

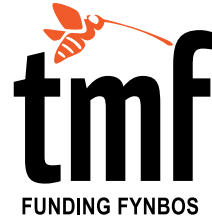


# THE TABLE MOUNTAIN FUND CONSERVATION STRATEGY 2013-2018



This strategy is based on three strategy development workshops commissioned by the Board of the Table Mountain Fund on the 11th June 2013, 17th July 2013 and 4th September 2013. We acknowledge the active participation of the TMF Conservation Sub-Committee and the TMF Conservation Strategy Advisory Group.



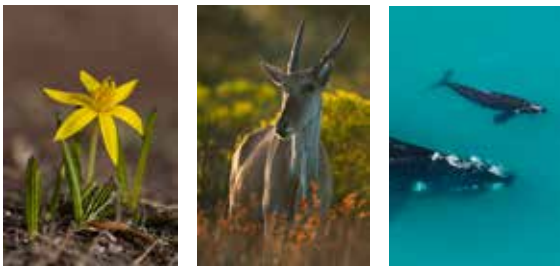


# BACKGROUND



# Background of the Table Mountain Fund

The Table Mountain Fund (TMF) was established in 1998 with funds from local and international sources, and The TMF aspires to be the “premier fund to conserve and protect the globally significant biological diversity of the Cape Floral Kingdom”, and is a fundamental actor within the multi-stakeholder conservation partnership that drives Fynbos conservation efforts, the Cape Action for People and the Environment (C.A.P.E.).

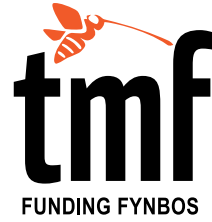


# Background of the Table Mountain Fund

**TMF's Trust Deed lists four objectives of the Fund, as follows:**

1. To conserve the biological diversity of the Greater Cape Floristic Region, with particular reference to Fynbos and allied ecosystems, including freshwater and adjacent marine systems, which are of global significance.
2. To establish and maintain one or more Capital Funds, the income from which will provide an on-going source of finance for achieving the objectives.
3. The launching, maintenance, support and promotion of any environmental conservation projects and related activities associated with the development of these objectives, including research and educational and/or similar activities and the facilitation of capacity building through inter alia new entrants in the conservation field.
4. To expand/extend the Trust Fund by receiving funds and/or any assets by way of donations, bequests and/or any other form of gain and to initiate and/or execute such actions so as to obtain such Income, for the financing of the aforementioned objectives of the Trust.





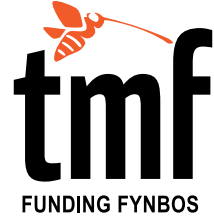
# ORIENTATION



# Orientation

This Conservation Strategy is an extension of Objectives 1 and 3 of the TMF Deed of Trust, and it is modelled from the CAPE Strategy 2011-2020, but also recognizes the Strategic Plan of the UN Convention on Biodiversity' Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-20, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and National Implementation. The strategy development process is highlighted in Annex 1. The Strategy Advisory Committee is listed in Annex 2. Furthermore, this Strategy is subsequent to the TMF Strategy of 2005-2010.





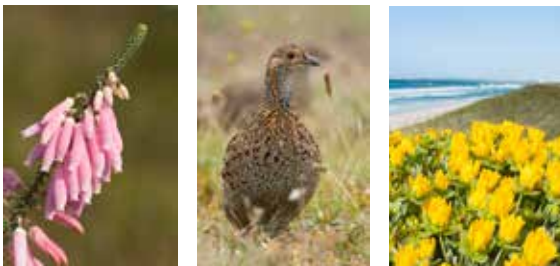
# VISION

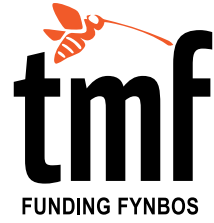




# Vision

“The Table Mountain Fund is a world-leading Conservation Trust Fund – initiating, developing and providing seed and catalytic funding to projects that restore and protect the natural wilderness of Table Mountain, the Cape Peninsula and the entire Cape Floristic Region (CFR) as a valuable heritage accessible to all South Africans and other citizens of the world”.





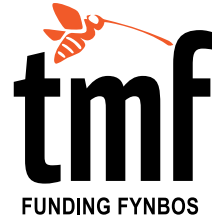
# MISSION



# Mission

The Table Mountain Fund will establish itself as the premier fund for achieving significant conservation interventions in the Cape Floristic Region through supporting the C.A.P.E. strategy and other priority conservation interventions locally and nationally.





