

2011 Annual Report for the IUCN National Committee of Members in South Africa



Group of South African penguins on
Robben Island. IUCN Photo Library ©
Caroline Edgar

CONTENTS

National Committee Meetings in 2011	4
Overview	4
Secretariat Participation	4
Council Participation	4
Members' Participation	4
Commission Participation	5
IUCN Members Activities in Contribution to Conservation.....	6
African Conservation Trust (ACT)	6
BirdLife South Africa.....	6
Botanical Society of South Africa (BOTSOC)	7
CapeNature.....	8
Delta Environmental Centre (DEC)	9
Department of Water and Environmental Affairs (DEA).....	9
Endangered Wildlife Trust.....	10
Free State Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs.....	11
Game Rangers Association of Africa (GRAA)	11
Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating COMMITTEE (IPACC).....	12
Institute of Natural Resources (INR)	12
KZN Wildlife.....	12
National Association of Conservancies of South AFRICA (nacsa).....	13
Resource Africa South AFRICA (RA)	14
Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (sanccob)	15
South African Association for Marine Biological Research.....	16
South African National Parks (SANPARKS)	16
Southern African Wildlife College.....	17
Wilderness Foundation	17
Wildlands Conservation Trust.....	18
Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)	19
World Wide Fund for Nature - South Africa	20
Capacity Building of Members.....	20
Support to members involved in Aerial Surveys.....	20
IUCN National Committee and its Contribution to Conservation Issues and Agenda	20
The relevance of TEEB to Conservation and S Africa.....	20
UNFCCC COP 17.....	21
Influencing Strategy for Rio+20.....	21
IUCN GOVERNANCE	21
Preparations for the IUCN World Conservation Congress.....	21

List of IUCN members in South Africa.....22

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN 2011

OVERVIEW

In keeping with the Constitution of the IUCN National Committee of South Africa, the National Committee met every quarter and hence held 4 meetings in 2011 as follows:

- 28 February 2011 hosted by SANPARKS in Pretoria
- 12 May 2011 hosted by the Botanical Society of South Africa in Cape Town
- 19 September 2011 hosted by the Endangered Wildlife Trust in Johannesburg
- 10 November 2011 hosted by the South African Association for Marine Biological Research in Durban

During the meetings, members gave reports on various activities being carried out as part of their conservation effort to achieve their organizational mandates, mission and objectives in line with the mission of IUCN. During the meetings, members also discussed various conservation issues and processes such as:

- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)
- The preparations for the UNFCCC COP 17 in South Africa
- Opportunities for support towards aerial surveys
- Influencing strategy for the Rio+20

SECRETARIAT PARTICIPATION

Staff/office	Meetings Attended			
	28 Feb	12 May	19 Sept	10 Nov
IUCN HQ/Director General				
IUCN ESARO/Regional Director				
IUCN ESARO/Head of Constituency				
IUCN S Africa Office/Head of Office				
IUCN S Africa Office/Membership Administrator				

COUNCIL PARTICIPATION

COMMISSION	Meetings Attended			
	28 Feb	12 May	19 Sept	10 Nov
Yolan Friedmann				
Hillary Masundire				
Brahim Haddane				
Grace Mwaura				
Fatou Sarr				

MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION

Participation in IUCN meetings was voluntary and members sponsored themselves to attend the IUCN members which were hosted in 4 of the major cities of S. Africa namely Pretoria, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban.

The Members participation in the 2011 Meetings was as follows:

Members	Meetings Attended			
	28 Feb	12 May	19 Sept	10 Nov
African Conservation Trust				
BirdLife South Africa				
Botanical Society of South Africa				
CapeNature				
Delta Environmental Centre				
Department of Water and Environmental Affairs, Pretoria				
Endangered Wildlife Trust				
Free State Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs				
Game Rangers Association of Africa				
Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee				
Institute of Natural Resources				
KZN Wildlife				
National Association of Conservancies of South Africa				
Resource Africa South Africa				
Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds				
South African Association for Marine Biological Research				
South African National Parks				
Southern African Endogenous Development Programme				
Southern African Wildlife College				
Wilderness Foundation				
Wildlands Conservation Trust				
Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa				
World Wide Fund for Nature - South Africa				

COMMISSION PARTICIPATION

COMMISSION	Meetings Attended			
	28 Feb	12 May	19 Sept	10 Nov
CEC				
CEESP				
CEL				
CEM				
WCPA				
SSC				

IUCN MEMBERS ACTIVITIES IN CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION

AFRICAN CONSERVATION TRUST (ACT)

Under the reporting year, African Conservation Trust focused on projects on:

- Rainwater harvesting and food security for schools
- Water conservation, indigenous tree planting & biodiesel farming
- Mountain range rehabilitation and San rock-art recording
- Recycling and education
- Preservation of forests and endangered indigenous butterflies.

Working with KZN University, Heritage KZN, Natal Museum and KZN Wildlife; they also worked on the creation of a database of 200 heritage buildings and monuments in KZN as well as mapping of 600 known San rock art sites in UKhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site. They also carried out an aerial survey of the Maloti Drakensburg Transfrontier Park.

BIRDLIFE SOUTH AFRICA

In this reporting year, BirdLife South Africa continued to align its work along the BirdLife International streams (people, habitats, sites and species). Their work was further guided by the multilateral agreements relating to the environment and supporting the South African government in meeting the requirements as per the following conventions:

- CBD – BirdLife South Africa supported the implementation of the Protected Areas Expansion Strategy at a provincial levels and various aspects of CBD implementation in South Africa
- CMS – BirdLife South Africa submitted comments on the document prepared for the Flyways Working Group Meeting that took place in Scotland and on the CMS national report. They also supported the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the coordination of the National Single Species Action Plan for the Lesser Flamingo
- Ramsar – BirdLife South Africa gave direct support to DEA in term of Ramsar implementation at a national level and involved in applications for new Ramsar sites at a provincial level.
- UNFCCC (CoP 17) – BirdLife South Africa participated in national discussions regarding policy and other issues within the National Climate Change Committee. They coordinated the attendance of the meeting by a large delegation of BirdLife participants
- CITES - BirdLife South Africa partnered with TRAFFIC East Southern Africa (TESA) in the development of a proposal for funding a national/regional project to address the various aspects of the illegal bird trade problem.

