

CLIMATE ACTION PARTNERSHIP

A South African CONSERVATION CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE

WWF
ENDANGERED WILDLIFE TRUST
www.ewt.org.za
WILDERNESS FOUNDATION SOUTH AFRICA
BirdLife South Africa
Giving Conservation Wings
climate action PARTNERSHIP
WILDLANDS
CONSERVATION SOUTH AFRICA
Member of the CI Network
WESSA
PEOPLE CARING FOR THE EARTH

What is CAP?

- Partnership of eight of South Africa's larger conservation NGOs
- Promote healthy intact ecosystems and their services and showing how this links to sustaining livelihoods and aides adaptation and mitigation to climate change.
- Focus on implementation with demonstration projects as well as the enabling environment, with work on policy, research, finance and communications and networking.

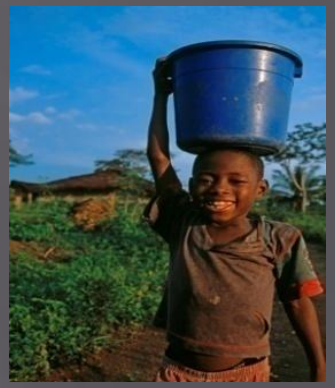
CAP objectives

1. Advise on and support ecosystem based mitigation and adaptation solutions to climate change
2. Promote the integrity of climate change projects through the adoption of globally accepted standards (CCBS, VCS)

3. Raise awareness around climate change and how healthy ecosystems build resilience

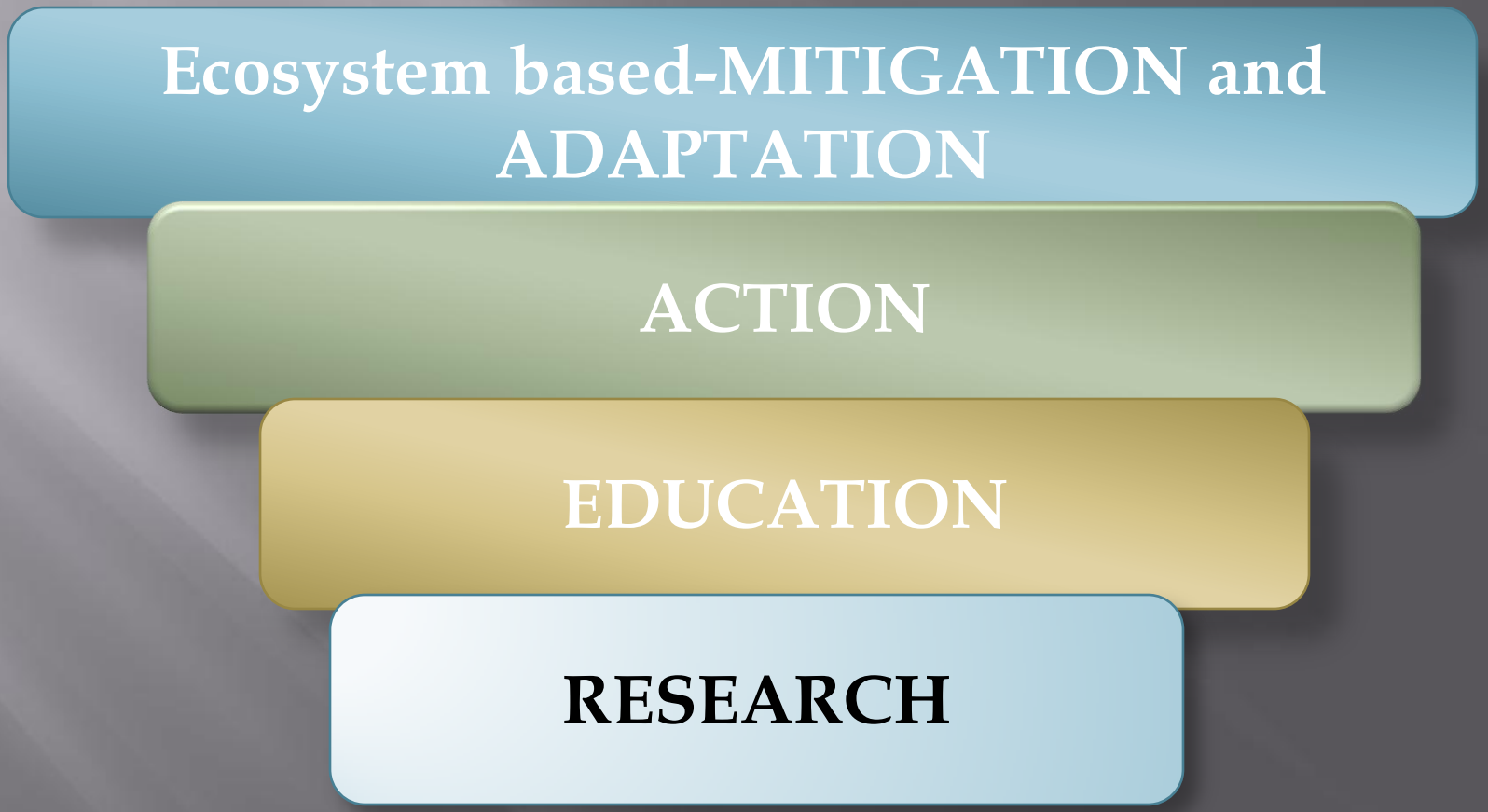
4. Promote cross-sectoral policy that supports ecosystem approaches to mitigation and adaptation;