# OVERARCHING OBJECTIVES/C.A.P.E. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

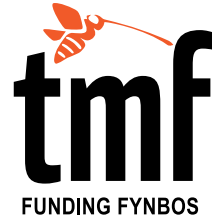


# Overarching Objectives/C.A.P.E. Strategic Objectives

**The Strategic Objectives of the CAPE strategy form the main Themes of the TMF Conservation Strategy.**

- SO1: Strengthening institutional capacity, governance and communication for coordinated action
- SO2: Enabling local level engagement and coordination through landscape initiatives
- SO3: Integrating biodiversity into land use planning and environmental management
- SO4: Securing biodiversity through protected areas including biodiversity stewardship
- SO5: Protecting biodiversity through sustainable production initiatives
- SO6: Promoting ecosystem based adaptation to climate change through integrated catchment management
- SO7: Delivering sustainable socioeconomic and cultural benefits to local communities
- SO8: Developing innovative approaches through research and knowledge networks



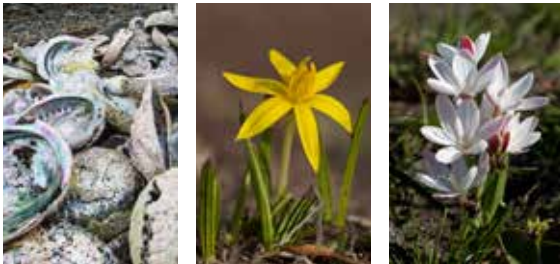


# OBJECTIVES OF THE Tmf CONSERVATION STRATEGY



# Objectives of the TMF conservation strategy

The ultimate aim of TMF is to support the conservation of biodiversity of the Cape Peninsula and the Cape Floristic Region (CFR) as a whole, including the adjacent marine systems, while delivering significant benefits to the people of the region and beyond. The ultimate aim of TMF is to halt and possibly reverse environmental deterioration in the CFR.



# TMF's Overall Objective/Goal

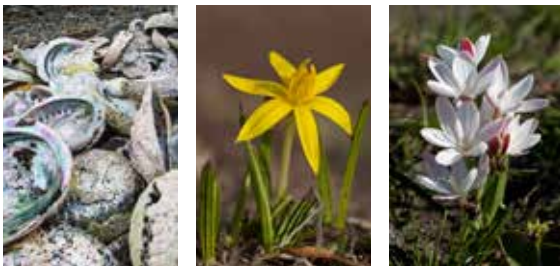
- To provide leadership and support priority conservation interventions in the Cape Floristic Region (CFR) such that the CAPE Partnership is sustained, extended and deepened. The TMF's overall goal of promoting and supporting high impact conservation within the CFR is underpinned by three main elements, namely allocation of Funds for Projects; Project Development; and Growing the Fund.  
In order for TMF to achieve its goals and objectives the following Cross-Cutting Outcomes must be infused into the Conservation Strategy and associated projects:
- Catalysing and Leveraging funding and harnessing Sustainable and Innovative financing mechanisms: Identifying and mobilizing stakeholders who are capable of generating additional funds for TMF and the CAPE Partnership and Conservation in general.
- Appropriate Training and Education: Allow for the provision of continuous appropriate training and education to stakeholders and project participants.
- Needs-driven research: Prioritizing research needs and focussing on research that is critical to the conservation sector and that is likely to address the key biodiversity objectives.
- Programmed-based Monitoring and Evaluation: TMF should undertake monitoring and evaluation of all funded projects within the TMF programme portfolio.





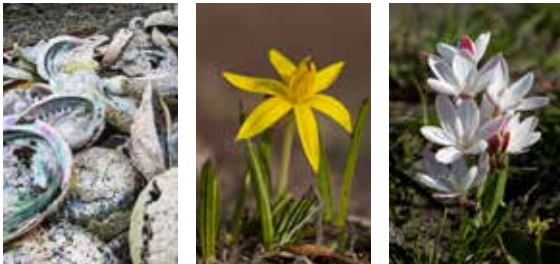
# Strategic Objectives of the TMF Conservation Strategy

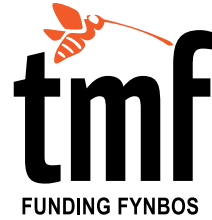
- SO 1: Catalysing Funding: To create a platform for catalysing and leveraging funding by attracting a broad range of stakeholders and opportunities that are capable of providing additional funding to conservation initiatives, through leveraging the convening and catalytic power of TMF.
- SO 2: Landscapes Initiatives: To support implementation of the C.A.P.E. Landscape Initiatives and Biodiversity Stewardship.
- SO 3: Mainstreaming Biodiversity: To support spatial planning and mainstreaming of systematic biodiversity conservation plans into land use planning and environmental management plans of local and provincial authorities.
- SO 4: Protected Area Expansion: To collaborate with key partners and land owners in protected area expansion and management effectiveness with a focus on Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs), listed Threatened Ecosystems, and the priority TMF Climate Change Adaptation Corridors.



# Strategic Objectives of the TMF Conservation Strategy

- SO 5: Sustainable Farming and Production Systems: To collaborate with partners in promoting and expanding sustainable agriculture practices and/or conservation-oriented agricultural technologies and other sustainable production practices and technologies.
- SO 6: Ecosystem Resilience to climate change and other factors: To support initiatives towards the enhancement of ecosystem resilience in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (including marine ecosystems), and priority catchments.
- SO 7: Investment in Ecological Infrastructure: To promote investment in ecological infrastructure and biodiversity for sustainable livelihoods and job creation.
- SO 8: Inclusivity in Conservation: To support the growth and development of new entrants to the conservation sector and/or the Cape Partnership, and to facilitate the inclusion and involvement of a wider range of stakeholders in conservation.





