarter 3	Target Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4	Actual Quarter 4
15 Number of existing partnerships maintained	15	23	15	20	15	20	15	70 Formal and informal partnerships maintained.	
3 New partnerships established	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	0	1	0	
Capacity building through implementation of volunteer programme – 2000 volunteer hours	500	610	500	3800	500	1933	500	2447	

Financial Review

General Financial Review

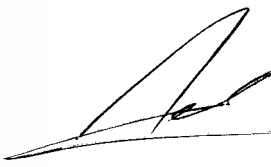
The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board is a statutory organisation governed by the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act of 1998, as amended, and is primarily engaged in nature conservation and biodiversity management as well as eco-tourism, environmental education and environmental law enforcement.

The financial position of the business and activities of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board is clearly indicated in the attached financial statements. No material fact or circumstance has occurred between the accounting date and date of this report.

In the current financial year, the net surplus for the year decreased from R3 698 086 to R440 780, despite the increase in cash and cash equivalents by R24,3 million, which includes the increase in monies received for projects of R16 million. This increase is a result of revenue received for projects and government grants, which should be deferred and recognised in the same period that the related expense is incurred. Increased deferred revenue of R39,3 million (2006: R19,6 million) is a reflection of the organisation's success in attracting sponsors and funders for specific projects. These projects are a mix of capital and operating funding.

The increase in operational costs is largely due to (a) Government Garage tariff increase, which impacted on Transport costs and (b) Salaries of project-funded staff as shown on the detailed Income Statement of the Annual Financial statements.

The short-term financial position is sound. However, in the medium and long term, the organisation's ability to meet all of its mandates will be reliant on obtaining additional funding for current, core expenditure. Sufficient funding for core conservation and biodiversity operations remains a problem. Despite the involvement of institutions – including the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP), Working for Water, Marine and Coastal Management, the World Bank's Global Environmental Facility through C.A.P.E, other government contributions and funder initiatives – more funding is required to meet core conservation mandates and to sustain infrastructure development and maintenance. In the 2006/7 budget, an additional R24,634 million was provided for a transfer payment from the provincial department of DEADP. Management believes that the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board has adequate resources in place to continue to operate for the foreseeable future, but only at current levels of delivery.



STEFANUS JOHANNES BEKKER
Acting Chief Executive Officer

Corporate Governance

The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (WCNCB) subscribes and is committed to complying with the principles of openness, integrity and accountability as reflected in the recommendations of the King Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct.

The Board of CapeNature

The Board of CapeNature is established in terms of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 15 of 1998.

The Board consists of 12 non-executive members to be appointed by the MEC for Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in the Western Cape. The Board monitors the CEO and Directors, ensuring that material matters are subject to Board approval. The Board reserves to itself a range of key decisions to ensure that it retains proper control of the direction of the WCNCB. The Board meets quarterly and Directors attend board meetings by invitation. There is one vacancy as at 31 March 2007.

The roles of chairperson and chief executive officer do not vest in the same person, and the chairperson is a non-executive member. The chairperson and chief executive officer provide leadership and guidance to the Board and encourage proper deliberation on all matters requiring the Board's attention, and obtain optimum input from the other members.

The CEO and Executive Directors

The CEO is appointed by the Board in consultation with the Minister. The Directors are appointed by the CEO. Both the CEO and Directors are involved in the day-to-day business activities of the organisation and are responsible for ensuring that decisions, strategies and objectives of the Board are implemented. The CEO and Directors retain full and executive control over the organisation. Information on the members and directorate of the Board is listed below:

	BOARD MEMBER	EXPERIENCE	TERM
1	<i>M Bayat, Chair</i>	Academic in tourism management	Appointed 1 March 2006
2	<i>C Clarke</i>	Environmental scientist	Appointed June 2004
3	<i>Y Pandy</i>	Social and political specialist, human ecologist	Appointed June 2004
4	<i>F Fesi</i>	Tourism marketing specialist	Appointed June 2004
5	<i>R Du Plessis</i>	Financial specialist	Appointed May 2005
6	<i>M Botha</i>	Conservationist and botanist	Appointed May 2005
7	<i>E Jefthas</i>	Agri-business	Appointed May 2005
8	<i>M Mdludlu</i>	Legal specialist	Appointed May 2005
9	<i>H Kagee</i>	Lawyer	Appointed January 2007
10	<i>N Dilima</i>	Community-upliftment projects	Appointed January 2007
11	<i>F Orban</i>	Commercial banking and eco-culture	Appointed January 2007

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT	EXPERIENCE
<i>S Bekker</i> Acting Chief Executive Officer	Forest scientist and socio-ecologist with 20 years in conservation and biodiversity management
<i>K Hamman</i> Acting Operations Director	Natural and fresh water scientist with 30 years in conservation and biodiversity management
<i>A Abrahams</i> Business Development Director	Forest scientist and business manager with 20 years of experience in the field
<i>E Beard</i> Acting Biodiversity Director	Conservation scientist specialising in herpetology with 24 years of experience working for CapeNature
<i>S Floris</i> Acting Finance & Shared Services Director	Finance, business administration and management with 17 years of experience

Board and board committee meetings

In the year under review, the Board and its Chairperson adopted a hands-on approach to governance issues. The finance committee continued to meet regularly to oversee financial governance.

The record of attendance by each board member at CapeNature ordinary board meeting for the period under review is set out in the table below:

MEMBER	MAY 2006	SEP 2006	NOV 2006	FEB 2007
M Bayat	*	*	*	*
C Clarke	*	*	*	*
Y Pandy	@	*	*	*
F Fesi	*	*	*	*
M Mdludlu	*	*	*	*
E Jefthas	*	@	*	*
R Du Plessis	*	*	*	*
M Botha	*	@	*	*
H Kagee (member appointed in Jan 2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a	*
N Dilima (member appointed in Jan 2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a	*
F Orban (member appointed in Jan 2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a	*

(* indicates attendance), (@ indicates absence with apology)

Statement of Responsibility and Approval

CapeNature Annual Financial Statements *for the year ended 31 March 2007*

The Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), as amended, requires the accounting authority of the Board to ensure that Western Cape Nature Conservation Board keeps full and proper records of its financial affairs.

The annual financial statements are the responsibility of the accounting officer. The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the financial statements. The Office of the Auditor-General has audited the Board's financial statements and the Auditor-General's report appears on page 56.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Board's accounting policies and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP) – including any interpretation of such Statements issued by the Accounting Practices Board – with the prescribed Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) issued by the Accounting Standards Board replacing the equivalent GAAP Statements.

Management has reviewed the Board's budgets and cash flow forecasts for the year ended 31 March 2007. On the basis of this review, and in view of the current financial position, the accounting officer and executive directors have every reason to believe that the Board will be a going concern in the year ahead. However, this is dependent on continued future funding from Government. The Board has continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

To enable management to meet the above responsibilities, the Board sets standards and implements systems of internal control and risk management that are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatements and losses. The entity maintains internal financial controls to provide assurance regarding:

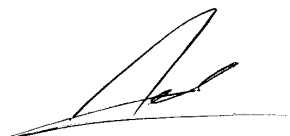
- the safeguarding of assets against unauthorised use or disposition
- the maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information used within the business or for publication.

The controls contain self-monitoring mechanisms, and actions are taken to correct deficiencies as they are identified. Even an effective system of internal control, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of circumvention or the overriding of controls. An effective system of internal control, therefore, aims to provide reasonable assurance with respect to the reliability of financial information and, in particular, financial statement presentation. Furthermore, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal financial controls may vary over time.

Management has reviewed the entity's systems of internal control and risk management for the period from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007, and is of the opinion that the Board's systems of internal control and risk management were effective for the period under review.

In Management's opinion, based on the information available to date, the annual financial statements fairly present the financial position of Western Cape Nature Conservation Board at 31 March 2007 and the results of its operations and cash flow information for the year.

The annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007, set out on pages 58 to 60 were submitted for auditing on 31 May 2007 and approved by the accounting officer in terms of section 51(1)(f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), as amended, on 25 July 2005, and are signed on its behalf by:



Stefanus Johannes Bekker
Acting Chief Executive Officer

31 May 2007



Sandy Floris
Acting Director:
Finance and Shared Services

31 May 2007

Report of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2007.

Appointment of Audit Committee

CapeNature is served by an Audit Committee appointed by the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board in May 2000, (now trading as CapeNature). In July 2005, the Audit Committee was reconstituted and tasked to consider the 2005 Financial Statements and adopt a formal Charter.

Audit Committee Responsibilities

The Audit Committee carries out its responsibilities in terms of Section 11 (8) of the Western Cape Conservation Board (Act 15 of 1998) and section 77 of the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999) as amended by Act 20 of 1999 and Treasury Regulations 27.1.7 and 27.1.10 (b) & (c) and in terms of its formal Charter .

Committee Members and Attendance

Committee members are required to attend at least two Committee meetings each year, in terms of the Charter. During the year to 31 March 2007, its members attended the number of meetings shown below.

Members		Number of Meetings
JA Jarvis (Independent Chairman)	July 2005	3
J Fairbairn	July 2005	3
E Jefthas	Mar 2006	1
J Fourie	(PGWC mid 2000)	0
R du Plessis	(resigned May 2007)	3

The Effectiveness of Internal Control Systems

The Audit Committee approved a three- year risk-based Audit Plan in early 2006. Due to budgetary constraints and the demise of the internal audit consortium, the operational audit plan was curtailed and limited to two follow up audits by IAP, the surviving partner in the consortium.

The audits followed up on the Auditor-General's review of Computer Information Systems, which had raised a number of concerns regarding the security of CapeNature's IT network, its back-up information and the lack of a Business Survival Plan as well as an Occupational Health and Safety Environment audit, initiated the previous year.

The follow-up IT audit identified information technology policies, logical security and the limited number of back-ups, as concerns of high risk, as well as management structures, physical and environmental security and business continuity planning, as concerns of medium risk.

Management has established an action plan to reduce or eliminate those risks by October 2007, when a further progress review will take place.

The Occupational Health and Safety Environment follow-up audit showed that emergency evacuation plans and non-compliance with OHS legislation have been addressed. Other matters such as signage, etc. will be completed by October 2007.

During the year under review, management developed a Fraud Prevention and Management Plan which included a Code of Conduct, soon to be communicated to lower levels of staff and a number of policies and procedures relative to the Environment, Finance, Shared Services and Human Resource Management.

The limited internal audit work programme has required the Audit Committee to note the comments and opinions of the Auditor-General in assessing the effectiveness of Internal Control.

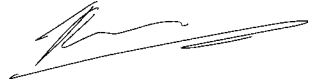
The Committee has requested an internal audit to confirm the amounts of official's listed salaries and review the reasons for an escalation in cost of GG vehicles.

Evaluation of the Annual Financial Statements

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed with the Auditor-General and the Chief Financial Officer, the audited annual financial statements included in CapeNature's Annual Report.

The Committee concurs and accepts the audit opinion of the Auditor-General and is of the opinion that the audited financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General.

Signed on behalf of the Audit Committee



JA JARVIS

Chairperson
CapeNature Audit Committee



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION OF THE WESTERN CAPE NATURE CONSERVATION BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2007

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

1. I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2007, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 58 to 78.

Responsibility of the accounting authority for the financial statements

2. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice with Generally Recognised Accounting Practice Standards 1, 2 and 3, as described in note 1 to the financial statements and in the manner required by the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA) and section 11 (2) (b) of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 1988 (Act No. 15 of 1988). This responsibility includes:
 - designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
 - selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies
 - making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Responsibility of the Auditor-General

3. As required by section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 read with section 4 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) and section 11 (3) of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 1988 (Act No. 15 of 1988), my responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.
4. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing and *General Notice 647 of 2007*, issued in *Government Gazette No. 29919 of 25 May 2007*. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
5. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
6. An audit also includes evaluating the:
 - appropriateness of accounting policies used
 - reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management
 - overall presentation of the financial statements.
7. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Basis of accounting

8. The public entity's policy is to prepare financial statements on the basis of accounting determined by the National Treasury, as set out in note 1 to the financial statements.

Opinion

9. In my opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board as at 31 March 2007 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting per paragraph 8 and in the manner required by the PFMA.

OTHER MATTERS

I draw attention to the following matters that are ancillary to my responsibilities in the audit of the financial statements:

10. Material corrections made to the financial statements submitted for audit.

The financial statements, approved by the acting accounting officer as submitted for audit on 31 May 2007 have been significantly revised in respect of the following misstatements identified during the audit:

- Property, plant and equipment has increased by R1 325 276 due to finance lease assets not originally being capitalized, donated assets received which were not accounted for at fair value, and corrections made to the accounting for the revaluation of assets. These corrections also lead to immaterial changes in the communications and depreciation expenses as disclosed, as well as a material change in the revaluation reserve at year end.
- Debtors and Deferred Revenue were overstated by R1 million due to an allocation error.
- Chemical stock received as a donation, to the value of R1 294 508, has been allocated to grants, donations and project funds received. It was originally incorrectly allocated to consumables and chemical expenses resulting in an understatement of both revenue and expenditure.
- The resultant net effect of the above changes is a decrease in the net assets of the entity of R684 669.

11. Unaudited supplementary schedules

I draw attention to the fact that the detailed statement of financial performance set out on page 79 does not form part of the annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited this schedule and accordingly I do not express an opinion on it.

OTHER REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

Reporting on performance information

12. I have audited the performance information as set out on pages 30 to 49.

Responsibilities of the accounting authority

13. The accounting authority has additional responsibilities as required by section 55(2)(a) of the PFMA to ensure that the annual report and audited financial statements fairly present the performance against predetermined objectives of the public entity.

Responsibility of the Auditor-General

14. I conducted my engagement in accordance with section 13 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) read with *General Notice 646 of 2007*, issued in *Government Gazette No. 29919 of 25 May 2007*.

15. In terms of the foregoing my engagement included performing procedures of an audit nature to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence about the performance information and related systems, processes and procedures. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment.

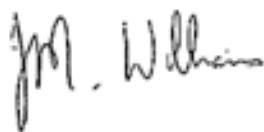
16. I believe that the evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the audit findings reported below.

Audit findings

17. No audit findings.

APPRECIATION

18. The assistance rendered by the staff of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board during the audit is sincerely appreciated.



J Williams for Auditor-General
Cape Town
31 July 2007



AUDITOR-GENERAL

Annual Financial Statements

CapeNature Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2007

	Notes	31 March 2007 R	31 March 2006 R
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	15,322,638	6,611,097
Current assets			
Inventory	10	1,524,641	653,722
Receivables and prepayments	11	5,430,818	4,118,576
Cash and cash equivalents	12	49,277,469	24,900,524
		56,232,929	29,672,822
Total assets		71,555,566	36,283,919
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Post-employment medical benefits	14	7,866,996	6,274,200
Deferred revenue	15.2	13,472,781	5,100,000
Finance Lease Liability	16	344,064	58,601
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	11,894,194	6,237,853
Provisions	18	6,766,551	6,724,971
Revenue received in advance	19	4,889,882	4,516,284
Deferred revenue	15.1	27,222,779	14,567,669
Finance Lease Liability	17	25,823	383,413
		50,799,229	32,430,190
Total liabilities		72,483,070	43,862,991
TOTAL NET ASSETS	20	(927,504)	(7,579,072)
Net assets are presented by:			
Accumulated deficit		(7,138,292)	(7,579,073)
Revaluation Reserve		6,210,787	0
Western Cape Nature Conservation Fund		1	1
		(927,504)	(7,579,070)

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 31 March 2007

	Notes	31 March 2007 R	31 March 2006 R
Revenue			
Tourism	2	14,254,557	13,720,058
Property rights and licenses	3	2,104,816	1,409,691
Grants, donations and project funds	6	6,554,562	5,308,698
DWAF (Working for Water):			
– Management fees		1,256,602	1,532,540
– Projects		15,516,228	17,428,034
Other revenue	4	2,495,249	4,251,900
Monetary government grants received	5	73,781,451	65,958,518
Interest received		3,399,965	1,113,463
Total revenue		119,363,431	110,722,902
Expenses			
Administration and accounting costs		8,463,766	8,396,089
Advertising and marketing		1,960,902	1,251,969
Audit fees		425,415	326,415
Communication costs		2,557,679	3,169,367
Consulting and technical fees		6,786,546	5,040,723
Consumables and chemicals		4,927,392	6,412,229
Contractors		16,751,025	16,566,246
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	9	1,793,613	1,582,668
Repairs and maintenance		1,707,477	1,776,319
Salaries and benefits	8	56,268,141	52,062,975
Training costs		1,791,631	1,046,570
Transport and travel		15,489,063	9,393,246
Total expenses		118,922,651	107,024,816
Surplus	7, 36	440,780	3,698,086

Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 31 March 2007

	Notes	Western Cape Nature Conservation Fund R	Revaluation Reserve R	Accumulated deficit R	Net Assets and Reserves R
NET ASSETS AND RESERVES					
At 31 March 2005		1	0	(12,968,438)	(12,968,437)
Applying GRAP 17 on land previously recorded at cost	28	0	0	1,541,393	1,541,393
At 31 March 2005 – restated		1	0	(11,427,045)	(11,427,044)
Surplus for year		0	0	3,698,086	3,698,086
At 31 March 2006 – previously shown	20	1	0	(7,728,959)	(7,728,958)
Error	29	0	0	149,886	149,886
At 31 March 2006 – restated		1	0	(7,579,073)	(7,579,072)
Surplus for year	36	0	6,210,787	440,780	6,651,568
At 31 March 2007	20	1	6,210,787	(7,138,292)	(927,504)

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2007

	Notes	31 March 2007 R	31 March 2006 R
Cash flows from operating activities, contract management and agency activities			
Receipts		139,452,678	124,416,650
Sales of goods and services		25,051,450	27,678,754
Other receipts		2,495,249	4,251,899
Cash government grants received		73,781,451	72,682,000
Project funds received		34,724,562	18,690,534
Interest received		3,399,965	1,113,463
Payments		(110,767,109)	(108,445,127)
Employee costs		(56,325,395)	(51,243,971)
Suppliers		(39,279,372)	(50,448,320)
Interest paid		(31,459)	(69,145)
Project funds expenses		(15,130,883)	(6,683,691)
Net cash flows from activities	21	28,685,569	15,971,523
Cash flows in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,308,623)	(1,559,469)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		0	1,711
Net cash flows from investing activities		(4,308,623)	(1,557,758)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		24,376,945	14,413,765
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		24,900,524	10,486,759
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	12	49,277,470	24,900,524

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007

I. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (GAAP) including any interpretations of such Statements issued by the Accounting Practices Board, with the prescribed Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) issued by the Accounting Standards Board replacing the equivalent GAAP Statement as follows:

Statement of GAAP replaced by Standards of GRAP

AC101: Presentation of financial statements	GRAP 1: Presentation of financial statements
AC118: Cash flow statements	GRAP 2: Cash flow statements
AC103: Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors	GRAP 3: Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

The recognition and measurement principles in the above GRAP and GAAP Statements do not differ or result in material differences in items presented and disclosed in the financial statements. The implementation of GRAP 1, 2 and 3 has resulted in the following significant changes in the presentation of the financial statements:

a) Terminology differences:

Standard of GRAP Replaced Statement of GAAP

Statement of financial performance	Income statement
Statement of financial position	Balance sheet
Statement of changes in net assets	Statement of changes in equity
Net assets	Equity
Surplus/deficit for the period	Profit/loss for the period
Accumulated surplus/deficit	Retained earnings
Reporting date	Balance sheet date

b) Specific information on:

- (i) receivables from non-exchange transactions, including taxes and transfers, is presented separately on the statement of financial position.
- (ii) taxes and transfers payable is presented separately on the statement of financial position.

c) Assets received by the Board

Paragraph 22 of GRAP 17 has been applied in dealing with assets received by the Board at no or nominal cost (donated or gifted) from private parties, as no similar guidance exists in the Statements of GAAP. Assets received at no or nominal cost are initially recognized at fair value. This initial recognition at fair value does not constitute a revaluation. The fair value at initial recognition is regarded to be the cost price going forward. GRAP 17 has been issued, but is not yet effective.

d) Basis of preparation

The historical cost basis has been used in preparing the financial statements, except as indicated above.

Assumptions have been used that affect reported assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as contingent liabilities and assets. These estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results may differ.

1.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue other than grants, donations, project revenue and agency activities
Revenue is recognised on the accrual basis.

Donations

Donations are recognised in the year of receipt.

Project revenue

Project revenue is recognised in the year that the related expense is incurred.

Revenue from agency activities

Revenue received from agency activities is recognised as revenue as the Board bears the credit risk in

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

terms of the agency agreement.

Interest received

Interest received is recognised on the accrual basis.

1.2 Government Grants received

Grants related to income

Subsidies received from the Provincial Government : Western Cape towards the Board's conservation responsibilities are accounted for in the year to which they apply.

Grants related to assets

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are treated as deferred income which is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.

1.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Purchased land is recorded at cost at the date of acquisition. Land acquired at no or nominal cost (through donation or similar means) is initially recognized at fair value. The fair value is then regarded to be the cost price.

The bulk of the land on which the Board operates is not brought to account as it is not the property of the Board but government owned and only managed by the Board on behalf of government. Improvement costs incurred by the Board with regard to these assets are capitalised and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of these assets.

All other plant and equipment acquired by the Board after 1 April 2000, is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Plant and equipment acquired in terms of a transfer from the Provincial Government : Western Cape as at 1 April 2000 was considered to be fully depreciated and has no value in the general ledger.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Board and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. These are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of financial performance during the year in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to write off their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Boats	4 to 6 years
Computer Equipment	2 to 3 years
Infrastructure	20 to 30 years
Office Furniture and Equipment	3 to 6 years
Plant, Machinery and Tools	2 to 6 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Assets under construction are capitalised as infrastructure developments/improvements and will be depreciated once ready for use.

Assumptions have been used that affect reported assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and contingent liabilities. These estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results may differ.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the surplus/deficit for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements *for the year ended* 31 March 2007 (continued)

1.4 Accounting for leases – where the Board is a lessee

Leases of assets under which all the risks and benefits of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of financial performance over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

1.5 Accounting for finance leases – where the Board is a lessee

The Board leases cell phones on fixed term contracts. Because the Board has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, these cell phone contracts are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of financial performance over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The cell phones acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

1.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any selling expenses. The cost of fuel and chemicals are determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis, while uniform stores and other consumables are carried forward at average cost.

1.7 Employee Benefits

Pension benefits

The Board's contribution to the Government Employees Pension Fund is charged to the statement of financial performance in the year to which it relates. This fund is governed by the Government Employees Pension Act, 1996, and is a defined benefit plan, with benefits that are calculated according to prescribed formulae. The level of employer contribution has no effect on the benefit formulae and will therefore not affect any pension benefit. As the Board's liability can not be determined, the Board does not account for this plan as a defined benefit plan.

Other post-employment benefits

The Board provides post-employment healthcare benefits to their retired employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the obligation at the reporting date minus the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for actuarial gains/losses and past service cost. The obligation is calculated by independent actuaries and is determined based on assumptions relating to the real rate of return and the rates of staff turnover and early/normal retirement. Actuarial valuations are performed every 3 years.

Actuarial gains and losses to be recognised is the net cumulative unrecognised actuarial gains and losses at the end of the previous reporting period, divided by the expected average remaining working lives of the related employees.

1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Board has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying financial benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Employee entitlements to annual leave and long-service leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and long service leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

1.9 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Board becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

The Board's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held on call with banks.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Significant financial liabilities include trade and other payables, which are stated at cost.

1.10 Revaluation Reserve

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to the revaluation reserve in the statement of changes in net assets. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against revaluation reserve directly in the statement of changes in net assets; all other decreases are charged to the income statement.

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
2 Tourism		
Accommodation	6,762,053	6,519,107
Entrance fees	3,233,065	3,260,394
Entrance fees and hiking	2,488,094	2,368,635
Fynbos - Sale of wood	23,972	10,465
Sales	715,568	877,739
Merchandise	5,430	3,555
Activities	3,493,320	3,208,830
Filming rights	766,120	731,727
	14,254,557	13,720,058
3 Property rights and licenses		
Licences	910,745	881,377
Property rights	918,149	341,846
Sea Shore	275,923	186,468
	2,104,816	1,409,691

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

	31 March 2007 R	31 March 2006 R
4 Other revenue		
Bad debts recovered	0	23,668
Ditkom assets received	0	491,263
Fines	125,760	514,868
Fire claims	0	1,110,091
Services rendered	797,453	1,319,029
Sundry income – non tourism	934,767	70,240
Other		
Staff Accommodation	342,813	337,056
House Rent Private	258,917	213,155
Sales Live Game	0	165,789
Other	35,540	6,741
	2,495,249	4,251,900
5 Monetary government grants received		
– Operating grant	74,656,000	71,216,000
– Additional allocation (unconditional)	17,134,000	1,466,000
	91,790,000	72,682,000
Portion of conditional grant deferred	(18,008,549)	(6,723,482)
	73,781,451	65,958,518
<p>The amount in deferred revenue includes an amount of R9 325 000 received from Provincial Treasury for expenses that was not funded in the past, and incurred before the Board was created. Refer to note 20.</p>		
6 Grants, donations and Projects Funds		
Donations	1,571,122	121,653
Project Grants	4,983,440	5,187,045
	6,554,562	5,308,698
7 Surplus/deficit		
<p>The following items have been charged in arriving at the operating surplus:</p>		
Auditors' Remuneration	308,375	279,154
Bad debts written off	442,172	493,800
Interest paid	31,459	69,145
Depreciation	1,793,613	1,582,668
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	14,257	97,813
Executive Management and Board Members' emoluments and loans (Refer to note 26 for detailed analysis)		
For executive management	2,427,918	2,596,823
For non-executive board members	270,291	208,724
Operating lease rentals		
Land and buildings	377,472	256,589
Equipment and machinery	1,113,261	460,504

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
8 Salaries and benefits		
Salaries and wages	54,619,209	47,991,209
Provisions for staff costs	56,136	1,865,573
Retirement benefit costs	1,592,796	2,206,193
	56,268,141	52,062,975

Included in salaries and wages is a net increase in post employment medical scheme subsidies of R 1 592 796 (2006: R1 913 800), a net increase in 13th cash payment of R 141 579 (2006: decrease of R 42 339) as well as a net decrease in provision for leave pay of R 56 136 (2006: decrease of R5 887).

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Land & Buildings	Infrastruc- -ture Development	Plant, machinery and tools	Boats	Computer equipment	Furniture and equipment	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
For the year ended 31 March 2007							
Opening carrying value	2,432,560	456,160	549,842	224,342	949,759	1,998,434	6,611,097
Additions	1,014,000	1,556,121	172,317	100,008	749,295	716,882	4,308,623
Revaluation	6,210,787	0	0	0	0	0	6,210,787
Depreciation	(7,403)	0	(187,527)	(82,906)	(742,397)	(773,380)	(1,793,613)
Disposals at carrying value	0	0	(467)	(1)	(5,438)	(8,351)	(14,257)
Carrying value at end of year	9,649,944	2,012,281	534,165	241,443	951,220	1,933,586	15,322,638
For the year ended 31 March 2007							
Cost or valuation	9,698,022	2,012,281	1,143,658	534,652	5,839,300	3,724,903	22,952,815
Accumulated depreciation	(48,078)	0	(609,493)	(293,209)	(4,888,080)	(1,791,317)	(7,630,177)
Carrying value at end of year	9,649,944	2,012,281	534,165	241,443	951,220	1,933,586	15,322,638
The Board's land and buildings were last revalued on 31 March 2006. Valuations were made on the basis of market value. The revaluation surplus was credited to net assets. Refer to note 25 for more details. If land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, they would have no value as all owned land and buildings were donated to the Board.							
For the year ended 31 March 2006							
Opening carrying value - restated							
- As previously shown	931,842	0	611,015	325,205	1,297,542	1,433,211	4,598,815
- Application of GRAP 17	1,541,393	0	0	0	0	0	1,541,393
- Error (note 29)	0	0	0	0	0	591,902	591,902
Additions	0	456,160	108,820	0	649,329	345,160	1,559,469
Depreciation	(40,675)	0	(161,350)	(88,392)	(946,209)	(346,042)	(1,582,668)
Disposals at carrying value	0	0	(8,643)	(12,471)	(50,903)	(25,796)	(97,813)
Carrying value at end of year	2,432,560	456,160	549,842	224,342	949,759	1,998,434	6,611,097
For the year ended 31 March 2006							
Cost or valuation	2,473,235	456,160	971,808	434,645	5,095,442	3,016,371	12,447,661
Accumulated depreciation	(40,675)	0	(421,966)	(210,303)	(4,145,683)	(1,017,937)	(5,836,564)
Carrying value at end of year	2,432,560	456,160	549,842	224,342	949,759	1,998,434	6,611,097

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

Assets with a net book value of R152,052.46 are the property of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF). These assets were purchased with DWAF funds, and ownership will reside with DWAF once the relevant projects are completed. The cost and accumulated depreciation of these assets are R288,131.99 and R136,079.53 respectively.