5. Strive towards a carbon reductions in CAP partner head offices as well as sustainability



Advise and support on action solutions

National portfolio of projects:



Demonstration on the ground

Summary CAP projects

Action : Mitigation

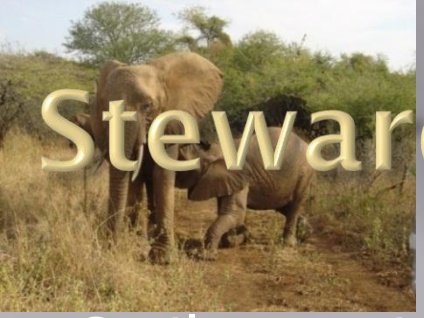
1. Reforestation 6 sites (Wildlands conservation)- 3 to start
2. Wind energy and conservation, CCBS (CSA)
3. "Investing in restoration in Eastern Cape" booklet and spatially explicit thicket restoration viability assessment for a region of the E. Cape- Carbon farming (Wilderness Foundation)

Action : Adaptation

1. KZN stewardship corridors (KZN Wildlife)
2. Adaptation corridor and Monitoring research (all partners)
3. Succulent Karoo stewardship corridors and adaptation planning workshop (SKEPPIES, CSA)
4. Karoo Riverine habitat restoration (Endangered Wildlife Trust)

Education

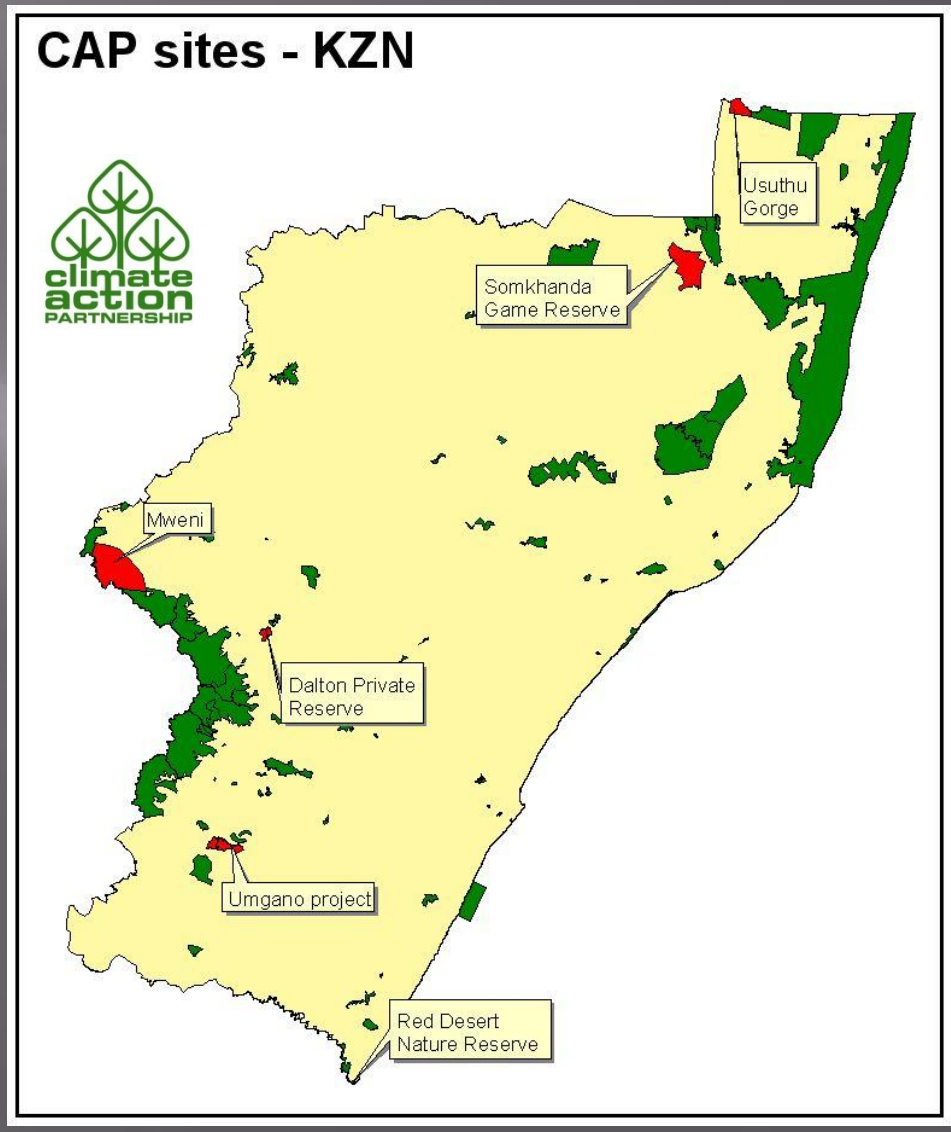
1. Eco-Schools support (WESSA and WWF-SA)
2. 'Ug' cartoon (WCT)
3. WESSA climate change course- government, business