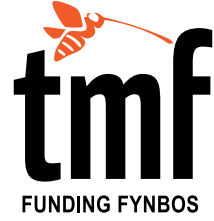
# STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS



# Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

<p><b>Strengths:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of local, national, regional, and global significance of Fynbos and the entire CFR</li> <li>• Strong relationship with WWF South Africa (an established and trusted brand brand)</li> <li>• The existence and support of the C.A.P.E. partnership</li> <li>• Existence and support of other Conservation organizations in the CFR</li> <li>• The potential for TMF to leverage funding from a wider spectrum of sources</li> <li>• The diversity in the expertise within the TMF Board of Trustees</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weaknesses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak institutional linkages within the CAPE partnership at Executive level</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on conservation amongst a substantial segment of stakeholders at the grassroots level</li> <li>• Weak capacities for adaptive research and development amongst stakeholders including institutions</li> <li>• Ineffective national policy and legal frameworks</li> <li>• Lack of effective and strong public-sector partnerships outside the C.A.P.E. environment but which strongly impact on C.A.P.E. conservation goals.</li> <li>• Lack of stakeholder capacity to partake in meaningful conservation and biodiversity management</li> <li>• Insufficient finance to achieve our conservation outcomes</li> <li>• Weak capacity within the public sector to implement sophisticated policies and plans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being part of the C.A.P.E. partnership brings contemporary conservation interventions and lessons learnt</li> <li>• Affiliation with WWF South Africa which is an established conservation leader, allows an enriched joint approach to achieving Fynbos conservation gains</li> <li>• Affiliation with other international organizations facilitates development of, and support for, TMF</li> <li>• By virtue of providing sustainable funding for conservation TMF occupies a unique convening and catalytic space within the CFR</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of a retention strategy for TMF Staff. For example, there have been 5 TMF Managers and three TMF Project Coordinators since 1998.</li> <li>• Lack of mobilising and progressive relationships between TMF and WWF</li> </ul>





# TABLES



The programme log-frame and monitoring and evaluation plan are presented in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively. The Reporting lines for Strategy implementation are presented in Annex 3 and the TMF Operational Model is summarized in Annex 4. The Terms of Reference of the TMF Conservation Sub-Committee which oversees the implementation of this Strategy on behalf of the Board are outlined in Annex 5.



# Table 1: Programme Logical Framework for Priority Actions for conservation (2013-2018)

<b>Overall Objective/ Goal</b>	To provide leadership and support priority conservation interventions in the Cape Floristic Region (CFR) such that the CAPE Partnership is sustained, extended and deepened. TMF's overall goal of promoting and supporting high impact conservation within the CFR is underpinned by three main elements, namely allocation of Funds for Projects; Project Development; and Growing the Fund.				
Strategic Issues	Strategic Objectives/Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Critical Assumptions
SI 1: Opportunities for conservation funding are spread over various sources and there is a strong need to leverage and catalyse funding for conservation.	SO 1: To create a platform for catalysing and leverage funding by attracting a broad range of stakeholders and opportunities that are capable of providing additional funding to conservation initiatives, through leveraging the convening and catalytic power of TMF.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased conservation funding pool</li> <li>2. Large and expanding proportion of projects co-financed</li> <li>3. Manager engaged to secure investments in the C.A.P.E. LIs, Biosphere Reserves, and the Micro-grant Facilities</li> <li>4. Coordination of investment in C.A.P.E.</li> <li>5. Baseline and tracking of investment</li> <li>6. Local capacity for fundraising and leveraging resources supported</li> </ol>	Number of mobilized Funding organizations	Signed Contracts, Reports, Site visits	<p>Willingness of prospective funders to participate in conservation</p> <p>Adequate funding available</p> <p>Favourable TMF Staff complement and capacity</p>



# Table 1: Programme Logical Framework for Priority Actions for conservation (2013-2018)

<p>SI 2: Most biodiversity resources lie in the hands and control of NGOs, private land owners and government (i.e. outside formal PAs), and these are key role players.</p>	<p>SO 2: To support implementation of the C.A.P.E. Landscape Initiatives and Biodiversity Stewardship.</p> <p>Inputs: Capacity Building, Small Grant Facility projects.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Increased conservation impact into expansion of PAs</li> <li>2.Success and progress of the C.A.P.E.</li> <li>3.Investment in LIs and yield from reactive and proactive Stewardship</li> </ol>	<p>Number of Landscape initiative models, Number of Small Grant facilities (projects), Number of stakeholders involved in LIs, Ha's secured by TMF investments</p>	<p>Signed Contracts, Reports, Site visits</p>	<p>Funding available</p> <p>Partnerships are in place</p> <p>Willingness of landowners and others stakeholders to cooperate</p>
<p>SI 3: Historical land use planning excluded biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations.</p>	<p>SO 3: To support spatial planning and mainstreaming of systematic biodiversity conservation plans into land use planning and environmental management plans of local and provincial authorities.</p> <p>Inputs: Capacity Building, Integrated Land use and Biodiversity Plans.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.CARA district committees</li> <li>2.EMFs</li> <li>3.Estuarine Management Plans implemented</li> <li>4.Farm plans and Area Wide Plans</li> <li>5.SMAs</li> <li>6.River Management Plans</li> <li>7.IDPs</li> </ol>	<p>Number of integrated plans developed, Number of plans that are directly and indirectly supported by TMF projects, Number of plans that TMF supports for implementation</p>	<p>Signed contracts, Reports</p>	<p>Cooperation from all concerned stakeholders is guaranteed</p> <p>Sufficient funds available</p> <p>Technical capacity to develop integrated plans is available</p>