BirdLife South Africa also focused on conserving Red Data Species (125 Red Data Species in South Africa) and protecting sites (Important Bird Areas, IBAs) (124 IBAs in South Africa). The species conservation work involved: prioritizing which species are in the most urgent need of conservation attention, initiation of species conservation projects on threatened birds (such as African Penguin, Southern Bald Ibis, White-bellied Korhaan, Lesser Flamingo, Rudd's Lark and others), fundraising for species conservation work, promotion of the Preventing Extinctions Programme, and revision of *The Eskom Red Data Book of Birds in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. Three PhDs are being conducted in the Grassland Biome – on Southern Bald Ibis, White-bellied Korhaan and on the development of an Adaptive Management plan for High Altitude Grasslands. Funding was also secured for research and conservation work on Secretarybirds.

BirdLife South Africa's Seabird Division has been very successful in reducing the accidental mortalities of albatrosses and petrels during long-line and trawl fishing operations. With the potential development of many wind farms in South Africa and the possible effect of thousands of wind turbines

on our country's birds, BirdLife South Africa and the EWT have developed a Birds and Wind Energy Sensitivity Map and Pre-Construction/Authorization Monitoring Guidelines. BirdLife South Africa also recently commissioned a desk top study, by Dr Richard Dean, on the potential impacts on Fracking on the Karoo's birds. Funding was obtained for an assessment of the status and population trends of and threats to vultures in Sub-Saharan Africa (and a specialist was appointed to conduct this study).

During the year under review, the Important Bird Areas (IBA) work included: re-launching the IBA Programme, reassessment of IBAs (species present, boundaries, etc.), establishment of an IBA SteerCo and IBA regional committees, and fundraising for the IBA Programme. The IBA information (including pdfs of the texts from the IBA directory and an interactive map) has also been made available on the BirdLife South Africa website (www.birdlife.org.za). Initially, the focus of BirdLife South Africa's work in IBAs will be in the Grassland Biome and, with funding from WWF-SA and the Green Trust, a Grasslands Programme Manager was recently appointed. The IBA Programme guides BirdLife South Africa's work, including its involvement with development applications, environmental education work with rural communities, community-based conservation projects, and bird guide training.

BirdLife South Africa's Albatross Task Force (ATF) contributed to the conservation of albatrosses, petrels and other seabirds. Great strides were made in the demersal trawl fishery where permit conditions were amended to reduce the danger period that the fishing gear is unprotected in the water. Bycatch within the demersal trawl fishery was reduced (since the 2004/5 estimates), with albatross deaths down by c. 80%. The demersal trawl industry allowed the ATF to train a few of their observers to collect seabird information in addition to the fishery data. Reporting of birds in the Joint Venture pelagic longline fishery was improved greatly in 2011 (through the observer programme).

BirdLife South Africa held a number of very successful events, including the Sasol Birds & Birding Fair and the Save our Seabirds Festival. Our Bird of the Year 2011 activities were bigger and better than previous years and, with generous funding from ACSA, they were able to make people aware of the Barn Swallow, migratory birds and climate change. Many more individuals and companies supported BirdLife South Africa, and they had a growing number of Golden Bird Patrons and Corporate Members. They received other donations, including two CRVs and equipment from Honda and the annual contributions to Core and the BirdLife South Africa Trust from The Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust.

Based on the collaborative work done between BirdLife South Africa and Department of Trade and Industry, birding tourism was recognized as a key niche tourism sector in South Africa by the National Department of Tourism. BirdLife South Africa is compiling the Strategic Development Strategy for Birding Tourism for the NDT. They continued to assist birders (such as through the www.birdingroutes.co.za website) and their community bird guides were supported with generous funding from Sasol.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (BOTSOC)

BotSoc continued to focus on its value proposition to its members and also outlined some key focus areas for IUCN and assisting Government with some of its outcomes as contained in the Outcomes 10 document. During the year under review, there was continuous work with the branches in the provinces and engagements with partner organizations across the country; i.e. working with WESSA on educational projects and other work with BirdLife South African in Gauteng.

BotSoc volunteers continued to provide input into SANBI's programme across the country and support their mandate at national level. They volunteered to work with SANBI on endangered wild flowers in KZN. They focused on redoing the BOTSOC Old Mutual posters series with funds secured from Lotto and distribute them to school for free.

BotSoc collaborated with the IUCN in developing a project proposal on environmental education and fundraising for the proposal is under way. In keeping with the Department of Environment's Delivery Agreement for Outcome 10, this project focusses on contributing to the government commitments by raising the awareness on, and concern for, the floral diversity amongst the school going children 5 to 10 years old) through and engaging and activity-oriented Educational pack. Implemented by BotSoc,

the project responds to the IUCN National Committee's commitment to ensure that IUCN members – in this case Botanical Society of South Africa took advantage of the value-addition of IUCN to improve the implementation of conservation activities within their respective mandates through collaboration with IUCN members, secretariat and the Commission on Education and Communication. This project will also afford BotSoc to engage other members of IUCN, with similar goals, to participate in the process.

The Pretoria Branch of the BotSoc hosted the Director General of IUCN at a function and IUCN Members and Commissions participated.

The Botanical Society of SA submitted a LOI to the CEPF Implementation Committee on working towards one of the strategic outputs of the CEPF for the Maputaland/Pondoland/Albany Hotspot region. This work contributes to the expansion of the conservation areas and improvement of land use in 22 key biodiversity areas through innovative approaches that sustains biodiversity and ecosystem services.

BOTSOC commenced the preparations for their forthcoming centenary in 2013 together with SANBI and Kirstenbosch Gardens.

BOTSOC also supported the hosting of the Green Pavilion at the IUCN Regional Conservation Forum in Johannesburg.

CAPE NATURE

CapeNature's protected area management planning process progressed well during the reporting period with Protected Area Advisory Committees being established for nearly all the protected areas. Management objective setting exercises for protected areas, as well as for the scientific services conservation services and community conservation branches, were carried out.

Management Effectiveness Track Tool (METT) analyses had been completed for all protected areas. There was a focus on the implementation of an Integrated Catchment Management model to promote biodiversity conservation of and to improve freshwater yield from catchments ("source to sea") through effective and integrated fire ecological and invasive alien plant management and in partnership with Working for Water, Working on Fire and Working for Wetlands. Training and the deployment of contractors for firebreak maintenance, alien plant clearing and general trail maintenance were carried out. Scientific decision support was strengthened through the implementation of a regional ecological support team, comprising ecological coordinators at operational level, regional ecologists, freshwater scientists, GIS technologists and scientific technicians to improve catchment management planning.

The spread and densities of invasive alien plants in all nature reserves were successfully mapped. CapeNature had completed a full fire history of the Fynbos Biome towards the end of 2010 and this served as decision support for the 2010-11 fire seasons.