Stewardship corridors

KZN BIODIVERSITY STEWARDSHIP
a programme championed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

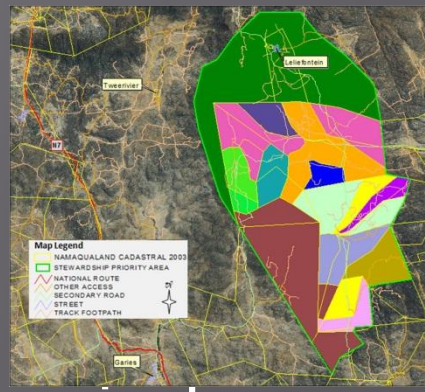
- 6 pilot corridors
- Partnerships with land owners, local communities
- Focus on biodiversity hotspots, linking protected areas and new areas to be proclaimed
- Management plans (livestock management, fire management, alien mapping and clearing)
- Community management and mentorship of field rangers
- Habitat restoration and maintain services for adaptation



Lessons learnt

- Significant learning has taken place around the viability of the CAP stewardship sites as climate adaptation corridors.
- Key learning has been to become creative and flexible in the structuring of stewardship agreements. These should encourage biodiversity conservation in priority areas while also ensuring continued and sustainable livelihoods benefits and productive economic activity for the landowners.
- Find ways of ensuring that landowners benefit from their conservation commitment

Stewardship corridors in the Northern Cape



- Stewardship corridors in the Kamiesberg – Three peaks down to the ocean
- Sustainable land management practices
- Stewardship agreements
- Payments for ecosystem services/practice changes
- CAP input into well-managed farm reference for the Biodiversity Red Meat Initiative with Green choice (WWF and CSA)- guide for climate smart /sustainable agriculture
- Ronnie shared lessons

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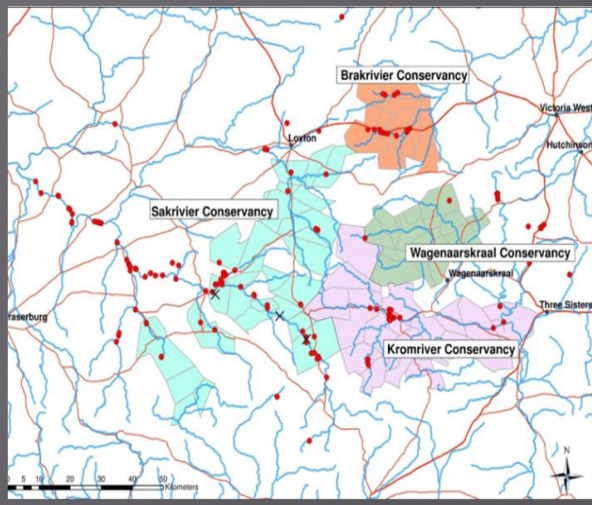
Riparian restoration (EWT):



- Riverine rehabilitation in 4 pilot sites in the Sak River Conservancy
- Cultivate endemic species in nursery
- Soil and water conservation, erosion control, habitat restoration
- Sustainable land management- connecting fragments- corridors
- Highlights the importance of using local knowledge
- EWT monitoring workshop

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riverine rabbit working group

conservation in action

Lessons learnt

- Lessons learned in the project are to do with challenges in community engagements and capacity building
- Working with local farmers with limited conservation knowledge and interest, engage as much as possible in workshops, one on one meetings for buy in…
- Importance of developing adequate systems for monitoring and evaluating restoration work carried out.