# Table 1: Programme Logical Framework for Priority Actions for conservation

<p>SI 4: Biodiversity loss has not slowed and protected areas and biodiversity stewardship play a key role in securing our high value ecological areas assets.</p>	<p>SO 4: To collaborate with key partners and land owners in protected area expansion and management effectiveness with a focus on Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs), listed Threatened Ecosystems, and the priority TMF Climate Change Adaptation Corridors.</p> <p>Input: Capacity Building, Small Grant Stewardship Fund projects, Sustain and grow the CapeNature, and Eastern Cape, Stewardship Programmes, Develop a plan for implementation of the TMF Climate Change Adaptation Corridors, Maintain an investment profile in the TMF Stewardship Incentives Fund.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Increased land under protected areas</li> <li>2.Enhanced Management effectiveness of PAs</li> <li>3.Increased conservation impact of PAs</li> <li>4.Number of Stewardship Fund Projects</li> <li>5.Investment in reactive Stewardship</li> </ol>	<p>Extent of protected area expansion, Increased conservation impact of PAs</p>	<p>Signed contracts, Reports, Site visits</p>	<p>Signed contracts, Reports, Site visits Micro-financing is available</p> <p>Land owners are willing to participate</p> <p>Other programme Partners are in place</p>
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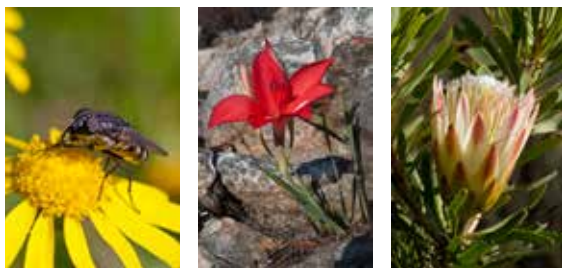
# Table 1: Programme Logical Framework for Priority Actions for conservation (2013-2018)

<p>SI 5: Historical methods of production are a driver of biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>SO 5: To collaborate with partners in promoting and expanding sustainable agriculture practices and/or conservation-oriented agricultural technologies and other sustainable production practices and technologies. Inputs: Capacity Building, Sustainable agriculture partnership projects, Conservation agriculture partnership projects Need to include the concept and premise that this work is done through participatory, or action research, methodologies.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adoption and uptake of Sustainable Agriculture and Conservation Agriculture concepts</li> <li>2. Enhanced conservation impact in farming and agriculture</li> <li>3. Impact of C@W</li> <li>4. Support development and implementation of best practices in sustainable</li> </ol>	<p>Number of trainings, Number of successful and effective SA and CA partnership projects, Number of farmer days, number of C@W members, total Has of membership covered, Profiling of the content from the Fynbos Management Handbook to increase consumption, uptake and use of the guidance by landowners</p>	<p>Signed Contracts, Reports, Site visits, Incidence and state of fires, aliens, soil quality, water resources, within the spatial scope of the TMF investments</p>	<p>Sustainable agriculture (SA) and Conservation agriculture (CA) innovations are accepted  Capacity to advance SA and CA is available</p>
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# Table 1: Programme Logical Framework for Priority Actions for conservation (2013-2018)

<p>SI 6: Decline in ecosystem resilience places the productive functions of the CFR at risk, and incentivises continued inappropriate extensification into critical habitats that provided ecosystem based adaptation services.</p>	<p>SO 6: To support initiatives towards the enhancement of ecosystem resilience in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (including marine ecosystems), and priority catchments.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Improved socio-economy</li> <li>2Transformed livelihoods</li> <li>3.Enhanced ecosystem integrity</li> <li>4.Risk and hazard plans</li> <li>5.Improved security of food and water resources</li> <li>6.Evidence of sustainable use of natural resources such as wild-picked flowers</li> </ol>	<p>Number of trainings, Number of ecosystem-based adaptation projects established</p>	<p>Signed Contracts, Reports, Site visits</p>	<p>Implementation Partnerships are in place</p> <p>Funds are available</p>
<p>SI 7: Decline in socio-economic benefits from ecosystem goods and services.</p>	<p>SO 7: To promote investment in ecological infrastructure and biodiversity for sustainable livelihoods and job creation.</p> <p>Inputs: Capacity Building, Investments in Ecological infrastructure, Transformational/ Sustainable Livelihoods enterprises, Green jobs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Improved socio-economic well-being of people through transformed livelihoods</li> <li>2.Sustainable utilisation and use of natural resources</li> <li>3.Enhanced biodiversity conservation in natural habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>4.Testing against established thresholds of concern</li> <li>5.No net loss principles</li> <li>6.Develop and support market support for sustainability</li> </ol>	<p>Number of trainings, Number of Investments, Number of Enterprises established, Number of Green jobs created</p>	<p>Reports</p>	<p>Existence of sources natural products (Biodiversity resources available for extraction)</p> <p>Sustainable supply of raw material is guaranteed</p>