Successful meetings were held with natural resource user groups as part of CapeNature's People and Conservation programme which is aimed at improved access and benefits derived from its protected areas.

The CapeNature Biodiversity Crime Unit saw much success in the successful prosecution of perpetrators regarding rhino poaching and the trade in ivory. At least four marine protected areas adjacent to terrestrial nature reserves were targeted for improved conservation management and compliance monitoring; with additional funding received from the national Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Branch Oceans and Coast.

The Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy was completed during the reporting period. A draft Western Cape Integrated Biodiversity Layer, which is a surrogate for a provincial conservation plan, was also completed. A Western Cape Game Management Policy was approved by CapeNature's Board, following a public consultation process with the Western Cape game industry. CapeNature was

part of national task teams responsible for the drafting of national norms and standards for damage-causing animal control and the management of larger ungulate species. CapeNature initiated the complete review and re-drafting of the 1974 Nature Conservation Ordinance, and awaits the new draft Western Cape Biodiversity Bill.

DELTA ENVIRONMENTAL CENTRE (DEC)

Delta is a member of a consortium of environmental education practitioners that is involved in a Teacher Support Programme. This consortium was been granted funds from The Lewis Foundation/SANBI's "Biodiversity Human Capital Development" Programme to pilot the Teacher Support Programme in different "clusters" in the country. The other members are WESSA, EWT, SANParks and DEA.

This work also recognized that there is an amended curriculum statement which is called Curriculum Assessment Policy Statement. The curriculum covers environmental, conservation and biodiversity issues very prominently in lower grades to grade 12. The education department has committed to this and there is a huge need in the teaching fraternity.

Delta convened Wits University, SANBI, Birdlife SA and IUCN to publish a book for COP17 titled "2 a Degree" in November 2011 that was to be distributed free-of-charge to all delegates. But the project failed to continue due to inadequate funding.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (DEA)

The Department carried out a number of meetings on key conservation issues affecting S Africa. A meeting was held on rhino management and rhino de-horning and DEA decided to commission a study on dehorning with technical input from the Endangered Wildlife Trust. The government supported the rhino anti-poaching efforts through policy making and by involving the Defence Force. A request was made to the Defence Force to involve the Mozambique government.

The department continued to gather intelligence and new information to determine ways of addressing gaps that are leading to the rhino poaching. This included information on the numbers of the rhino and where they are located especially those in the public hands. This was done to strengthen enforcement efforts.

During the year under review, DEA was also actively involved in the processes regarding fracking in the country.

As part of addressing the mining issue in Mapungubwe, DEA supported UNESCO mission that consulted stakeholders and it came out with seven recommendations. Some of the areas of focus were:

- Determining the status of the buffer zone to be sure of the relevant activities between the mining site and the Mapungubwe boundary
- Improvement on consultations with stakeholders
- Establishing long term monitoring mechanism
- Carry out more specialist studies and peer review some of the studies that had already been carried out.

DEA also examined the issue on the establishment of a hotel in KNP and encouraged the submission of scientific arguments on the issue.

DEA worked with wool growers and Western Cape to commission research projects on social impact assessments of jackals on food security and ecological study. This was done to inform the further development of norms and standards for damage causing animals.

DEA supported the hosting of the IUCN Regional Conservation Forum in Johannesburg.

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE TRUST

The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT), founded on 31 October 1973, is a South African non-governmental, non-profit, citizen organisation dedicated to conserving threatened species and ecosystems in southern and eastern Africa to the benefit of all people. The EWT fills the key niche of conservation action, through applied field-work, research and direct engagement with stakeholders through 11 specialist Programmes and a large team of skilled field staff deployed throughout southern Africa. During the reporting year, the EWT was involved in over 60 projects and programmes, many of which relate to the IUCN and the National Committee – only some of these are highlighted below.

In 2011, the EWT lead in developing and implementing conservation action for a number of threatened species from carnivores, cranes and cycads to raptors, reptiles and rhino. The EWT drove the discussion on legal trade in rhino horn and dehorning and the role these could play in protecting our rhino. Based on these discussions, the EWT subsequently conducted a study for the National Department of Environment on “Dehorning of African Rhinoceros to reduce the risk of Poaching” (Oct 2011) and the Department is planning to conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability of the legalization of the trade in rhino horn in South Africa in 2012. Our 2011 Conservation report details how the EWT expanded the range of Wild Dogs with the introduction of a new pack into the Tembe Elephant Reserve (whilst collaring and tracking dogs in the Kruger National Park), undertook groundbreaking work to tag and monitor the movements of migrating Blue Swallows, tracked the movements of Grass Owls to better understand their habitat needs, colour ringed more than 24 Ground Hornbills (now listed as Endangered) for monitoring and oversaw the confiscation and release of a number of illegally captured wild cranes. The EWT has also undertaken groundbreaking work to begin to quantify the impact of roadkill on South African wildlife in order to implement mitigation measures and proactively inform better placement of roads in the future. Expanding our reach into reptiles and plants, the EWT initiated work to better understand and conserve the threatened Sungazer and to address the unabated trade in wild cycads which has led to several extinctions in the wild in recent years.

Support for conservation in our neighbouring states saw the EWT initiating work on the Critically Endangered Indian Ocean Dugong in Mozambique whilst working in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe on a variety of community and wetland conservation projects. Innovative use of sniffer dogs was tested with detection dogs being used in Riverine Rabbit surveys and to detect illegal wildlife contraband. The number of dogs already working for the EWT continually increases with our Border Collies successfully scaring birds off ACSA airfields and with more than 90 Livestock Guarding Dogs ensuring that their farmers never report to poisons, gin traps or shooting of carnivores on their farms again, whilst reducing losses for this farmer group from R3.4 million per annum to around R150 000.

The EWT lead in developing stewardship programmes in many important grasslands by hosting the first cross-provincial national stewardship course to encourage collaboration between NGOs and government. The EWT was also active in developing stewardship with our partners, in the Umgano community covering 7 000 hectares of grassland and indigenous forest habitat, as well as the Kwamanglamphisi protected environment with the Ekangala Grassland Project and the Steenkampsberg stewardship initiative. Groundbreaking restoration and rehabilitation projects were developed in the Crocodile Marico Water Management Area and degraded riparian areas of the Karoo. The EWT, in conjunction with BirdLife South Africa, developed an Avian Wind Sensitivity Map for South Africa, which demarcates regions of high, medium and low avian sensitivity for wind energy development in South Africa to proactively guide the wind industry in the selection of suitable locations for wind farms, with minimal environmental impact.