Indigenous Trees for Life: Buffelsdraai community

Seeds are collected by tree-peneurs

Seedlings are grown in trays provided in the starter kit

Seedlings are transferred in bags and containers

Trees are grown in makeshift nurseries & greenhouses until they reach a certain height

The trees are traded for credits

The credits are used to buy goods at tree stores

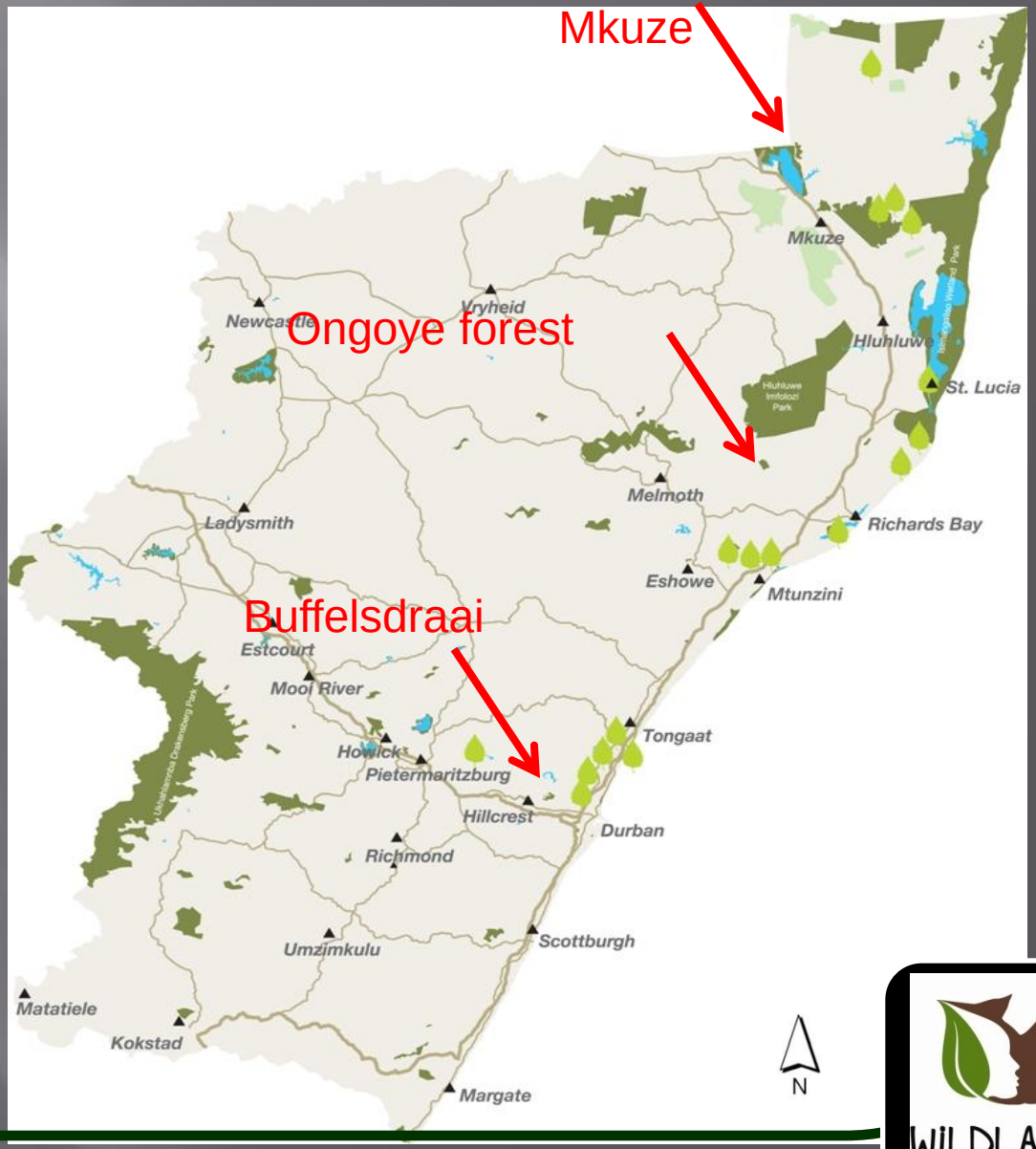
Reforestation -Mitigation

- Indigenous Trees for Life /sustainable communities and greening your future
- 6 sites
- Treepreneurs grow trees and trade for goods/services
- Trees planted by teams in restoration sites- 1000ha
- 450 000 trees in 3 years- 120 000 of these for carbon farming- CCBS
- 25 communities engaged
- Farmers paid to look after trees
- 3-4t C/ha/a

WILDLANDS

WILDLAND'S CARBON SINK INITIATIVES

Reforestation and applying Climate Community Biodiversity design Standards (CCBS)



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Lessons learnt

- Successes of Sustainable Communities and Greening Your Future, the ability of WCT to be responsive to the needs and interests of the communities with whom they work,
- Communities are seeing the benefits of restoration
- Extensive learning around the preparation of carbon standards documentation, the CCBS, which also focus on the broader climate, community, biodiversity and adaptation benefits of the project.