# Table 1: Programme Logical Framework for Priority Actions for conservation (2013-2018)

<p>SI 8: New entrants to the conservation sector are not strong enough to compete with seasoned players, and as such are unable to benefit from competitive funding opportunities yet they have a critical role to play in conservation.</p>	<p>SO 8: To support the growth and development of new entrants to the conservation sector and/or the Cape Partnership and to facilitate the inclusion and involvement of a wider range of stakeholders in conservation. Inputs: Capacity Building, Small grants funding for civil society, Incentives for participation in conservation, Innovative means to widen the pool of participants in conservation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased number of small CBO and NGO conservation partners</li> <li>2. Increased number of learner and youth groups introduced to conservation</li> <li>3. Enhanced conservation and management effectiveness imparted</li> <li>4. Curriculum-aligned activities with high school learners</li> <li>5. Extension of support for micro-grant facilities</li> <li>6. Participatory nature-based research</li> <li>7. Development of high school leader through nature-based programmes</li> </ol>	<p>Number of trainings. Number of new entrants, Number of new strategic people attracted into supporting conservation (e.g. politicians &amp; policy makers)</p>	<p>Reports, Site visits</p>	<p>Willingness of stakeholders to participate and support adaptive research  Funds available</p>
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# Table 2:

## Programme-based Monitoring & Evaluation Plan/Framework (For Internal Use)

<b>Overall Objective/Goal</b>	To provide leadership and support priority conservation interventions in the Cape Floristic Region (CFR) such that the CAPE Partnership is sustained, extended and deepened. TMF's overall goal of promoting and supporting high impact conservation within the CFR is underpinned by three main elements, namely allocation of Funds for Projects; Project Development; and Growing the Fund.					
Strategic Objective 1: To create a platform for catalysing and leveraging funding by attracting a broad range of stakeholders and opportunities that are capable of providing additional funding to conservation initiatives, through leveraging the convening and catalytic power of TMF.						
Outcomes	Indicator	Indicator definition	Data Source	Data collection Methodology	Frequency	Who is responsible?
1.Increased conservation funding pool 2.Large and expanding proportion of projects co-financed 3.Manager engaged to secure investments in the C.A.P.E. LIs, Biosphere Reserves, and the Micro-grant Facilities 4.Coordination of investment in C.A.P.E. 5.Baseline and tracking of investment 6.Local capacity for fundraising and leveraging resources supported	Increase in conservation funding/conservation finance	Increment in quantity terms in annual Conservation funding available	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s
Outputs: Conservation finance, Stakeholders' Fora, Alternative and new funding pools and mechanisms.	Number and calibre of mobilized Funding organizations	The quantity of funding organizations and quantity of funding available	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s



# Table 2:

## Programme-based Monitoring & Evaluation Plan/Framework (For Internal Use)

Strategic Objective 2: To support implementation of the C.A.P.E. Landscape Initiatives and Biodiversity Stewardship.						
Outcomes	Indicator	Indicator definition	Data Source	Data collection Methodology	Frequency	Who is responsible?
Outcomes 1.Increased conservation impact into expansion of PAs 2.Success and progress of the C.A.P.E. 3.Investment in LIs and yield from reactive Stewardship	Increase in Conservation awareness	The level and magnitude of involvement in conservation	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s
Outputs: Capacity Building, Small Grant Facility projects.	Number of Landscape initiative models Number of Small Grant facilities (projects)	The quantity of landscape initiatives and small grant facilities	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	TMF and collaborating partner/s



# Table 2:

## Programme-based Monitoring & Evaluation Plan/Framework (For Internal Use)

Strategic Objective 3: To support spatial planning and mainstreaming of systematic biodiversity conservation plans into land use planning and environmental management plans of local and provincial authorities.						
Outcomes	Indicator	Indicator definition	Data Source	Data collection Methodology	Frequency	Who is responsible?
Outcomes 1.CARA district committees 2.EMFs 3.Estuarine Management Plans implemented 4.Farm plans and Area Wide Plans 5.SMAs 6.River Management Plans 7.IDPs	Increase in biodiversity mainstreaming	The increase in number of plans with a component of biodiversity conservation	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s
Outputs Capacity Building, Integrated Land use and Biodiversity Plans.	Number of integrated management plans developed	The quantity of integrated plans emphasizing biodiversity conservation	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s



# Table 2:

## Programme-based Monitoring & Evaluation Plan/Framework (For Internal Use)

Strategic Objective 4: To collaborate with key partners and land owners in protected area expansion and management effectiveness with a focus on Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs), listed Threatened Ecosystems, and the priority TMF Climate Change Adaptation Corridors.						
Outcomes	Indicator	Indicator definition	Data Source	Data collection Methodology	Frequency	Who is responsible?
Outcomes 1.Increased land under protected areas 2.Enhanced Management effectiveness of PAs 3.Increased conservation impact of PAs 4.Number of Stewardship Fund Projects 5.Investment in reactive Stewardship	Extent of protected area expansion  Management effectiveness of PAs	The % increment in area covered by protected areas	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s
Outputs: Capacity Building, Small Grant Stewardship Fund projects, Sustain and grow the CapeNature, and Eastern Cape, Stewardship Programmes, Develop a plan for implementation of the TMF Climate Change Adaptation Corridors, Maintain an investment profile in the TMF Stewardship Incentives Fund.	Number of Small Grant Stewardship Fund Projects	The quantity of small grant stewardship projects	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s