Supporting the human element in conservation remains a priority focus for the EWT and in 2011 we hosted several training workshops on environmental law enforcement for officials in various government agencies and organisations at the forefront of addressing wildlife crime. This was enabled through our becoming an officially recognised accredited training service provider for the biodiversity sector under the auspices of the Culture Arts, Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Sector Education and Training Authority in 2011. The EWT supported 16 UNISA students enrolled for the Diploma in Nature

Conservation in obtaining their required 1 250 Work Integrated Learning hours through camps which provided Conservation theory and ethics, practical fieldwork, experiential training and life skills to these learners. Capacitating civil society to address mining concerns was supported through the launch of the first ever Mining Toolkit in partnership with law firm Cliffe Dekker Hofmeyer. The EWT continued to lead the Coalition of NGOs fighting to secure the future of the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape as we entered into negotiations with Coal of Africa late in 2011 to charter a collaborative path towards sustainably managing and reducing the impact of their operations in this region. All in all, the EWT expanded its reach, operationally, geographically and in scope, we scaled up our role in developing innovative, proactive measures to ensure a sustainable future for all.

Direct interaction of the EWT with IUCN bodies during 2011: The SA Frog Atlas was launched by the South African National Biodiversity Institute early in 2011 and the EWT, encouraged by the IUCN SSC Chair, embarked on the development of projects to address some of the conservation gaps identified through this work. The EWT also hosted the SSC African Rhino Specialist Group in 2011 and a new chair was appointed. The new IUCN SSC Vulture Specialist Group was established and Andre Botha, EWT Birds of Prey Programme Manager, was appointed as co-chair for Africa. The EWT CEO continued her term as Councilor on the IUCN Council and reported back to the SA National Committee on relevant information from Council.

FREE STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

During the year under review, the department revised the Integrated management plan for protect areas and resubmitted for approval. The Department has a draft protected area expansion strategy in place and provincial committee was supported to oversee the implementation.

The department continued with the process to develop a biodiversity plan for the province which was conducted by scientist in the biodiversity research section.

GAME RANGERS ASSOCIATION OF AFRICA (GRAA)

During the year under review, GRAA conducted a modernization strategy review and have a new strategic plan in place. The African Committee was restructured for greater efficiency. At the last AGM the Namibian Chapter of GRAA became independent as Game Rangers Association of Namibia and is affiliated to the GRAA; i.e. they have 25 members and are able to function independently as an organization.

The Pams Foundation founded by 3 GRAA members established a protected area management evaluation system and are functioning full time in eastern Africa. GRAA Chair and Manager of the EWT birds of prey programme, Andre Botha, has established the new Vulture Specialist Group for the IUCN SSC and Co-Chairs the group.

During the year under review, SAWC and GRAA conducted training for field rangers as part of a long term training initiative that trains up to 150 field rangers per year with support from Liberty Wildlife Foundation funding.

On the Rhino management issue the GRAA partnered with WESSA in its lowveld region in information gathering as well as training. It also got involved in the Project Rhino - KZN initiative which is a collection of like-minded organisations focused on tackling the current rhino poaching crisis. A project submission was made involving GRAA, KZN, CEPF PAMS.

As part of its call to influence sound wildlife management, GRAA expressed concern via IUCN about the recent activity of the Zambian President in dissolving the ZAWA Board.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF AFRICA COORDINATING COMMITTEE (IPACC)

The year under review saw the start of two new work areas for the TILCEPA namely Mountain Social Policy Specialist Group and the Marine Social Policy Specialist Group. Mountain Social Policy Specialist Group has as its mandate to study and promote effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in mountain conserved areas, with a focus on mountain connectivity landscapes and transboundary mountainous Protected Areas. Marine Social Policy Specialist Group has as its mandate to study and promote effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in seascape and conserved areas

IPACC spent part of the year to prepare for CoP17 and focusing on issues pertaining to rights-based approach to conservation. They worked on mechanisms for using UN Declaration of indigenous people's rights to guide them on the rights based approach. They also carried out some work on indigenous people's knowledge and livelihoods, focusing on how they are affected by climate change and what measures should be put in place to address the impacts.

INSTITUTE OF NATURAL RESOURCES (INR)

In the year under review, INR implemented a number of programmes around water resources management and biodiversity conservation and did some classification work in collaboration with the Department of Water Affairs. On water resources management, they received funding from the European Union to look at the Integrated Water Resources Management approach.

KZN WILDLIFE

During the year under review, the Stewardship programme covered 15 private and communal protected areas and issues of climate change were included in the programme. The strategy for the coming year is to continue to target key biodiversity areas in private land with strong emphasis on communal land, build partnerships and identify climate change hotspots in the province. They aim to complete the protected area boundary survey to make sure that all the land claims issues are tight down. They have initiated a biodiversity eco awareness project which targets the rural areas.

Through the protect areas expansion plan which was implemented, the department covered 20000ha of all the areas covered in the expansion plan. KZN focused on the community sides because there are problems in community conservation reserves. There are a number of programmes that were implemented to address social and economic issues, and these include the People and Parks programme.

On Rhino poaching, a collective provincial strategy was presented to the cabinet. KZN Wildlife engaged the aMakhosi to bring them to the attention of the rhino poaching. The King and Traditional Authorities were invited to assist on rhino poaching. KZN also invited the former employees of Natal Parks Board and KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation to work with KZN Wildlife on the management of rhino and rhino poaching. The department put in place a rhino strategy to combat poaching. Since 2010 there has been a decrease of 15%. The strategy worked well despite losing two rhinos and a staff member in the fight against rhino poaching.

The budget speech put emphasis on job creation and indicating that the conservation sector is the key employer in the country/provinces since community involvement is key. KZN completed investigation on 5 protected areas to see what value they bring to the province. Especially considering that there were major developments in the midlands on the tourism industry.

KZN also carried out a study on preserving the natural habitat around the neighbouring community at the RAMSAR site Drakensberg.

KZN held consultations with last group stakeholders to complete work on animals in captivity, and most of the work on the protected areas security plans was completed during the year under review. KZN Wildlife also held the Ecosystem think-tank to build the case for ecosystem services

On COP17, KZN Wildlife is organizing walks and marches around different areas to highlight issues of climate change and distributing many fliers.

During the year under review, KZN Wildlife secured the Ndumo Game Reserve by erecting a fence around it.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVANCIES OF SOUTH AFRICA (NACSA)

Conservancy is a registered voluntary association established between land owners, residents and other users with the shared aim of managing their natural resources in an environmentally sustainable manner without necessarily changing the land-use of their properties.