Education: Eco-Schools

Indigenous water wise gardens

- Implemented by WESSA in 2003
- 47 countries, 27 000 schools worldwide, approx 150 schools flags. Over 1000 schools in SA and 30 that have international flag status- environmental audit.
- Mainstreaming climate change into the curricula and lesson planning.
- In the aim to build resilience in communities through schools to enable them to cope with a changing and unpredictable climate.

A few outcomes…

- Climate change puzzle
- Pilot carbon footprint calculator- workbook
- CAP online calculator
- Ecoschool node support
- Poster competition
- Training of teachers
- CAP Environmental Education KZN Forum
- Communication – Change TV episode and Eco-Schools
- WESSA CAP poster developed on education



Lessons learnt

- It was found that teachers often needed a lot of training on new materials, lesson plans, and technologies in order to be able to implement them at their schools.
- WESSA and EcoSchools are now in the process of developing 11 ‘Sustainability Commons’- where lessons can be shared and new approaches tested and continues to hold workshops with teachers as needed

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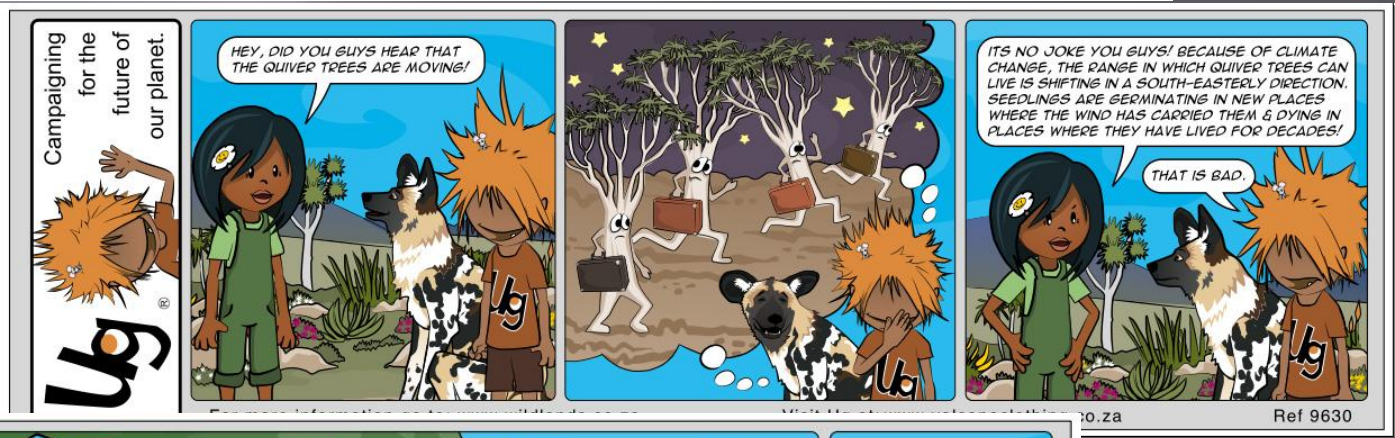
'Ug' Cartoon