# Table 2:

## Programme-based Monitoring & Evaluation Plan/Framework (For Internal Use)

Strategic Objective 5: To collaborate with partners in promoting and expanding sustainable agriculture practices and/or conservation-oriented agricultural technologies, and other sustainable production practices and technologies.						
Outcomes	Indicator	Indicator definition	Data Source	Data collection Methodology	Frequency	Who is responsible?
<p>Outcomes</p> <p>1.Adoption and uptake of Sustainable Agriculture and Conservation Agriculture concepts</p> <p>2.Enhanced conservation impact in farming and agriculture</p> <p>3.Impact of C@W</p> <p>Support development and implementation of best practices in sustainable</p>	Increased adoption of conservation farming innovations	The quantity of farmers adopting innovations	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s
<p>Outputs: Capacity Building, Sustainable agriculture partnership projects, Conservation agriculture partnership projects</p> <p>Need to include the concept and premise that this work is done through participatory, or action research, methodologies.</p>	<p>Number of trainings</p> <p>Number of successful and effective SA and CA partnership projects</p>	The quantity of trainings	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s



# Table 2:

## Programme-based Monitoring & Evaluation Plan/Framework (For Internal Use)

Strategic Objective 6: To support initiatives towards the enhancement of ecosystem resilience in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (including marine ecosystems), and priority catchments.						
Outcomes	Indicator	Indicator definition	Data Source	Data collection Methodology	Frequency	Who is responsible?
Outcomes 1.Improved socio-economy 2.Transformd livelihoods 3.Enhanced ecosystem integrity 4.Risk and hazard plans 5. Improved security of food and water resources 6.Evidence of sustainable use of natural resources such as wild-picked flowers	Value of ecosystems Sustainable livelihoods Food and water resources Natural products enterprises	Increment in total value and quality of ecosystems	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s
Outputs: Capacity Building, Ecosystem-based adaptation projects.	Number of trainings  Number of ecosystem-based adaptation projects established	The quantity of trainings The quantity of ecosystem-based adaptation projects	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s



# Table 2:

## Programme-based Monitoring & Evaluation Plan/Framework (For Internal Use)

Strategic Objective 7: To promote investment in ecological infrastructure and biodiversity for sustainable livelihoods and job creation.						
Outcomes	Indicator	Indicator definition	Data Source	Data collection Methodology	Frequency	Who is responsible?
<p>Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Improved socio-economic well-being of people through transformed livelihoods</li> <li>2.Sustainable utilisation and use of natural resources</li> <li>3.Enhanced biodiversity conservation in natural habitats and ecosystems</li> <li>4.Testing against established thresholds of concern</li> <li>5.No net loss principles</li> <li>6.Develop and support market support for sustainability</li> </ol>	<p>Sustainable livelihoods Multiple functions of ecosystems</p>	<p>Ecological sustainability The actual multiple functions of ecosystems Transformed livelihoods</p>	<p>Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports</p>	<p>Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits</p>	<p>Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis</p>	<p>TMF and collaborating partner/s</p>
<p>Outputs: Capacity Building, Investments in Ecological infrastructure, Transformational/ Sustainable Livelihoods enterprises, Green jobs.</p>	<p>Number of trainings  Number of Investments  Number of Enterprises established  Number of Green jobs created</p>	<p>The quantity of trainings, investments, enterprises and green jobs</p>	<p>Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports</p>	<p>Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits</p>	<p>Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis</p>	<p>TMF and collaborating partner/s</p>



# Table 2:

## Programme-based Monitoring & Evaluation Plan/Framework (For Internal Use)

Strategic Objective 8: To support the growth and development of new entrants to the conservation sector and/or Cape Partnership, and to facilitate the inclusion and involvement of a wider range of stakeholders in conservation.						
Outcomes	Indicator	Indicator definition	Data Source	Data collection Methodology	Frequency	Who is responsible?
<p>Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Increased number of small CBO and NGO conservation partners</li> <li>2.Increased number of learner and youth groups introduced to conservation</li> <li>3.Enhanced conservation and management effectiveness imparted</li> <li>4.Curriculum-aligned activities with high school learners</li> <li>5.Extension of support for micro-grant facilities</li> <li>6.Participatory nature-based research</li> <li>7.Development of high school leader through nature-based programmes</li> </ol>	Increase in number of conservation actors/participants/partners	The quantity and diversity of participants/actors in the conservation sector	Progress Reports Financial Reports End of Project Reports	Reviews of project Reports Financial Reviews Meetings Site/Field Visits	Quarterly Bi-annually Annually Need basis	TMF and collaborating partner/s
<p>Outputs: Capacity Building, Small grants funding for civil society, Incentives for participation in conservation, Innovative means to widen the pool of participants in conservation.</p>	<p>Number of trainings.</p> <p>Number of new entrants</p> <p>Number of new strategic people attracted into supporting conservation (e.g. politicians &amp; policy makers)</p>	<p>The quantity of trainings</p> <p>Quantity and diversity of new entrants (including women, youth, vulnerable groups as well as politicians)</p>	<p>Progress Reports</p> <p>Financial Reports</p> <p>End of Project Reports</p>	<p>Reviews of project Reports</p> <p>Financial Reviews</p> <p>Meetings</p> <p>Site/Field Visits</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Bi-annually</p> <p>Annually</p> <p>Need basis</p>	<p>TMF and collaborating partner/s</p>





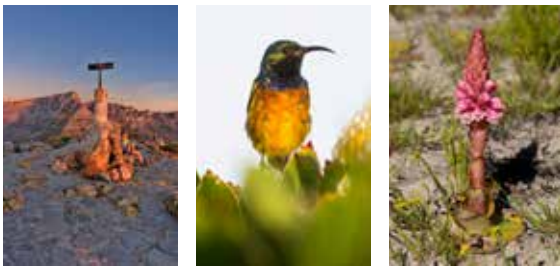
# ANNEXURES



# Annexure 1: Process of developing TMF's conservation strategy

The TMF Conservation Strategy has been developed according to the procedure laid out in Section 9.2 of the New TMF-WWF SA Agency Agreement that was approved on the 18th March 2013.