Furniture and equipment includes the following amounts where the Group is a lessee of cell phones on fixed term contracts under a finance lease:

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
Cost – capitalised finance leases	1,036,387	793,675
Accumulated Depreciation	(598,611)	(201,773)
Net Book Value	437,776	591,902
10 Inventory		
Chemicals	1,303,798	427,374
Fuel	40,772	34,336
Other	180,071	192,012
	1,524,641	653,722
Ivory stocks are not capitalised as there is no legal trading market. The Board has 3 061 kg (2006: 3 061kg) of confiscated ivory in stock at 31 March 2007.		
11 Receivables and prepayments		
DWAF	2,770,277	906,273
Trade debtors	2,834,652	3,927,100
Sundry debtors	183,533	19,363
Impairment of debtors		
– DWAF	(233,774)	(263,935)
– Trade/sundry debtors	(864,010)	(718,212)
	4,690,677	3,870,589
Prepayments	740,142	247,987
	5,430,818	4,118,576
12 Cash and cash equivalents		
Bank balances	49,184,469	24,817,324
Cash on hand	93,000	83,200
	49,277,469	24,900,524

Cash and cash equivalents includes project funds of R29 635 048 (2006: R19 065 369).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

13 Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Factors

- (i) **Interest Rate Risk** The Board's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Board has no significant interest bearing assets and liabilities.
- (ii) **Credit Risk** The Board has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Board has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution. The credit risk with respect to Trade Receivables is limited due to the large number of customers. The Board's policy is to receive tourism revenue in advance, which limits the exposure to credit risk.
- (iii) **Liquidity Risk** Cash is managed prudently by keeping sufficient cash in bank accounts. Cash is received from Government funding and several project funders. This cash is managed on behalf of the funders, and separate bank accounts are held for funders money as and when required.

14 Post-employment medical benefits

The provision relates to the subsidies payable by the Board in respect of retired or deceased employees and their dependants. The last actuarial valuation was performed at 31 March 2006 at a value of R6 336 000. The actuary reported the obligation to be unfunded. The liability is based on assumptions relating to the rates of staff turnover and early/nominal retirement. In calculating the liability it assumed a differential of 1.9% per annum.

The Board originally determined its liability at 31 March 2003 at R4 864 000 which was to be phased-in over five years commencing 1 April 2002.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
Present value of funded obligations	–	–
Present value of unfunded obligations	6,956,000	6,336,000
Transitional liability	(972,800)	(972,800)
Unrecognised actuarial gain	1,883,796	911,000
Liability in the Statement of financial position	7,866,996	6,274,200

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance are as follows:

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
Current service cost	459,000	356,000
Interest cost	271,000	662,000
Less: Contributions paid on behalf of Board	(110,000)	(77,000)
Less: Actuarial gain recognised	–	–
Transitional liability recognised	972,796	972,800
Total included in salaries and benefits	1,592,796	1,913,800
Movement in the liability recognised in the statement of financial position:		
At beginning of year	6,274,200	4,360,400
Total expenses	1,592,796	1,913,800
At end of year	7,866,996	6,274,200

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date were as follows:

Discount rate	7.25%	7.25%
Increases in medical scheme contributions	5.25%	5.25%
Expected average remaining working lives	19	20

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

15 Deferred revenue

15.1 Current

Fixed assets received

	31 March 2007 R	31 March 2006 R
At the beginning of year	0	491,261
Assets received – non monetary grants	1,413,133	0
Disposals	0	(10,246)
Depreciation for the year	0	(481,015)
	1,413,133	0

The above balance is amortised over the useful life of the non-current assets to which it relates.

Project funds received (Refer to Note 35 for detailed analysis of project funds)

Contracts to be completed within the next financial year	25,809,646	14,567,669
	27,222,779	14,567,669

15.2 Non-current

Project funds received (Refer to Note 35 for detailed analysis of project funds)

Contracts to be completed more than one year from now	13,472,781	5,100,000
	40,695,560	19,667,669

Total Deferred Revenue

16 Finance Leases

The Board leases cell phones on fixed term contracts.

Because the Board has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, these cell phone contracts are classified as finance leases. This represents a change in accounting policy, because it is the first year this policy is adopted. The previous year's figures were restated.

Finance lease liabilities – minimum lease payments:

Not later than a year	29,180	391,617
Future Finance Charges on Finance Leases - not later than a year	(3,357)	(8,204)
	25,823	383,413
Later than a year, not later than five years	370,671	88,565
Future Finance Charges on Finance Leases – later than a year, not later than 5 years	(26,607)	(29,964)
	344,064	58,601

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
17 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	6,473,004	3,394,798
Other payables	345,955	359,157
SARS	696,083	686,569
Accruals	4,379,151	1,797,329
– Government Garage	867,495	936,639
– Trade	3,511,656	860,689
	11,894,194	6,237,853

18 Provisions

	Leave pay	13th Cash Payment	Other	Total
At beginning of year	5,576,362	548,609	600,000	6,724,971
Additional provisions	5,632,499	634,052	0	6,266,551
Utilised during the year	(5,576,362)	(548,609)	(100,000)	(6,224,971)
At end of year	5,632,499	634,052	500,000	6,766,551

Employees of the Board are given the option of structuring their total cost of employment. One of the options is to make provision for a cash portion to be paid to them at the end of each year. The annual salary is divided into 13 equal portions (one portion per month as a cash salary), with the 13th portion being paid to the employee as a 13th cash portion in December each year.

19 Revenue received in advance

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
Accommodation & trail deposits received from customers	4,448,383	4,086,839
DWAF advance	–	–
Unallocated deposits	441,498	429,445
	4,889,882	4,516,284

20 Net assets and reserves

Western Cape Nature Conservation Fund (Fund)

In terms of S18 read with S13 (5) and (6) of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act 15 of 1998, a Fund shall be established which will be credited with any unexpended portion of the Board's revenue at year-end. This Fund and Accumulated surplus/deficit are stated after having provided for post employment medical benefits, capped leave and claims which were not funded when the Board was created in terms of abovementioned Act.

The Board has received an amount of R9 325 000 from Provincial Treasury for this historical liability. This amount was not recognised as income in the statement of financial performance. The funds have been ringfenced and will be spend on capital projects to enhance the revenue generation potential of Cape Nature's facilities, and to a lesser extent for historical liabilities, as these could be addressed through future improved revenue flows emanating from the recapitalisation of facilities. The amount received is included under deferred revenue (note 5).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

	31 March 2007 R	31 March 2006 R
21 Notes to the cash flow statement		
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with banks.	49,277,469	24,900,524
b) Reconciliation of net cash flows from activities to surplus/(deficit)		
Surplus/(deficit)	440,780	3,698,086
Non-cash movements		
Depreciation for the year	1,793,613	1,582,667
Increase in deferred income	21,027,891	11,515,581
Increase/(decrease) in impairment of debtors	115,637	27,575
Loss on sale of non-current assets	14,257	97,813
Increase in non-current liabilities	1,592,796	1,913,800
Increase in inventory	(870,919)	7,923
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	5,656,341	(5,475,864)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	41,580	425,774
Increase in revenue received in advance	373,598	968,977
Decrease in Finance Lease Liability	(72,129)	0
Increase in receivables and prepayments	(1,427,879)	1,209,190
Net cash flows from operating activities	28,685,567	15,971,522



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

	31 March 2007 R	31 March 2006 R
22 Contingent liabilities		
Arising before April 2000	7,589,503	7,089,503
<p>These liabilities are a result of various claims lodged against the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board in respect of damage caused by fires on properties adjacent to those currently managed by the Board, in the year up to 31 March 2000. They arise from actions, or lack thereof, by management predating 1 April 2000. On that date, the Board became the de facto successor in the title to the Provincial Department of Environmental and Culture Affairs and Sport. Due to the nature of this and the principle of perpetual succession, these liabilities continue to exist within the Board. Resolution of the financial implications of these liabilities is not certain. The major cases are:</p> <p>SAFCOL v Minister of Water Affairs & Forestry, Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, City of Cape Town. SAF COL v Minister of Water Affairs & Forestry, Western Cape Nature Conservation Board; HJS Durr v SAFCOL, Minister of Water Affairs & Forestry, Western Cape Nature Conservation Board.</p>		
Arising after April 2000		
Various	15,000	792,094
	7,604,503	7,881,597
23 Operating lease commitments		
The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating leases are as follows:		
Less than a year	841,292	–
Not later than 1 year	295,985	451,410
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	353,456	339,078
Later than 5 years	–	–
	1,490,733	790,488

24 Retirement benefit information

At 31 March 2006, the Board employed 574 staff. Of this, 203 are members of the Government Employees Pension Fund. This fund is governed by the Government Employees Pension Act, 1996, and is a defined benefit plan. Upon the last actuarial valuation at 31 March 2006, the actuary reported the fund to be 96% funded. The remaining 371 staff members are responsible for their own retirement benefit planning.

25 Taxation

No provision has been made for SA income taxation, as the Board is exempt from income taxation in terms of S 10(1)(cA)(i) of the Income Tax Act, 1962.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

26 Executive Management and Board Members' emoluments

The following persons are employed by the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board in their respective executive capacities during the financial year:

	31 March 2007 R	31 March 2006 R
Executive Management		
Chief Executive Officer (resigned July 2005)	0	324,798
Director: Operations and Acting CEO from 1 August 2005	579,083	533,251
Director: Biodiversity	572,593	527,120
Director: Finance & Shared Services	591,683	602,000
Director: Business Development	592,643	545,098
	2,336,003	2,532,267
Other material benefits received		
Director: Operations – acting allowance	79,410	64,556
Senior Finance and Admin Manager – acting allowance	12,505	0
	2,427,918	2,596,823

Executive Management and Board Members emoluments (Non-executive)

	Remuneration	Re-imbursive travel	Total	
MS Bayat	78,226		78,226	51,047
Y Pandy	35,285		35,285	23,822
CS Clarke	18,914		18,914	17,908
F Fesi	28,833	14,769	43,602	19,004
M Mdludlu	33,740	3,591	37,332	25,433
EJ Jefthas	7,914		7,914	3,403
RF Du Plessis	29,642		29,642	21,817
J Fairburn	3,957		3,957	3,403
J Hanks			0	19,258
MT Laros			3,910	
W Bond			0	2,269
AH Da Silva			0	1,876
N Fairall			0	1,134
M Botha	15,419		15,419	14,440
	251,931	18,360	270,291	208,724

Number of executive management at end of year	4	4
Number of non-executive board members remunerated during the year	9	13

The Board operates a remuneration system based on the total cost to company principle. As such, all contributions to medical aid and pension funds are borne by the employee out of this package. No performance bonus or incentive scheme is in place and no such payments were made to the above individuals.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

27 Losses

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
Vehicle accidents	290,262	317,450
Financial misconduct	111,746	14,658
Theft	852	67,421
	402,860	399,529

28 Application of GRAP 17

All land and buildings received by the Board at no or nominal cost are initially recognised at fair value. The fair value at initial recognition is regarded to be the cost price going forward in terms of para 22 of GRAP 17, which has been issued, but is not yet effective. The adjustment below is in respect of two properties which were previously incorrectly recorded at nominal cost. This adjustment has not been implemented retrospectively as it is not practical to do so. The effect of the change on the opening balances for 2005/6 is shown below.

Effect on 1 April 2005

Increase in property, plant and equipment	1,541,393
<i>Effect on periods prior to 1 April 2005</i>	
Increase in property, plant and equipment	–

Increase in Net Assets at 1 April 2005

1,541,393

29 Error

The Board leases cell phones on fixed term contracts. Because the Board has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, these cellphone contracts are classified as finance leases. This represents a change in accounting policy, because it is the first year this policy is adopted. The previous year's figures were restated. The effect on the net assets is represented as follows:

Effect on 31 March 2006

Increase in property, plant and equipment	201,773
Increase in accumulated depreciation	
Increase in finance lease liabilities	(472,492)
Repayment of finance lease liabilities	420,604
Net decrease in net assets	149,886

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

30 Revaluation Reserve

Assets received at no or nominal cost are initially recognized at fair value. This initial recognition at fair value does not constitute a revaluation. The fair value at initial recognition is regarded to be the cost price going forward. Land received by the Board, which was restated to fair value on 31 March 2006, was taken to retained earnings, because of the adoption of GRAP 17. These assets were revalued in the current year, and the increase to fair value was taken to a revaluation reserve.

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
At 31 March 2006	0	0
Revaluation for the year	6,210,787	0
At 31 March 2007	6,210,787	0

31 Related party transactions

The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board is a state-controlled entity. The following are related parties of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board:

1. M.E.C for the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism - T Essop
2. Board Members of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (Refer to note 26)

No related party transactions occurred during the financial year.

32 Events after the reporting date

The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board moved Banks from ABSA to Nedbank from 1 April 2007.

At the date of these financial statements, both ABSA and Nedbank accounts were active.

It was announced by CITES after the financial year, that government institutions in South Africa, with Ivory stock on hand, could sell the stock if the stock was registered at CITES before January 2007. Part of the requirements for this arrangement was for the stock to be legally sourced and traceable. Most of Cape Nature's ivory is from either a confiscated source, or a source unknown, which does not meet the requirement. The value of stock was not recognised on the Statement of Financial Position.

33 Going Concern

The issue around the going concern of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board is addressed in the Director's Report. Also refer to note 36.

34 Commitments

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
<i>Capital Expenditure</i>		
Contracted for	0	0
Approved by the Board, but not contracted for	0	0

No capital commitments were contracted for as at 31 March 2006 and 31 March 2007

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

35 Movement on Project funds

Funder	Project	At 31 March 2007 R	Expen- diture 2007 R	Income 2007 R	At 31 March 2006 R
Conservation International – Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	Gouritz Initiative (CI Funding)	0	464,068	540,965	(76,897)
Donations	Southern Gouritz River Project	40,396	7,028	6,500	40,924
WC: Department of Economic Affairs & Tourism	Gamkaskloof Project	36,945	62,414	313	99,046
British Petroleum – South Africa	Garden Route Projects	0	50,000	50,000	0
Donations	Environmental Education SW Project	(1,257)	4,271	0	3,014
WWF SA	Riverine Rabbit Project	9,900	5,680	0	15,580
Conservation International – Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	SKEP	0	7,385	0	7,385
Congress of Herpetology (Local Committee)	WCNCB Frog Project	6,284	4,567	0	10,851
St Joan Leger Lindbergh Charitable Trust	Wildlife Education Project	0	15,937	0	15,937
African Bird Club-Donation	House Crow Eradication Project	141,400	0	131,400	10,000
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism	Expanded Whale Trail Poverty Relief	1,436,553	11,403	133,431	1,314,525
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism	Poverty Relief – Baboon Monitoring	106,483	706,624	518,243	294,864
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism	Poverty Relief – Driftsands Project	1,331,991	530,856	110,565	1,752,282
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Dev Planning	UYF Site Upgrades	4,800,000	0	0	4,800,000
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Dev Planning	Expanded Whale Trail Funding 2	8,382,618	1,042,942	757,120	1,854,440
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Dev Planning	Tourism upgrade	0	69,042	0	69,042
Marine & Coastal Management	Regional Estuarine Management-DEAT/MCM	786,377	152,704	0	939,081
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	CBNRM Support GTZ	42,029	158,323	101,000	99,352
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism	Firefighting & Preventative Fire Strategy	848,894	2,956,586	3,879,580	(74,100)
Dept of Social Services & Poverty Alleviation	National Youth Service Programme	2,674,729	543,969	218,205	3,000,493
Old Mutual	School Twinning Proj-Youth Day	4,521	2,479	7,000	0
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism	Funding for Capital Projects (historical liabilities)	9,511,758	0	9,511,758	0
Donations – Selwyn Moskovitz	Limietberg Firefighters Fund	(5,832)	2,305	0	(3,527)
Earthdance	Foodgarden Earthdance	923	16,252	0	17,175
La Parissa	Bio Diversity Management (La Parissa)	(13,500)	0	(13,500)	0
Donations – Across the Divide Ltd	Cederberg Luipefondse	9,421	1,098	600	9,919
RARE Center for Tropical Conservation	RARE Project	16,428	12,576	0	29,004
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	Rondegat	59,912	193	0	60,105
Conservation International – Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	GCBC Project CI CEPF	160,510	288,456	96,753	352,213
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	Funding for Land Purchases Knersvlakte	603	3,975	0	4,578
Conservation International – Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	Establishing the Knersvlakte Nature Reserve	–	–	–	–
Conservation International	Sandveld GCBC	172,719	552,313	726,007	(975)
Conservation International	GCBC Biodiversity and Business Programme	96,692	29,587	126,279	0
SanParks-ABI	Cape Agulhas Project (ABI)	250,759	0	250,759	0
National Lotto Development Trust Fund	Klipgat Cave – A Cultural Heritage Project (LOTTO)	44,194	34,473	0	78,667
SanParks-ABI	Alternative Alien Clearing	1,112,165	60,617	0	1,172,782
		307,565	243,452	177,000	374,017

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 (continued)

Funder	Project	At 31 March 2007 R	Expen- diture 2007 R	Income 2007 R	At 31 March 2006 R
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Dev Planning	De Hoop Road Repair Project	30,170	95,367	0	125,537
Bird Island Trust	Seal Monitoring Project	6,524	3,744	0	10,268
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Dev Planning	Driftsands Initiation Project	993,676	0	0	993,676
National Lotto Development Trust Fund	Protection of Sea Birds – Dassen Island (LOTTO)	50,079	0	0	50,079
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Dev Planning	Enviromental Economy Projects	2,953,191	46,809	3,000,000	0
SANBI	Kew Rehabilitation Project	11,912	4,433	0	16,345
Donations	Witvis Projek	1,098	200	0	1,298
Eden District Municipality	LED EcoTourism	311	(311)	0	0
Bitou and Eden District Municipality	Robberg Tourism Development	24,942	0	(35,000)	59,942
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	Mngt Plants for MPA's – ZA1396	0	0	490	(490)
Marine & Coastal Management	Goukamma Marine Protected Area	118,809	205,619	259,320	65,108
Marine & Coastal Management	Robberg Marine Protected Area	80,919	181,739	187,500	75,158
Department of Water Affairs	Dr C Marais	0	445,329	454,890	(9,561)
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	WWF Stewardship Trust TMF	0	179	3,697	(3,518)
Dept of Water affairs & Forestry	RiverHealth 2nd Project	71,036	558,694	436,677	193,053
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	TMF CBP – Cons Tech Land Use Advice	0	0	0	0
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	TMF CBP – Conservation Stewardship Programme	(545)	36,270	7,103	28,622
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	TMF CBP – Senior Law Admin Officer	0	74,036	55,806	18,230
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	TMF CBP – Landcare Field Officer DeWill.01	0	63,238	0	63,238
Arabella	Invader Plant Clearing-Rooisand Nature Reserve	16,501	188,284	204,785	0
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	TMF CBP – Stewardship Field Officer (Limietberg)	0	483	2,422	(1,939)
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	TMF CBP – Field Guide Course	0	13,951	0	13,951
WWF SA – Table Mountain Fund	TMF CBP – Environmental Education Officer Hanjak.01	0	64,489	42,000	22,489
Working for Wetlands (SANBI)	Wetland Rehabilitation Project	245,643	507,757	753,400	0
Overberg Blue Crane Group	Overberg Blue Crane Group	0	10,852	11,662	(810)
Working on Fire	WoF Walkerbay	1,466	0	0	1,466
Marine & Coastal Management	De Hoop Marine Protected Areas	42,976	206,992	250,000	(32)
World Bank	Cape Action Plan for people and environment	2,240,460	4,381,130	4,923,560	1,698,030
Cape Winelands District Municipality	Wolwekloof	0	24	22,272	(22,248)
		39,261,347	15,130,883	34,724,562	19,667,669
Overspent projects		21,134			
		39,282,481			

Notes to the Financial Statements *for the year ended* 31 March 2007 (continued)

	31 March 2007	31 March 2006
	R	R
36 Net Surplus	440,780	3,698,086

Despite of the increase in cash and cash equivalents from R24,900,523 to R49,277,469 and the increase in monies received for projects from R18,690,534 in 2006 to R34,724,562 in the current financial year (note 35), the Net Surplus for the year decreased from R3,698,086 to R440,780. This is as a result of revenue received for projects and government grants, which should be deferred and recognised in the same period the related expense is incurred. This cash is not reflected as income as at 31 March 2007 (note 5 and note 15). Cash received as deposits for tourism activities is also not reflected as revenue in the statement of financial performance, but held in the deposit account on the statement of financial position (note 19).

The increase in transport cost is as a result of vehicles/transport used from the Government Garage. The cost for Government Garage, increased from R7,187,198 in 2006 to R11,476,896 in 2007.



**Detailed statement of financial performance for the year ended
31 March 2007**

Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

	31 March 2007 Board R	31 March 2007 Projects R	31 March 2007 DWAF R	31 March 2007 Total R	31 March 2006 Actual R
Revenue					
Tourism	14,254,137	420	0	14,254,557	13,720,058
Property rights and licenses	2,104,816	0	0	2,104,816	1,409,691
Grants, donations and project funds	7,295,865	(741,303)	0	6,554,562	5,308,698
DWAF (Working for Water):					
– Management fees	1,240,101	16,501	0	1,256,602	1,532,540
– Projects	0		15,516,228	15,516,228	17,428,034
Other revenue	1,658,952	836,297	0	2,495,249	4,251,899
Monetary government grants received	61,360,440	12,421,011	0	73,781,451	65,958,518
Interest received	2,697,706	702,259	0	3,399,965	1,113,463
Total revenue	90,612,018	13,235,185	15,516,228	119,363,431	110,722,901
Expenses					
Administration and accounting costs	6,769,364	1,453,349	241,053	8,463,766	8,414,129
Advertising and marketing	1,680,746	276,079	4,077	1,960,902	1,251,969
Audit fees	425,415	0	0	425,415	308,375
Communication costs	2,624,476	199,373	48,670	2,872,519	3,169,367
Consulting and technical fees	4,618,173	2,167,759	614	6,786,546	5,040,723
Consumables and chemicals	2,994,201	1,266,310	(627,627)	3,632,884	6,412,229
Contractors	2,248,407	2,254,313	12,248,305	16,751,025	16,566,246
Depreciation on plant and equipment	1,193,344	180,727	22,705	1,396,776	1,582,668
Repairs and maintenance	1,414,188	291,777	1,512	1,707,477	1,776,319
Salaries and benefits	48,900,029	5,928,369	1,439,743	56,268,141	52,062,975
Training Costs	377,456	717,385	696,790	1,791,631	1,046,570
Transport and travel	11,595,877	3,017,393	875,793	15,489,063	9,393,246
Total expenses	84,841,676	17,752,834	14,951,635	117,546,145	107,024,816
Surplus/(deficit)	5,770,342	(4,517,649)	564,593	1,817,286	3,698,085

Inleiding:

Oorsig deur die Voorsitter

Dit is weer my voorreg om CapeNature se jaarverslag bekend te stel – hierdie keer vir 2006/7.

As die inkomende Voorsitter verlede jaar, het ek en my mede-Raadslede ons verbind tot die tipe leierskap en ondersteuning aan CapeNature wat die bestuur en die personeel instaat sou stel om die vele beduidende uitdagings gerig aan CapeNature suksesvol die hoof te bied.

Ek het die belangrikheid van respek t.o.v. die beginsels en praktyke van gesonde korporatiewe bestuur beklemtoon, en ek voel dis gepas dat ek weer daardie verbintenis moet herhaal totdat, volgens my mening, CapeNature hierdie standaard volledig onderskryf. Ek wil graag my kollegas op die Raad vir hulle ondersteuning in hierdie verband bedank, en ek weet dat ons saam met die bestuur en personeel alle oorblyfsels van ongesonde bestuur sal elimineer. Die Raad het 'n konsultant aangestel om ons in hierdie verband by te staan.

Ek is ook verheug om te rapporteer dat CapeNature voortgaan om sy kardinale verhoudinge met al sy vennote en rolspelers te versterk en uit te bou – veral ook met die verskillende regeringsdepartemente op Nasionale sowel as Provinsiale vlak met wie CapeNature daaglik skakel. Ek wil graag die Wes-Kaapse Regering uitsonder, en in die besonder, die Minister vir Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning, me. Tasneem Essop, vir hulle volgehoue steun en ruim addisionele befondsing van CapeNature – veral in die laaste twee jaar van die Mediumtermyn Ekonomiese Raamwerk. Hierdie befondsing sal CapeNature toerus om die baie betekenisvolle uitdagings oor die volgende paar jaar die hoof te bied – veral in sleutelareas soos die natuurgebaseerde toerisme-ontwikkeling, werkverskaffing, en die ander prioriteite soos elders in hierdie verslag bespreek.

Daar is 'n aantal sake in hierdie Jaarverslag waarop ek graag die leser se aandag wil vestig.

Hoewel hierdie ondersteuning baie waardeer word, is dit my plig om te beklemtoon dat CapeNature, selfs met hierdie addisionele befondsing, nog steeds nie die nodige kapasiteit sal hê om al sy wettige mandate uit voer nie.

Ek is verheug dat die verslag weer op die visie fokus om 'n suksesvolle *bewarings ekonomie* in die Wes-Kaap te vestig. Die verwysing na stappe wat reeds geneem is, sowel as die wat nog beoog word, is baie bemoedigend, en ek verbind my en my Raadskollegas weer om hierdie debat verder te voer – en verbintenis tot aksie – ten opsigte van hierdie kernaspek. Hoewel hierdie ondersteuning baie waardeer word, is dit my plig om te beklemtoon dat CapeNature, selfs met hierdie addisionele befondsing, nog steeds nie die nodige kapasiteit sal hê om al sy wettige mandate uit te voer nie.

Ek is ook bemoedig deur die wyse waarop CapeNature die sleutelemente van sy strategiese benadering geïntegreer en en as prioriteite geïdentifiseer het – *biodiversiteitsbewaring, sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling en natuurgebaseerde toerisme* – wat die sogenaamde 'goue driehoek' vorm. Wat as kompeterende prioriteite beskou kan word, word sodoende suksesvol binne 'n eenvoudige strategiese konteks saamgevoeg om CapeNature se pogings deur te voer.

Ek is ook bemoedig om binne CapeNature die verbintenis tot die bereiking van die *sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkelingsdoelwitte* te sien soos uit feitlik alle

Witfontein: 'n Model vir sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling

'n Tradisionele medisinale plantkwekery is by die Witfontein stasie op die Outeniekwa Natuurrreservaat buite George as deel van die Siyabulela Projek gevestig. Ses vroue, geïdentifiseer deur die Suid-Kaap Tradisionele Genesers, werk tans aan die projek. Die projek het ten doel om die oesdruk op natuurlike plantbevolkings te verlig deur die fokus te plaas op daardie soorte wat hoog in aanvraag is binne die Afrika tradisionele plantindustrie. Tans word 20 verskillende bol-, struik- en boomspepies binne die projek verbou ten einde plantmateriaal aan plaaslike tradisionele genesers te verskaf. Kinders van plaaslike skole sal in die nabye toekoms op uitstappies na die kwekery gebring word ten einde aan die bewaring van biodiversiteit sowel as die kulturele gebruik van plantmedisyne blootgestel te word.

Die krag van die Witfontein model lê in die:

- volhoubare gebruik van natuurlike hulpbronne
- vermindering in die voorkoms van die onwettige oes van plante
- skepping van geleenthede om 'n bestaan te maak, in die beskermde gebiede sowel as in die omringende plaaslike gemeenskappe, om sodoende by te dra tot die hoofstroom Bewaringseconomie
- skepping van bewustheid ten opsigte van die behoefte aan biodiversiteit en sosio-kulturele bewaring deur die opvoeding van kinders (en potensieël volwassenes)
- potensiaal ten opsigte van natuurgebaseerde toerisme.

programverslae afgelei kan word. Ek vind die Witfontein medisinale plantprojek in die besonder interessant en wil graag die ontwikkeling en uitbreiding van daardie model aanmoedig ook, waar moontlik, na ander verdienstelike areas.

Ek ondersteun ten volle die prioriteit wat aan *natuurgebaseerde toerisme* verleen word en veral die pogings om te verseker dat meer van ons mense toegang sal hê tot die verskillende beskermde gebiede onder die bestuur van CapeNature. Afgesien van die ontspanningsgeleenthede wat so geskep word, bevorder sodanige toegang sensitiwiteit ten opsigte van die bewaringsaspek onder die algemene bevolking.

Ek is ook verheug dat CapeNature sy profiel ten opsigte van betrokkenheid by *klimaatverandering* verhoog het. Ek glo dat hierdie 'n saak is waarby leiers

uit alle lewensterreine en op alle vlakke - internasionaal, nasionaal en plaaslik - betrokke moet raak. Indien ons in gebreke bly om dit te doen, sal die gehalte van lewe vir alle mense bedreig word, en sal die erfenis wat ons aan toekomstige generasies wil nalaat, verwoes word.

Ek onderskryf ten volle die beginsel dat 'n organisasie net so doeltreffend is soos die mense wat daar werk, en daarom is ek gelukkig met CapeNature se *nuwe strategie vir die ontwikkeling van menslike kapitaal*, en in die besonder met die *transformasie-agenda* wat in hierdie verslag uiteengesit word. Saam met my kollegas op die Raad sal ek die vordering ten opsigte van hierdie kardinale aspek monitor, en die nodige ondersteuning van watter aard ook al, verleen.