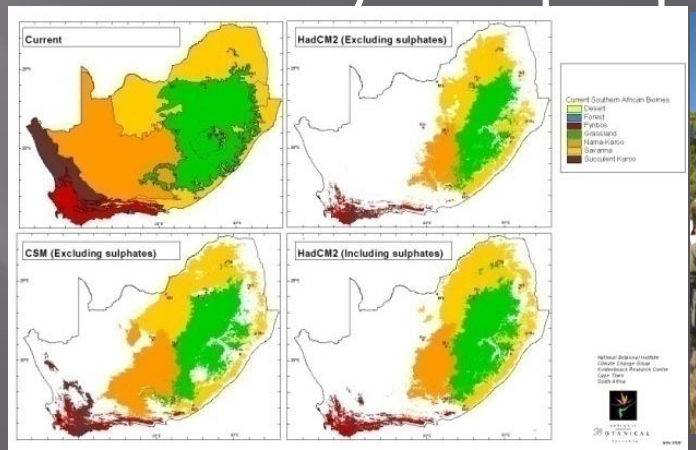
Linked with Eco-Schools climate change lesson plans

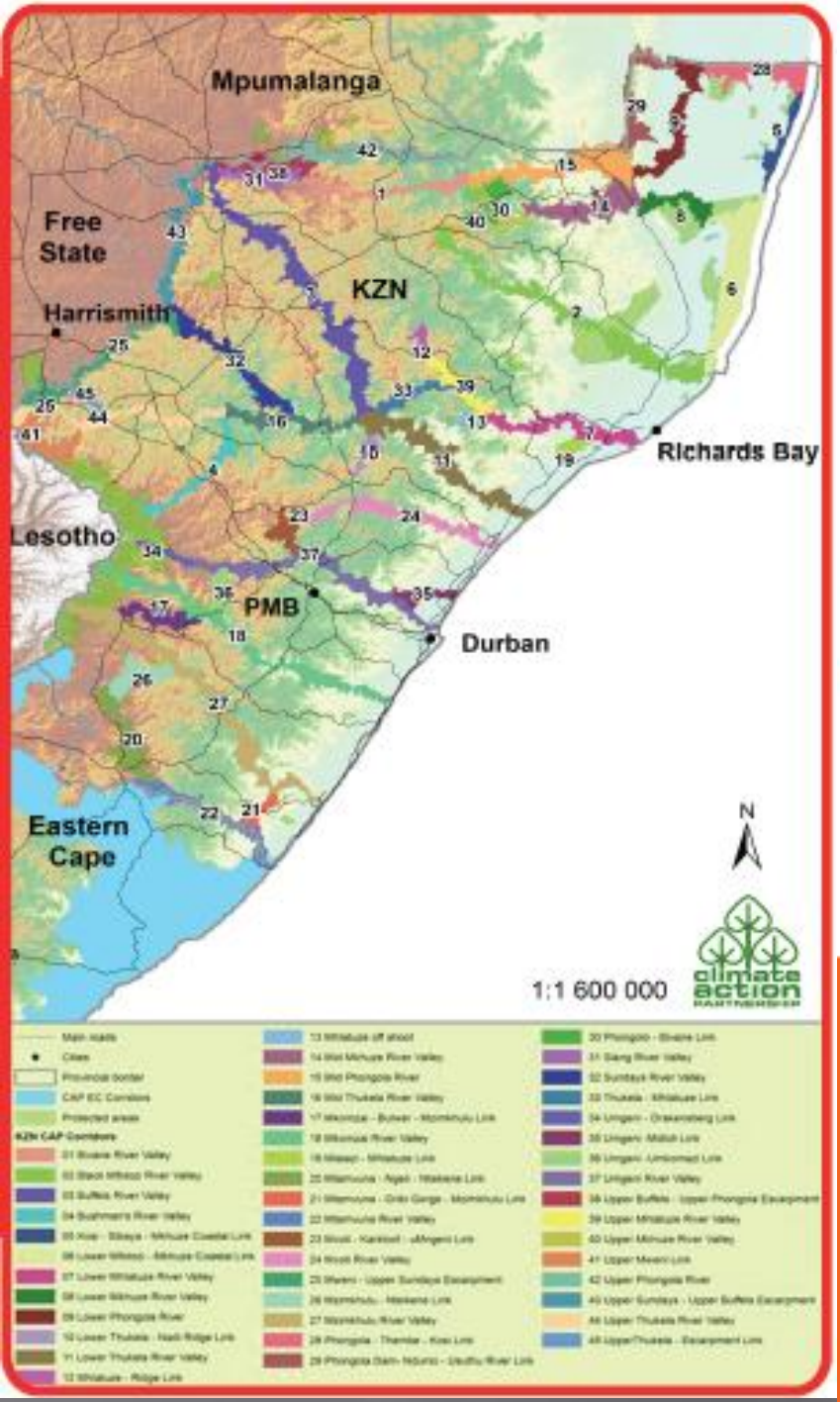
Lessons learnt

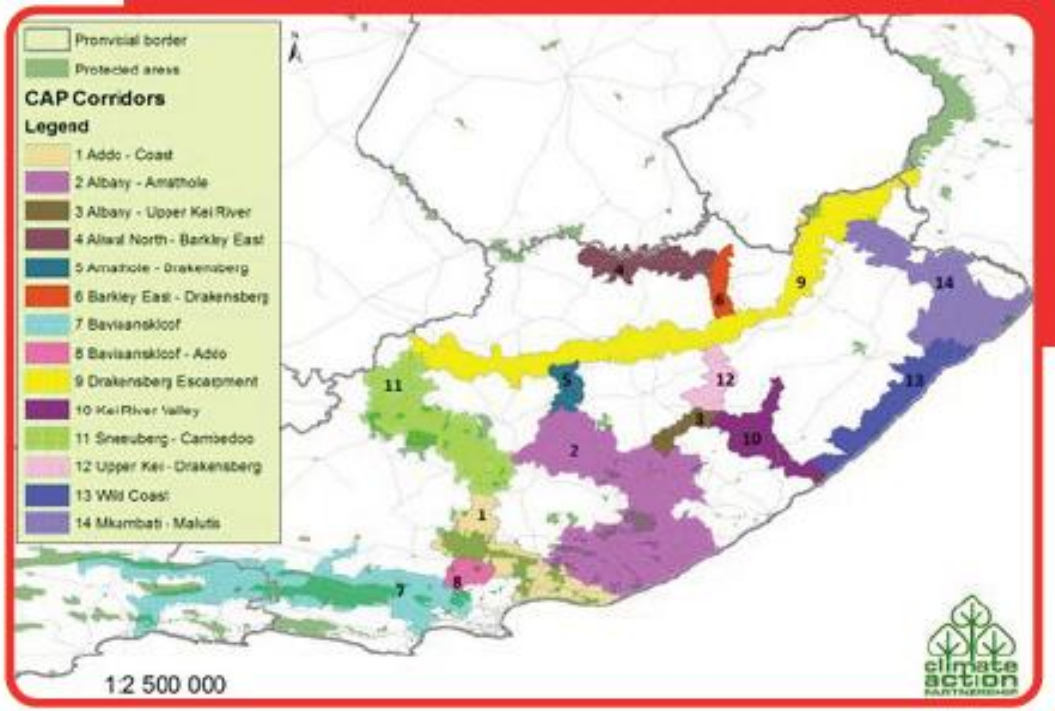
- A key lesson has been the importance of building and harnessing collaborative partnerships around projects.
- It is exceptionally valuable to be able to draw on the resources of multiple organisations, allowing each other's tools, connections, and expertise to support one another.
- The Ug Cartoons are extremely useful educational and awareness-raising tools

Adaptation research

- Research showing ideal adaptation sites using conservation plans and climate change models in 2 provinces.
- Research into the viability of adaptation corridor and restoration work, how do current sites align with new corridors
- How to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of corridors and adaptation projects for their ability to help both biodiversity and people to adapt.







MONITORING CRITERIA

Climate	Biological	Ecological	Socio-Economic
Rainfall amount and intensity Temperature regimes Wind speeds Extreme weather events such as intense storms, dry spells or heat waves. Fire (frequency, intensity, seasonality)	Presence / absence of indicator species Populations of key species Vegetation boundaries (where definable, e.g. forest) Vegetation cover – linked with soil moisture Soil erosion Carbon sequestration (where relevant)	Vegetation changes e.g. Shifts from C3 to C4 species and alien plant indicators Taxon changes that reflect a changing fire regime Indicators of degradation, including species and soil surface characteristics Water availability, regulation and quality monitoring and ground water Photo and landSAT images	Land owner willingness towards conservation and stewardship Improved land management Reduced ecological services such as water yields Changes in livestock and rangeland management: Perceived improvement seen by stakeholders Management effectiveness (METS) Employment opportunity and gender equality

Lessons learnt

- Challenges and benefits of participatory and consultative research, good review and ability to input but can be time intensive
- Importance of good scientific data,
- Need for dedicated people to drive the process and ensure dissemination and uptake.