The process adopted a consultative approach where the preliminary draft framework towards a TMF Conservation Strategy was presented to the TMF Conservation Sub-Committee in a meeting held on the 11th June 2013. The framework was reviewed and there was recommendation that a Strategy Advisory Group be set up immediately to guide the development process of the strategy. The Advisory Team was formed accordingly (see its members in Annex2). A draft TMF Conservation strategy was then presented to the Strategy Advisory Group on the 17th July 2013, and comments and inputs were made. There was a final strategy review and endorsement meeting on the 4th September 2013, after which the draft strategy will be presented to the TMF Conservation Sub-Committee (14th October 2013) and finally to the TMF Board for approval in October 2013.



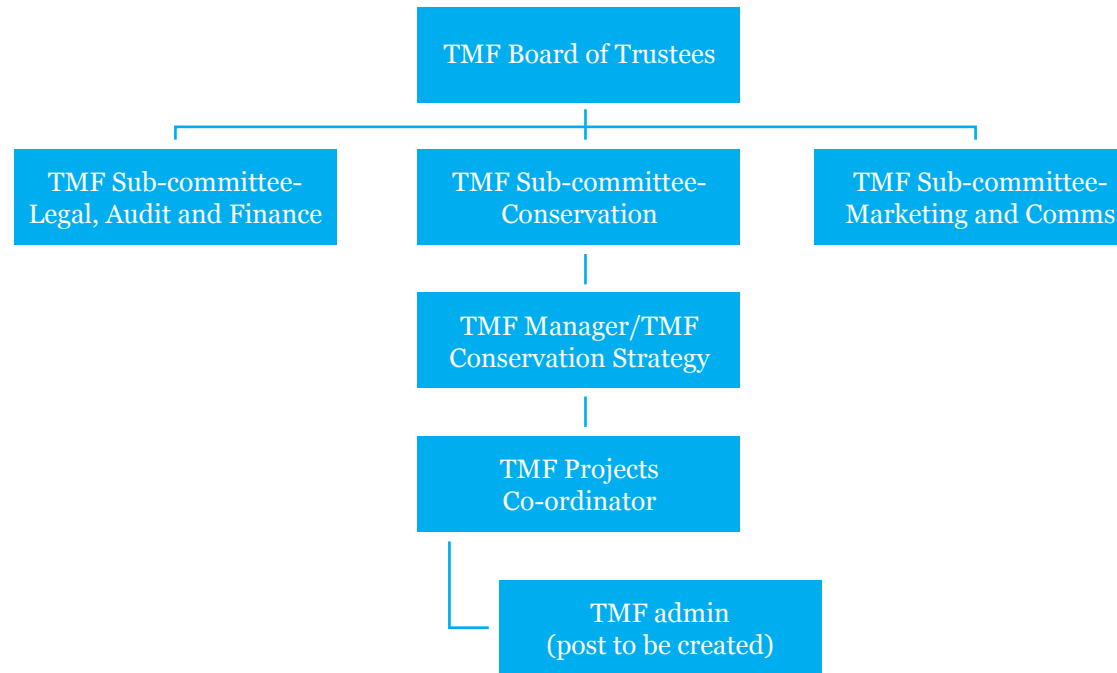
# Annex 2: Strategy advisory group

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Dr. Colin Johnson	TMF Board of Trustees. Also Chairperson of the Conservation Subcommittee and TMF Conservation Strategy Advisory Committee.
Jeff Manuel	TMF Board of Trustees and a TMF Conservation Subcommittee member.
Prof. Edmund February	University of Cape Town. TMF Conservation Subcommittee member.
Jenifer Gouza	CIC Chair. Programme Manager at CapeNature.
Azisa Parker	C.A.P.E Secretariat and a TMF Conservation Subcommittee member
Lesley Richardson	CIC Deputy chair. Executive Director of the Flower Valley Conservation Trust.
Onno Huyser	WWF-SA Fynbos and Succulent Karoo Programme Manager and a TMF Conservation Subcommittee member.
Dr. Deon Nel	WWF-SA Biodiversity Unit Manager.
Prof. Karen Esler	University of Stellenbosch, Department of Conservation Ecology.
Janette Du Toit	Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve.
Dieter van den Broeck	Living Lands.
Joram Mkosana	Nelson Mandela Metro.
Dr. Ernst Baard	CapeNature-Executive Director: Scientific Programme
Cliff Dorse	City of Cape Town.
Vernon Gibbs-Halls	Eden District Municipality.
Albert Ackhurst	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.
Andrew Purnell	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd.
Dr. Cliff Dlamini	TMF Manager.