Hierdie Jaarverslag bevat weer oorsigte van die talle programme en projekte wat deur CapeNature bestuur word - talle in samewerking met die onderskeie vennote - en ek nooi u om die talle sake wat aangespreek word, deeglik te ondersoek. Dit gee 'n idee van die omvang en skaal van die uitdaging wat ons die hoof moet bied ten opsigte van biodiversiteit en sosio-kulturele bewaring in die Wes-Kaap.

Laastens wil ek graag hulde bring aan die personeel van CapeNature. Die eise wat aan CapeNature gestel word, neem by die dag toe. Dit is net deur die onvermoeide toewyding en verbintenis van my Raadslede en die personeel dat CapeNature steeds vordering maak.

Ek is weer eens trots om geassosieer te wees met en deel te wees van CapeNature.



Verslag deur die Rekenkundige Beampte aan die Uitvoerende Gesag en die Provinsiale Wetgewer van die Wes-Kaap

In hierdie afdeling van die 2006/7 Jaarverslag – die Algemene Oorsig – sal CapeNature weer die leser betrek by die debat oor die *visie* vir 'n suksesvolle bewaringseconomie in die Wes-Kaap – iets wat die lewe en toekoms van elke inwoner raak. Hierdie saak word verder gevoer in die oorsig van CapeNature se *strategiese benadering*, en word gevolg deur 'n bespreking van CapeNature se *huidige prioriteite* en 'n oorsig van sy *programme*.

CapeNature is trots op sy reputasie as 'n leidende bewaringsowerheid en 'n agent vir sosio-ekonomiese verandering, en u belangstelling in hierdie oorsig word hartlik verwelkom.

Algemene Oorsig



FANIE BEKKER
Waarnemende Hoof
Uitvoerende Beampte

Die totstandbring van 'n suksesvolle Bewaringseconomie in die Wes-Kaap...

Ons visie

In die verslag van 2005/6, het CapeNature die aard van sy visie uitgespel: *die vestiging van 'n suksesvolle 'Bewaringseconomie' in die Wes-Kaap – ondersteun deur al die Wes-Kaapse inwoners en bewonder deur bewaringsowerhede dwsaroor die wêreld.*

Om die debat in te lei, wil CapeNature 'n definisie van 'n Bewaringseconomie daarstel wat vir die Wes-Kaap geskik sou wees:

'n Samelewing waarvan al die aandeelhouders – regeringsinstellings, nie-regeringsorganisasies, die privaatsektor, gemeenskappe en individuele lede van gemeenskappe, ongeag hulle ekonomiese status – die absolute belangrikheid van sowel die biodiversiteit asook die sosio-kulturele bewaringsaspek in die Wes-Kaap besef – asook die ekonomiese bydrae wat dit kan maak – en, om dit te verwesenlik, al die kernbiodiversiteit en sosio-kulturele bewaringsbeginsels en -praktyke in alle aspekte van ekonomiese aktiwiteit en die daaglikse lewe geïntegreer het.

Hierdie bogenoemde definisie vereis uiteraard lewendige debatvoering en toeligting. CapeNature wil graag voorstel dat hierdie definisie voorlopig as 'n vertrekpunt vir alle rolspelers sal dien om betrokke te raak, nie slegs in die debatvoering nie, maar ook en meer belangrik, by die *ontwikkeling* van 'n suksesvolle Bewaringseconomie in die Wes-Kaap.

CapeNature begryp dat sy hoofsaak gaan om die realisering van hierdie visie deur die toepassing van wêreldge-

halte biodiversiteitsbewaringspraktyke ten opsigte van die beskermde gebiede onder sy beheer. Terselfdertyd moet ekonomiese voordele vir die armer gemeenskappe geskep word, veral in die landelike gebiede naasliggend aan die beskermde gebiede. Programverslae in hierdie oorsig sal hierdie verbintenis bevestig.

Dit is egter duidelik dat die uitdaging ver buite die grense van die beskermde areas strek. CapeNature glo dat die Wes-Kaapse Regering – deur die Departement van Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning – 'n belangrike wetgewende meganisme daargestel het. Die *Provinsiale Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsraamwerk* het die nodige struktuur geskep waarbinne alle rolspelers kan en behoort te funksioneer om te verseker dat alle toekomstige ontwikkeling (op alle vlakke in die samelewing en ten opsigte van alle aspekte van ekonomiese aktiwiteit) aan die beginsels en praktyke sal voldoen wat die volhoubaarheid van ons omgewing en die gehalte van ons lewe sal verseker.

Die versterking ten opsigte van die toepassing van die Provinsiale Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsraamwerk moet dringend aandag kry. Dit behels:

- die integrering van gedetailleerde (mikro-skaal) planne en verbandhoudende riglyne vir implementering op alle plaaslike en munisipale vlakke sodat plaaslike ruimtelike ontwikkeling

op oordeelkundige wyse beplan en verantwoordelike besluitneming bevorder kan word. CapeNature is aktief by hierdie proses betrokke.

- die versterking van toepaslike vaardighede op plaaslike en munisipale vlakke om hierdie uitdaging die hoof te bied
- die beklemtoning van die belangrikheid van biodiversiteitsbewaring aan al die inwoners van die Wes-Kaap. CapeNature is weer eens aktief hierby betrokke, maar die omvang van die uitdaging vereis 'n veel groter poging van meer rolspelers op 'n groter verskeidenheid fronte.
- die verlening van die hoogste prioriteit aan sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling sodat elke persoon in die Wes-Kaap 'n lewe van gehalte kan geniet, wat dit moontlik maak om dan ons omgewing te respekteer en te bewaar. CapeNature beklemtoon hierdie aspek in sy strategiese benadering tot biodiversiteit in die Wes-Kaap.

CapeNature sal voortgaan om saam met sy verskillende vennote te werk om hierdie strategie te verfyn, en sal poog om seker te maak dat die verskillende forums soos die 'Cape Action Plan for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.) Partners' Conference' en die Nasionale Forum vir Bewaringsbeplanning sal voortgaan om die realisering van hierdie visie te beklemtoon.

Ons strategiese benadering

CapeNature se benadering ten opsigte van die uitdaging om 'n suksesvolle Bewaringseconomie in die Wes-Kaap te vestig, bly gevestig op 'n model wat die interafhanklikheid van drie strategiese boublokke erken.

Bewaring van natuurlike bates

Alhoewel die Wes-Kaap 'n relatiewe klein gedeelte van sy landoppervlakte onder bewaring het, verleen die ongelooflike verskeidenheid en aard van sy biodiversiteit (die Kaapse Blommekoninkryk is maar een voorbeeld) groot potensiaal aan die area. Die strategiese ekonomiese belangrikheid ten opsigte van die instandhouding van ekosisteedienste soos watervoorsiening, vars lug en bestuwing, kan nie oorbeklemtoon word nie. Dit is daarom kernbelangrik dat begrip vir en die bewaring van hierdie natuurlike bates voortdurend 'n hoë prioriteit geniet.

Toerisme

Om die toerismepotensiaal van die Wes-Kaap se natuurlike bates op 'n volhoubare en ekologies-gesonde basis te ontsluit, sal vir al die inwoners van die Wes-Kaap voordelig wees.

Sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling

Dit spreek vanself dat tensy 'n veel groter proporsie van die inwoners van die Wes-Kaap in die voordele van ekonomiese groei en ontwikkeling deel, dit moeilik sal wees om hulle te oortuig om die bewaring van biodiversiteit te bevorder en te ondersteun. Die bewaring van ons natuurlike bates sowel as natuurgebaseerde toerisme bied groot potensiaal vir die verbetering van lewensgehalte deur werkskepping en die ontwikkeling van vaardighede.

CapeNature Inisiatiewe

Die 'goue driehoek' is die fokus op die volgende inisiatiewe wat deel vorm van CapeNature se huidige strategiese benadering tot die ontwikkeling van 'n Bewaringseconomie in die Wes-Kaap:

Wetenskaplike kundigheid ten opsigte van bewarings-

biodiversiteit – om te verseker dat gesonde biodiversiteit en ekosisteediensbewaringsbeginsels en -praktyke alle inisiatiewe van CapeNature ten grondslag lê

Toerisme – om die natuurlike bates van die Wes-Kaap só aan te wend dat die bewaringsgebiede gesogte toeristebestemmings word en wat meer toeganklik en aantreklik vir 'n groter proporsie van ons bevolking sal wees

Sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling – om te besef dat tensy daar betekenisvolle opheffing en voortdurende verbetering in die lewensgehalte van die meerderheid van ons inwoners plaasvind – veral in die landelike gebiede – sal die bewaring van biodiversiteit altyd met agterdog beje'n word

Vennootskappe – om al die nodige bronne bymekaar te voeg om hierdie

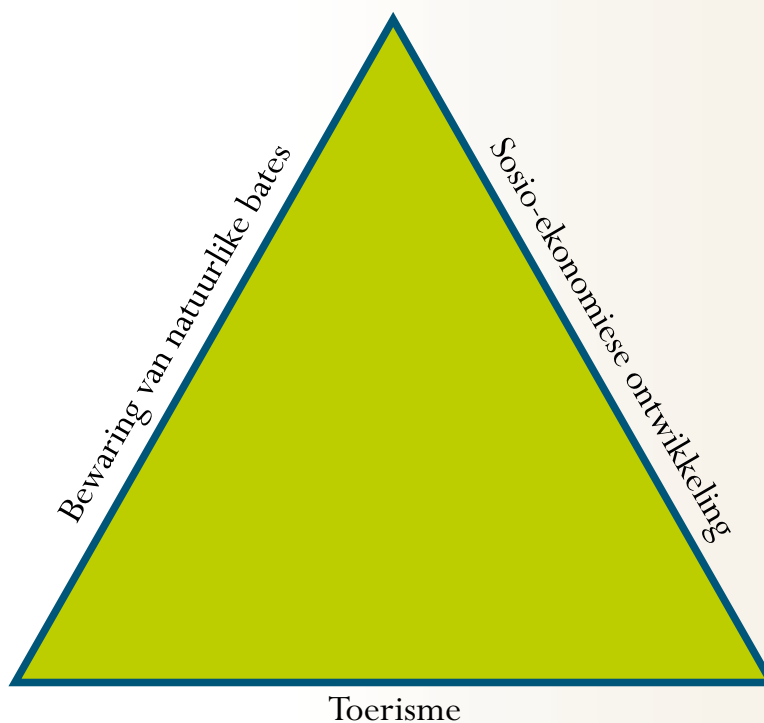
groot uitdaging die hoof te bied deur 'n netwerk van vennote te ontwikkel bestaande uit al die groeperings van rolspelers

Belegging in ons jeug – om in ons jongmense die kennis en insig te ontwikkel wat nodig is om die erfenis wat hulle gaan ontvang, te waardeer, en hulle die geleentheid te bied om die vaardighede te ontwikkel om 'n sukses van daardie erfenis te maak

...as die bewaring van biodiversiteit in die Wes-Kaap misluk, sal die sosio-ekonomiese gevolge vir alle inwoners katastrofies wees...

Strategiese hulpbrontoewysing – om te verseker dat CapeNature se bronne aan die strategiese prioriteite toegewys word, in lyn met sy 'hoë impak' benadering

Ontwikkeling van menslike kapitaal – om personeel te lok en te behou, en personeel met die nodige vaardighede te ontwikkel; sodoende word CapeNature 'n voorkeurwerkgever.



Sommige van ons huidige bewaringsprioriteite

CapeNature moet binne die strategiese benadering hierbo beskryf sake van kritieke belang hanteer wat by tye spesiale aandag vereis. Vir geruime tyd al skenk CapeNature aandag aan die bewaring van ons biome en die waterkrisis in die Wes-Kaap as prioriteitsake. By implikasie aanwesig in al die beplanning en werk reeds gedoen ten opsigte van hierdie prioriteite, is die kwessie van Globale Klimaatsverandering (GKV). CapeNature glo dat 'n punt bereik is

waar klimaatsverandering as 'n prioriteit in eie reg beskou moet word.

Klimaatsverandering

Daar bestaan betekenisvolle wetenskaplike bewyse om besorgdheid ten opsigte van Globale Klimaatsverandering te ondersteun. Bewyse van hierdie verskynsel word dwarsoor die wêreld gedokumenteer en sal innoverende strategieë verg om die mees skadelike gevolge te beperk. Die potensiele nadelige sosio-ekonomiese gevolge is omvattend en die Wes-Kaap sal baie nadelig geraak word.

CapeNature glo dat die stappe wat deur die Wes-Kaapse Regering geneem is om ondersoek in te stel na, te beplan vir en om te reageer op die kwessie van klimaatsverandering, baie tydig is, en sal hierdie werk ten volle ondersteun met behulp van sy aansienlike wetenskaplike kundigheid en ondervinding. Hierbenewens moet CapeNature in reaksie op, en ten einde die veranderinge te beperk en daarby aan te pas, die nodige relevante strategieë en aksies wat as noodsaaklik beskou word, ondersoek en implementeer.

Bewaringsbestuur van die drie biome

Bewaringsbestuur – van die groter gedeelte van die Kaapse Planteryk (een van die wêreld se ses planterye); die Sukkulente Karoo Ekostreek; die westelike dele van die Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Struikgewas Bioom

(gesamentlik drie van die wêreld se 34 biodiversiteit brandpunte), en die geassosieerde voorkeurhabitat, plant- en dierbevolkings, landskappe en ekosisteenprosesse – bly die grootste uitdaging wat CapeNature in die gesig staar. Verlies van, of selfs verdere beduidende agteruitgang van hierdie natuurlike bates (en die geassosieerde ekosisteedienste wat hulle aan die mense van die streek bied) sal baie negatiewe implikasies vir die inwoners van die Wes-Kaap hê. Die uitdaging word natuurlik groter soos die klimaatsveranderinge toeneem.

Bestuur van waterbronne

Die opvangsgebiede van die Wes-Kaapse Plooiberge wat ongeveer 60% van die streek se drinkbare water lewer, word steeds ernstig bedreig. Na die Wes-Kaapse Regering die hoëvlak verslag deur CapeNature oor hierdie kwessie aanvaar het, is 'n toekenning van R32 miljoen (oor drie jaar) beskikbaar gestel om die mees dringende sake soos aangedui in die verslag aan te spreek. Hierdie fondse sal gebruik word om CapeNature se pogings om opvangsbestuur te bevorder, uit te brei deur die uitroeiing van indringerplante uit die bergopvangsgebiede en deur brandbestuur te verbeter.

Alle werk wat aangepak word sal gebaseer wees op die Regering se se Uitgebreide Openbare Werke Programmodel – en sodoende sal tot die sosio-ekonomiese doelwitte bygedra word.

Klimaatsverandering : gevolge en ingrepe

Warmer droër toestande lyk onafwendbaar vir die grootste gedeelte van die Wes-Kaap en dit sal waarskynlik betekenisvolle sosio-ekonomiese probleme veroorsaak veral ten opsigte van die volgende:

- watertekorte
- ontwriging van landboupatrone
- selfs groter verstedeliking.

Hierdie toestande sal gepaardgaan met verhoogde veranderlikheid en 'n groter kans op ekstreme weerstoestande. Dit sal nog groter druk op ekologiese dienste en biodiversiteit plaas, en sal baie deeglike navorsing en innoverende reaksie vereis indien ons nie ons natuurlike bates teen 'n toenemende spoed geërodeer wil sien nie. Sommige van die ingrepe wat toenemend aandag verdien, is:

- aanpasbare brandbestrydingstrategie
- innoverende watergebruik
- waternoodbestuur
- innoverende konfigurasie van bewaringsgebiede om toe te laat dat natuurlike prosesse kan voortgaan tydens veranderende omgewingsgradiënte
- saadversameling om die probleem van natuurlike plantmigrasiepatrone wat deur menslike ontwikkeling ontwrig word, te voorkom.

Oorsig van programme

CapeNature bestuur 'n hele reeks van programme en projekte – almal onderskryf en bestuur volgens die beginsels soos hierbo beskryf onder Visie en Strategiese Benadering.

Wetenskaplike Dienste

Tydens die verslagperiode het CapeNature se wetenskaplike

dienste-eenheid 'n volgehoue sterk wetenskaplike basis getoon in sy werk oor bewaringsbestuur.

Die versameling, toesighouding oor, bestuur en ontleding van biodiversiteit-data is voortgesit as deel van die projek oor die Stand van Biodiversiteit, en die Wes-Kaapse 2007 Verslag oor die Stand van Biodiversiteit is in Februarie voltooi. Dit is tans in druk.

Aksies ten opsigte van bewaring het gefokus op verskeie voorkeurdierspesies, en die monitering van geselekteerde

Biodiversiteit Brandpunte

Daar is 34 internasionaal-erkende Biodiversiteit Brandpunte in die wêreld. Drie hiervan is in die Wes-Kaap:

- Kaapse Planteryk – hoofsaaklik aangetref binne die grense van die Wes-Kaap, bevat hierdie biodiversiteitskat 'n geraamde 9500 spesies, waarvan 70% endemies is. Net 9% van die bioom word formeel beskerm.
- Sukkulente Karoo Bioom – gedeel met Namibië en die Noord-Kaap, is hierdie bioom die merkwaardige uitsondering op die reël dat droë streke oor 'n lae biodiversiteit beskik, deurdat hierdie area 4849 opgetekende plantspesies het waarvan 1940 endemies is. Net 1% van hierdie bioom word formeel beskerm.
- Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Struikgewas Bioom – kom net marginaal in die Wes-Kaap voor (5.46%) met sy hoofverspreiding in die Oos-Kaap waar die Sukkulente Struikgewas Ekosisteem Program (SSEP) die verhoogde bewaring van hierdie unieke bioom bevorder.

spesies gaan voort. Belangrike plantspesies in beskermde gebiede en ook elders is gemoniteer in vennootskap met instellings soos SANBI se 'Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW)'.

Daar was hierdie jaar 'n geringe verbetering in CapeNature se kapasiteit om grondontwikkelingsaansoeke te hanteer en ons bly vol vertroue dat hierdie neiging sal voortduur. Beperkings ten opsigte van kapasiteit kniehalter egter die organisasie se vermoë om sy rol as raadgevende owerheid te vervul.

Die onderhoud en verdere ontwikkeling van die CapeNature Biodiversiteit Inligtingsbestuurstelsel ('n geïntegreerde stelsel wat bestaan uit 'n Geografiese Inligtingsstelsel en 'n uitgebreide biodiversiteit databasis, met geassosieerde ontledingshulpmiddels en roetines) het vlot verloop, en die stelsel is suksesvol geïnstalleer by die Noord-Kaap Provinsiale bewaringsowerheid. Hierdie CapeNature sisteem en verskillende komponente daarvan, is nou reeds in sewe provinsies geïnstalleer.

Die saamstel van die brandgeskiedenis van die Fynbos Bioom, en die geassosieerde ontleding van die potensiele kommerdrempels ('thresholds of potential concern') ten opsigte van ekologiese brandbestrydingbestuur, is grotendeels voltooi, en 'n volledige ontleding van die Fynbos Bioom se brandregime is ophande.

Die doel aangaande die uitbreiding van die Kaapse Planteryk Beskermde Gebied ('n Wêrelderfenisterrein), is om binne die volgende vyf jaar 'n 'uitbreidingsvoorstel' aan UNESCO te maak ten opsigte van die insluiting van geselekteerde bykomende landgebiede, soos die Weskus Nasionale Park en die westelike uitbreiding van die Swartberg Natuurreservaat, sowel as Mariene Bewaringsgebiede, veral dié langs bestaande beskermde gebiede – sodoende word die bewaringskonsep

van 'Kruin tot Kus' tot seegebiede uitgebrei. Die skaarste van mariene bewaringsgebiede op die lys van die Wêrelderfenisterreine is reeds deur die IUCN uitgewys. Bestaande mariene bewaringsgebiede rondom sommige van ons eilande sal ook vir insluiting oorweeg word, bepaald ook die rondom Robbeneiland wat alreeds 'n Wêrelderfenisterrein is. Hierdie inisiatief sal slegs formeel aandag geniet as die Kaapse Planteryk Beskermde Gebied, die Wêrelderfenisterrein se 'Koördineringsowerheid' gevestig is.

Die prosedures om die Sukkulente Karoo op die 'Voorlopige Lys' van die Wêrelderfenisterreine by UNESCO te plaas, het begin. Die idee is om 'n nominasie voor te lê wat uiteindelik sal lei tot 'n aaneenlopende netwerk van verteenwoordigende beskermde gebiede in elk van die 'prioriteitsareas' soos deur die SKEP-proses geïdentifiseer. Dit sal strek vanaf die Sperrgebiet in Namibië tot in die Oos-Kaap. Die doel met die vroeë loodsing van hierdie inisiatief is om die SKEP-inisiatief tyd te gee om hierdie inisiatief in hulle addisionele beplanning in te werk, en om dit as motivering te gebruik wanneer daar om bykomende beskermde gebiede beding word. Dit sal ook 'n integrale deel van die Wes-Kaapse Beskermde Gebied Uitbreidingsstrategie vorm wat tans voorberei word vir voorlegging aan die Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme.

Toerisme

Toerisme is nog altyd as 'n belangrike deel van die Wes-Kaapse ekonomie gesien – en veral oor die laaste dekade. CapeNature is een van die sleutelkurators van baie van die natuurlike bates wat die Wes-Kaap 'n voorkeurbestemming maak, nasionaal sowel as internasionaal.

Beskermde gebiede met toerismefasiliteite

CapeNature bestuur tans 42 beskermde gebiede of reservate – waarvan baie oor verskillende vorme van toeristefasiliteite beskik. Die CapeNature webwerf verskaf uitgebreide inligting oor daardie gebiede met fasiliteite. <http://www.capenature.co.za/>

Natuurgebaseerde toerisme – die skepping van werklike geleenthede

Ondersteuningsdienste vir die gewilde Walvisroete is uitgekonnekteer. Lynette Murtz het onlangs die tender gekry om die skoonmaakdienste vir die geriewe op die roete te behartig, en het nou ook begin om portierdienste aan toeriste te bied wat die roete gebruik. Lynette het nou nege persone in haar diens van die gemeenskap naby die De Hoop Natuurreservaat.

Volhoubare gebruik van hierdie bates vir natuurgebaseerde toerisme hou potensieel enorme voordele vir almal in, insluitende:

- hulp met die befondsing van verdere biodiversiteit bewaringswerk deur die inkomste so genereer
- die skepping van werksgeleenthede en Klein Mikro en Medium Ondernemings (KMMO's) – in toerismedienslewering – sal verder tot sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling bydra – veral in die landelike omgewing

- publisiteit oor ons ryk biodiversiteit (bv. ons Wêrelderfenisgebiede) en bewaringspraktyke, veral deur mondelinge oordrag, wat die Wes-Kaap se reputasie as 'n voorkeursoerbestemming verder sal bevorder
 - beheerde toegang tot sensitiewe areas, wat sal bydra om meer mense te oortuig van die belangrikheid van biodiversiteitsbewaring en die stigma van elitisme sal verwyder.
 - die verbetering van die geriewe op die baie gewilde Walvisroete en die uitkontraktering van die skoonmaakdienste – saam met die portierdienste – aan lede van die plaaslike gemeenskap
 - die vestiging van 'n nuwe oornaghuur en roete by die Robberg Natuurreservaat
 - die beplanning van 'n tweede Walvisroete met behulp van fondse toegeken deur die Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme en die Wes-Kaapse Regering. Daar word gemik op die skepping van 45 nuwe werksgeleenthede deur die skepping van hierdie tweede Walvisroete.
- CapeNature beskou dus toerisme as 'n kernelement van die 'goue driehoek' soos in CapeNature se strategiese benadering beskryf is.

Die Wêrelderfenisgebiedstatus het reuse implikasies vir natuurgebaseerde toerisme-ontwikkeling – veral in landelike gebiede – en moet beskou word as 'n integrale meganisme om die bewaringseconomie te ontsluit.

Toerismestrategie

Deeglike beplanning, ondersteun deur diepgaande marknavorsing, word by CapeNature se formulering van 'n oorkoepelende toerismestrategie ingesluit. Dit sal die beskrywing van nuwe produkaanbiedinge insluit, die opknapping of verwydering van bestaande produkaanbiedinge, en die verdere uitbreiding van die gebruik van 'openbare/privaat vennootskappe'. Besonderhede van die nuwe strategie sal gedurende 2007/8 na vore kom.

Die strategie sal besonderhede bevat van hoe die addisionele befondsing van R52 miljoen (voorsien oor drie jaar) deur CapeNature gebruik sal word.

Lopende Projekte

Intussen is goeie vordering gemaak ten opsigte van 'n hele aantal inisiatiewe, wat insluit:

- die integrering van die verskillende CapeNature stelsels, wat tot gevolg het dat alle besprekings en toerisme-navrae nou deur 'n enkele oproepsentrum hanteer word. Dit het nie net die diens aan die publiek verbeter nie, maar dit het ook CapeNature instaat gestel om kostes te verminder en om te begin om sy kliëntebasis in groter besonderhede te ontleed.

- die onderhandeling ten opsigte van die De Hoop Opstal openbare/ privaat vennootskap, wat nou in die finale konsultasiefase is.

Belangrike Data

As deel van die ontwikkeling van die algehele nuwe strategie, sal belangrike data geïdentifiseer word om te help met die kommunikasie ten opsigte van die belangrike rol wat toerisme speel en die vordering wat geleidelik gemaak word. Intussen dui die volgende tabel die gesonde vordering aan wat steeds gemaak word:

	2005/6	2006/7
Beraamde aantal besoekers	185 835	192 028
Inkomste uit toerismeverkope	R13 720 058	R14 254 557

Sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling

Volhoubare bewaring van biodiversiteit is onlosmaaklik verbind aan sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling, en vorm saam met toerisme die 'goue driehoek'

soos beskryf in CapeNature se strategiese benadering.

CapeNature beoog om die sosio-ekonomiese doelwitte wat hy met al die ander rolspelers in die Wes-Kaap deel, te bereik deur *Gemeenskapsgebaseerde Natuurlike Hulpbronbestuur* (GGNHB) en *Plaaslike Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingsinisiatiewe* (PEO).

Gemeenskapsgebaseerde Natuurlike Hulpbronbestuur (GGNHB)

GGNHB gaan oor die verhouding tussen mense, hulle instellings, hulle bestaan en natuurlike hulpbronne, en het as doelwitte:

- die instandhouding of verbetering van ekosisteemintegriteit
- die verbetering van die welsyn van verarmde mense, en
- die ontwikkeling van plaaslike mense se kapasiteit om hulle eie natuurlike hulpbronne op 'n volhoubare wyse te bestuur.

Die fokus van GGNHB is op :

- die herstel van tradisionele waardes en sisteme en terselfdertyd drukverligting op natuurlike hulpbronne
- die gebruik van beskermde gebiede vir die beoefening van kulturele, spirituele en tradisionele praktyke deur die aangrensende gemeenskap
- die gebruik van die beskermde gebiede vir die volhoubare oes van natuurlike hulpbronne
- verhoogde gemeenskapsdeelname in die bestuur en genieting van die CapeNature Beskermde Gebiede.

CapeNature is daartoe verbind om toegang tot beskermde gebiede vir plaaslike gemeenskappe te verbeter ten einde 'n groter bewaringsbewustheid te kweek. Om dit te bereik, staan CapeNature die betrokkenheid van plaaslike gemeenskappe voor in besluitnemingsprosesse ten opsigte van die bestuur van die natuurlike en erfenishulpbronne binne en selfs buite Beskermde Gebiede deur middel van GGNHB forum/reservaatskakeelkomitees.

Plaaslike Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling (PEO)

Hierdie is 'n proses waar openbare, besigheid- en nie-regeringsvennote

GGNHB forum/reservaatkomitees se mandaat is om:

- plaaslike besluitneming ten opsigte van die bestuur van natuurlike en erfenishulpbronne binne en selfs buite Beskermdede Gebiede te bevorder
- die integrasie van bewaringsaktiwiteite binne Beskermdede Areas met die van omringende gebiede te bevorder
- insette te lewer ten opsigte van relevante CapeNature beleide, bestuursplanne en raamwerke vir bewaringsbeplanning
- die implementering van bestuursplanne ten opsigte van die Beskermdede Gebiede onder die beskerming van CapeNature te monitor
- belangrike geleenthede en beperkinge ten opsigte van aangrensende Beskermdede Gebiede te identifiseer en om 'n gemeenskapsplan daar te stel
- om aanknooppunte tussen CapeNature, plaaslike en distriksmunisipaliteite en PEO inisiatiewe te fasiliteer
- die nodige hulpbronne uit alle regeringsfere, nie-regeringsorganisasies, skenkers en die privaatsektor te mobiliseer ten einde die plaaslike GGNHB en PEO inisiatiewe te versterk.

in verskillende sektore saamwerk om beter omstandighede vir ekonomiese groei en werkverskaffing te skep, met die doel om die lewensgehalte vir alle mense te verbeter.

CapeNature wil graag deur ander PEO vennote en rolspelers beskou word as 'n betekenisvolle bydraer tot plaaslike ekonomiese ontwikkeling in die Wes-Kaap deur die fasilitering en skepping van projekte in die bewaringssektor.