Promote the integrity of projects

- Annual knowledge exchange workshops, ensures peer review and learning
- Annual lessons learnt documents

CCBS

- An international standard
- Used as a project screening and design tool

• Can be linked with CDM and VCS
• Ensures multiple benefits incl biodiversity, community and adpataion are show cased
• Widely adopted and credible

www.climate-standards.org

Communication, raising awareness and promoting behaviour change

- Communications strategy for an effective communication process between CAP alliance, and projects.
- Facilitate the development and implementation of key messaging around climate change and ecosystem services.
- Feeding learnings from the projects and key messages into conservation sector, government, business, and the general public of SA.
- Communicating via the website, media releases, articles, factsheets and events.

CAP carbon footprint calculator

Assisting in understanding our footprint and behaviour change- what is required.

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Events


Healthy Ecosystems build our resistance to
Win this tree for your school!


Healthy Ecosystems build our resistance to climate change


LIVE EARTH
THE CONCERTS FOR A CLIMATE IN CRISIS

Lessons learnt

- Importance of lesson sharing
- Need to get messages aligned and mainstreamed with partners
- Link messages into policy and plans
- Be sure of your target audience and reason for approach

Policy work in the enabling environment

- UNFCCC inputs, Conservation International policy team and CAN-COP
- National Climate Change Committee (Ecosystem based adaptation, Reduced Emissions from deforestation- REDD),
- SA delegation, SA National Biodiversity Institute (REDD), Dept Water Affairs, Dept Environmental Affairs , Dept forestry, fisheries and Dept Agric
- Adaptation forum network; SACAN- NGO networks
- National inputs into policy- response strategy (gap in biodiversity inputs), ecosystem based approaches, EWT Law and Policy Programme.
- District adaptation planning (Namaqua; S Cape and KZN)- IKI funding for work with district on integrating DRM with adaptation planning
- National inputs for adaptation planning (NAP, NAPA)
- Promoting policy literature review- gaps and synergies, ecosystems, conservation, climate change, sust dev –GREEN ECONOMY

Lessons learnt

- Importance of collaborations and networks,
- Learning from one another
- Using channels- Government link through SANBI
- Importance of enabling environment- policy and research that can support implementation (PES, adaptation)
- Regulation vs/and incentives
- Need to also ensure capacity and extension services

Lessons Learned from the Climate Action Partnership Projects and Processes

Climate Action Partnership

July 2011

www.cap.org.za

Summary of lessons

Adds an Ecosystems approach into enabling environment

Collective discussions

Inputs and support to project implementation

CAP Strengths Summary
Strengths
Communications
independence from the agenda of any single organisation
collective discussion
new partnerships
strengthened links and increased opportunity for joint projects
developing a portfolio of projects as climate mitigation/adaptation examples
peer pressure to step up and get involved
inspiration
motivation
exposure to new idea and examples
increased capacity to exchange knowledge and learn from each other
united front and consistent message to the public on big issues
more convincing together than alone(engagements on policy, CI position to Copenhagen, funding applications to donors, corporate engagement)
peer review of work in each organisation on climate change related initiatives
adds an ecosystems based adaptation approach into the enabling environment
administrative and facilitative role of the secretariat.
promoting each organisation through events, newsletters, publications, websites, and media releases
valuable digest function - distributing useful summaries of major climate change debates, events, policy updates and political developments
inputs into and support for project development and implementation
development of useful tools such as the factsheets and calculator
stimulated action on carbon reduction in many of the partner organisations
created a carbon and climate change awareness in each organisation that now informs approach and project development significantly
legitimate and powerful policy and advocacy platform

CAP Weaknesses Summary
Challenges
limited time to follow up on detail
internally less unified than CAP may appear publicly
no funding at present for CAP going forward
benefits to individual organisations vary greatly
weak advocacy on the bigger climate and biodiversity conservation fights around RE, mining etc.
formal structures require too much time for administration.
no longer necessary as partners have built internal climate change capacity.
lack of demonstrable joint project initiatives may retard funding flow
weak implementation
limited scope for bringing other projects and new projects into the partnership

Formal structures require too much time for administration

Partners have inbuilt capacity so no longer needed


Thank you
Questions…..