The main characteristics of any South African conservancy will therefore almost always include:

- Natural resources on an identified geographical area that are worth protecting;
- Owners, land users and possibly other stakeholders that have agreed to pool resources and work together for achieving sustainable usage and conservation objectives as set from time to time in their management plan;
- Varying levels of success, commitment and awareness of what is going on, what is being done and what the real risks at a given time entail.

NACSSA represents all the 9 regional associations who in turn support the conservancies in those provinces. Currently approximately 3 million Ha are under conservancies in South Africa

The major concern regarding the collapse of provincial and local authority nature reserves remained a key issue as Conservancies often form important linkages or green corridors between these reserves. This collapse was especially evident in Limpopo and Mpumalanga where lack of maintenance and mismanagement was rife.

NACSA continued to support active regional associations and is in the process of trying to re-establish associations in Mpumalanga and Limpopo. The Free State, which hosts a large number of conservancies, has indicated their interest in getting involved in the bigger milieu of conservancies and stewardship, once again.

During the year under review, NACSA responded to queries regarding the basics of starting a conservancy. NACSA sent information to a number of Conservancies in the Free State to register directly with NACSA until they have a provincial Association in place. One new registration in 2011 was the Marico Conservancy consisting of a number of farms and covering an area of over 15 000ha. This pristine area is under threat from prospecting and possibilities of mining. Conservancies in the North West and Gauteng will form an important buffer zone around the core of the proposed Magaliesberg biosphere which will be registered with UNESCO in 2013.

Some strides were being made towards partnerships between conservancy associations and their provincial agencies. At present the KwaZulu Natal Conservancies Association went through the process of entering into a Memorandum of Understanding with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife with the view to formalizing the communication platform between the two organizations.

Other notable projects include the partnership between the Zinkwazi/Blythdale Conservancies and the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF). Approximately R 4 million was made available from the CEPF for biodiversity conservation activities in this area and the conservancies managed to create the position of conservation manager to oversee this project.

Marine and coastal conservation also became an issue of focus within the realm of the conservancy movement. The Clansthal Conservancy declared a stretch of their coastline and marine ecosystems a

marine protected area. This initiative sets the scene for other coastal conservancies in motivating for their own marine protected areas.

A number of joint workshops were held by the provincial associations and provincial officials in various provinces to build stronger working relationships and solve issues of mutual benefits.

The situation with Cycads remained grave in 2011 as it was announced that 4 of 5 species had become extinct in the wild since 2003. NACSA was involved with WESSA in spreading the message about the plight of these plants through radio and print media. DEA gazetted a proposed 5-year prohibition for the trade or export of all species in the critically and endangered TOPS listings (plants with a stem diameter of 15cm and higher).

The NACSSA AGM was held in the Magaliesberg region on the 12th of November 2011.

RESOURCE AFRICA SOUTH AFRICA (RA)

RA received funding from the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund (NLDTF) to provide support to the DEA People and Parks Programme. The programme fostered awareness on the importance of Natural and Cultural Resource Management through awareness campaigns and through using theatre and the arts as culturally appropriate tools. A 14 member theatre outreach program (TOP) national group representative of all 9 SA provinces was formed. This team trained local theatre groups in the 30 parks that RA works in. The TOP is a good infrastructure for communication, as it is highly effective in bridging the communication gap between communities. The TOP performed at the launch of the People and Parks Toolkit in Wilderness Western Cape.

Leading up to COP17, Resource Africa, OSISA, other CIVIC networks and South Africa Local Government Associations worked together on how to harness energies beyond CoP17. The People and Parks toolkit was adapted to speak to climate change. A theatrical performance depicting climate change in the communities was produced at local level at the 30 Parks sites and performed at the CoP17 in December 2011.

Using the People and Parks Toolkits RA conducted specifically designed People and Parks training workshops. Training was conducted in Western Cape (CapeNature), Eastern Cape (Addo), North West (Madikwe Game Reserve and Pilanesberg National Park) and Mpumalanga (Loskop Nature Reserve). Currently preparing for toolkit training in KZN (Hluhluwe Imfolosi)

RA also conducted a comprehensive skills audit in order to establish a competency framework that will inform potential funders and business partners about opportunities for investment in SMMEs in the area. The audit also identified and addressed skills needs. Skills Audits were conducted in 7 Parks located in Mpumalanga, North West as well as Gauteng.

A huge progress and success has been made and these include the following:

- Created an income for 12 young Theatre Outreach Program members from different provinces;
- Trained 170 unemployed youth were trained on theatre performance, principles of people and parks and given tips on script writing; all these individuals and groups have been formally introduced to the PA management for future consideration in their awareness raising campaigns;
- Conducted training workshops with over 434 stakeholders on the People and Parks toolkit;
- Conducted skills audit for 350 SMMEs around the parks and the majority of these will soon receive formal training from CATHSETA and some provide services to the Parks;
- Distributed hundreds of t-shirts, caps, posters and brochures across the provinces to create more awareness about the People and Parks programme objectives;
- Designed and soon will flight a newspaper ad which will reach not less than 2 million people across the country.

North West Parks and Tourism Board commissioned Resource Africa to conduct a feasibility study into the viability of pursuing the development of a corridor between Madikwe Game Reserve and Pilanesberg National Park to be named the 'Heritage Park'. A questionnaire was developed as the primary research tool to be used for collecting data. It was effectively administered to a broad range of affected and interested stakeholders in the area. Interviews were also conducted on cameras which have been used to compile a Heritage Park documentary, which will form part of the audio visual archives which may be used by NWPTB at a later stage as marketing material.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF COASTAL BIRDS (SANCCOB)

SANCCOB established in 1968, is a marine-orientated non-profit organization which aims to conserve and protect Southern Africa's seabirds, especially threatened species such as the African penguin, for the benefit of present and future generations. SANCCOB worked closely with colony managers to identify ill, injured, oiled or abandoned seabirds in the wild and bring them to their centre in Cape Town for rehabilitation and hand-rearing. In a non-spill year SANCCOB admit and treat around 1 000 African penguins and 1 000 other seabirds. By comparison international seabird rehab centres are considered busy if they treat 300 birds a year.

As the administrators, and a key founder member, of the Chick Bolstering Project, SANCCOB increased the number of African penguins in the wild through bolstering chicks. Project members include SANCCOB, Bristol Zoo, ADU, and South African government, CapeNature, Robben Island Museum and IFAW. A long term aim of the project is to establish the viability of an artificial colony for African penguins along the South African coast line. The long-planned-for hatchery at SANCCOB became ready for the upcoming chick season. It's a real milestone for the African penguin Chick Bolstering Project, and enabled SANCCOB to refine skills in breeding chicks from eggs. This was a proactive step to ensure that SANCCOB is capable of releasing captive-bred chicks should the BMP-S and SA government require it.