Die Weskus, Kaapse Wynland, Sentraal-Karoo en Eden Distriksmunisipaliteite is betrek om seker te maak dat die plaaslike bewaringsverwante ekonomiese ontwikkelingsinisiatiewe in hulle onderskeie areas gelys word in hulle Geïntegreerde Ontwikkelingsplanne met die oog op toekomstige befondsingsgeleenthede.

Die resultate van die verskillende PEO inisiatiewe word in die volgende tabel opgesom.

Werksgeleenthede

Projek-beskrywing	Werksgeleenthede geskep
Siyabulela	162
Bobbejaanmonitering	50
Uitgebreide Openbare Werke Program	1218
Walvisroete SMME's	9
Ander projekte	508

Indien hierdie besmetting nie dringend bekamp en ge-elimineer word nie, sal die ekonomiese ontwikkeling en lewensgehalte in die Wes-Kaap ernstig bedreig word.

Bestuur van Indringerplante

Gesagsliggame in Suid-Afrika het voorspel dat die beskikbaarheid en gehalte van water die grootste enkele en mees dringende kwessie is wat ontwikkeling in die land kan strem, en dat in die Wes-Kaap die omvang van indringerplantbesmetting in kernbergopvanggebiede reeds krisisaftemings bereik het.

Om sake te vererger, is die globale klimaatverandering besig om omstandighede in die Wes-Kaap te skep wat

ideaal is vir die vermenigvuldiging van sekere indringerplante, en in sommige gevalle, vir 'nuwe' indringerspesies. Behalwe dat inheemse spesies bedreig word en dat belangrike bergopvanggebiede besmet word, skep hierdie vermenigvuldiging potensieel 'n groot brandgevaar vir onbeheerbare vure, wat op hulle beurt selfs nog gunstiger omstandighede skep vir die vestiging van indringerplante.

Indringerplantstrategie

Om hierdie uitdaging die hoof te bied, het CapeNature 'n Indringerplantstrategie ontwikkel

Siyabulela: 'Dankie vir die verbetering van lewensgehalte'

CapeNature het 162 werksgeleenthede geskep met die befondsing van R3 miljoen ontvang van die Departement van Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning vir die Siyabulela Projek. In hierdie eenvoudige getal – 162 – lê die realiteit van die uitdaging om die lewensgehalte van die groot getalle verarmde inwoners van die Wes-Kaap te verbeter. 'n Onlangse ontleding toon dat :

- 820 mense het direk of indirek, hierby baatgevind
- 228 hiervan was kinders
- 66 enkelouergesinne is verteenwoordig, en
- 110 van die gesinne deel hulle huise met een of meer ander families

Gemeenskappe wat by hierdie program gebaat het, sluit in :

- Hottentots-Holland area – Nuweberg-bosdorp, Grabouw en Villiersdorp
- Ruitersbos-bosdorp, naby Mosselbaai
- Outeniekwa area – Parkdene, Thembalethu en Lavalia
- Gamkaberg – De Hoop, Uitvlugt en Calitzdorp
- Oudtshoorn – Bridgeton en Blomnek
- Cederberg – Algeria, Clanwilliam, Langkloof en Eselbank.

wat uit die volgende sleutelemente bestaan:

- aanpassing by die 'Cape Action Plan for People and the Environment' (C.A.P.E.) se strategie teen indringerspesies, waarvolgens CapeNature verantwoordelikheid neem vir die volgende areas:
 - verklaarde bergopvangsgebiede
 - natuurreservate
 - rentmeesterskap kontrakooreenkomste-areas
 - MTO ('Mountain to Ocean') gebiede wat ontruim word
- uitbreiding van sy kapasiteit om die bedreiging van indringerplante die hoof te bied deur die vorming en instandhouding van waardevolle vennootskappe met ander belangrike rolspelers soos :

Indringerplante : 'n reële bedreiging vir vooruitgang

Die belangrikste sondebokke is:

- **Dennebome en Hakea**, wat, alhoewel hulle byna oral aangetref word, van hoër hoogtes hou en dikwels sensitiewe bergopvangsgebiede binnedring, asook natuurlike some van woude en fynbosgebiede.
- **Swartwattel**, wat ook oral aangetref kan word, maar verkies areas naby waterbronne en hou daarvan om riviersisteme binne te dring.
- **Port Jackson en Rooikrans** – behoort tot die Acacia-groep – wat op uitgebreide skaal die laagliggende kusgebiede, veral die sanderige dele, binnedring het.

Die situasie word vererger deur die voorkoms van sekondêre indringers wat opgeduik het in areas waar die primêre Indringers uitgeroei is. Hierdie sekondêre indringers sluit in:

- 'Bugweed'
- Amerikaanse braambos
- Australiese mirtehout.

Om te voorkom dat die situasie in die Wes-Kaap verder agteruitgaan, sal baie beter koördinasie tussen die verskillende rolspelers – sowel as groter befondsing – nodig wees ten einde kapasiteit te skep.

- Die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou (wat onlangs nog 'n drie-jaar Implementeringsooreenkoms met CapeNature gesluit het en sodoende verdere befondsing tot 2009 bekom het)
- Departement van Landbou
- Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme
- Private grondeienaars wat kontraktuele ooreenkomste met CapeNature sluit om, met CapeNature se hulp en leiding, indringerplante op hulle eiendomme te elimineer
- fokus op verbeterde beplanning en meer bekwame en strategiese mobilisasie van hulpbronne
- groter koördinasie met ander belangrike rolspelers.

Bestuursbenadering ten opsigte van indringerplante

Die benadering wat gevolg word, behels die klassifikasie van gebiede wat deur indringerplante besmet is volgens die digtheid en die omvang van die besmetting.

Deur op die gebiede met 'n ligter graad van besmetting te konsentreer, wat dikwels 'n veel groter area beslaan en die potensiaal het om baie vinnig digter te word, word daar gemeen dat die probleem beheer kan word en uiteindelik sal dit moontlik wees om die areas wat swaar besmet is, aan te pak.

Die tabel hieronder dui die geraamde omvang van huidige besmetting van gebiede aan wat deur CapeNature bestuur word.

Digtheid-klassifikasie	Area binnedring (Hektaar)
Toevallig-verspreid	121 682
Baie verspreid	151 831
Verspreid	53 817
Medium-verspreid	12 760
Dig-verspreid	4 552
Baie dig/Oorgeneem	2 153

Gedurende 2006/7 was CapeNature instaat om 133 187 hektaar met indringerplante in die Wes-Kaap skoon te maak.

Verbintenis tot sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling

Die verwydering van indringerplante is normaalweg arbeidsintensief. Daarom beskou CapeNature hierdie as 'n belangrike area waar sosio-ekonomiese doelwitte deur werkskepping nagejaag kan word.

Die vordering op hierdie gebied oor die laaste jaar word aangetoon in die Opsommingstabel in die verslag ten opsigte van Plaaslike Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling op bladsy 86.

Brand-bestrydingsbestuur

Die Wes-Kaap se natuurlike bates – veral sy bergopvanggebiede – word voortdurend deur onbeheerde brande bedreig. Toenemende besmetting deur indringerplante en klimaatsverandering – met die gepaardgaande warmer en droër tydperke – vererger die situasie. Nie alleen was daar in die laaste paar jaar 'n bestendige toename in die aantal brande nie, maar, en meer belangrik, loop bepaalde areas *herhaaldelik* deur – ver buite hulle natuurlike siklusse.

Brandbewusmakingsveldtog

CapeNature glo dat dit noodsaaklik is om bewusmaking onder die algemene bevolking te skep ten opsigte van die bedreiging daargestel deur onbeheerde brande, en om hulle samewerking te verkry om die risiko's te verminder. Gedurende die 2006/7 brandseisoen, het CapeNature, in samewerking met sleutelvennote, die eerste Brandbewusmakingsveldtog ooit in die Wes-Kaap van stapel gestuur.

Die veldtog is beskou as 'n sukses en onderhandelinge is reeds aan die gang om 'n soortgelyke veldtog in 2007/8 te organiseer. Idees wat in die Wes-Kaap

gebruik is, word nou toegepas in die noordelike dele van die land wat 'n winterbrandseisoen beleef.

**CAPE Brandbestrydings-
bestuur Dataprojek (BBDP)**

Op die lang termyn hang die sukses van enige brandbestrydings-
bestuurstrategie af van die integriteit van die onderliggende navorsing. Die CAPE Brandbestrydingsbestuur Dataprojek (BBDP) is ontwikkel om die noodsaaklike inligting te verskaf waaruit prioriteite geïdentifiseer en toepaslike strategieë geformuleer kan word. Die projek sal in die besonder kennis neem van die voorkoms en impak van globale verwarming.

Die eerste fase wat nou voltooi is, het 'n oorsig van alle brandgeskiedenis datastelle wat vir die Wes-Kaap voorberei is, behels – sommige hiervan dateer terug na die middeldertigerjare.

Fase 2 en 3 – wat die ontleding van hierdie databasis behels – is reeds van stapel gestuur.

**Verhoogde befondsing vir
brandbestrydingsbestuur**

Nog 'n belangrike faktor ten opsigte van die uitdaging wat brandbestrydingbestuur bied, is om rolspelers te oortuig van die omvang van die hulpbronne wat benodig word om toepaslike reaksies te mobiliseer, en gevolglik is twee kernbelangrike navorsings- en motiveringsreferate gedurende die laaste finansiële jaar ingedien:

“The Demand for Resources to Practise Fire Management in the Protected Areas of the Western Cape – South Africa”

“A Short- to Medium-Term Fire Management Plan for CapeNature”.

Hierdie twee referate, saam met vroeëre Medium-termyn Spanderingsraamwerk voorstelle, was instrumenteel om addisionele befondsing van R32 miljoen vir brandbestrydingsbestuur en ander opvangsgebiedbestuursaktiwiteite oor die volgende drie jaar te bekom. CapeNature sal seker maak dat hierdie fondse op die mees effektiewe wyse moontlik aangewend sal word, en die nodige planne sal by die 2007/8 CapeNature Jaarlikse Prestasieplan ingesluit word.

Belangrike Data

CapeNature beoog om 'n hoëvlak stel van data daar te stel wat sal bydra om die omvang van die probleem meer effektief oor te dra. Die volgende tabel illustreer bloot die agteruitgang van die situasie:

Brandseisoen	Aantal brande	Area wat gebrand het (Ha)
2001/02	24	40,422
2002/03	49	44,862
2003/04	67	46,001
2004/05	87	63,492
2005/06	101	87,553
2006/07	64	Nog nie bereken nie

Die ietwat beter syfers vir 2006/7 is hoofsaaklik toe te skryf aan die betekenisvolle koeler temperature gedurende Desember 2006, die Brandbewusmakingsveldtog en die pro-aktiewe stappe wat deur bestuurders gevolg is om die risiko van onbeheerde brande te verminder. Dit is 'n ope vraag of hierdie verbetering volhoubaar is.

'n Aanduiding van die aantal hektaar wat *voortydig* afgebrand het, die *frekwensie* daarvan en in watter *eko-sones* dit voorgekom het, sal meer waardevol wees as hierdie statistiek. CapeNature sal hierdie belangrike aanduiders gedurende 2007/8 ontleed.

Brandbestrydingbestuur in die Wes-Kaap is vanweë die aard van die aktiwiteit en die ekstreme topografie, 'n

arbeidsintensiewe aktiwiteit by uitstek. Vorige studies het aangetoon dat byna 800 werkers nodig is om CapeNature instaat te stel om Brandbestrydingsbestuur voldoende toe te pas. Tans is slegs 200 werkers op 'n deelydse basis in diens by wyse van 'n Vennootskapsooreenkoms met Working on Fire. Die tekort van 600 werkers sal 'n blywende negatiewe impak hê op CapeNature se vermoë om wetgewende vereistes na te kom en die doelwitte van biodiversiteit te bereik.

**Landskap-
bewaringsbestuur**

Natuurlike ekosisteme is nie beperk tot die grense wat daargestel word deur menslike ontwikkeling nie en strek oor die beskermde gebiede tot in boerderygrond, dorpe en stede – van die bergtoppe tot in die see.

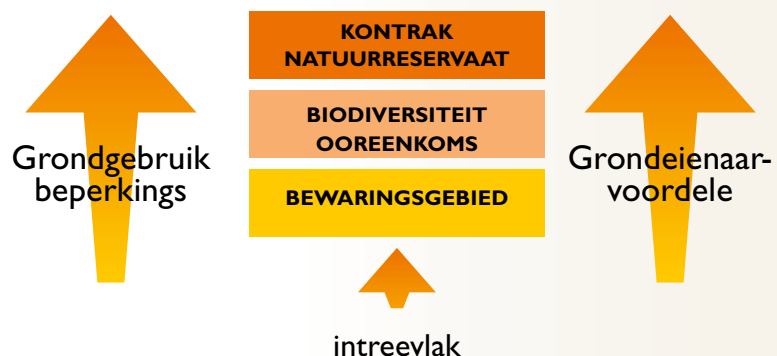
Landskapbewaring het ten doel om hierdie natuurlike ekosisteme te beskerm deur openbare en private grondeienaars, nasionale, provinsiale en plaaslike owerhede, sowel as 'n groot aantal nie-regeringsorganisasies en vrywilligerorganisasies te betrek. Die doelwit is om bedreigde prioriteit habitat te beveilig, en om biodiversiteitskorridors te skep wat die natuurlike funksionering van ekosisteme vir sowel plante en diere moontlik maak.

CapeNature se primêre landskapbewaringsinisiatiewe is die *Groter Cederberg Biodiversiteitskorridor* en die *Gouritz Inisiatief*. CapeNature is egter

Sleutelkenmerke van die rentmeesterskapmodel

HOE WERK DIT?

Grondeienaarvoordele en moontlike aansporings sal toeneem in verhouding tot die vlak van sekuriteit en grondgebruikbeperkings ten opsigte van elke opsie



Hierdie 3 opsies funksioneer op 'n boublokwyse. Bewaringsgebiede word as die intreevlak aanbeveel.

Befondsing vir rentmeesterskapsprogramme

Die volgende befondsing is gedurende 2006/7 ontvang:

- WWF – R380 000: TMF projekte op Kontrakreservate
- WoF – R110 000: twee brandbestrydingsingrepe – in beginsel ondersteuning aan spanne in Rentmeesterskapsareas
- WfW – R650 000: opruiming in rentmeesterskapsareas
- Wes-Kaap Bewaring Rentmeesterskap Vereniging – klein CEPF toekennings om die doeltreffendheid van vrywillige areabestuur te monitor.

ook betrokke by die Kaapse Laagland Rentmeesterskapsinisiatiewe, asook die Agulhas Biodiversiteit en Tuinroete Inisiatiewe, 'n vennootskap gelei deur SANParke.

Landskapbewaring speel 'n betekenisvolle rol in die ontwikkeling van die Bewaringseconomie van die Wes-Kaap deur die ontplooiing van *gesonde biodiversiteit bewaringsinisiatiewe* – met rentmeesterskapvennote en plaaslike owerhede – sowel as in die *skepping van besigheids- en werksgeleenthede*.

Die Ontwikkeling van Rentmeesterskap

Die sukses van landskapbewaring berus grotendeels op vennootskappe met verskeie rolspelers, maar in die besonder met grondeienaars wat deur 'n formele rentmeesterskapstruktuur onderneem om die beginsels en praktyke van biodiversiteitsbewaring toe te pas.

CapeNature se rentmeesterskapinisiatiewe sluit in:

- die Nasionale Biodiversiteit Rentmeesterskapsprogram
- betrokkenheid by die Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsraamwerke (RORe) van 15 belangrike Plaaslike Owerhede
- fondsinsameling – meer as R2.4 miljoen is bekom om biodiversiteit bewaringspraktyke te versterk
- die Biodiversiteit en Wyninisiatiewe is 'n industrie-inisiatiewe wat die beste praktyke bevorder en rentmeesterskap ondersteun deur laaglandareas op wynplase te bewaar.

Skepping van besigheids- en werksgeleenthede

'n Aantal inisiatiewe in die Groter Cederberg Biodiversiteitskorridor het besigheids- en werksgeleenthede vir plaaslike gemeenskappe geskep:

- Rooibos en aartappelindustrieë
- Rooibos Toerisme Erfenisroete
- gemeenskapsindiensneming as deel van luiperdnavoring
- die Gemeenskapsuitruilprogram wat fokus op sederboombewaring.

Die bevordering van gesonde biodiversiteitsbewaringspraktyke

CapeNature is betrokke by 'n aantal inisiatiewe om bewaringspraktyke te verbeter:

- by die Gouritz Inisiatiewe – die *Trotse Vennootskapsprogram*
- by die Agulhas Biodiversiteit Inisiatiewe – 'n *praktykkode, oesriglyne* en 'n *sensitiwiteitsindeks* – wat die volhoubare blommeplukindustrie sal bevorder
- Beste Praktykryglyn vir 'n verskeidenheid van ekonomiese sektore binne landbou.

Vennootskappe

Soos aangedui vorm vennootskappe 'n kernbelangrike deel van die landskapbewaringstrategie, en

Monitering van vordering

NUWE OOREENKOMSTE 2006/7

	Aantal	Ha
Vrywillige Bewaringsgebiede	9	7338
Beskerming	3	40,000
Biodiversiteitsooreenkoms	5	6000 (210ha CE, 750ha E habitat)
Kontrakreservaat	6	4920 (alle CE Habitat of sleutelkorridor eiendom)

OOREENKOMSTE IN STAND GEHOU (2005/6 basislyn)

Privaat Natuurreservate	192	434,409
Beskerming	66	527,123
Biodiversiteit Ooreenkoms	0	0
Kontrakreservaat	8	9000

	2005/6	2006/7
Totale area volgens rentmeesterskapsooreenkoms	970,532 ha	1,028,790 ha

CapeNature het 'n indrukwekkende reeks vennootskappe wat die volgende verskaf:

- befondsing
- tegniese ondersteuning
- goeie bestuur en voorspraak
- aansporings
- uitbreidingskapasiteit ten opsigte van samewerking.

Volhoubaarheid

Om suksesvol te wees ten opsigte van landskapbewaringstrategie, is dit kernbelangrik om volhoubare verhoudings met rentmeesterskapsvennote te kweek. 'n Reeks van aansporings word tans ontwikkel en getoets.

CapeNature ondersteun ook Burgerlike Samelewingsforums – soos bv. die Wes-Kaap Bewaring Rentmeesterskap Vereniging en die Outeniekwa Beskermingsforum – wat ondersteuning aan grondeienaars en industrie bied om die beste praktyke te bevorder.

Wildlewebestuursprogram

Wildlewe – globaal en ook in die Wes-Kaap – word voortdurend bedreig deur die erosie van natuurlike habitat deur verskillende vorme van ontwikkeling; konflik met die menslike bevolking;

uitbuiting vir kommersiële gewin; sport en ontspanning (bv. jag), en vele meer.

Die effektiewe bewaring van die natuurlike wildlewe in die Wes-Kaap is daarom 'n belangrike deel van die oorkoepelende strategie om sy ryk natuurlike erfenis te beskerm. Die Wildlewe Bestuursprogram word gedryf deur CapeNature se oorkoepelende strategiese benadering, en beklemtoon in die besonder die integrasie van ekologiese en sosio-ekonomiese doelwitte wat ondersteun word deur 'n benadering van koöperatiewe bestuur. Dit is ontwerp om alle belangrike rolspelers te betrek by die proses om die Wes-Kaapse wildlewe op 'n volhoubare basis te bestuur.

Die doelwit

Die primêre doel met hierdie program is om professionele wildlewebestuursondersteuning aan alle rolspelers – plaaslik, nasionaal en internasionaal – te lewer op 'n wyse wat ondersteunend funksioneer ten opsigte van alle beleide en beginsels in nasionale en provinsiale wetgewing, sowel as die bepalinge van relevante internasionale verdrae en konvensies, soos CITES en die Biodiversiteit Konvensie.

Die fokusareas

Daar is drie sleutelfokusareas binne die oorkoepelende wildlewe bestuursprogram:

- wildbestuur
- menslike-wildlewe konflikbestuur
- professionele en sportjag.

Verder, deur die nodige vennootskappe met sleutelrolspelers (bv. Bedreigde Wildlewe Trust, die Nasionale Raad van die Dierebeskermingsvereniging en die Rooivleisprodusente-Organisasie) binne die wildlewe en landbou-industriële te sluit, is die doelwit om gesonde bewaringspraktyke te bevorder, te voldoen aan beleid (provinsiaal, nasionaal en internasionale riglyne) en relevante wetgewing – sowel as om doeltreffende bestuur te fasiliteer.

'n Voorbeeld van CapeNature se belangrike rol in hierdie proses is die nasionale werkwinkel wat gehou is oor die holistiese bestuur van menslike-wildlewe konflik in die Suid-Afrikaanse landbousektor. Die doel van die werkwinkel was om alle relevante bewaringsowerhede en nie-regerings-organisasies – soos die Bedreigde Wildlewe Trust en die Nasionale Raad

Alhoewel die noodsaaklikheid om 'n Bewaringseconomie in die Wes-Kaap te ontwikkel algemeen aanvaar word, is daar nog baie rolspelers wat nog nie bewaringsbeginsels en -praktyke ten opsigte van biodiversiteit in hulle ondernemings geïnkorporeer het nie.

van die Dierebeskermingsvereniging – bymekaar te bring en om ten opsigte van riglynbeginsels ten opsigte van die aanspreek van die huidige 'menslike-wildlewe konflik' situasie saam te stem.

Die werkwinkel het geblyk 'n groot sukses te wees sowel as 'n huldeblyk aan CapeNature se vermoë om leierskap te bied en om die ontwikkeling van belangrike biodiversiteitsbewaringsoplossings te fasiliteer. Sommige van die belangrikere resultate van die werkwinkel was:

- 'n oorkoepelende visie ten opsigte van menslike-wildlewe konflik
- die totstandkoming van vier werkgroepe:
 - Beste-Praktyk Norme en -Standaarde vir Menslike-Wildlewe Konflikhantering
 - Wetgewing
 - Navorsing
 - Eko-vriendelike Sertifisering.

Die werkwinkelverrigtinge en die gevolglike resultate verteenwoordig 'n betekenisvolle houdingsverandering (in ooreenstemming met globale denke) en wat oplossings soek vir omgewingskwessies wat vir alle rolspelers tot wedersydse voordeel is.

In Februarie 2007 het die bestuurder van die Wildlewe Bestuursprogram die afgevaardigdes wat die Rooivleisprodusente-Organisasie se Algemene Jaarvergadering bygewoon het, toegesprek oor die kwessie van 'Human-Wildlife Conflict in the Agricultural Sector of the Western Cape'.

Hierdie jeugprogramme moet veel sterker uitgebou word gesien die uitdaging wat voorlê, veral as ons suksesvol wil wees om die toekomstige generasies toe te rus met die vaardighede en insig wat nodig gaan wees om voort te gaan met die ontwikkeling van 'n suksesvolle Bewaringseconomie in die Wes-Kaap. Toegang tot voldoende hulpbronne vir jeugontwikkeling bly 'n groot uitdaging vir CapeNature.

As gevolg hiervan is daar 'n praatjie opgeneem en oor nasionale radio op die program 'Elsenburg Forum' op 7 April 2007 uitgesaai.

Belegging in ons jeug

As 'n belangrike komponent van CapeNature se strategiese benadering, beoog die Jeugontwikkelingsprogram om in die jeug van vandag 'n sterk waardering en respek vir biodiversiteit en bewaring te kweek, en om by te dra tot die ontwikkeling van kennis en vaardighede wat hulle instaat stel om suksesvol die leierskapsuitdagings van môre te hanteer.

Die oorkoepelende tema van die Jeugontwikkelingsprogram is *'Putting action into policies and principles'* en dit word gemanifesteer in drie fokusareas:

Die Tweelingprogram: 'n ondervinding wat jou lewe verander

Herselle Titus, die hoofseun by die Athlone Skool vir Blindes, het die program soos volg beskryf:

'Die kamp was vir my soos 'n droom wat waar geword het. Ek woon al my hele lewe lank in Kaapstad en was nog nooit op Tafelberg nie. Dit was 'n onvergeetlike ondervinding, om so 'n pragtige Kaapstad te kon besigtig. Dit was absoluut fantasties..'

- omgewingsgeletterdheid binne die Wes-Kaap – primêr deur opvoedkundige instellings
- vaardigheidsontwikkeling – deur die Nasionale Jeugdiensprogram (NJDP)
- tweelingprogram – die saambring van jongmense met en sonder gestremdhede, ten einde misverstande uit die weg te ruim wat verhoudings negatief beïnvloed.

Omgewingsgeletterdheid

Om die jeug – en deur hulle die wyer gemeenskap – ingelig te hou oor bewaringskwessies bly 'n sleutelement in al die aktiwiteite wat deur die Jeugontwikkelingsprogram gereël word.

Die voorsiening van fasiliteite wat geskik is om jeugontwikkeling en omgewingsopvoedingsprogramme aan te bied, bly 'n prioriteit vir CapeNature, en werk aan die ontwerp en opknapping van drie nuwe veeldoelige leersentrums vorder goed.

Nasionale Jeugdiensprogram (NJDP)

Die tweede siklus van die Nasionale Jeugdiensprogram (NJDP) oor bewaring het in Januarie 2007 afgeskop, en sal tot Maart 2008 duur. Dit was moontlik gemaak deur die R3 miljoen toekenning ontvang van die Departement van Sosiale Dienste (nou Sosiale Ontwikkeling) in 2005/6.

Die visie is om:

- menslike kapitaal te kweek, met die klem op jeug.
- transformasie te bevorder,
- jeug na die bewaringseconomie te lok.

Die sleuteldoelwitte van die program is om:

- voorheen benadeelde jeug van hulp te wees om werk te kry deur die ontwikkeling van algemene vaardighede
- om ook sodanige jeug te help om geakkrediteerde vaardighede te ontwikkel ten einde hulle in die bewaringsindustrie in diens te neem

- te help met die bereiking van Nasionale en Provinsiale transformasiedoelwitte.

CapeNature baat indirek deurdat hierdie jongmense die verskillende opleidingsprogramme bywoon, tydelike addisionele kapasiteit binne CapeNature skep, en bestaande praktyke met lewenskragtigheid en entoesiasme uitdaag.

Skooltweelingprogram

Die Skooltweelingprogram is ontwikkel om persoonlike groei, leierskap en verdraagsaamheid te kweek deur gestremde leerders en leerders uit hoofstroomskole in 'n natuurlike omgewing bymekaar te bring.

'n Loodskamp is op 16 en 17 Junie 2006 op Tafelberg gehou, en was die resultaat van uitgebreide samewerking tussen die Wes-Kaapse Onderwysdepartement, SANParke (en hulle vrywilligers), die Scouts, Old Mutual en CapeNature.

Almal het die program as baie suksesvol beskou en soortgelyke opvolgeboure word vir die toekoms beplan. Daar is die volgende resultate behaal:

- kontak tussen die jeug en die natuurlike omgewing. Die resultate wat behaal is en die reaksie van die verskillende deelnemers bevestig dat die natuurlike omgewing 'n kragtige instrument is wat gebruik kan word om die leierskapspotensiaal van ons jeug te ontwikkel.
- die bevordering van inklusiwiteit deur substansie te verleen aan die konsep van 'n 'Tuiste vir Almal' deur jeug uit verskillende agtergronde en met verskillende vlakke van gestremdhede en vermoëns bymekaar te bring en hulle te help om insig en verdraagsaamheid teenoor mekaar te ontwikkel.

Voortgesette Uitdagings

Terwyl hierdie inisiatiewe die kern van CapeNature se Jeugontwikkelingsprogram bly, is daar ander uitdagings wat die program in ag moet neem:

- bou van kapasiteit – CapeNature ondersoek voortdurend nuwe

moontlikhede om die tekort te ten opsigte van befondsing en beskikbare vaardighede vir jeugontwikkeling aan te spreek

- ontwikkeling van betekenisvolle sosiale aanwysers – hierdie kan behulpsaam wees met die meting en evaluering van jeugontwikkelingsaktiwiteite.

Biodiversiteit Misdaadbestuur

Die onwettige handel in diere en plante verteenwoordig 'n konstante bedreiging vir die bewaring van biodiversiteit in die Wes-Kaap.

Die Biodiversiteit Misdaadeenheid (BME) moet deurentyd waaksaam wees om nuwe uitdagings die hoof te bied. Die oes van wilde *Hoodia gordonii*, byvoorbeeld, het onlangs as 'n betekenisvolle probleem na vore gekom.

CapeNature, deur sy Biodiversiteit Misdaadeenheid, het betrokke geraak by 'n ondersoek na hierdie praktyk en was instrumenteel ten opsigte van:

- die ontdekking van wydverspreide onreëlmatighede – wat verder ondersoek word
- die hervorming van die sisteem wat gebruik word om rolspelers in die *Hoodia gordonii* industrie te reguleer, met die ondersteuning van die nuutgestigte Suider-Afrika Hoodia Kweekvereniging (SAHKV) – 'n gevolg hiervan is die uitfasering van die oes van die wilde *Hoodia gordonii* teen 2008.
- die ondertekening van 'n Deelvooroordele ooreenkoms tussen SAHKV en die San Raad.