# Annex 3: The TMF reporting lines for the TMF conservation strategy implementation

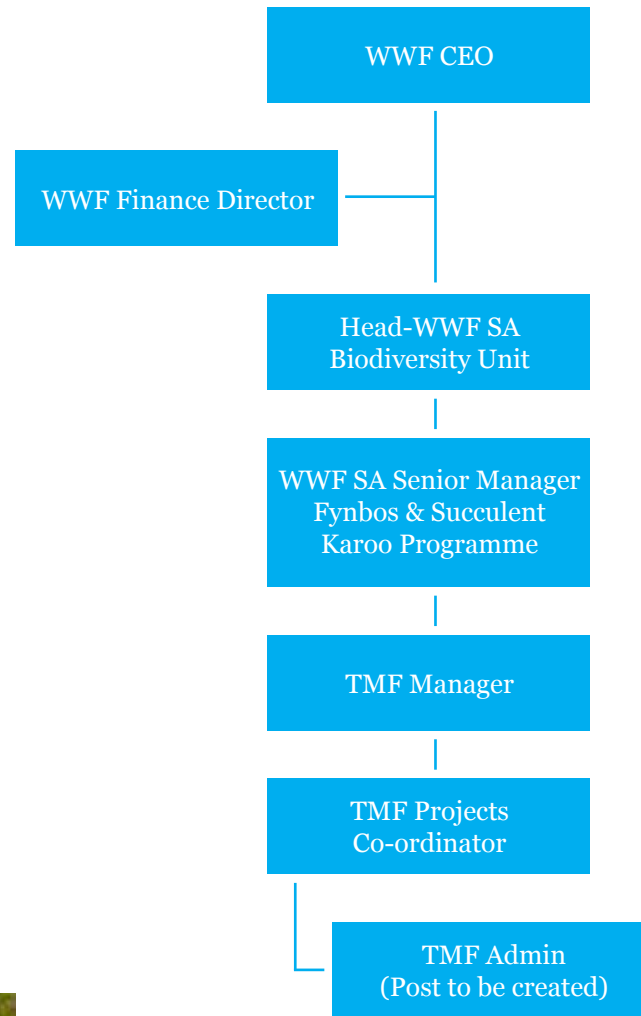
At TMF





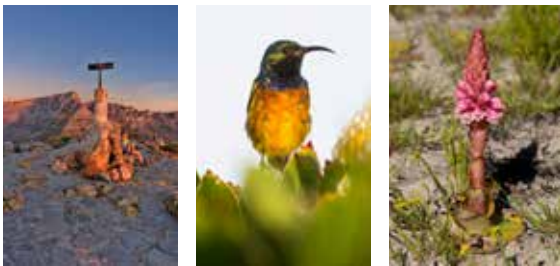
# Annex 3: The TMF reporting lines for the TMF conservation strategy implementation

At WWF South Africa



# Annex 4: Operational model

The day to day operations of TMF are guided and informed by the TMF Deed of Trust, the Operation Manual of the TMF, the provisions of the TMF Deed of Trust, the TMF-WWF Agency Agreement (MoU), which stipulates the roles and responsibilities of the TMF Board of Trustees, the functions of the various TMF Sub-committees, the Projects Selection and Approval Criteria as implemented in collaboration with the Conservation Projects Approval Group and other relevant procedures.



# Annex 5: The terms of reference of the TMF Conservation Sub-committee

## Terms of Reference of the Conservation Sub-committee

The overall purpose of this sub-committee is to advise and make recommendations to the full Board of Trustees, in respect of:

- a) Strategic funding directions
- b) The identification and prioritisation of conservation issues that are of relevance to TMF
- c) Criteria to be used in the project selection process
- d) Alignment of the activities of TMF with the objectives of the Deed of Trust and the C.A.P.E. strategy.

## Specific responsibilities of the Conservation Sub-committee shall include, but not be restricted to:

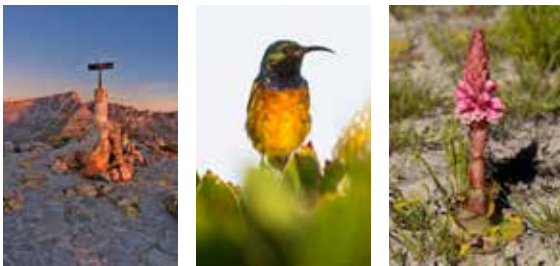
- Developing guidelines and criteria to be used by the Project Approval Group in the selection of projects
- Monitoring annual progress against conservation targets and alignment of activities with the business plan and TMF strategy
- Reviewing annual performance of the disbursements
- Assisting with the development of a balanced portfolio of projects, falling within the 8 strategic programmes of TMF and in alignment with the strategy of the C.A.P.E. programme.



# Annex 5: The terms of reference of the TMF Conservation Sub-committee

## Membership and operations:

1. The Sub-committee membership shall include TMF Trustees, the TMF Manager, a representative of WWF, the C.A.P.E Secretariat and other co-opted members in ex-officio capacities.
2. The Committee will meet twice per year, though additional meetings can be convened according to need.
3. Minutes of TMF Conservation Sub-committee meetings must be prepared in advance of full TMF Board of Trustee meetings.





# THANK YOU