SANCCOB attended the skills training summit and managed to secure bursaries for 2011 and 2012 for environmental workers.

Burgher's Walk Restoration Project -SANCCOB worked with the City of Cape Town and SANParks to upgrade Burgher's Walk for the benefit of penguins and people. A number of penguins 'set up house' along Burgher's Walk a public open spaced owned and managed by the City of Cape Town, which is outside the existing Boulders colony managed by SANParks. SANCCOB was appointed fundraiser for this collaborative project to facilitate managed and successful co-existence where wild animals and people share space.

SANCCOB's Eco-Skills Academy was operational and trained penguin monitors for Burgher's Walk and other field workers.

SANCCOB maintained a state of 24/7 readiness to act in the event of an oil spill; to rescue and rehabilitate affected seabirds and ensure that the effect of the disaster on other seabirds, which may be at risk, is minimized. SANCCOB continued with its national (South African) unfunded mandate, and responsibility, to respond to oil spills involving seabirds along our coastline.

On the 2nd of September 2011 the SELI1 (which has been stranded since September 2009) broke up and released an unknown amount of oil into Table Bay. The Cape Zone Contingency Plan was activated and SANCCOB supported the Department of Environmental Affairs Oil Pollution Unit, City of Cape Town Disaster Management and SAMSA in the planning and response during this event. SANCCOB's Rehabilitation Team was on high alert during this incident and fortunately this spill did not have a major impact on the seabirds and other marine life.

However, it again highlighted SANCCOB's role as not only a reactive rehabilitation centre, but a key organization during the management of the spill to ensure responsible decisions are taken to minimize

the impact of the spill on the marine environment. During the year, SANCCOB further developed its relationships into east and West Africa to work with governments, NGO's and the oil industry to be better prepared for oil spills.

SANCOOB creates awareness of the plight of African penguins and other vulnerable seabirds, and educated the general public (children and adults) to preserve our natural and marine biodiversity, to combat the effect of pollution on the marine eco-system and the creatures which depend on it, with the sincere hope that this will result in conservation-minded action and behavioural changes.

Volunteering is at the heart of the SANCCOB operation. During the reporting period, SANCOOB worked with about 100 international volunteers who spend periods of 6-weeks or longer with them learning how to care for seabirds in our 'hospital'. They have a local data-base of volunteers who used on a daily basis and draw on in times of crisis. They have a number of ways in which they reach out to volunteers and to local community - a major thrust is volunteer tourism.

SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION FOR MARINE BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

SAAMBR's activities include the activities of the Oceanographic Research Institute which is a leading training and research body on marine issues. The institute has trained approximately 19 million people and each year they teach about 100,000 learners. The institute focused on biodiversity conservation and marine environmental management at provincial and national level but also largely on a regional basis especially on the West Indian Ocean. Some of their notable programmes include Pondoland MPA effective in protecting line fish, Ecosystem functioning on the KZN Bight, and the Reef biodiversity programme. The Institute was involved in a regional symposium in Kenya.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL PARKS (SANPARKS)

The rhino poaching activities throughout the country continued. Rhino poaching activities throughout the country continued to increase with 106 rhino illegally hunted nationally for the period January to March 2011. Seventy-one of these rhino were illegally hunted in the Kruger NP. Of the 66 suspects arrested nationally, 33 were arrested for suspected rhino poaching activities in KNP. There were no convictions recorded for rhino related case dockets/investigations for the reporting period. The SANDF took over the responsibility of international border control in the country from the SAPS, have initiated the first phase deployment in the KNP. Dr M Knight has been nominated as the new Chairman of the IUCN SSC African Rhino Specialist Group.

As part of park planning and development, the year under review saw a 700ha of Succulent Karoo added to Namaqua NP. Offers on another 4580ha in Tankwa NP & 6500ha in Namaqua have been made using donor funding. A new analysis on climate change impacts on national parks, including new predictions of biome changes, was completed.

A publication "Biodiversity, Science and SANParks: Conservation in times of change", was published by SANPARKS in commemoration of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity. The booklet showcases the role of SANParks in managing a significant portion of the South African biodiversity estate, through a number of biodiversity success stories and also highlights to the role of science in promoting evidence-based decision-making and policy development.

The proposed framework for the monitoring and evaluation of resource use projects was integrated into the SANParks Framework for Biodiversity Monitoring and provision was made to include a social and economic impact component.

SANPARKS trained a total of 21 997 learners in park-based educational programmes from January to March 2011. The Storyline for the Skukuza museum was completed. The documentary on the life of Mr. Charles Nkuna has also been completed.

Guidelines for the Sale of African Buffalo were approved by EXCO. The Compensation Guidelines related to DCA issues in Kruger were also discussed with Limpopo Department of Economic

Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET). A task team comprising of SANParks, DEA and the Commission was formed to oversee the implementation of the 2008 Cabinet Memo on the resolution of land claims within Kruger NP.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN WILDLIFE COLLEGE

The SAWC have trained over 240 field rangers during 2011 to help address the skills shortage in the field ranger core across South Africa.

The SAWC received program approval for two SAQA registered Higher Education Qualifications. A Higher Certificate: Nature Conservation: Leadership and Implementation (NQF 5) and an Advanced Certificate: Nature Conservation: Trans-Frontier Conservation Management (NQF 6) can now be trained at the Wildlife College.

Graduation of the Higher and Advanced Certificate students will take place at the SAWC on the 1st December 2011.

2011 saw the expansion of their training courses and started to cater for the development and capacity building in buffer zones around protected areas.

The SAWC investigated the training needs for Swaziland to include in their proposal to CEPF for capacity development in the hotspot.

WWF-International (Asia contact) invited the SAWC to India to visit the Conservation College and discuss collaboration and course development for the rangers currently protecting their Rhino population.

WILDERNESS FOUNDATION

During 2011, the Wilderness Foundation successfully completed the Baviaanskloof Mega-Reserve project, with the final hand over phase to the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Board. The CEPF funded Opinion Leader Trails were also concluded, with over 50 Opinion Leaders taken on a guided and facilitated wilderness experience.

A new CEPF funded project was launched to promote the management effectiveness of 6 parks and reserves in the Eastern Cape, within the Albany, Amathole-Sneeuberg and Pondoland conservation corridors.