Verminderde kapasiteit van die Biodiversiteit Misdaadeenheid

Gedurende 2006 is die operasionele kapasiteit van die Biodiversiteit Misdaadeenheid met 40% verminder vanweë die bedanking van twee belangrike personelede. Dit het tot gevolg gehad dat die drie lede van die eenheid op bepaalde prioriteite moes fokus, terwyl meer 'periferale' kwessies (alhoewel belangrik) afgegradeer is.

Ander Vooruitgang

Met die beperkte kapasiteit van die Biodiversiteit Misdaadeenheid

Hoodia gordonii

Hoodia gordonii is 'n endemiese plant wat vir eeue deur die San en ander inheemse mense vir medisinale doeleindes gebruik is. In meer onlangse tye het *Hoodia gordonii* veral gewild geword as 'n natuurlike aptytonderdrukkingsagent.

en sy betrokkenheid by die *Hoodia gordonii* kwessie – asook die uitgebreide betrokkenheid by voorbereiding vir Hooggeregshofsake – was die enigste noemenswaardige internasionale vervolgingsukses die van drie buitelanders waarvan een 'n internasionaal erkende spinnekopkundige is, vir die onwettige versameling van bobbejaanspinnekoppe in die Vrolijkheid Natuurreservaat.

Die eenheid was, in samewerking met die Dierebeskermingsvereniging, ook betrokke by die sluiting van 'n onwettige primatrehabilitasiesentrum in die Somerset-Wes area.

Die eenheid is ook voortdurend betrokke by kapasiteitsontwikkeling van ander CapeNature personeel. Die eenheid maak ook gebruik van ander amptenare van Bewaringsdienste ten opsigte van verskillende aspekte van biodiversiteit misdaadoperasies, soos by amptelike huisdeursoeking en in gekombineerde operasies met die SAPD en die SANW.

Lede van die Biodiversiteit Misdaadeenheid het ook 'n twee-weeklange Omgewingsbewaring Inspektoraat Oorbruggingskursus voltooi sowel as 'n gespesialiseerde opleidingskursus ten opsigte van forensiese bewusmaking bygewoon.

Ontwikkeling van menslike kapitaal

Die Menslike Kapitaal Uitdaging

Die afgelope finansiële jaar was gekenmerk deur aansienlike kostebesparings ten opsigte van administratiewe funksies, wat 'n impak gehad het op menslike kapitaal inisiatiewe. Die direkte huur van werkers is besnoei vanweë 'n beperkte personeelbegroting wat daartoe gelei het dat 'n aantal kritiese onbefondsde vakatures nie geaktiveer was nie.

Terselfdertyd het die begroting nuwe eise meegebring – wat beteken het dat CapeNature nuwe uitdagings die hoof moes bied, selfs al het hy nie addisionele bedryfsuitgawes ontvang om vir die ekstra administratiewe kostes te betaal wat met hierdie ontlukende prioriteite geassosieer is nie.

Om aan die nuwe eise te voldoen, het CapeNature fondse uit minder kritieke entiteite na die meer dringende sake oorgeplaas. Menslike hulpbronsies soos personeelvoorsiening, opleiding, en fondse vir toekennings en aansporings is aansienlik besnoei. Dit het beteken dat die nuwe leierskap by Menslike Hulpbronne nuwe en kreatiewe maniere moes bedink om ons doelwitte te bereik in die lig van die nuwe uitdagings.

CapeNature se nuwe benadering tot die bestuur van strategiese menslike kapitaal

CapeNature het die bestuur van strategiese menslike kapitaal as sleutel tot sy toekomstige sukses geïdentifiseer, en daarom is dit dienoooreenkomstig in die strategiese benadering ingesluit soos vroeër in hierdie verslag aangedui. Dit sluit, onder andere, die transformasie in van hoe CapeNature sy werknemers aanstel, ontplooi, ontwikkel en evalueer.

Die nuwe benadering fokus op beide resultate sowel as prosesse. Die doel is om die regte mense in die regte posisies te plaas sodat die werk van die organisasie op die mees doeltreffende manier uitgevoer kan word. 'n Nuwe werwingsbeleid is ontwikkel om hierdie agenda te ondersteun.

Die Menslike Hulpbronne Agenda

Hierdie vorm deel van CapeNature se strategiese verbintenis om 'n voorkeurwerkgever te word – deur werknemergeentreerd te wees, verbind tot resultate, en in ooreenstemming met die agendas van JIPSA/AsgiSA, die Nasionale Vaardighederaamwerk en die Provinsiale Groei en Ontwikkelingstrategie. Daarom het CapeNature begin met 'n gestruktureerde benadering tot individuele prestasiebestuur – 'n dapper strategie om die bestuur en prestasie van die organisasie te verbeter en sy visie te laat realiseer.

Die Menslike Hulpbronne Agenda sluit verskeie transformasie-inisiatiewe in: mededingende bronwerwing, verbeterde prestasie, die invoering van 'n menslike hulpbronne inligtingbestuurstelsel, organisatoriese kultuur- en

diversiteitsinisiatiewe, sowel as die strategiese bestuur van menslike kapitaal.

Hierdie benadering sal verseker dat Menslike Hulpbronne sal bydra tot en ondersteuning verleen aan:

- die ondersteuning van menslike kapitaaliniisiatiewe, wat uiteindelik bydra tot die uitbouing van 'n bewaringsliggaam van wêreldgehalte
- die versnelling van Breë-gebaseerde Swart Ekonomiese Bemagtiging en Gelyke Indiensnemingpraktyke
- die bevordering van 'n kultuur van uitnemendheid ten opsigte van vaardighede-ontwikkeling en lewenslange leergeleentheid.

Die menslike kapitaal inisiatief

Die inisiatief ten opsigte van die transformasie-agenda het beteken dat CapeNature begin het om:

- die menslike kapitaalstrategie in ooreenstemming met die provinsiale en nasionale agenda te bring
- sy werksmag te beplan en te ontplooi ten einde 'n organisasie van wêreldgehalte met 'n gefokusde missie daar te stel
- die kontinuïteit van doeltreffende leierskap te verseker wat 'n volhoubare leeromgewing ondersteun
- 'n Resultaatgedrewe Prestasiekultuur te skep wat die verlangde resultate behaal beloon, en prestasietekortkominge korrigeer volgens CapeNature se Toekenningsgrondslagbeleid
- die gapings ten opsigte van missie-kritieke bevoegdheid te vul deur op 'n suksesvolle wyse talent te werf
- 'n aanspreeklikheidsstelsel te ontwikkel om seker te maak dat menslike kapitaalbestuur gebaseer is op meriete, doeltreffend is, en ondersteunend is tot die missiedoelwit.

CapeNature gelyke indiënsneming

Totale aantal werknemers (insluitende werknemers met gestremdhede) in elk van die aangeduide beroepsvlakke soos op 31 Maart 2007:

Beroepsvlak	MANLIK					VROULIK					TOTAAL
	Swart	Kleurling	Indiër	Wit	Totaal	Swart	Kleurling	Indiër	Wit	Totaal	
TOPBESTUUR	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
SENIOR BESTUUR	2	4	0	13	19	0	1	0	2	3	22
MIDDELBESTUUR	1	12	0	42	55	3	10	1	23	37	92
JUNIOR BESTUUR	10	103	1	14	128	5	17	0	26	48	176
HALFGESKOOL	9	18	0	1	28	21	45	0	19	85	113
ONGESKOOL	34	55	0	2	91	3	10	0	0	13	104
TOTAALVOLTYDS	56	194	1	74	325	32	83	1	70	186	511
DEELTYDSE WERKNEMERS											
TOTAAL	56	194	1	74	325	32	83	1	70	186	511

Werwing vir die periode 1 April 2006 tot 31 Maart 2007 (insluitende werknemers met gestremdhede) in elk van die aangeduide beroepsvlakke:

Werwing April 06 – Maart 07	MANLIK					VROULIK					TOTAAL
	Swart	Kleurling	Indiër	Wit	Totaal	Swart	Kleurling	Indiër	Wit	Totaal	
TOPBESTUUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SENIOR BESTUUR	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
MIDDELBESTUUR	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	4
JUNIOR BESTUUR	5	9	0	0	14	2	4	0	7	13	27
HALFGESKOOL	7	9	0	1	17	9	4	0	1	14	31
ONGESKOOL					0		10			10	10
TOTAAL											0
TOTAAL	13	19	0	2	34	11	19	0	10	40	74

Organisatoriese prestasiebestuur

Raamwerk ten opsigte van strategiese beplanning en operasionele bestuur

Vyfjaarplanne ten opsigte van Strategiese en Jaarlikse Prestasie

CapeNature handhaaf 'n vyfjaar Strategiese Plan sowel as 'n Jaarlikse Prestasieplan wat aansluit by:

- IKapa Elihlumayo en die visie van 'n volhoubare 'Tuiste vir Almal' in die Wes-Kaap
- Die Mediumtermynsektor Strategiese Implementeringsplan vir omgewingsbestuur en volhoubare ontwikkeling
- die relevante Nasionale en Provinsiale Beleidsraamwerke en Wetgewing.

Die Jaarlikse Prestasieplan bevat eksplisiete jaar- en kwartaalteikens. Hierdie teikens word geformuleer tydens interaktiewe werkwinkels met besigheidseenhede en ondersteuningsdienste.

Gekwantifiseerde kwartaalverslae

Gedurende die afgelope finansiële jaar het CapeNature die proses verder geneem en begin om formeel die organisatoriese prestasie te beoordeel. Dit behels die indiening van gekwantifiseerde kwartaalverslae wat ontwerp is om die vordering te meet aan die kwartaallike teikens soos aangedui in die Jaarlikse Prestasieplan.

'n Toekomsblik

CapeNature kyk na drie addisionele areas om prestasiebestuur verder te verbeter.

Die eerste is die ontwikkeling van 'n *strategiese instrumentepaneel* wat met 'n oogopslag die vordering wat gemaak is, oor 'n periode sal aantoon, met kern strategiese doelwitte soos provinsiale biodiversiteit, sosio-ekonomiese en toerismeteikens.

Die tweede is die ontwikkeling van 'n kaart wat die *geografiese verspreiding* van belangrike doelwitte aantoon om met beplanning te help en prioriteitsdoelwitte daar te stel.

Die derde – en waarskynlik die belangrikste – is die integrasie van *individuele prestasiebestuur binne hierdie proses*

Verwys asseblief na die Engelse weergawe van die '2006/7 Gekwantifiseerde Verslag' wat die laaste seksie vorm onder 'Organisatoriese prestasiebestuur'.

Intshayelelo:

Isishwankathelo esenziwa nguSihlalo

Kungembeko kwakhona kum ukwandlala ingxelo yonyaka yeCapeNature – ngeli xesha eyeka-2006/7.

NjengoSihlalo obengena ezintanjeni kunyaka ophelileyo, ndazibophelela mna kunye namalungu eBhodi ukuba siza kubonisa ukunkokeli nenkxaso kwiCapeNature, zinto ezo eziza kwenza abaphathi nabasebenzi bahlangabezane ngempumelelo nemingeni ebonakalayo ejongene neCapeNature.

Ndixininisa imfuneko yokuhlonipha imigaqo neendlela zokusebenza zolawulo lweziko olululo, kwaye ndinoluvo lokuba kufaneleke kanye ukuba ndikuphinde oko kuzibophelela, kude, ngokoluvo lwam, iCapeNature iyixhase ngokupheleleyo le migangatho. Ndinqwanela ukubulela abalingane bam endikunye nabo kwiBhodi ngenkxaso yabo ngokumalunga noku, kwaye ndiyazi ukuba, sikunye nabaphathi nabasebenzi, siya kuluncothula neengcambu ulawulo lweziko olungafanelekileyo. Ibhodi iqeshe umcebisi (*consultant*) ukuba asincedise ngokumalunga noku.

Ndikwanovuyo ukwazisa ukuba iCapeNature iyahubeka ngokuqinisa amakhonkco obudlelwane nawo onke amahlakani ayo nabathathi-nxaxheba (*partners and stakeholders*) – ingakumbi amasebe ngamasebe kaRhulumente kuZwelonke nakumaPhondo ethetha-thethana nawo iCapeNature mihla le. Ndingathanda ukubalula uRhulumente weNtshona Koloni, kwaye, ingakumbi uMphathiswa wezo-Kusingqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso (*Minister for Environment Affairs and Development Planning*), uNks Tasneem Essop, ngenkxaso yabo eqhubeka okokoko nangokongeza ngesisa inkxaso-mali yeCapeNature – ingakumbi kwiminyaka emibini yoMgaqo-sikhokelo wezoQoqosho lweThuba eliPhakathi (*Medium Term Economic Framework*). Le nkxaso-mali iya kwenza iCapeNature ibe nako ukulangabezana naloo mingeni mikhulu ejongene nayo kule minyaka imbalwa izayo – ingakumbi kwezo ndawo zibaluleke kakhulu ezinjengezophuhliso olusekelwe kukhenketho lwemimandla yezendalo, ukudalwa kwamathuba emisebenzi kunye

Kodwa ke, nangona siyithakazelela kakhulu le nkxaso, luxanduva oluzinze emagxeni am ukugxininisa ukuba, nakuba kukho oku kongezelelwa inkxaso-mali, iCapeNature isaza kuhlala ingenawo amandla afunekayo okuhlangabezana nazo zonke izigunyaziso zayo ngokusemthethweni zezinto emayizenze.

nezinye iiprayorithi ekuxoxwa ngazo kwezinye iindawo zale ngxelo.

Iliqela imiba ekule Ngxelo yoNyaka endingathanda ukuba ndimazise ngayo umlesi.

Ndinovuyo lokwazisa ukuba le ngxelo kwakhona ijolise kumbono wokwakha *uqoqosho ngolondolozo lwezendalo oluyimpumelelo kwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni. Ngokubhekiselele kumanyathelo ekufuneka ethathiwe, kwakunye nokufuneka kwenziwe, kuyakhuthaza kakhulu, kwakbona ndiyazibophelela mna kunye nabalingane bam abakwiBhodi ukuba siphubeke nengxoxo – kwakunye nokusebenza ngokuzimisela*

kakhulu – kulo mba obaluleke kangaka. Kodwa ke, nangona ithakazelelwa kakhulu le nkxaso kuseluxanduva oluzinze emagxeni am ukugxininisa ukuba, nangona kukho le mali yongezweyo, iCapeNature isaza kuhlala ingenawo ngokupheleleyo amandla afunekayo okuhlangabezana nazo zonke izigunyaziso zayo ngokusemthethweni.

Ndikwakhuthazwa yindlela iCapeNature ethe yazidibanisa ngayo kwaye yazibeka phambili izinto ezibalulekileyo zesicwangciso sayo ngobuchule ekuzezi- iintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo, ulondolozo lwezendalo, uphuhliso lwezendalo noqo-

IWitfontein: Umzekelo wophuhliso lwezendalo noqoqosho

Kwasekwa indawo yokukhulisa kwezihluma zokwenza amayeza eWitfontein station ngakuMyezo wezeNdalo iOuteniqua Nature Reserve kuhle cebu ngaseGeorge njengenxalenye yeSiyabulela Project. Ngoomama abathandathu, abakhethwa ngaBanyangi beMveli belaMazantsi eKapa (Southern Cape Traditional Healers), abasebenza njengangoku kule projekthi. Injongo yale projekthi kukunciphisa ukukhiwa nokwemiwa ngokugqithisileyo kwezihluma zasendle ngokuthi kutyalwe kwandiswe ezo zifunwa kakhulu kushishino ngamayeza esintu aseAfrika. Njengangoku, le projekthi ikhulisa iintlobo ngeentlobo zamayeza embiwayo kunye nezihlahlana ezikuma-20, ngenjongo yokuba kuthengiselwe abanyangi bemveli balapha ezi zihluma. Kungekudala kwixesha elizayo, abantwana abasuka kwizikolo zalapha baya kuziswa kule ndawo yokukhulisa izihluma xa bathathe iihambo zezemfundo (excursions) yaye baya kwaziswa ngazo zombini, ulondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo nosetyenziso kwezenkcubeko lwamayeza avela kwizihluma.

Amandla omzekelo waseWitfontein akwezi zinto:

- usetyenziso ngokuzinzileyo kwemithombo yendalo
- uncitshiso lokukhiwa nokwemiwa ngokungemthetho kwezihluma zasendle
- ukudala amathuba okuziphilisa, kuzo zombini, kwiindawo ezikhuselekileyo nakwiindawo zabahlali abalapha kufuphi, njengendlela yokwenza igalelo ekunatyisweni mpela koQoqosho ngoLondolozo lwezeNdalo.
- ukwenza uluntu lwazi ngemfuneko yeentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo nolondolozo lwezendalo nenkcubeko, ngokufundiswa kwabantwana (nabaza kuba ngabantu abadala)
- amandla okhenketho olusekelwe kwezendalo.

qosho nezokhenketho olusekelwe kwezendalo – ezenza oko sikubiza ‘ngokuba ngunxantathu wegolide’ (*‘golden triangle’*) (iintsika ezingunxathathu). Oku kudibanisa ngempumelelo enkulu okungabonwa njengezona prayorithi zikhuphisano kwimeko elula engqongileyo eza kukhokela iinzame zeCapeNature.

Kuyandikhuthaza ukubona ukuzimisela okukwiCapeNature ukuba ifikelele *kwi-injongo zophuhliso lwezentalo noqoqosho*, njengoko kuboniswa phantse kuzo zonke iingxelo zeeprogram. Ndifumana iprojekthi yaseWitfontein yokutyalwa kwezityalo zokwenza amayeza ngakumbi iyeyona edala umdla omkhulu kwaye ndinqwenela ukukhuthaza uphuhliso lwalo mzekelo nokuba emva koko uze unatyselwe, ukuba oku kunokwenzeka, nakwezinye iindawo ezi-fanele oko.

Ndikuxhasa ngokupheleleyo ukubekwa phambili *kokhenketho olusekelwe kwezendalo* yaye, ingakumbi, iinzame ezenziwayo zokuqinisekisa ukuba baya besanda abantu bethu abanokufikelela kwiindawo ngeendawo ezikhuselweyo eziphantsi

kweCapeNature. Ngaphandle kokubonelela ngamathuba okuphumza ingqondo, oku kwazi ukufikelela kwezi ndawo kuya kuphemelela uvakalelo ngokukhawuleza ngolondolozo lwezendalo eluntwini ngokubanzi.

Ndikwanovuyo lokuba iCapeNature iluphakamisile udumo lwayo ngokuthi ithathe inxaxheba mpela kumba *wezetshintsbo lwek-layimethi*. Ndikholelwa ekubeni lo ngumba ekufuneka iinkokeli zankalo zonke, nezamanqanaba onke – ezamazwe ngamazwe, ezeli lizwe nezeengingqi – zijongane nawo mpela. Ukungaphumeleli ukwenza oku kuya kubeka emngciphekweni umgangatho wobomi bethu sonke, yaye kuya kutshabalalisa amagugu enkcubeko elilifa lethu esiyidlulisela kwizizukuKlwana ezizayo.

Ndiyinqinela ngokupheleleyo nento ethi iqumrhu liba yimpumelelo kuphela njengabantu abasebenza kulo, yaye ke ngoko siyandivuyisa esi sicwangciso sitha seCapeNature *sophuhliso lwezakhono zoluntu*, ingakumbi, i-*ajenda* yenguqu echazwe kule ngxelo. Ndikunye nabalingane bam abakwiBhodi, ndiza kuhlala ndijonge inkqubela

kule ndawo ibaluleke kangaka, kwaye ndiya kunika nayiphi na inkxaso eyimfuneko.

Le Ngxelo yoNyaka ikwaneengxelo zophononongo lweeprogram neeprojekthi ezininzi eziphantsi kweCapeNature – ezininzi zenziwa ngokubambisana namahlakani ayo amaninzi – kwaye ndicela nikhe niqwalaselise le miba mininzi esingethwe kuyo. Oku kwenza ubani abone ubukhulu nobungakanani bomngeni esijongene nawo ngokumalunga nolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo nolondolozo lwezentlalo nenkcubeko eNtshona Koloni.

Okokugqibela, ndinqwenela kwakhona ukuncoma abasebenzi baseCapeNature. Imingeni emikhulu esemagxeni eCapeNature ikhula phantse imini nemini. Kuphela kuya kuba xa amalungu eBhodi yam nabasebenzi bezinikezele yaye bezimisele ngokupheleleyo, apho iCapeNature iya kuqhubeka nokubonisa inkqubela phambili.

Kwakhona ndiziva ndinebhongo ngokuthi ndibe nonxulumano yaye ndibengomnye weCapeNature.



INgxelo eYenziwa liGosa eliMele ukuPhendula kwiSiggeba soLawulo nakwiNdlu yoWisio-mithetho yePhondo leNtshona Koloni

Kwesi sigaba sale INgxelo yoNyaka ka-2006/7 – uPhononongo Ngokubanzi– iCapeNature kwakhona iza kuthi ngcembe nomlesi ngengxoxo malunga *nombono* woqoqosho ngolondolozo lwezendalo oluyimpumelelo eNtshona Koloni – nto leyo echaphazela ubomi nekamva lommi ngamnye. Lo mba ke unabele nakuphononongo *kwesicwangciso sobuchule* seCapeNature, yaye ulandelwa *yingxoxo ngeeproyorithi ezikhoyo ngoku zeCapeNature kunye nophononongo lwee-program.*

ICapeNature inebhongo neqhayiya ngodumo lwayo njengegunya lolondolozo elihamba phambili nanjengesixhobo senguqu kwezentlalo noqoqosho, kwaye iyawuvuyela kakhulu umdla wakho kolu phononongo.

UPhononongo Ngokubanzi

Sakha uQoqosho ngoLondolozo lwezeNdalo oluphumeleleyo eNtshona Koloni...

Umbono wethu

Kwingxelo yethu ka-2005/6, iCapeNature yachaza uhlobo lombono wayo: *ukusekwa eNtshona Koloni 'koQoqosho ngoLondolozo lwezeNdalo oluphumeleleyo' – olwamkelwe ngabo bonke abemi baseNtshona Koloni noluthandwa ngamagunya ezolondolozo lwezendalo kwihlabathi liphela.*

Ukulungiselela injongo yokukhuthaza ingxoxo, iCapeNature ingathanda ukunika inkcazo-gama yeli gama lithi UQoqosho ngoLondolozo lwezeNdalo olufanele iNtshona Koloni:

Uluntu apho abathathi-nxaxheba – abangamaziko namasebe karbulumente, imibutho engekho phantsi korbulumente ii-NGOs, icandelo lezoshishino kwabucala, abahlali nabantu ngabantu abangamalungu oluntu, kungakhatbaliseki bume babo ngakwezozoqosho – bakuqondayo ukubaluleka ngokukodwa kolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo nolondolozo lwezentlalo nenkcubeko eNtshona Koloni – negalelo elixabisekileyo lako kwezozoqosho – yaye, ngenxa yoku, bahlanganise imigaqo neendlela zokusebenza ezibalulekileyo zolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo nolondolozo lwezentlalo nenkcubeko kuyo yonke imiba yezozoqosho nentlalo yemibla ngemibla.

Ngokucacileyo le nkcazo-gama ilapha ngentla ifuna ingxoxo ngamandla nokucaciswa. ICapeNature ifuna ukuthi, okwakalokunjeng, le nkcazo-gama isebenza njengesivivane esidibanisa abathathi-nxaxheba, ukuze babenako ukungenelela, ingabi kwiingxoxo kuphela, kodwa, okona kubaluleke kakhulu, nakuphuhliso loQoqosho ngoLondolozo lwezeNdalo oluphumeleleyo eNtshona Koloni.

ICapeNature iyaqonda ukuba, ngokusebenzisa iindlela zodidi oluphezulu zolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo, owona msebenzi wayo ophambili kukuphumeza lo mbono ngeendarwo ezikhusekweyo eziphantsi kolarwulo lwayo. Kwangaxeshanye, kufuneka kubekho inzuzo kwezozoqosho kuluntu oluhlompuzekileyo, ingakumbi olusemaphandleni noluhlala kwiindawo ezingqongileyo ezikhusekweyo. Iingxelo ngeeprogram ezikule ngxelo yophononongo kwindawo esezayo ziya kungqina ngoku kuzimisela kwethu.

Kodwa ke kucacile ukuba, umngeni unabela ngaphaya kwemida yeendarwo ezikhusekweyo. ICapeNature ikholelwa ukuba uRhulumente weNtshona Koloni – ngeSebe lezoKusingqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso (*Department of Environment Affairs and Development Planning*)– sele ebeke isiseko esibalulekileyo semithetho. UMgaqo-sikhokelo wePhondo woPhuhliso lweeNdawo ezisiNgqongileyo (*Provincial Spatial Development Framework*) ubonelela ngestraksha esiyimfuneko abaza kuthi ngaso bonke abathathi-nxaxheba babe nako, ngokwenene kufanele babe nako, ukusisebenzisa ukwenzela ukuqinisekisa ukuba lonke uphuhliso lwexesha elizayo (kuwo onke amanqanaba oluntu kwaye kuzo zonke iinkalo zezozoqosho) lulandela ngqo imigaqo neendlela zokusebenza eziya kuthi ziqinisekise uzinzo lweendawo zethu ezisingqongileyo nomgangatho wobomi nentlalo yethu.

Kufuneka kusatyelwe ngokukhawuleza kumba wokuxhaswa ngamandla ukusetyenziswa koMgaqo-sikhokelo wePhondo



FANIE BEKKER
IGosa eliyiNtloko
yoLawulo eli Bambeleyo

woPhuhliso lweeNdawo ezisiNgqongileyo. Oku kubandakanya:

- ukuthatha nokufaka isicwangciso esichazwe nzulu (sacazululwa) kunye nezikhokelo zophuhliso ngenjongo yokuba ziphunyezwe ngawo onke amanqanaba orhulumente wasekhaya nakoomasipala ukwenzela ukuba uphuhliso lweendawo ezisingqongileyo kwiingingqi zethu lucwangcise ngobuchule obukhulu kwaye lukhokelwe ngabaziyo.
- ICapeNature ithatha inxaxheba ngamandla kule nkqubo.
- ukomeleza kwezakhono ezifanelekileyo kwiingingqi nakoomasipala ukwenzela ukuhlangebezana nalo mngeni
- ukutsalela ingqondo ekubalulekeni kolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo ngabo bonke abemi baseNtshona Koloni. Kwakhona, iCapeNature ithatha inxaxheba ngamandla kule nkqubo, kodwa ubungakanani bemingeni bufuna iinzame nemigudu emikhulu nangaphezulu emayenziwe ngabathathi-nxaxheba abaninzi ngaphezulu koku kwiinkalo ezininzi kakhulu.
- ukubeka uphuhliso lwezentlalo noqoqosho njengeyona prayorithi esekuqaleni kwizinto eziza kwenziwa ukwenzela ukuba ngamnye umntu eNtshona Koloni abe nokuxhamla ubomi nempilo esemgangathweni, baze ngokwenjenjalo babe nako

bonke ukuhlonela nokukhusela okusingqongileyo. ICapeNature ikubeka phambili oku kwisicwangciso sayo sobuchule solondolozo *lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo* eNtshona Koloni .

ICapeNature iya kuqhubeka nokusebenza namahlakani ngamahlakani ayo ukusilungisa nangakumbi esi sicwangciso kwaye iya kufuna ukuqinisekisa ukuba iiforam ngeeforam, ezinjenge *Cape Plan for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.) Partners'*

Conference kunye ne *National Conservation Planning Forum*, ziyaqhubeka nokubeka phambili ukuphunyezwa kwalo mbono.

Isicwangciso sethu sobuchule

Indlela yeCapeNature yokuhlangabezana nomngeni wokwakha uQoqoqsho ngoLondolozo lwezeNdalo oluphumeleleyo eNtshona Koloni iyaqhubeka isekelwe kumzekelo obona ukuxhomekeka komnye komnye kwezi bloko zokwakha zibakulele kangaka:

Ulondolozo lwee-asethi zendalo

Nangona iNtshona Koloni inomhlaba omncinane ophantsi kokhuselo, ukuqhama okumangalisayo KweentLobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana (ubuNgangamsha beKoloni kwizihluma (*Cape Floral Kingdom*) nekukuphela qwaba komzekelo onjengalo) kunika iNtshona Koloni amandla amakhulu anokuzuzwa. Ukubaluleka kangakanana kwezoqoqsho ukugcinwa kweenkonzo zekhosistim, ezinjengokubonelela ngamanzi, umoya ohlaziyekileyo nokufumana ipholeni kweentyatyambo nezityalo akunakugxininiswa ngaphezu koku. Ngako oko ke kubaluleke gqitha ukuba ukuqondwa nokulondolozwa kwezi asethi zendalo kuhlala kuyeyona prayorithi ephambili kakhulu.

Ezokhenketho

Ukuvulelwa kwamandla ezokhenketho ee-asethi zendalo zaseNtshona Koloni, ngendlela ezinzileyo nenesiseko esihle sonxulumano phakathi kwezityalo, izilwanyana nabantu kunye nendawo abahlala kuyo, kuya kwenza kuxhamle bonke abemi baseNtshona Koloni.

Uphuhliso lwezentlalo noqoqsho

Sele kusaziwa ukuba ngaphandle kokuba ubukhulu babemi baseNtshona Koloni bayaxhamla kwezokuhluma koqoqsho nophuhliso, iya kuba ncinane kakhulu indlela yokubaqinisekisa ukuba balwamkele kwaye baluxhase ulondolozo *lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo*. Ulondolozo lwazo zombini, ii-asethi zethu zendalo nokhenketho olusekelwe kwezendalo lunika amandla okuphucula umgangatho wentlalo ngokudala amathuba emisebenzi nophuhliso lwezakhono.

Amaphulo eCapeNature

'Unxantathu wegolide' (*'golden triangle'*) yeyona nto ajolise kuyo la maphulo alandelayo ekungawo enza esi sicwangcise ngobuchule seCapeNature sokujongana nophuhliso loQoqoqsho ngoLondolozo lwezeNdalo eNtshona Koloni:

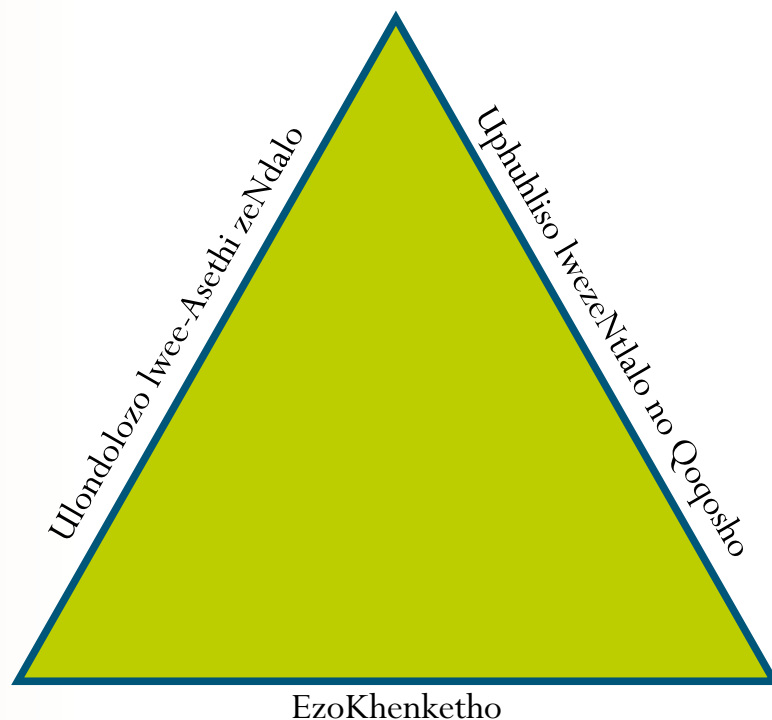
Ubungcali bezenzululwazi kulondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo – obuqinisekisa ukuba ulondolozo olululo *nemigago neendlela zolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo nenkonzo ye-ikhosistim zezona zinto ziziintsika ezixhasa onke amaphulo eCapeNature*

Ezokhenketho – olusebenzisa ii-asethi zendalo zaseNtshona Koloni ngohlobo lokuba iindawo ezikhuselweyo ziba zezona ndawo zifunwa kakhulu ngabakhenkethi, nekuzezona zinako ukufikeleleka kwaye zinomtsalane nangaphezulu kwiqela elikhulu loluntu lwethu

Uphuhliso lwezentlalo noqoqsho – ukwazi ukuba ngaphandle kokuba kukho ukuphuculwa komgangatho okucacileyo nokuqhubeka okokoko kobomi nentlalo yesininzi sabemi bethu – ingakumbi kwiindawo zasemaphandleni – ulondolozo *lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo* luya kuqhubeka ukujongwa njengento ekrokrisayo

Intsebenziswano – ukudibanisa imithombo eyimfuneko ukwenzela ukuhlangabezana nalo mngeni mkhulu kangakanana ngokuthi sakhe unxibelelwano namahlakani asuka kuwo onke amaqela abathathi-nxaxheba

Ukutyalela ikamva kulutsha lwethu – ukuvelisa kulutsha lwethu ulwazi nokuqonda nzulu okufunekayo kulo ukuze lube nako ukuthakazelela amagugu nenkcubeko elilifa lethu eziza kudluliselwa kulo, nokulunika amathuba okuphuhlisa izakhono ezifunwayo ukuze lube nokwenza abe yimpumelelo loo magugu nenkcubeko elilifa lethu.



Ukwabiwa kwemithombo ngobuchule – ukuqinisekisa ukuba imithombo yeCapeNature yabelwa iiprayorithi ezibalulekileyo, ngokungqinelana nenkqubo yayo “yefuthe elinamandla”

Uphuhliso lwezakhono zoluntu – ukutsalela kuyo, ukugcina nokuphuhlisa abasebenzi abanezakhono ezifunwa ngamandla, ukwenza iCapeNature ibe ngumqeshi ofunwa kuqala.

Ezinye zeeprayorithi zethu zolondolozo ezikhoyo njengangoku

Kwakule ndlela ecwangcisewe ngobuchule echazwe apha ngasentla, kufuneka iCapeNature isingathe imiba ebaluleke gqitha amaxesha ngamaxesha, nefuna ingqwalasela eyodwa. Sele kulithuba iCapeNature isingethe umba wolondolozo lwemimandla yethu yemveli nokunqongophala kwamanzi eNtshona

Koloni njengeprayorithi. Okuqulethwe lulo lonke ucwangciso nomsebenzi owenziwayo ukuhlangabezana nezi prayorithi ngumba woTshintsho kwiKlayimethi yeHlabathi Jikelele (*Global Climate Change (GCC)*). ICapeNature ikholelwa ekubeni kufikwe kwinqanaba ngoku apho utshintsho lweklayimethi kufuneka lujongwe njengeprayorithi ezimeleyo nje yodwa.

ezintathu ezibaluleke gqitha zolondolozo *lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo* kwezo zehlabathi ziyi-34), kunye nemimandla ephambili enxulumene nayo eziindawo ezilikhaya ngokwasendalweni lentlaninge yezityalo nezilwanyana, umhlaba esiwubonayo neenkqubo ze-ikhosistim – kuya kuhlala kungowona mngeni mkhulu ejongene nawo iCapeNature. Ukuphulukana, nkqu nokutshatyalaliswa ngakumbi kwezi asethi zendalo (kunye neenkonziso ze-ikhosistim ezinxulumene nazo ezizenza kubantu balo mmandla) kuya kubaneziphumo ezibi kakhulu kubemi baseNtshona Koloni. Umngeni ke eneneni, uya usiba ngumnqantsa onyukayo njengoko inguqu kwiklayimethi iya ifaka uxinzelelo ngakumbi.

Utshintsho kwiklayimethi: iziphumo zoko nongenelelo ngoncedo

Ubushushu obugqithisileyo, neemeko ezomileyo zibonakala zizinto eziza kwenzeka kubukhulu beNtshona Koloni kwaye ezi zinto zingabangela iingxaki ezinkulu kwezentlalo nezoqoqosho, ngxaki ezo ezinxulumaniswa nemiba enjengale:

- ukunqaba kwamanzi
- ukuphazamiseka kweendlela eziqhelekileyo zolimo
- ukufudukela ezidolophini kwabantu abaninzi nangaphezulu.

Ezi meko ziya kukhatshwa kukwanda kotshintsho lweemeko nokuya kwenza ukuba itshintshe kakhulu imozulu. Ziya kwenza uxinzelelo oluya kuba lukhulu mpela kwiinkonzo ze-ikholoji nolondolozo *lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo*, yaye ziya kunyanzelisa uphando ngenyameko nokuphendula imingeni ngeendlela ezintsha ukuba ngaba sifuna imithombo yethu yezendalo ingatshatyalaliswa nginga eliya kuya lisanda nangakumbi. Ezinye zeendlela zokungenelela ngoncedo ezifuna ukuqwalasela zezi:

- isicwangciso sokwazi ukulawula umlilo esihambelana namaxesha
- iindlela ezintsha zosetyenziso lwamanzi
- ulawulo lwemfuno epehulu yamanzi
- iindlela ezintsha zokulungiswa nokumiswa kakuhle kwemimandla yolondolozo lwendalo ukuvumela iimeko zendalo ziqhubeka ngethuba lokutshintsha kwemo yokusingqongileyo
- ukuqokelelwa kweembewu ukulwa nengxaki yemfuduko/yokuphela kwezityalo zemveli eziphazanyiswa luphuhliso olwenziwa ngabantu.

UTshintsho kwiKlayimethi

Kukho ubungqina bezenzululwazi obubonakala mpela obuxhasa inkxalabo ngoTshintsho kwiKlayimethi yeHlabathi Jikelele. Ubungqina bale meko engaqhelekanga bubhalwe kumaxwebhu ngamaxwebhu kwihlabathi jikelele kwaye buya kufuna inyathelo elitsha elicwangcisiweyo ukuba ngaba sifuna ukwaphula iimpondo zeziphumo ezibi kakhulu zoku. Iziphumo ezinokubakho kwezentlalo nezoqoqosho zingazikhulu kakhulu yaye iNtshona Koloni iya kuchaphazeleka kakubi kakhulu.

ICapeNature ikholelwa ekubeni amanyathelo athathwe nguRhulumente waseNtshona Koloni okuphanda, acwangcisele aze asabele umngeni wolu tshintsho lweklayimethi enziwe kwangexesha kwaye uya kuwuxhasa ngokupheleleyo lo msebenzi ngobungcali bakhe obukhulu kwezenzululwazi nangamava akhe mpela. Ukongeza, iCapeNature kufuneka, ukusabela umngeni, yaye ukwenzela ukwaphula iimpondo yaye izilungiselele ukwazi ukumelama nezi nguqu, yenze uphando ize iphumeze ezo zicwangciso zifanelekileyo/loo manyathelo iwabona eyimfuneko.

Ulawulo lolondolozo lwezendalo kule mimandla yemveli mithathu

Ulawulo lolondolozo lwezendalo – lwendawo enkulu yommandla ekuthiwa yiCape Floristic Region (ongomnye weendawo ezintandathu kwihlabathi liphela eziqhame ngokumangalisayo zizihluma) eyenziwa zezi ndawo Succulent Karoo Ecoregion; intshona yeendawo eziseMaputaland-Pondoland-Albany Thicket Biome (zikunye, ziindawo

Ulawulo lwemithombo engamanzi

Imimandla eliLiso lemiLambo eziiNtaba (*Mountain Catchment Areas*) eNtshona Koloni), nebonelela nge-60% yamanzi asetyenziswayo alo mmandla, isoloko isemngciphekweni omkhulu. Emva kokuba uRhulumente weNtshona Koloni amkele ingxelo ekumgangatho opehulu eyakhutshwa yiCapeNature ngalo mba, wenza kwafumaneka imali ezizigidi ezingama-32 zeerandi (ngethuba leminyaka emithathu) ukuhlangabezana neyona miba etshis' ibunzi eyavakaliswa kule ngxelo. Le mali iya kusetyenziselwa ukwandisa iinzame zeCapeNature zokukhuthaza ulawulo lwemimandla eliliso lemilambo ngokuthi kutshatyalaliswe izihluma ezingezizo ezeli lizwe ezihlasela imimandla eneentaba ekuphuma kuyo imilambo nokuphucula ulawulo lwemilimo.

Wonke umsebenzi owenziwayo uya kususelwa kumzekelo kaRhulumente weProgram yoKwandiswa kweMisebenzi yoLuntu (*Expanded Public Works Programme model*) – kuze, ngokwenjenjalo, kufakwe igalelo kwiinjongo zophuhliso lwezendalo noqoqosho.

liNdawo eziqhamo kakhulu zeentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo

Zingama-34 iindawo eziqhamo kakhulu zeentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo ezaziwayo kumazwe ngamazwe ehlabathini. Ezintathu zazo ziseNtshona Koloni:

- ICape Floral Region – emi ubukhulu bayo ngaphakathi kwemida yeNtshona Koloni, le ndawo ephuphuma zizihluma ineentlobo zezityalo ekuthelekelelwa ukuba zingama-9500, i-70% yazo ifumaneka ngokwasendalweni apha. Kuphela yi-9% yalo mmandla wemveli ekhuselweyo ngokomthetho.
- I-Succulent Karoo Biome – eye kutsho eNamibia naseMntla Koloni (Northern Cape), lo mmandla wemveli unomahluko omdaka wokuba iindawo ezomileyi zidla ngokunqongophala iintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo, kodwa lo mmandla una-4849 yeentlobo zezityalo ezirekhodiweyo ekuyi-1940 yazo efumaneka ngokwasendalweni apha. Kuphela yi-1% yamahlathi emveli ekhuselweyo ngokomthetho.
- IMaputaland-Pondoland-Albany Thicket Biome ekungummandla wemveli onamahlathi ashinyeneyo ingene nje kancinane eNtshona Koloni (nge-5.46%) apho ubukhulu bayo buseMpuma Koloni, nekuyi-Succulent Thicket Ecosystem Programme (STEP) eququzelela ulondolozo ngamandla lwalo mmandla wemveli wohlobo olulodwa olungafani neminye.

Ukuphononongwa kweprogram

ICapeNature ilawula iqela elikhulu leeprogram neprojekthi – zonke zifumana ingcaciso kwaye zilawulwa ngokwemigaqo ecaciswe phantsi koMbono nesiCwangciso ngoBuchule ezichazwe apha ngasentla.

liNkonzo zezeNzululwazi

Ngethuba lokunika ingxelo, icandelo lezonzululwazi leCapeNature lisingethe ngamandla umsebenzi omkhulu wezobunzululwazi ojolise kulawulo lwezolondolozo lwendalo.

Ukuqokelelwa, ukulondolozwa kumaziko, ulawulo nocazululo lwedatha yeentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo kuyaqhubeka njengexalenye yeprojekthi iState of Biodiversity project, yaye le ngxelo Western Cape 2007 State of Biodiversity Report yagqitywa ngoFebruwari. Ngoku ikumajelo oshicilelo.

Waqhubeka umsebenzi wezolondolozo lwendalo owawujoliswe kwiintlobo ngeentlobo zezilwanyana ezibekwa phambili, kunye nokubekwa esweni kweentlobo ezithile. Iintlobo zezityalo ezibalulekileyo kwiindawo ezikhuselweyo nakwezinye iindawo zaye zabekwa esweni ngokubambisana namaziko anjengeSANBI's Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW).

Kulo nyaka kuye kwaphuculwa ulwazi lweCapeNature ukuba ibe nokusin-gatha izicelo zophuhliso lomhlaba kwaye sinethemba lokuba oku kuza kuqhubeka. Nangona kunjalo ukunqongophala kwabantu abanolwazi kuhlala kuwaqhokra amandla equmhu okwazi ukwenza indima yalo njengegunya elinika iingcebiso.

Ulondolozo nophuculo ngakumbi lwe-CapeNature Biodiversity Information

Management System (ekuyinkqubo ebanzi edibanisa izinto ezininzi ekuzezi iGeographical Information System neziko ledatha elikhulu kakhulu leentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo, kunye nezixhobo zokwenza ucacululo ezinxulumeneyo kunye nezinto ezenziwa mihla le) lwaqhubeka ngaphandle kwamagingxi-gingxi, kwaye le sistim yaye yafakelwa ngempumelelo negunya lolondolozo lwezindalo lePhondo loMntla Koloni. Le sistim yeCapeNature, namacandelo ayo, ifakwengoku kumaphondo asixhenxe.

Ukuqokelelwa kwembali ngomlilo weMimandla yeNdalo yeBhosisi (Fynbos Biome), kunye nocazululo olunxulumeneyo lwamanqanaba eZinto eziNgabangela iNkxalabo ngokumalunga nolawulo lomlilo ngokwe-ikholoji, ubukhulu sele igqityiwe kwaye sele kumbovu ukuba kwenziwe ucacululo olupheleleyo lweendawo zemililo ezizwela kwiMimandla yeNdalo yeBhosisi. Malunga nokwandiswa kwemimandla yeeNdawo eziKhuselweyo ezikwiNgingqi zeZihluma zaseKoloni (Cape Floral Region Protected Areas) (iNdawo eliGugu eHlabathini Jikelele (World Heritage Site) injongo kukungenisa kwi-UNESCO, ingaphelanga iminyaka emihlanu ezayo, ukunatyiswa kokutyunjwa kweendawo eziya kubandakanya iindawo ezisemhlabeni ezikhethiweyo nemazongezelwe, ezinjengeWest Coast National Park nendawo emayandiswe engasentshona kwe-Swartberg Nature Reserve, kwakunye neeNdawo zaseLwandle eziKhuselweyo (Marine Protected Areas), ingakumbi ezo zigudle iindawo ezikhuselweyo ezikhoyo ngoku – kuze ke ngaloo ndlela kwandiswe ingcinga yokukhuselwa ukusuka kwiN-copho yeNtaba kuse eLunxwemeni 'Crest to Coast' ibe ngummandla waselwandle. Ukunqongophala kweeNdawo zaseLwandle eziKhuselweyo kuluhlu lweeNdawo

Ukhenketho olusekelwe kwezindalo- ukudala amathuba okwenene

Zinikwe amanye amashishini iinkonzo zokuxhasa iWhale Trail ethandwa kakhulu. Kutshanje uLynette Murtz uwine ithenda yokubonelela ngeenkono zokucoca izibonelelo zale ndledana kwaye ngoku uqalisile ukwenza iinkonzo zokuthwala imithwalo yabakhenkethi abasebenzisa le ndledana. Ngoku uLynette uqeshe abantu abasithoba abasuka kubahlali abakufuphi nalo myezo wezendalo iDe Hoop Nature Reserve.

Iindawo ezikhuselweyo ezinamalungiselelo abakhenkethi

Njengangoku iCapeNature ilawula iindawo ezikhuselweyo okanye imiyezo (reserves) engama-42 – uninzi lwayo luneentlobo ngeentlobo zamalungiselelo abakhenkethi. Eli ziko lewebhu leCapeNature linika ingcaciso ebanzi kakhulu ngala maziko namalungiselelo akhoyo. <http://www.capenature.co.za/>

eziliGugu eHlabathini Jikelele kuye kwagxininiswa yi-IUCN. IiNdawo zaseLwandle eziKhuselweyo ezikhoyo kwezinye zeziqithi zethu ziya kuqwalaselwa nazo ukuba azingefakwa na, ingakumbi iRobben Island, esele iyiNdawo eliGugu eHlabathini Jikelele. Oku kuya kuba nokwenzeka kuphela kwakuba kusekwe iCFRPA, World Heritage Site 'Coordinating Authority'.

Sele iqalile inkqubo yokufaka iSucculent Karoo kuLuhlu lweThutyana lweeNdawo eziliGugu eHlabathini Jikelele kwi-UNESCO. Okuqulethwe yile ngcinga kukuba kubekho uluhlu lwama-

nani eendawo ezityunjweyo oluya kuthi ekugqibeleni lumele iindawo ezikhuselweyo 'kwiindawo ezibekwa phambili' eziqatshelwe yinkqubo yeSKEP. Oku kungasusela eSpergebiet eNamibia kuye kutsho eMpuma Koloni. Injongo yokuqalisa eli phulo kwangaphambi kwexesha kukunika iSKEP ixesha lokufaka oku kwisicwangciso sayo nokukusebenzisa oku njengenkuthazo engaphezulu xa kuxoxwa ngokongezwa kweendawo ezikhuselweyo. Oku kwakhona kuya kuba yinxalenye yesiCwangciso seNtshona Koloni soKwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo esiqulunqwayo njengangoku esiza kungeniswa kwiSebe leMicimbi yoKusingqongileyo nezoKhenketho.

Ezokhenketho

Ezokhenketho zibonwa njengenxenye ebalulekileyo kuqoqosho lweNtshona Koloni – ngakumbi kweli thuba leminyaka elishumi edlulileyo. ICapeNature yenye yabalondolozo bee-asethi ezininzi ezenze iNtshona Koloni yayenye yezona ndawo zinomtsalane kubakhenkethi, abakweli lizwe nabamazwe ngamazwe.

Usetyenziso oluzinzileyo lwezi asethi zokhenketho olusekelwe kwezendalo lunganenzuzo enkulu kubo bonke, kubandakanywa:

- uncedo lwemali yokuxhasa nangakumbi umsebenzi wolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo *zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo* ngemali efunyenwe ekudalweni kwemisebenzi nangamashishini amancinane (SMMEs) – abangelwa ziinkonzo zezokhenketho – nokungathi ke oko kuncede kuphuhliso lwezentlalo noqoqosho – ngakumbi kwimihlaba esemaphandleni
- ukwazisa uluntu ngokuqhama kweentlobo-ntlobo *zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo* zethu (iiNdawo eziliGugu lethu eHlabathini Jikelele njl. njl.) kunye neendlela zolondolozo, ngakumbi ngokuxelelana, okungathi kukhuthaze nangakumbi udumo lweNtshona Koloni njengendawo enomtsalane kubakhenkethi
- ukwazi ukufikelela okuphantsi kolawulo kwiindawo ezifuna ukhuselo okunganceda ekwenzeni abantu abaninzi bakholelwe kukubaluleka kweentlobo-ntlobo *zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo* nokususa ingcinga yokuba oku yinto yeengcingu zodwa.

Ngako oko ke, iCapeNature, ibona ezokhenketho njengeyona nto ebaluleke

kakhulu kulo 'nxantathu wegolide' ochazwe kwisicwangciso seCapeNature.

Isicwangciso sezokhenketho

Ukucwangcisa ngononophelo, okuxhaswa ziisaveyi zemarke eziphande ngokunzulu, kuncedisa kuqulunqo lwesicwangciso sezokhenketho ngokubanzi seCapeNature. Oku kuya kubandakanya ukucaciswa kwezivuliso ezitsha ezikhoyo, ukuphuculwa okanye ukususwa kwezivuliso ezikhoyo kunye nokunabisa ngakumbi 'intsebenziswano nabecandelo likarhulumente/lamashishini abucala'. Ziya kuvela ngo-2007/8 iinkcukacha zesisicwangciso esitsha.

Esi sicwangciso siya kubandakanya ukuba iya kusetyenziswa njani yiCapeNature imali eyongezelelweyo ezizigidi ezingama-52 zeerandi (eziza kukhutshwa kule minyaka mithathu izayo).

IiProjekthi eziQhubekayo Ngoku

Okwakalokunje, sele kwenziwe inkqubo encomekayo kwiqela lamaphulo abandakanya:

- Ukuhlanganiswa kweendlela zokwenziwa kwezicelo zokugcinelwa indawo (*reservation systems*) kumaziko eCapeNature, okubangele ukuba zonke izicelo zokugcinelwa indawo nemibuzo malunga nezokhenketho ithunyelwa ngoku kwiziko leefoni elinye qwaba (*a single call centre*). Oku akuphuculanga nje kakhulu inkonzo eyenzelwa uluntu koko kuncede neCapeNature ukuba inciphise iindleko yaye oku kuya kwenza ukuba iCapeNature ibe nako ukuqalisa ukucazulula ingcaciso engabaxhasi bayo ebezela iinkonzo
- ukuphucula izibonelelo ezikwi *Whale Trail* ethandwa kakhulu nokunika amanye amashishi imisebenzi yokucoca kwezi zibonelelo – kwakunye neenkonzo zokuthwala imithwalo – kubahlali baloo ndawo
- ukuseka igumbi labafuna ukuhayikha neendledlana (*biking but and trail*) kuMyezo wezeNdalo eRobberg
- ukucwangcisa i *Whale Trail* yesibini ngemali eyabelwe liSebe leMicimbi yoKusingqongileyo nezoKhenketho noRhulumente weNtshona Koloni. Sinethemba lokudala eminye imisebenzi emitsha engama-45 ngokwenza le *Whale Trail* yesibini.
- Ngoku iingxoxo ngeDe Hoop Opstal zentsebenziswano norhulumente/nabezoshishini lwabucaca, zifikelele kwisigaba sokugqibela sothetha-thethwano.

Amanani abalulekileyo

Njengenxalenye yophuhliso lwesi sicwangciso sitsha ngokubanzi, kuza kunikwa amanani abalulekileyo ukuncedisa ekucaciseni indima ebalulekileyo edlalwa zezokhenketho kunye nenkqubo esele yenziwe ngeli thuba. Okwakalokunje, le thebhile ilandelayo ibonisa inkqubo encomekayo eyenziwayo:

	2005/6	2006/7
Inani labatyeleli eliqikelelwayo	185 835	192 028
Imali engeniswe kwintengiso yezinto zezokhenketho	R13 720 058	R14 254 557

Uphuhliso lwezentlalo noqoqosho

Ulonolozo oluzinzileyo lweentlobo-ntlobo *zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo* lunxulumene okwentlaka nexolo nophuhliso lwezentlalo noqoqosho yaye kunye nezokhenketho zenza 'unxantathu wegolide' ochazwe phantsi kwesicwangciso ngobuchule seCapeNature.

ICapeNature ijonge ukufikelela kwiinjongo zophuhliso lwezentlalo noqoqosho eyabelana ngazo nabo bonke abanye abathathi-nxaxheba eNtshona Koloni ngokusebenzisa la maphulo, uLawulo lweMithombo yezeNdalo ngaBahlali (*Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)*) noPhuhliso lwezoQoqosho lweNgingqi (*Local Economic Development (LED)*).

ULawulo lweMithombo yezeNdalo ngaBahlali (Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM))

ICBNRM ingobudlelwane phakathi kwabantu, amaziko abo, imisebenzi abaphila ngayo nemithombo yezendalo yaye inenzi njongo zilandelayo:

- ukugcinwa okanye ukuphuculwa kobunye ne-ikhosistim
- ukuphucula impilo entle yabantu abahlwempuzekileyo
- ukuphuhlisa izakhono zabantu bendawo ukuze bakwazi ukulawula imithombo yezendalo yabo ngendlela ezinzileyo.

Imisebenzi yeCBNRM ijolise ekugxininiseni:

- ukubuyiselwa kweemfundiso ezisisiseko neendlela zokuphila zemveli lo gama kuncitshiswa uxinzelelo kwimithombo yezendalo

Iforam/iikomiti zoqhagamshelwano nemiyezo zeCBNRM zenzelwe ukuba:

zikhuthaze uthatho-nxaxheba ngabahlali baloo ndawo ekwenzeni izigqibo ezimalunga nolawulo lwemithombo yezendalo nelilifa lethu kwiiNdawo eziKhuselweyo nangaphaya kwazo.

- zikhuthaze ukhuluganiswa kwemisebenzi yolondolozo lwezendalo ekwiiNdawo eziKhuselweyo naleyo yeendawo ezingqongileyo
- zenze igalelo kwimigaqo-nkqubo echaphazelekayo yeCapeNature, kwizicwangciso zolawulo zayo nakwimigaqo-zikhokelo zokucwangcisa ulondolozo lwezendalo
- zibeke esweni ukuphunyezwa kwezicwangciso zolawulo zeeNdawo eziKhuselweyo ezilawulwa neziphethwe yiCapeNature
- ziqaphele amathuba abaluleke kakhulu nezithintelo ngokuphathelele kwiiNdawo eziKhuselweyo ezikufuphi nokubonelela ngesicwangciso sabahlali sezinto abaza kuzenza.
- ziququzelele amakhonkco phakathi kweCapeNature, noomasipala bengingqi nabesithili kunye namaphulo eLED
- zihlanganise imithombo eyimfuneko kuwo onke amanqanaba orhulumente, kwiiNGOs, kwabakhupha izipho-mali (donors) nakwabezoshishino lwabucala, ukwenzela ukukhuthaza ngamandla amaphulo eCBNRM neLED.

- usetyenziso lweendawo ezikhuselekileyo ngabahlali abakufuphi kwizinto ezenziwayo zezenkubeko, zezenkolo nezemveli
- usetyenziso lweendawo ezikhuselekileyo ukuze imithombo yezendalo isetyenziswe ngendlela enozinzo
- uthatho-nxaxheba ngakumbi ngabahlali kulawulo nasekuxhamleni ulonwabo kwiiNdawo eziKhuselweyo zeCapeNature.

ICapeNature izimisele ukuphucula ukwazi ukufikeleleka kweendawo ezikhuselekileyo kubahlali baloo ndawo ukwenzela ukuphambelana ulwazi nangaphezulu lolondolozo lwendalo. Ngenxa yoku, iCapeNature, ngokusebenzisa iiforam/iikomiti zoqhagamshelwano nemiyezo zeCBNRM, ikhuthaza uthatho-nxaxheba ngabahlali baloo ndawo ekwenzeni izigqibo malunga nolawulo lwemithombo yezendalo nelilifa lethu kwiiNdawo eziKhuselweyo nangaphaya kwazo.

Le yinkqubo apho uluntu, amahlakani ecandelo likarhulumente, lezoshishino nemibutho engekho phantsi korhulumente basebenzisanayo ukwenzela ukudala iimeko zokuhluma koqoqosho nokuveliswa kwemisebenzi, ngenjongo yokuphucula umgangatho wobomi nentlalo yabo bonke abantu.