As part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (Environment) Programme, Spec Savers has provided funding for the last three years (March 2009 – March 2012) to the Wilderness Foundation to plant a minimum of 4000 trees & spekboom per month. This partnership is part of the Wilderness Foundation's 'Ecosystem Restoration Project' that is part of the greater Sub Tropical Thicket Rehabilitation Project in the Baviaanskloof, Eastern Cape.

The Wilderness Foundation has been appointed by the Development Banks of South Africa and Cacadu District Municipality, as implementation agency for the implementation of the first phase of a two phase restoration project in Aberdeen, Eastern Cape. The first phase focuses on the planning and design of a large restoration initiative, and the constructing of a restoration nursery at Fonteinhos Nature Reserve. The first phase is aimed at generating jobs and to stimulate the local economy of Aberdeen by providing construction jobs and skill training. The project aims to restore as many hectares possible of highly degraded Karoo and sub-tropical thicket habitat in the region between Aberdeen and Jansenville, and lay the foundation for a district- wide restoration programme funded by companies looking for environmental offsets. The focus of the programme is linking ecosystem restoration and job creation in much the same way as the "working for" programmes of DEA and DWA. The project will align where ever possible with other existing or future restoration programmes in the Eastern Cape.

The Biodiversity Network (Bionet) is the fine-scaled conservation plan for the City of Cape Town. The aim of the Bionet is to: secure national conservation targets, ensure long-term appropriate management is in place and that there is community involvement and social benefits for the citizens of Cape Town. The Cape Town Bionet project concluded its second year and has made considerable progress.

The Bionet project has also been bolstered by additional funding provided by the Table Mountain Fund look at the consolidation of the area referred to as the Dassenberg Coastal Catchment Partnership.

The Foundation continued to make quarterly contribution to the Environment magazine by both serving on the editorial board as well as ensuring that the Foundations work is adequately profiled.

In May 2011 the Foundation launched the Forever Wild Rhino Protection Initiative, which is concerned with maintaining populations of free ranging rhino within state and privately managed conservation areas. The campaign supports conservation agencies and organized private game reserves to protect their rhino populations as part of functioning natural ecosystems. The campaign also aims to focus the attention of politicians and decision makers to encourage them to apply pressure both nationally and abroad to address the issue of illegal trade in rhino horn and other wildlife products. Activities in 2011 included a national web-based petition, which was to be delivered to the US congress in 2012, as well as supporting conservation agencies and organized private game reserves in their efforts to protect their rhino populations through on-the-ground anti-poaching activities and investigations.

The implementation of the Umzi Wethu Vocational Training Academy Model eco-tourism and hospitality job creation initiatives for orphaned and vulnerable youth continued in 2011. As of 2011 a total of 142 have graduated through the programme; sustaining a job placement rate of 94% and a job retention rate of 85% for the graduates despite the recent challenge of an ecotourism industry set back by the recent global financial crisis. The first replication partnership was implemented with the Sustainability Institute in Cape Town, South Africa. The Umzi Wethu Social Enterprise Development Projects, where vulnerable youth are empowered to become financially independent entrepreneurs and breadwinners for their families, launched its most recent successful SMME initiative in 2011 - the Green Leaf Cafe to be owned as a franchise by aspirant graduates. The Umzi Wethu Livelihoods programme was also launched in 2011. This programme aims to broaden the proven successful impact of the highly successful Umzi Wethu Vocational Training model. The Foundation established its livelihoods programme to specifically address general unemployment amongst compromised youth. Per annum it will provide 300 disadvantaged youth with holistic youth intervention (work readiness, health & environmental awareness & communication skills) encourage and mentor work placements or entrepreneurial income and 'green jobs'.

WILDLANDS CONSERVATION TRUST

The Wildlands Conservation Trust partnered with the City of Durban in launching the Durban CEBA (Community Ecosystem Based Adaptation): the official voluntary offset for COP 17. Wildlands also partnered with Conservation South Africa and the Cambridge Program for Sustainable Leadership to form the Oasis for Fresh Thinking - a series of seminars and information sharing sessions around climate change issues.

In addition, Wildlands worked closely with partners in KZN in combating rhino poaching and to this end was a founding member of the Project Rhino Alliance. Wildlands also continued to raise funds for anti-poaching activities and recently launched the Rhino Parade with Nelson Mandela Square in Sandton.

As Regional Implementation Team for the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot, Wildlands facilitated grants to civil society organizations in the region and issued a new call for proposals for additional projects.

The property in the midlands used for the conserving of cranes was handed to KZN Wildlife to manage.

WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (WESSA)

WESSA celebrated its 85th anniversary in September. Numerous celebrations and activities were held. Notable amongst these was the successful 300km Wild Walk in the Eastern Cape, which raised awareness about the conservation issues along the Wild Coast; and the Gala Dinner hosted at the ICC in Durban. The Gala Dinner celebrated WESSA's achievements, supporters and funders alike. WESSA thanks the Director-General of the IUCN for her generous birthday wishes.

From both a national and a regional point of view WESSA continued to work on a range of different projects well within our thematic scope of Waste, Catchments to Coast - Water, Biodiversity & Life Support Systems and Green Energy. From a national point of view WESSA focused on the following (amongst others):

The rollout of the 2nd phase of the USAID's Stepping up to Sustainability project. This project's second year (2012) has focus on the provision of presentations, workshops and accredited training to help support the adoption of sustainable technologies.

WESSA continues to work within schools, around the country, on the Eskom & Sustainability project. WESSA's partnership on the Orasecom River Learning Kit is in full swing as they develop a learning resource kit about rivers for learners situated in the Orange-Senqu Basin. Work with the LGSETA, as an ISOE, progresses well as material (accredited) is continuously developed to roll-out within municipalities around the country.

The WESSA/WWF Mondi Wetlands Programme continues to work steadily within their core focal areas of State of Wetland Reporting, Land Stewardship, & Capacity Building and Research. Blue Flag progresses very well with 27 Blue Flag beaches country-wide. The Blue Flag programme have also expanded into Marinas and Whale-watching boats. WESSA worked very closely with coastal stakeholders to develop an educational, picture-building tool which will educate people about coastal issues all along our coastline and that of Namibia's too. Eco-schools programme continued to grow as just over 1100 schools nationwide were supported, thanks to PetroSA, Nampak and Collect-A-Can.