Injongo yeCapeNature kukuba yaziwe ngabanye abathathi-nxaxheba beLED nabadlala indima, njengomenzi-galelo elikhulu kuphuhliso lwezoqoqosho lwengingqi eNtshona Koloni ngokuthi iququzelele kwaye yazise uluntu ngeprojekthi zoqoqosho ngolondolozo lwezendalo.

Le mimandla yooMasipala West Coast, Cape Winelands, Central Karoo ne-Eden District Municipalities sele iwuphethe umsebenzi wokuqinisekisa ukuba amaphulo ophuhliso lwezoqoqosho lwengingqi olunxulumene nezolondolozo lwezendalo kwiindawo zabo afakiwe kuluhlu lwezicwangciso zoPhuhliso eziHlanganisiweyo (*Integrated Development Plans*) ukwen-

zela amathuba okuxhaswa ngemali exesha elizayo.

Isiphumo samaphulo ngamaphulo eLED sishwankathelwe kule thebhile ilandelayo.

Amathuba eMisebenzi

Inkcazo yoMisebenzi	Amathuba eMisebenzi adaliweyo
Siyabulela	162
Ukubekwa esweni kweemfene	50
Iprogram eYandisiweyo yeMisebenzi yoLuntu	1218
Whale Trail SMME	9
Ezinye iiprojekthi	508

Ulawulo lohlaselo lwezityalo ezivela kwamanye amazwe

Abasemagunyeni eMzantsi Afrika bathi ukufumaneka nomgangatho wamanzi kuza kuba yeyona nto eyodwa eza kuba ngowona mqobo omkhulu nongxamisekileyo kwezophuhliso elijongene nawo eli lizwe, yaye eNtshona Koloni, ubungakanani bohlaselo lwezityalo ezivela kwamanye amazwe kwezona ndawo kanye zinemithombo eliliso lemilambo zibaluleke gqitha sele bufikelele kwinqanaba ekungathiwa yintlekele.

Ukwenza mandundu ngakumbi iimeko, utshintsho kwiklayimethi kwihlabathi jikelele ludala iimeko eNtshona Koloni ezilungele kanye ukukhula ngamandla kwezityalo ezivela kwamanye amazwe, yaye, kwezinye iindawo ukukhula kwezinye iintlobo 'ezintsha' zezityalo ezivela kwamanye amazwe. Ngaphandle komngcipheko wokuhlaselwa kweentlobo zezityalo zakweli, nokuhlaselwa kwezona ndawo kanye zinemithombo eliliso lemilambo zibaluleke

UPhuhliso lwezoQoqosho lweNgingqi (Local Economic Development (LED))

ICapeNature idale imisebenzi eyi-162 ngemali ezizigidi ezi-3 zeerandi evela kwiSebe leMicimbi yoKusingqongileyo nezoKhenketho noCwangciso lwezoPhuhliso ngeSiyabulela Project. Ekusitheleni ngaphaya kweli nani lilula lingu – 162 – eneneni kukho umngeni wokuzisa ubomi obukumgangatho ongcono kubemi abaninzi abahlwempuzekileyo baseNtshona Koloni. Ucazululo lweenkcukacha lwamva nje lubonisa ukuba:

- ngabantu abangama-820 abazuzayo koku, nokuba yinzuzo abayifumana ngqo ingena kubo okanye ngandlela yimbi
- kwaba bantu ama-228 babo ngabantwana
- abangama-66 ngabo babemele iintsapho ezinomzali omnye
- abayi-110 ngabo babemele iintsapho ezihlala nolunye usapho okanye ngaphezu koko emakhayeni abo

Abahlali abazuzayo kule program babandakanya abezi ndawo zilandelayo:

- Hottentots-Holland area – Nuweberg, Bosdorp, Grabouw neVilliersdorp
- Ruitersbos Bosdorp, kufuphi neMossel Bay
- Outeniqua area – Parkdene, Thembaletu neLavalia
- Gamkaberg – De Hoop, Uitvlugt neCalitzdorp
- Oudtshoorn – Bridgeton neBlomnek
- Cederberg – Algeria, Clanwilliam, Langkloof ne-Eselbank.

gqitha, oku kusasazeka kwenza ingozi enkulu yemililo engenakulawuleka, nto leyo kanye ethi yenze iimeko ezikulungele nangaphezulu ukukhula ngamandla kwezityalo ezivela kwamanye amazwe.

Isicwangciso sokulwa izihluma ezivela kwamanye amazwe

Ukuhlangabezana nalomngeni, iCapeNature iqulunqe isiCwangciso sokuLwa uHlaselo lwezihluma ezivela kwamanye amazwe esinezi zinto zine zibaluleke kakhulu:

- ukwenza kungqinelane isicwangciso sokulwa izihluma ezivela kwamanye amazwe neso se *Cape Action Plan for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.)* ekuza kuthi ngenxa yaso, iCapeNature ibe noxanduva lwezi ndawo zilandelayo:
 - iindawo ezaziwa ngokuba ziintaba ezililiso lemilambo
 - imiyezo yezendalo
 - iindawoeziphantsikweemvumelwano zokugcinwa ngenyameko komhlaba
 - iindawo zokuphuma ii-MTO
- ukwandisa amandla ayo okwazi ukuthintela ingozi yezityalo ezivela kwamanye amazwe ngokwenza

nokugcina intsebenziswano exabisekileyo nabanye abadlala indima ababalulekileyo, abanjengaba:

- ISebe lezaManzi namaHlathi (nelisandula kusayina enye iMvumelwano yokuPhunyezwa kwesiCwangciso yeminyaka emithathu neCapeNature, ekuthi ngenxa yayo kuqinisekise ukuxhaswa ngenye imali de kube ngo-2009)
- ISebe lezoLimo
- ISebe lezoKusingqongileyo nezoKhenketho
- Abanini-mhlaba babucala, abangena kwimvumelwano neCapeNature zokutshabalalisa, ngoncedo nangokukhokelwa yiCapeNature, izihluma ezivela kwamanye amazwe ezixhaphake kakhulu kuloo mihlaba yabo
- ukujolisa kwindlela ecwangcise bhetele nangobuchule obukhulu yokufuna ngamandla amancedo ayimali
- ukusebenzisana ngakumbi nabanye abadlala indima.

Indlela yokulawula uhlaselo lwezihluma ezivela kwamanye amazwe

Indlela emayisetyenziswe kukuhlela iindawo ezihlaselwe zizihluma ezivela kwamanye amazwe ngokushinyana kwazo nobungakanani bohlaselo.

Ngokujolisa kuhlaselo olungengako, olukwindawo enkulu, ndawo leyo, enokuthi kungekudala ikhawuleze ishinyane kakhulu, siyathemba ukuba le ngxaki ingalawuleka ize ekugqibeleni kube nokuhlaselwa ezo ndawo zihlaselwe kakhulu.

Le tebhile ilapha ngezantsi ibonisa ubungakanani boqikelelo lweendawo ezihlaselweyo njengangoku eziphantsi kolawulo lwe CapeNature.

Ubungakanani bokushinyana	Iindawo ezihlaselweyo (ngokwehekhthare)
Zimana kubakho apha naphaya izihluma	121 682
Zithe gqa gqa kakhulu izihluma	151 831
Zithe gqa gqa izihluma	53 817
Kubushinyana	12 760
Kushinyene	4 552

Ubungakanani bokushinyana	Iindawo ezihlaselweyo (ngokwehekhthare)
Kuvaleke mbakukushinyana	2 153

Ngo-2006/7, iCapeNature yabanako ukuwisa izihluma ezivela kwamanye amazwe eNtshona Koloni kwindawo eziihekthare eziyi-133 187.

Ukuzimisela kuphuhliso lwezintlo noqoqosho

Ukususwa kwezityalo ezivela kwamanye amazwe ezihlasela eli lethu luhlobo lomsebenzi ofuna kuqeshwe abantu abaninzi. Ngako oko ke iCapeNature, isoloko ikubona oku, kwangokunjalo, njengendawo ebalulekileyo yokuphumeza iinjongo zophuhliso lwezintlo noqoqosho ngokuthi kuveliswe imisebenzi.

Inkqubela malunga noku, kulo nyaka uphelileyo, ichazwe kwiThebhile yesiShwankathelo (*Summary Table*) phantsi kwengxelo yoPhuhliso lwezoQoqosho lweeNgingqi (*Local Economic Development report*) kwiphepha 101.

Ulawulo lwemililo

Ii-asethi zendalo zaseNtshona Koloni – ngakumbi iindawo ezisezintabeni ezinemithombo eliliso lemilambo – zisoloko ziqhubeka nokubasemngciphekweni wokutshiswa yimililo. Uhlaselelo ngamandla lwezihluma ezivela kwamanye amazwe notshintsho lweklayimethi – namathuba apho ukutshisa kakhulu nokoma gqitha okuhamba nolu tshintsho – zenza imeko ibe mandundu nangakumbi. Ayikuba nje kule minyaka imbalwa idlulileyo kubekho ukwanda okuya kukhula kwenani lemililo neendawo ezitshileyo, koko kwakhona, okona kubaluleke kakhulu, iindawo ezithile ziyaphinda-phinda ukutshiswa – ngaphezulu kude lee komjikelo wazo wendalo.

Amaphulo okwazisa uluntu ngengozi yomlilo

ICapeNature ikholelwa ekubeni kubaluleke kakhulu ukwenza kwaziwe, luluntu ngokubanzi, ngomngcipheko obangelwa yimililo evutha ngokungenakulawuleka, kunye nokucela intsebenziswano yalo ukunciphisa le mingcipheko. Ngethuba lexesha lomlilo ngo-2006/7, iCapeNature, kunye namahlakani ayo aphambili, yaqalisa okokuqala ngqa iPhulo loKwazisa uLuntu ngoMlilo eNtshona Koloni.

Eli phulo lathathwa ngokuba libe yim-pumelelo yaye kungokunje kuphethwe

Izihluma ezivela kwamanye amazwe: umngcipheko wokwenene kwinkqubela

Ezona zityalo kuthiwa zihamba phambili ekuziseni le ntlekele zezi:

- **IiPines neHakea**, ezithi, nakuba zinokufumaneka phantse naphi na, zikhethe iindawo eziphakamileyo zize ngaloo ndlela zihlasele iindawo ezinemithombo eliliso lemilambo nezibaluleke gqitha, zibe selunyelani lwamahlathi endalo nakwiindawo ezineBhosisi
- **IIdwabasi (Black Wattle)**, ethi nayo, nakuba inokufumaneka phantse naphi na, ikhethe iindawo ezinemithombo ize ke ngaloo ndlela ihlasele imilambo neentlanjana zayo
- **IiPort Jackson neRooikrans** – ikwaluhlobo olunye ne-Acacia – esele ihlasele ngamandla indawo ezingamathafa ngaselunxweni, ingakumbi kwimimandla enesanti.

Imeko yenziwa mandundu nangakumbi kukuvela kwabahlaseli bodidi lwesibini abavela kwiindawo ekuwiswe abahlaseli bokuqala. Aba bahlaseli bodidi lwesibini babandakanya aba:

- Bugweed
- American Bramble
- Australian Myrtle.

iingxoxo zokuquzelela iphulo elikwafana neli ngo-2007/8. Iingcinga ezasetyenziswa eNtshona Koloni zisetyenziswa ngoku nakwiindawo ezikumntla weli lizwe eziba nale ngxaki nazo yexesha lomlilo ebusika (*winter fire season*).

I-CAPE Fire Management Data Project (FMDP)

Kwixesha elithe qelele phaya, impumelelo yaso nasiphi na isicwangciso solawulo lomlilo, iya kuxhomekeka ekuthembekeni kophando olwenziwayo olususela koku. I-CAPE Fire Management Data Project (FMDP) yenzelwe ukunika ingcaciso ebaluleke kakhulu ekungathi kuyo kuqatshelwe iiprayorithi kuze kwenziwe izicwangciso ezifanelekileyo. Le projekthi iya kuqwalasela ngakumbi ukuxhaphaka kunye nefuthe lobushushu behlabathi (*global warming*).

Isigaba sokuqala, esele sigqityiwe ngoku, sibandakanya ukuphononongwa kwazo zonke iiseti zedatha yembali yomlilo ezilungiselelwe zonke iindawo ezikhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni – ezinye zazo eziqalela emva phakathi kwithetizi (*mid-thirties*).

Izigaba 2 no-3 – ezibandakanya ukuzululwa kweli ziko ledatha – sele ziqalisiwe.

Ukwandiswa kwenkxaso-mali yokulwa umlilo

Enye yezona zinto zibalulekileyo zomngeni wolawulo lomlilo kukuqinisekisa abathathi-nxaxheba ngobungakanani bemali efunekayo ukuze kube nokujongwa iindlela ezifanelekileyo, yaye ngenxa yoku, la maphepha mabini ophando abaluleke gqitha nakhuthazayo angeniswa ngethuba lonyaka-mali ophelileyo:

“The Demand for Resources to Practise Fire Management in the Protected Areas of the Western Cape – South Africa”

“A Short- to Medium-Term Fire Management Plan for CapeNature”.

La maphepha mabini, kunye nezindululo zangaphambili zeMTEC, zaba zezona zinto ziphambili ezabangela ukufumaneka kwemali eyongezelelweyo ezizigidi ezingama-32 zecerandi yolawulo lwemililo kunye neminye imisebenzi yolawulo lweendawo ezinemithombo eliliso lemilambo kule minyaka mithathu izayo. ICapeNature iya kuqinisekisa ukuba le mali isetyenziswa ngeyona ndlela inenzuzo nenempumelelo enkulu, kangangoko kunokwenzeka, yaye izicwangciso eziyimfuneko ziya kubakho kwisiCwangciso

seNtsebenzo soNyaka 2007/8 (*Annual Performance Plan*) seCapeNature.

Amanani abalulekileyo

ICapeNature ijonge ukuseka iiseti zamanani abalulekileyo aza kunceda ekwaziseni ubungakanani bengxaki bhetele kakhulu. Umzekelo, le thebhile ilandelayo ibonisa ngokulula imeko eya isiba mandundu:

Ixesha lomlilo	Inani lemililo	Iindawo ezitshisiweyo (Ha)
2001/02	24	40,422
2002/03	49	44,862
2003/04	67	46,001
2004/05	87	63,492
2005/06	101	87,553
2006/07	64	Nog nie bereken nie

Ububhetelana kancinane nje bemeko ngo-2006/7 bubangelwa ikakhulu ziimeko zezulu eziye zaphola kakhulu ngoDisemba 2006, liPhulo loKwazisa uLuntu ngeNgozi yoMlilo namanyathelo okuqalela okungekehli athathwe ngabalawuli ukunciphisa ingozi yemililo engalawulekiyo. Nakuba kunjalo kusaza kubonakala ukuba ngaba le meko yobubhetelana iza kuba yeyethuba elide na okanye akuzi kubanjalo.

Okona kungayinzuzo enkulu kunale nkukacha-manani yinto eya kubonisa inani leekhethare ezitshe ngaphambi kwexesha, *kwenzeka qho kangakanani oko yaye kwey- iphi imimandla yendalo*. ICapeNature iya

kuzicazulula ezi mpawu zibalulekileyo ngo-2007/8.

ULawulo lweMililo eNtshona Koloni, luthi, ngenxa yohlobo lomsebenzi owenziwayo nangenxa yokuma komhlaba wakhona oyimixawuka, lwangumsebenzi apho kuqeshwa abantu abaninzi. Izifundo zangaphambili zibonise ukuba phantse kube ngabasebenzi abangama-800 abaya kufuneka ukuze iCapeNature ibe nalo uLawulo lweMililo ngokwaneleyo. Njengangoku, ngabasebenzi abangama-200 kuphela abaqeshiweyo ngokungesigxina ngendlela yeMvumelwano ngokuSebenzisana ngokumana beSebenza eMlilweni (*Partnership Agreement with Working on Fire*). Oku kuwa nganeno ngabasebenzi abangama-600 kuya kuqhubeka kuqhokra amandla okuba nako kweCapeNature ukuhlangabezana neemfuno zomthetho ukuze ibe nako ukufikelela kwiinjongo zokulondoloza iintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo.

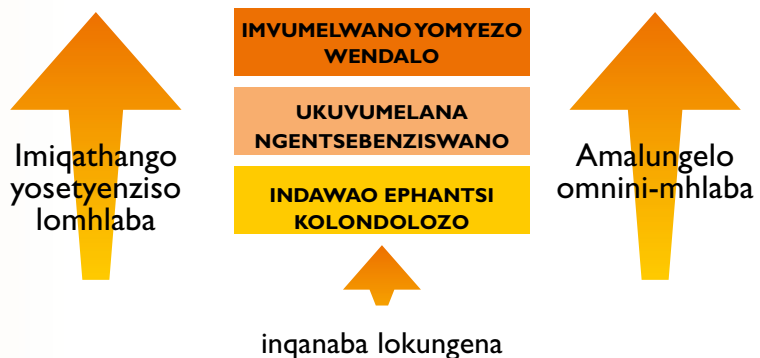
Ubungakanani bolondolozo lomhlaba esiwubonayo

Imimandla yendalo ehlala iintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo ayilawulwa yimida edalwa luphuhliso olwenziwa ngabantu kwaye inabela ngaphaya kwemimandla ekhuselweyo ingene kumhlaba osezifamini, ezidolophini nasezixekweni – ukusuka eencotsheni zeentaba ukuya kutsho elwandle.

Iimpawu eziphambili zomzekelo wokugcinwa ngenyameko kwemihlaba

ZISEBENZA NJANI EZI ZINTO?

Umnini-mhlaba fumana inzuzo yaye izikhuthazi ezingakhona ziya kwanda kunye nenqanaba lokhuselo nemiqathango kwinto nganye ekhethiweyo.



Ezi ndlela zi-3 ongakhetha kuzo zisebenza ngokwezitena zokwakha. Iindawo zolondolozo lwezindalo zivunywana njengenqanaba lokungena.

Imali yokuncedisa iprogram yokugcinwa ngenyameko kwemihlaba

Ezi zixa-mali zilandelayo zafunyanwa ngo-2006/7:

- WWF – R380 000: TMF projects on Contract Reserves (iiprojekthi zeeMvumelwano zeMiyezo)
- WoF – R1 10 000: ungenelelo ngoncedo amaxesha amabini okuqhambuka komlilo – okuthetha, inkxaso yokusebenzisa amaqela akwiindawo zokuGcinwa ngeNyameko kweMihlaba (teams in Stewardship areas)
- WfW – R650 000: ukususwa kwezihluma ezikwiindawo zokugcinwa ngenyameko kwemihlaba
- Western Cape Conservation Stewardship Association – CEPF imali ezincinane zokujonga ukusebenza ngempumelelo kolawulo lwamaziko ancedisa ngokuzithandela.

Injongo zolondolozo lomhlaba esiwubonayo kukukhusela le mimandla yendalo ehlaya iintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo ngokuthi kubandakanywe abanini-mhlaba abangurhulumente nabo babucala, kuzwelonke, kumaphondo nakoomasipala kwakunye nomkhosi omkhulu wemibutho engekho phantsi korhulumente nemibutho yamavolontiya. Injongo kukufumana iindawo ezilikhaya ngokwasendalweni leentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo ezisengozini yokutshabalala ezikhuselweyo nezilungiselelwe zombini, izihluma nezilwanyana.

Amaphulo eCapeNature olondolozo lokuqala lomhlaba esiwubonayo akwi-*Greater Biodiversity Corridor* nakwi-*Gouritz Initiative*. Kodwa ke iCapeNature ikwathatha inxaxheba kwi-*Cape Lowlands Stewardship Initiative* kunye, ngentsebenziswano ekhokelwa yiSANParks, ne-*Agulhas Biodiversity* ne-*Garden Route Initiatives*.

Ulonolozo lomhlaba esiwubonayo ludlala indima ebaluleke gqitha ekuphuhliseni uQoqosho ngoLondolozo lwezeNdalo eNtshona Koloni ngokuthi kusetyenziswe iindlela zolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo ezifanelekileyo – kuloo mahlakani agcina umhlaba ngenyameko namagunya oomasipala – kwakunye nasekudaleni amathuba ezoshishino nawezengqesho.

Ukuvelisa isakhono sokugcinwa ngenyameko komhlaba

Impumelelo yolondolozo lomhlaba esiwubonayo ixhomekeke ikakhulu nangaphezulu kwintsebenziswano nabathathi-nxaxheba abaziintlobo ngeentlobo, ingakumbi, abanini-mhlaba, abathi, ngokugcina ngenyameko umhlaba ngokusesikweni, bavume ukusebenzisa imigaqo neendlela zolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo.

Inzame zeCapeNature zokugcina imihlaba ngenyameko zibandakanya:

- le program *National Biodiversity Stewardship Programme*
- ukuthatha inxaxheba kwi-*Spatial Development Frameworks* (SDFs) yooMasipala abaphambili abayi-15
- ukuququzelela iinzame zokunyusangxowa (*fundraising*) – kuqokelelwe imali engaphezu kwezigidi eziyi-2.4 zeerandi ukuze kuqinisekise ukukhuthaza ngamandla iindlela zolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo
- iphulo i-*Biodiversity and Wine Initiative* lishishi elizama ukukhuthaza nelixhasa ezona ndlela zibhetele zokugcinwa ngenyameko komhlaba ngokulondolozo iindawo ezingamathafa neefama zewayini.

Ukudala amathuba ezoshishino nawemisebenzi

Aliqela amaphulo kwikhorido ekuthiwa yi-*Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor* adale amathuba ezoshishino nawemisebenzi kubahlali abakwezi ndawo:

- Amashishini eRooibos neetapile
- IRooibos Tourism Heritage Route
- Ukuqeshwa kwabahlali njengenxalenye yophando ngamahlosi
- I-*Community Exchange Programme*, ejolise kulondolozo lwemithi yemisedare.

Ukukhuthaza iindlela ezizizo zolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo

ICapeNature ithatha inxaxheba kwiqela lamaphulo okuphucula iindlela zolondolozo:

- kwi-*Gouritz Initiative* – i-*Proud Partnership Programme*
- kwi-*Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative* – umgaqo obonisa indlela yokwenza (*code of practice*), isikhokelo sokukhiwa kwezityalo (*harvesting guidelines*) neempawu zokubonisa iindawo ezifuna ukbuseleko – eziya kukhuthaza ukukhiwa kweentyantyambo okuya kuzisa uzinzo ukuze zibhale zikho ithuba elide.
- ISikhokelo seYona Ndlela iBhetele (*Best Practice Guidelines*) seentlobo ngeentlobo zamacandelo ezoqoqosho akwezolimo.

Ukubekwa esweni kwenkqubela

IIMVUMELWANO EZINTSHA ZIKA-2006/7

	INani	IiHekthare
Iindawo zolondolozo lwendalo ezizenzela ngokuthanda	9	7338
Elondolozweyo	3	40,000
Iimvumelwano yeentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo	5	6000 (210ha CE, 750ha E habitat)
Imiyezo ephantsi kwekhontrakthi	6	4920 (yonke iCE Habitat okanye ipropathi ekwikhorido)

IIMVUMELWANO EZISAQHUBEKAYO (ezandlalela u-2005/6)

Imiyezo yeNdalo yaBucala	192	434,409
Elondolozweyo	66	527,123
Iimvumelwano yeentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo	0	0
Imiyezo ephantsi kwekhontrakthi	8	9000

	2005/6	2006/7
Iindawo iyonke ephantsi kwamalungiselelo ajongene nokugcinwa kwemihlaba	970,532 ha	1,028,790 ha

Intsebenziswano

Njengoko kubonisiwe, intsebenziswano ibaluleke kakhulu kwisicwangciso solondolozo lomhlaba esiwubonayo, kwaye iCapeNature sele yenze uqilima lwentsebenziswano namahlakani ayo abonelela:

- ngemali
- ngenkxaso yezobugcisa
- ngolawulo olululo nokunika inkxaso ngamandla
- ngezikhuthazi (*incentives*)
- ngokwandiswa kwezakhono zomsebenzi ngokubambisana nabanye.

Uzinzo

Ukuze siphumelele isicwangciso solondolozo lomhlaba esiwubonayo, kubaluleke kakhulu ukwakha ubudlelane obuya kuhlala ithuba elide buzinzile namahlakani anesakho sokugcina iindawo ngenyameko. Zininzi izikhuthazi (*incentives*) zokukhuthaza eziveliswayo nezivavanywayo njengangoku.

ICapeNature kwakhona ifuna inkxaso yeeForam zoLuntu Ngokubanzi (*Civil Society Forums*) – ezinjenge-*Western Cape Conservation Stewardship Association ne-Outeniqua Conservancies Forum* – ezinika inkxaso kubanini-mhlaba nakumashishini ukwenzela ukukhuthaza ezona ndlela zibhetele.

Iprogram yolawulo lwezilwanyana zasendle

Izilwanyana zasendle – kwihlabathi jikelele naseNtshona Koloni – kusoloko kuqhubeka ukuba semngciphekweni wokutshatyalaliswa kweendawo ezilikhaya lazo ngokwasendalweni ngenxa yentlaninge yeentlobo ngeentlobo zemisebenzi yezophuhliso, ukutshatyalaliswa kwazo ngabantu, ukuxhatshazwa kwazo ngenjongo yenzuzo eyimali, yezemidlalo nezokuphumza ingqondo (okufana nokuzingela), nezinye ke ezininzi.

Ngako oko ke, ulondolozo lwezilwanyana zasendle olusebenza ngokwenene eNtshona Koloni luyinxenye ebaluleke kakhulu yesicwangciso ngokubanzi sokukhusela eli gugu lilifa lethu lendalo liqhame kangaka. Iprogram yoLawulo lweZilwanyana zaseNdle ifumana ingcaciso kwisicwangciso ngobuchule ngokubanzi seCapeNature, yaye igxininisa nangakumbi ukudibanisa iinjongo ze-ikholoji nezentlalo noqoqosho, ize ixhaswe yindlela yolawulo ngokubambisana. Yenzelwe ukutsalela bonke abathathi-nxax-

heba abaphambili kwinkqubo yokulawula imithombo ezizilwanyana zasendle eNtshona Koloni kwisiseko esizinzileyo.

Injongo

Eyona njongo ephambili yale program kukubonelela ngeenkono zenkxaso kulawulo lwezilwanyana zasendle olwenziwa ngabantu abaqeqeshiweyo kubo bonke abathathi-nxaxheba – abakwezi ngingqi, abakweli lizwe nabamazwe ngamazwe – ngohlobo oluya kunika inkxaso kuyo yonke imigaqo-nkqubo nemigaqo yemithetho yeli lizwe neyamaphondo, kwakunye nemigaqo echaphazelekayo yeemvumelwano neengungquthela zamazwe ngamazwe, ezinjenge-CITES kunye ne*Biodiversity Convention*.

Ezona nkalo kujoliswe kuzo

Zintathu ezona nkalo kujoliswe kuzo ezenza iprogram yolawulo lwezilwanyana zasendle ngokubanzi:

- ulawulo lweenyamakazi
- ulawulo lomlo **ophakathi** kwabantu nezilwanyana zasendle
- ukuzingela ngendlela echubekileyo nevunyiweyo nokungumdlalo.

Ngaphezulu, ngokuseka intsebenziswano efunekayo nabadlala indima abaphambili (umz. *Endangered Wildlife Trust*, NSPCA, kunye noMbutho waBavelisi beNyama eBomvu (*Red Meat Producers Organization*) kumashishini ezilwanyana zasendle - nakumashishini ezolimo, injongo iya kuba kukukhuthaza iindlela ezizizo zolondolozo, ukungqinelana nemigaqo-nkqubo (izikhokelelo zephondo, zikazwelonke nezamazwe ngamazwe) kunye nemithetho echaphazelekayo – kwakunye nokulungiselela ulawulo olunempumelelo.

Umzekelwendima ebalulekileyo yeCapeNature kule nkqubo nguMasifundisane kaZwelonke (*National Workshop*) owayebanjelwe ukuxoxa nge*Holistic Management of Human- Wildlife Conflict in the Agricultural Sector of South Africa*. Injongo yalo masifundisane yayikukwenza kubekho unqinelwano phakathi kwayo yonke imibutho yolondolozo lwezendalo echaphazelekayo nemibutho engekho phantsi korhulumente – efana ne-*Endangered Wildlife Trust* ne*National Council of SPCA* – nokufikelela kwimvumelwano kwimigaqo ekhokela ukhlangabezana nemeko ekhoyo ngoku 'yomlo ophakathi kwabantu nezilwanyana' Lo masifundisane waba yimpumelelo enkulu kwaye wafaka igalelo ekubeni ibe nako iCapeNature ukubonelela ngobunkokeli nokulungiselela ukuveliswa kwezisombululo ezibalulekileyo zolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo

nezilwanyana eziphilayo. Ezinye zeziphumo ezibalulekileyo zikamasifundisane yaba:

- ngumbono obanzi kakhulu womlo ophakathi kwabantu nezilwanyana zasendle
- ukusekwa kwamaqela amane anikwe imisebenzi ethile (*working groups*):
 - EYona Migaqo neMigangatho iBhetele yokuDala uXolo Phakathi kwaBantu neZilwanyana zaseNdle
 - (*Practice Norms and Standards for Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation*)
 - Imithetho (*Legislation*)
 - Uphando (*Research*)
 - Ukufakwa kweelebhile kwiziveliso zezihluma (*Green Labelling*).

Iingxoxo zikamasifundisane kunye neziphumo ezalandela emva koko zibonisa utshintsho olukhulu kwiindlela abantu abazibona ngayo izinto (*change in attitude*) (olungqinelana nendlela entsha yokucinga ekhoyo kwihlabathi jikelele) nenjongo ikukufuna izisombululo kwimiba yezokusingqongileyo eyenza kuzuze kunye bonke abathathi-nxaxheba.

NgoFebruwari 2007, umphathi weProgram yezoLawulo lweZilwanyana zasendle (*Wildlife Management Programme*) uthethe nabameli ababeze kwiNtlanganiso yoNyaka kaWonke-wonke yoMbutho waBavelisi beNyama eBomvu ngomba 'woMlo oPhakathi kwaBantu neZilwanyana zaseNdle kwiCandelo lezoLimo eNtshona Koloni'. Ngenxa yoku kwarekhodwa intetho eyaphuma kunomathotholo kwilizwe liphela ngeprogram yase-*Elsenburg Forum*, neyasaasazwa nge-7 Apreli 2007.

Ukutyalala ingomso kulutsha lwethu

Njengecandelo elibaluleke gqitha lesicwangciso ngobuchule seCapeNature, injongo yeProgram yoPhuhliso loLutsha kukuphemelela kulutsha lwanamhlanje umdla omkhulu ngokumalunga neentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo nolondolozo lwezentlalo, nokufaka igalelo kuphuhliso lolwazi nezakhono eziya kwenza luze lukwazi ukujongana ngempumelelo nemingeni njengeenkokeli zangomso.

Owona mxholo wongamileyo weProgram yoPhuhliso loLutsha 'kukwenza iSebenze imigaqo-nkqubo nemigaqo' yaye oku kuboniswa kwiinkalo ezintathu ekujoliswe kuzo:

- ulwazi ngokusingqongileyo apha eNtshona Koloni – okokuqala ngokusebenzisa amaziko emfundo

- uphuhliso lwezakhono – ngokusebenzisa iNational Youth Service Programme (NYSP)
- ukukwenziwa amawele kwee-program zidityaniswe – ukudityaniswa kwabantu abatsha abakhubazekileyo nabangakhubazekanga, ukwenzela ukuba kususwe ukungaqondi neengcinga ezitixileyo ezichaphazela ubudlelwane kakubi.

Ulwazi ngokusingqongileyo

Ukwazisa ulutsha – nangokusebenzisa kwalona, uluntu ngokubanzi – ngemiba yezendalo kuseyeyona nto ehleli ingumba obaluleke kakhulu kuzo zonke izinto ezenziwa phantsi kweProgram yoPhuhliso loLutsha.

Ukubonelela ngamalungiselelo afanelekileyo okwenza iiprogram zophuhliso lolutsha nokufundiswa ngokusingqongileyo kusahleli kuyiprayorithi yeCapeNature, kwaye umsebenzi wokwenza nokuhlaziywa kwamaziko olutsha amathathu okufundisa ulutsha ngezinto-yinto usahamba kakuhle kakhulu.

Iiprogram yeNational Youth Service Programme (NYSP)

Umjikelo wesibini weNational Youth Service Programme (NYSP) kwezolondolozo waqalisa ngoJanuwari 2007, kwaye uya kuqhuba de kube ngoMatshi 2008. Oku kwabanako ukwenzeka ngenxa yemali ezizigidi ezi-3 zeerandi eyayivela kwiSebe leeNkonzo zezeNtlalo-ntle ngo2005/6.

Umbono ngowokuba :

- kuphuhlise ngamandla iZakhono zaBasebenzi, kujoliswe ngakumbi kulutsha.
- kukhuthazwe inguqu,
- kutsalelwe ulutsha kuqoqosho ngolondolozo lwezendalo

Ezona njongo eziphambili zale program zezi:

- ukuncedisa ulutsha obeluhlelekile ngaphambili ukuba lubenako ukuqesheka ngokuphuhlisa izakhono ngokubanzi
- kwangokunjalo kuncedwe olu lutsha lufumane izakhono (ezivunyiweyo (accredited)) eziza kulwenza

lubenako ukuqesheka kwezoshishino ngolondolozo lwezendalo

- kuncediswe ekufikeleleni kwiinjongo zenguqu zikaZwelonke nezePhondo.

Inzuzo ngandlela yimbi ifunyanwa yiCapeNature ngokuthi olu lutsha lungenele iiprogram ngee-program zoqeqesho; ukudalwa kwezakhono zethutyana zokongeza kwiCapeNature, kunye nomdla nolangazelelo oluvela kwiindlela ezikhoyo ezisetyenziswayo eziza nemingeni.

IProgram yoKwenziwa amaWele kweZikolo ngeNjongo yokuNcedana (School Twinning Programme)

IProgram yoKwenziwa amaWele kweZikolo ngeNjongo yokuNcedana yenzelwe ukukhuthaza ukuzikhulisa wena buqu, ubunkokeli nonyamezelwano ngokudibanisa ulutsha, kwindawo yemveli, olungabafundi abakhubazekileyo nabafundi abavela kwizikolo eziqhelekileyo.

Inkampu yokuphayilotha oku yabanjelwa kwiNtaba yeTafle nge-16 ne-17 Juni 2006, kwaye yaba sisiphumo sentsebenziswano enkulu phakathi kweSebe leMfundo eNtshona Koloni, neSANParks (kunye namavolontiya azo), neScouts, no-Old Mutual kunye neCapeNature.

Le program yathathwa ngabo bonke njengebeyimpumelelo enkulu yaye kwenziwa izicwangciso zeziganeko ezinjengezi eziya kulandela. Impumelelo yale program yaba koku kulandelayo:

- Ukuhlanganisa ulutsha nokusingqongileyo kwemveli. Iziphumo ekwafikelelwa kuzo neempendulo zeendidi ngeendidi zabathathi-nxaxheba zingqina ukuba okusingqongileyo kwemveli sisixhobo esinamandla kakhulu esinokusetyenziswa ukuphuhlisa ubunkokeli kulutsha lwethu
- Ukukhuthaza ukubandakanyeka komntu wonke ngokwenza kube yinene okuthethwa yikhonsepthe ethi 'IKhaya lethu Sonke' – ngokudibanisa ulutsha oluvela kumakhaya ahlukeneyo nakwiimeko ezahlukeneyo abakhubazekileyo nabangakhubazekanga nokubanceda

IProgram yoKwenziwa amaWele kwaBantu ngeNjongo yokuNcedana: amava abutshintsha ngokupheleleyo ubomi bakho

UHerselle Titus, igatya eliyintloko yabafundi e-Athlone School for the Blind, uyichaza le program ngolu hlobo:

ukuba babone izinto ngeliso elijonga nzulu nokunyamezelana.

'Le nkampu kum yaba kukufezekiswa kwepupha lam. Ndiphile bonke ubomi bam eKapa kodwa andizange ndiye kwiNtaba yeTafle. Ngamava endingasokuze ndirwalibale, ukubona iKapa elible ngolu hlobo. Okunene lalilible ngokumangalisayo.'

Imingeni eqhubeka okokoko

Lo gama la maphulo eyingxam yeProgram yoPhuhliso loLutsha yeCapeNature, eminye imiba ebalulekileyo ejongene nayo le program yile:

- ukwakha izakhono – iCapeNature iyaqhubeka nokufuna iindlela ezintsha zokuhlangabezana nokunqongophala kwemali nezakhono ezikhoyo zophuhliso lolutsha
- ukuvelisa iimpawu ezicacileyo nezinentingiselo kwezintlobo – ezi mpawu zinokusinceda ekujongeni nasekuvavanyeni umsebenzi owenziweyo wophuhliso lolutsha.

Ulwulo loLwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwa kwiintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo

Lusaqhubeka urhwebo ngokungemthetho ngezilwanyana, iintyatyambo nezihluma zemveli ukubeka emngciphekweni omkhulu ulondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo eNtshona Koloni.

Icandelo lokulwa ulwaphulo-mthetho iBiodiversity Crime Unit (BCU) kufuneka liqhubeka nokusoloko libaze iliso kakhulu ukuhlangabezana nale mingeni mitsha. Umzekelo, ukukhiwa kakhulu okungalawulwayo kweHoodia gordonii kutsanje kubonakale njengengxaki enkulu.

ICapeNature, ngokusebenzisa iBiodiversity Crime Unit, ithathe inxaxheba kuphando

IHoodia gordonii

IHoodia gordonii sisityalo esizikhulela ngokwasendalweni nesathi, kwiinkulungwane ngeenkulungwane zeminyaka, sasele sisetyenziselwa iinjongo zokunyanga ngamaSani nazezinye izizwe zakweli. Mvanje, iHoodia gordonii iye yaduma kakhulu, ngakumbi njengechiza lendalo lokulawula ukutyeba komzimba.

Iwalo mkhwa kwaye ibe yiyo ehamba phambili koku.

- ukubhaqwa kwezinto ezitenxileyo ezinabe kakhulu – ekusenziwa uphando ngakumbi ngazo
- ukutshintshwa kwenkqubo eyayidla ngokusetyenziswa ukulawula abathathi-nxaxheba kwishishi le*Hoodia gordonii*, ngenkxaso yombutho osandulwa kusekwa iSouthern African Hoodia Growers' Association (SAHGA) – ekuthe ngenxa yoku ukukhiwa kakhulu kwezityalo ii*Hoodia gordonii* ezikhula ezindle kuya kupheliswa ngo-2008
- ukusayinwa kweMvumelwano yoKwabelana ngeNzuzo phakathi kweSAHGA neBhunga lamaSani.

Ukuqhokreka amandla kweBiodiversity Crime Unit

Ngo-2006, amandla okusebenza kweBiodiversity Crime Unit kwehla nge-40% ngenxa yokurhoxa emsebenzini kwabasebenzi ababini ababephambili. Oku kuye kwabangela ukuba abasebenzi abathathu beBiodiversity Crime Unit, bakhethe imiba ezipratorithi, kwaza kwakho imiba 'ethotywayo ngokubaluleka' kwayo (kodwa yona isabalulekile) yaza yehliselwa ngezantsi.

Enye inkqubela eyenzekayo

Ngenxa yokuqhokreka amandla kweBiodiversity Crime Unit nokuthatha kwayo inxaxheba kumbandela we- *Hoodia gordonii* – kwakunye nokuxaxekiswa kwayo kakhulu ekulungiseleleni amatyala eNkundla ePhakamileyo – ityala elibalulekileyo elibe yimpumelelo linye kuphela ekwabalapho kwabanjwa kwaza kwatshutshiswa abemi bamanye amazwe abathathu, omnye wabo yi-arakhinologisti yodumo eyaziwa kumazwe ngamazwe, ngenxa yokuqokelela izigcawu ekuthiwa zii-*baboon spiders* eVrolijkheid Nature Reserve.

IBiodiversity Crime Unit (BCU) isebenzisana neSPCA, ibikhe yathatha inxaxheba ekulawuleni kokususwa kwindawo yazo yemveli ngokungemthetho kweprayimethi zisiwe kwindawo esentshona yeSomerset West.

IBiodiversity Crime Unit isaza kuqhubeka ekuphuhliseni izakhono zabanye abasebenzi baseCapeNature. IBiodiversity Crime Unit isebenzisa amagosa eeNkonzo zoLondolozo lwezeNdalo kwezinye iinkalo ngokumalunga nemisebenzi yolwaphulo-mthetho olwenziwa kwiintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo, enjengeewaranti zokusesha nemisebenzi ayenza kunye nabakwaSAPS namalungu oMkhosi wezoKhuselo iSANDF.

Amalungu eBiodiversity Crime Unit asandula kupasa ikhosi yeeveki ezimbini ekuthiwa yi-Environmental Management Inspectorate Bridging Course aza aya nak-wikhosi yoqeqesho ngokukodwa kwezolwazi lweforenzikhi.

Uphuhliso lwezakhono zoluntu

Umngeni wezakhono zoluntu

Lo nyaka-mali udululeyo wabaluleka ngokuncitshiswa kakhulu kweendleko zemisebenzi yezolawulo, nto leyo eyathi yachaphazela amaphulo okuphuhlisa izakhono zabasebenzi. Kwapheliswa ukuqeshwa kwabasebenzi bangaphandle abaqeshisayo ngenxa yokunqongophala kwebhajiye yokuhlawula imivuzo yabasebenzi, okwathi ke kwakhokelela kwiqela lezithuba ezibaluleke gqitha ezingenamntu nekungekho mali yazo zaza zahlala zingenakuzaliswa.

Kwangaxeshanye ibhajiye yeza neemfuno ezintsha – ezathetha ukuba iCapeNature mayisabele imingeni emitsha, nangona yayingenayo imali engaphezulu yokuyisebenzisa ekuhlwalweni iindleko zezolawulo ezongezelelweyo ezinxulumene nezi pratorithi zivelayo.

Ukuhlangabezana nale mingeni, iCapeNature yahlenga-hlengisa apha naphaya yasusa imali kwimisebenzi engangxamisekanga kakhulu yayisa kuleyo engxamiseke kakhulu. Imisebenzi enxulumene nabasebenzi enjengokuqeshwa kwabasebenzi, uqeqesho lwabo, imali yokubawonga nokubanika izikhuthazi yancitshiswa mpela. Ngenxa yobukho bale mingeni kwathetha ukuba iinkokeli ezintsha zoPhuhliso lwaBasebenzi kwafuneka zijonge ezinye iindlela ezintsha zokufikelela kwezi njongo zethu.

Indlela entsha yeCapeNature yolawulo ngobuchule lwabasebenzi

Kuqatshelwe indlela entsha yeCapeNature yolawulo ngobuchule lwabasebenzi njengesona sitshixo kwimpumelelo yayo yexesha elizayo, yaze yathi kwangokunjalo yabandakanywa kwisicwangciso ngobuchule esichazwe ngaphambili kule ngxelo. Oku kubandakanya, phakathi kwezinye izinto, inguqu kwindlela iCapeNature eqesha ngayo, yokwaba abasebenzi, yokuphuhlisa nokuvavanya abaqeshwa bayo

Le ndlela intsha ijolise ikakhulu kwiziphumo neenkqubo. Injongo kufaka abantu abafanelekileyo ezindaweni ezifanelekileyo ukuze benze umsebenzi wequmrhu ngeyona ndlela ibhetele. Kuv-

eliswe umgaqo-nkqubo omtsha wokugaya abasebenzi bokuxhasa le ajenda.

I-ajenda emalunga naBasebenzi

Le ikwayinxalenye yokuzibophelela kweCapeNature ukuba ibe ngumqeshi okhethwa kuqala – ngokubeka abaqeshwa phambili, ijolise kwiziphumo kwaye ingqinelane neJIPSA/AsgiSA, iNational Skills Framework kunye nesiCwangciso sokuHluma noPhuculo sePhondo (*Provincial Growth and Development Strategy*). Ngenxa yoku iCapeNature iqalise inkqubo ecwangcisiweyo yolawulo lwentsebenzo yalowo nalowo msebenzi – isicwangciso esicacileyo sokuphucula ulawulo nentsebenzo yequmrhu nokufikelela kumbono walo.

I-ajenda emalunga naBasebenzi ibandakanya iintlobo ezahlukeneyo zenguqu: ukuqeshiswa kumashishini angaphandle kwemisebenzi ethile, ukuphuculwa kwentsebenzo, ukuqaliswa kwenkqubo yezolawulo lwengcaciso engabasebenzi, umoya olawulayo kwiqumrhu neendlela zolawulo lweentlaga ezahlukeneyo, kwakunye nolawulo ngobuchule lwabasebenzi.

Le ndlela iya kuqinisekisa ukuba abasebenzi baya kuyixhasa baze bafake igalelo:

- ekuxhaseni amaphulo okuphuhlisa abasebenzi, naya kuthi ekugqibeleni enze igalelo ekwakheni iqumrhu lolondolozo elikumgangatho okwinqanaba eliphezulu
- ukukhuthaza ngamandla iBroad-Based Black Economic Empowerment and Employment Equity
- ukuqhubela phambili umoya wobuntshatsheli kuphuhliso lwezakhono nemfundo yobomi bonke bomntu.

Iphulo malunga nabasebenzi

Iphulo lokufikelela kwi-ajenda yenguqu lithetha ukuba iCapeNature sele iqalile:

- ukwenza kungqinelane izicwangciso zayo zabasebenzi ne-ajenda yephondo nekazwelonke
- ukucwangcisa nokutyala abasebenzi bayo ukuze yenze iqumrhu elikumgangatho okwinqanaba eliphezulu nelinjongo ikukwenza umsebenzi ngempumelelo enkulu
- ukuqinisekisa nokuqhubeka ngokukhokela ngempumelelo okuthi kugcine ukusoloko liliqumrhu elizimisele ukuhlala lifunda izinto ezintsha
- ukwakha uMoya weNtsebenzo oJolise kwiZiphumo (*Result-Oriented Performance Culture*) ovuza abo baphumelelayo ukufikelela kwiziphumo ezinqwenelwayo kuze kulungiswe ukuqhwalela kwentsebenzo

- ngokungqinelana nalo mgaqo-nkqubo *CapeNature's Rewards Foundations Policy*
- ukuvala izithuba ezibaluleke gqitha zokungazi ngeenjongo ngokuthi kukhutshiswane ngomsebenzi omhle
- ukovelisa inkqubo yokwazi ukuphendula ngezenzo zakho ukuqinisekisa ukuba ulawulo lwabasebenzi lusekelwe kumsebenzi oqaqambileyo, oyimpumelelo, owenziwa ngokukhawulezayo noxhasa ukuphunyezwa kweenjongo.

Ubulungisa kwezengqesho kweCapeNature

Inani lilonke labaqeshwa (kubandakanywa nabaqeshwa abakhubazekileyo) kwicandelo ngalinye lomsebenzi ochaziweyo njengoko bekunjalo nge-31 Matshi 2007:

Inqanaba lesithuba	AMADODA					AMABHINQA					Inani liphelele
	Ama-Afrika	AbeBala	AmaNdiya	Abamhlophe	Inani lilonke	Ama-Afrika	AbeBala	AmaNdiya	Abamhlophe	Inani lilonke	
ABALAWULI ABAPHEZULU	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
ABALAWULI ABAKHULU	2	4	0	13	19	0	1	0	2	3	22
ABALAWULI ABAPHAKATHI	1	12	0	42	55	3	10	1	23	37	92
ABALAWULI ABASEZANTSI	10	103	1	14	128	5	17	0	26	48	176
ABANEZAKHONO EZILABALABAYO	9	18	0	1	28	21	45	0	19	85	113
ABANGENAZAKHONO	34	55	0	2	91	3	10	0	0	13	104
ABAQESHWE NGOKUSISIGXINA	56	194	1	74	325	32	83	1	70	186	511
ABAQESHWANA ABANGESOSIGXINA											
INANI LILONKE	56	194	1	74	325	32	83	1	70	186	511

Abasebenzi abagaywe ngethuba elisusela nge-1 Apreli 2006 kuye kwi-31 Matshi 2007 (kubandakanywa nabaqeshwa abakhubazekileyo) kwicandelo ngalinye lomsebenzi ochaziweyo:

Abasebenzi abagaywe ukususela ngo-Apreli 06 kuye kuMatshi 07	AMADODA					AMABHINQA					Inani liphelele
	Ama-Afrika	AbeBala	AmaNdiya	Abamhlophe	Inani lilonke	Ama-Afrika	AbeBala	AmaNdiya	Abamhlophe	Inani lilonke	
ABALAWULI ABAPHEZULU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ABALAWULI ABAKHULU	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
ABALAWULI ABAPHAKATHI	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	4
ABALAWULI ABASEZANTSI	5	9	0	0	14	2	4	0	7	13	27
ABANEZAKHONO EZILABALABAYO	7	9	0	1	17	9	4	0	1	14	31
ABANGENAZAKHONO					0		10			10	10
INANI LILONKE											0
INANI ELIPHELELEYO	13	19	0	2	34	11	19	0	10	40	74

Ulawulo lwentsebenzo yequmrhu

Isicwangciso sobuchule nomgaqo-sakhelo wolawulo lwemisebenzi

IsiCwangciso sobuchule semiNyaka emiHlanu neseNtsebenzo yoNyaka ngamnye

ICapeNature inesiCwangciso soBuchule seminyaka emihlanu kwakunye nesiCwangciso seNtsebenzo soNyaka esifumana ingcaciso nesingqinelana:

- ne-*IKapa Elihlumayo kunye nombono 'weKhaya lethu Sonke' eNtshona Koloni enozinzo*
- nesiCwangciso *Medium-Term Sector Strategic Implementation Plan* solawulo lokusingqongileyo nophuhliso oluzinzileyo
- iMigaqo-sikhokelo neMithetho echaphazelekayo kaZwelonke neyePhondo.

IsiCwangciso seNtsebenzo soNyaka esineethagethi zonyaka nezekota nganye ezicace gca. Ezi thagethi zibekwe ngethuba loomasifundisane apho kwakuthatha inxaxheba amacandelo ezoshishino neenkonzelo zokunikela inkxaso.

Iingxelo zekota ezibonisa imilinganiselo namanani ezinto

Ngethuba lonyaka-mali ophelileyo, iCapeNature ithathe umtsi oyisa phambili yonke inkqubo kwaye iqalile ukulinganisa ngokusesikweni ubungakanani bentsebenzo yequmrhu. Oku kubandakanya iingxelo zekota ezibonisa imilinganiselo namanani, ezenzelwe ukujonga inkqubela ngokuthelekiswa neethagethi zekota ezikwisiCwangciso seNtsebenzo soNyaka.

Sijonge phambili

ICapeNature ijonge phambili kwezi nkalo zintathu zokuphucula nangakumbi ulawulo lwentsebenzo.

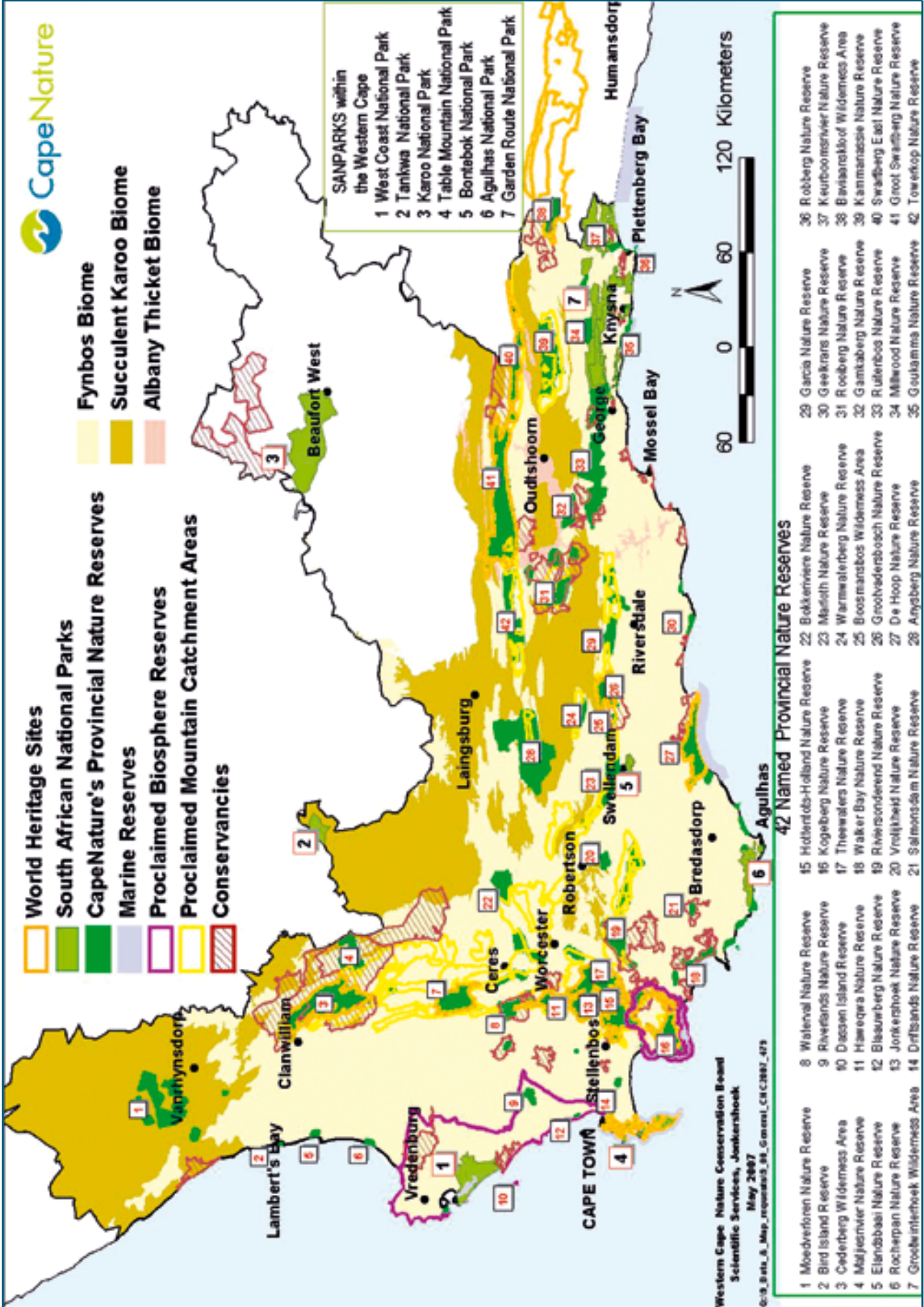
Eyokuqala kukuveliswa kwebhodi yokucwangcisa ngobuchule, eya kubonisa ngokujonga nje kuyo inkqubela eyenziweyo, kuze ethubeni, neenjongo ezibalulekileyo, ezinjengezeentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo, ezentlalo noqoqosho kunye neethagethi zokhenketho zephondo.

Into yesibini kukuveliswa kwemephu ebonisa ukusasazeka ngokwemimandla kwezi njongo zibalulekileyo ukuncedisa ekucwangciseni nasekuzibekeni ngokokubaluleka ezi njongo.

Eyesithathu – nengathi yeyona ibaluleke gqitha – ukuhlanganiswa *kolawulo lwentsebenzo yomntu ngamnye* kule nkqubo.

Kucelwa ukhangele kule nguqulelo yesiNgesi '2006/7 Quantified Report' eyenza isiqendu sokugqibela phantsi kwesihlokwana esithi 'Ulawulo lwentsebenzo yequmrhu'.





- World Heritage Sites
- South African National Parks
- CapeNature's Provincial Nature Reserves
- Marine Reserves
- Proclaimed Biosphere Reserves
- Proclaimed Mountain Catchment Areas
- Conservancies

- Fynbos Biome
- Succulent Karoo Biome
- Albany Thicket Biome

- SANPARKS within the Western Cape**
- 1 West Coast National Park
 - 2 Tankwa National Park
 - 3 Karoo National Park
 - 4 Table Mountain National Park
 - 5 Bontebok National Park
 - 6 Agulhas National Park
 - 7 Garden Route National Park

- 42 Named Provincial Nature Reserves**
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Moevoren Nature Reserve | 8 Waterval Nature Reserve | 15 Hottentots-Holland Nature Reserve | 22 Bokkeveld Nature Reserve | 29 Garcia Nature Reserve | 36 Robberg Nature Reserve |
| 2 Bird Island Reserve | 9 Riverslands Nature Reserve | 16 Kogelberg Nature Reserve | 23 Matieloh Nature Reserve | 30 Geelkrans Nature Reserve | 37 Kurbosmsrivier Nature Reserve |
| 3 Cederberg Wilderness Area | 10 Dooyn Island Reserve | 17 Theewaters Nature Reserve | 24 Warmwaterberg Nature Reserve | 31 Roelberg Nature Reserve | 38 Baviaansdijk Wilderness Area |
| 4 Malsjiesrivier Nature Reserve | 11 Haregewa Nature Reserve | 18 Walker Bay Nature Reserve | 25 Warmwaterbos Wilderness Area | 32 Gamkaberg Nature Reserve | 39 Kammanassie Nature Reserve |
| 5 Elandsbaai Nature Reserve | 12 Blaauwberg Nature Reserve | 19 Riviersonderend Nature Reserve | 26 Grootsdrakensbos Nature Reserve | 33 Rullentbos Nature Reserve | 40 Swartberg East Nature Reserve |
| 6 Rocherpan Nature Reserve | 13 Jonkershoek Nature Reserve | 20 Vrolijkheid Nature Reserve | 27 De Hoop Nature Reserve | 34 Millwood Nature Reserve | 41 Groot Swartberg Nature Reserve |
| 7 Grootvleihoek Wilderness Area | 14 Driftsands Nature Reserve | 21 Salfonsdam Nature Reserve | 28 Anyenberg Nature Reserve | 35 Gouklamma Nature Reserve | 42 Towerkop Nature Reserve |

Western Cape Nature Conservation Board
 Scientific Services, Jonkershoek
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