WESSA is investigating a strategy to further the climate change work done during the lead up to COP 17. WESSA, in partnership with the National Business Initiative (NBI), PWC, Standard Bank and ICLEI, hosted a series of climate change debates called Changing the Climate, so as to find on-the-ground solutions to climate change mitigation which local government, civil society and business could work together on.

WESSA engaged in several big Environmental Impact Assessments, amongst which were the Malelane Hotel in Kruger, the N2 Toll Road, and the fracking in the Karoo (WESSA joined forces with the EWT and BirdLife South Africa on this project).

WESSA and the Centre for Environmental Rights (CER), funded by the Maas Maassen Fund through WWF-SA, initiated a project called Promoting Participation which had as its focus to empower CSOs to identify and to understand potential, unsustainable environmental impacts and to participate effectively in environmental decision-making processes involving development applications. Two case studies were selected: the fracking in the Karoo and mining near the Nylsvlei in Limpopo.

Regions across the country continued to drive WESSA's mandate of 'public participation in caring for the Earth' with vigour and purpose. A number of projects addressed WESSA's four programmatic areas of Waste, Catchments to Coast - Water, Biodiversity & Life Support Systems and Green Energy. These projects are comprised a local 'flavour' like the Nelson Mandela Bay Urban Conservation Programme (a CEPF funded project); working with eThekweni and Mogale City Municipality on their IAP clearing; KZN partnering with other conservation NGOs for the formation of Project Rhino; the establishment of the Magaliesberg and Gouritz River Biospheres in the North West and Southern Cape respectively and the continued success of Coastwatch in KZN. Some of the regional activities also help implement some of our national projects like USAID's Stepping up to Sustainability project or the SustainEd project.

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE - SOUTH AFRICA

No report available

CAPACITY BUILDING OF MEMBERS

SUPPORT TO MEMBERS INVOLVED IN AERIAL SURVEYS

The National Committee decided to use their meeting as a platform for capacity building opportunities. In 2011, the Bateleurs were invited to speak on possible support to IUCN Members that are involved in aerial surveys which was offered for free.

The Bateleurs is a non-profit organization established in 1998 comprising of volunteer pilots who are interested in protecting the environment by using their flying skills and aircraft to fly stakeholders over areas under threat. They aim to give decision-makers and interested parties an aerial perspective of the situation.

They assist more than 120 beneficiary organizations such as wildlife conservation bodies, government decision-making bodies, NGO and many others dedicated to conservation without any charge. 60% of missions are for non-profit organizations; 15% are for government; 15% are for media and journalists; and the remaining 10% are for education, youth and disadvantaged communities.

Missions include identifying illegal mining, roads and housing, tracking cheetah, wild dog, leopard or elephant in various conservation areas, counting animals.

The Bateleurs were even requested by IUCN to take their services to IUCN Members in other countries.

IUCN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION ISSUES AND AGENDA

THE RELEVANCE OF TEEB TO CONSERVATION AND S AFRICA

The IUCN DG attended the meeting and discussed with members on the groundbreaking study known as TEEB — The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity — initiated in 2008 and supported by a wide range of partners including IUCN. She highlighted that TEEB is a tool to make sure that we value nature. The TEEB report for Business, which was led by IUCN, calls on companies (Coca Cola, Danone etc) to take a lead on greener economy.

The discussion revolved around how IUCN can build on the results of the TEEB study. The Committee committed to familiarize itself with the different themes on TEEB and understand the positives and negatives on greening economy.

The Department of Environmental Affairs shared its perspectives on TEEB and its commitment to contextualize TEEB within the realities of Africa.

The Committee agreed on a number of issues as follows:

- The need to focus on changing how conservationists speak in addressing the issue of biodiversity. The use of figures alone will not be enough.
- To ensure that African methods of motivating people to conserve are not undermined.
- To focus on targeting local and national government where decisions are made.
- To note the resistance on TEEB by South American countries and agreed to study this further
- To also focus on skills improvement and job creation

- To contextualize the concept and make it works for our country and know how to put value to culture and spirit.
- To speak to the right people by identifying the right target audiences.

The Committee was encouraged to consider developing a local TEEB study that integrates ancient custom and indigenous practices.

UNFCCC COP 17

The National Committee focused on sharing information to ensure adequate preparations and participation during the COP17 in Durban. Government used the National Committee as a platform for reporting progress on the preparations and sharing opportunities for participation. Some of the issues that the Committee was briefed on are:

- The negotiating position of South Africa
- The response white paper of South Africa
- South Africa 2nd National Communication
- Greening and Legacy Projects
- Public Climate Change outreach and mobilization program

The Committee was also notified of all the IUCN activities during the COP17 including. Members also shared their respective activities during COP17

The National Committee also facilitated the engagement with the International Media during Climate Chang CoP17 following an opportunity presented by the IUCN Global Communications Unit. The International Media visited a project on green cities by BOTSOC in partnership with the Green Building Council.

INFLUENCING STRATEGY FOR RIO+20

Members were briefed on the IUCN Influencing Strategy for the Rio+20 focusing on specific themes such as the greening economy and improving governance. The Committee committed to ensure that IUCN will articulate the meaning of Green economy as there are many interpretations of this term. The Committee called for engagement with the IUCN taskforce to get guidance on how to engage and move forward to the build-up of Rio +20.

IUCN GOVERNANCE

PREPARATIONS FOR THE IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS

In 2011 the National Committee was the main platform for members to engage with Secretariat on the preparations for the IUCN Congress. South Africa hosted the ESARO Regional Conservation Forum and some National Committee members such as BOTSOC and DEA contributed to the arrangements of the Forum.

During the discussions on Congress preparations, the National Committee discussed the following aspects:

- Participation at the IUCN Regional Conservation Forum
- Participation at the Members Business Assembly
- Participation at the World Conservation Forum
- Participation in the Motion Process
- Participation in the nomination of candidates for IUCN Council
- Satisfying the requirements for Congress Credentials

LIST OF IUCN MEMBERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

1. African Conservation Trust
2. BirdLife South Africa
3. Botanical Society of South Africa
4. CapeNature
5. Delta Environmental Centre
6. Department of Water and Environmental Affairs
7. Endangered Wildlife Trust
8. Free State Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
9. Game Rangers Association of Africa
10. Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee
11. Institute of Natural Resources
12. KZN Wildlife
13. National Association of Conservancies of South Africa
14. Resource Africa South Africa
15. Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds
16. South African Association for Marine Biological Research
17. South African National Parks
18. Southern African Endogenous Development Programme
19. Southern African Wildlife College
20. Wilderness Foundation South Africa
21. Wildlands Conservation Trust
22. Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
23. World Wide Fund for Nature - South Africa