

WESTERN CAPE

2024

STATE OF CONSERVATION
REPORT



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Online WC SoCR 2024 Report

To access the link buttons in the printed book, please scan the QR code provided on the left or visit the website link: <https://www.capenature.co.za/state-of-biodiversity> to view the online version of the book.



WESTERN CAPE STATE OF BIODIVERSITY 2002

WESTERN CAPE STATE OF BIODIVERSITY 2007

WESTERN CAPE STATE OF BIODIVERSITY 2012

WESTERN CAPE STATE OF BIODIVERSITY 2017

WESTERN CAPE STATE OF BIODIVERSITY 2023



FOREWORD

This is the fourth State of Conservation Report to inform the periodic Western Cape State of Biodiversity Report, as required by the Western Cape Biodiversity Act. These reports provide annual updates to the conservation status of species and ecosystems, highlighting outcomes in various aspects of the conservation work undertaken by CapeNature.

Our commitment to safeguarding biodiversity aims firstly to respond to provincial conservation imperatives. These in large measure mirror that of the global community, as underscored by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). This framework, agreed upon during the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 2022, outlines a way toward a more resilient and sustainable planet.

CapeNature contributes to providing immediate and local conservation outcomes as well as the realisation of key Global Biodiversity Framework targets.

The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan integrates the changes in the status of ecosystems and species with changes in land-use and informs land-use development planning, environmental assessments, protected area expansion and mitigation of the impact of climate change on biodiversity through the integration of biodiversity corridors.

The development and implementation of a Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy and Protected Area and Estuarine Management Plans,

enable progress towards effective representative protection of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas. Clearing of invasive alien plants on CapeNature protected areas is prioritised for ensuring ecological services and conservation of strategic water source areas.

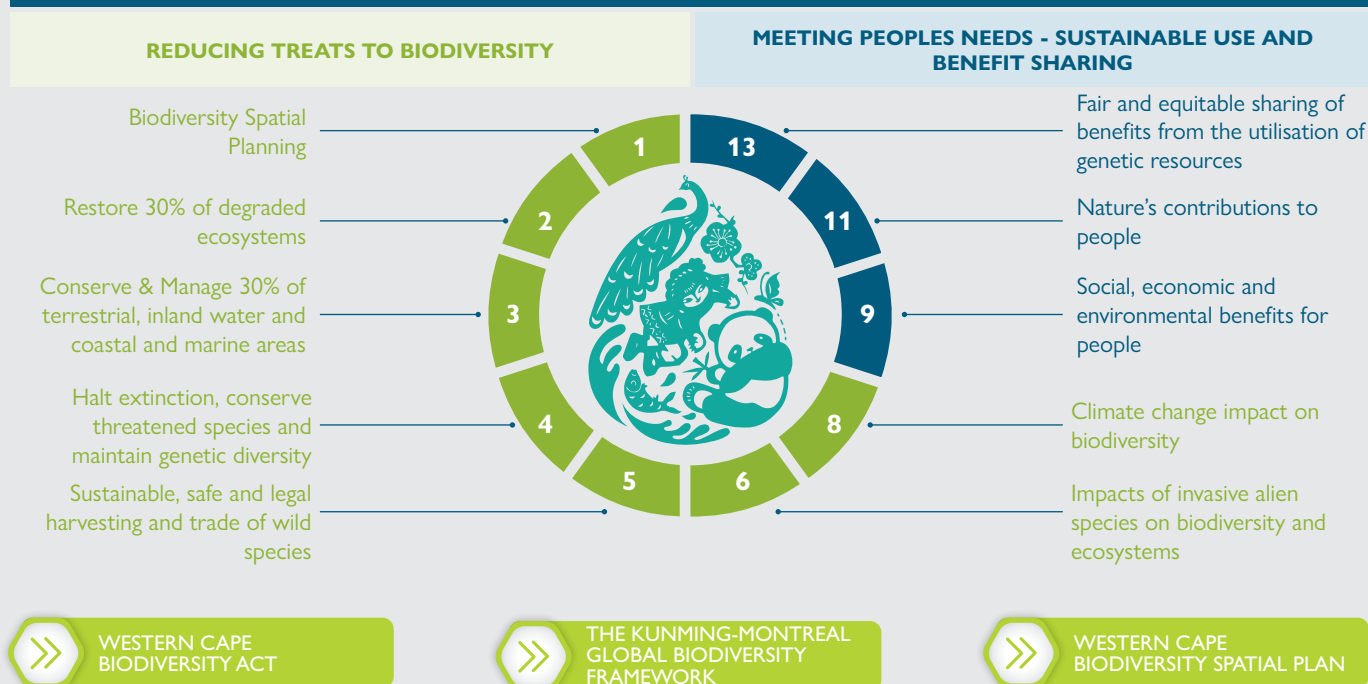
CapeNature pursues the conservation of threatened species and maintenance of genetic diversity through the implementation of Biodiversity Management Plans, regulated through permits and authorisations, and supported by compliance and enforcement.

CapeNature implements regulatory compliance and enforcement, publishes hunting notices, and issues permits and licenses to ensure the sustainable use of wild species.

CapeNature is proud to contribute to the South African perspective where the status of biodiversity in the Western Cape impacts the outcomes of the national indicator framework.

Dr Ashley Naidoo
CEO

KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (GBF TARGETS)





CAPENATURE LANDSCAPES & LANDSCAPE UNITS



Legend

CapeNature

- ★ Head office
- ☆ Regional office
- ◆ Reserve office
- ▲ Satellite office

- CapeNature Protected Areas
- CapeNature Marine Protected Areas
- CapeNature RAMSAR Sites
- CapeNature Estuaries

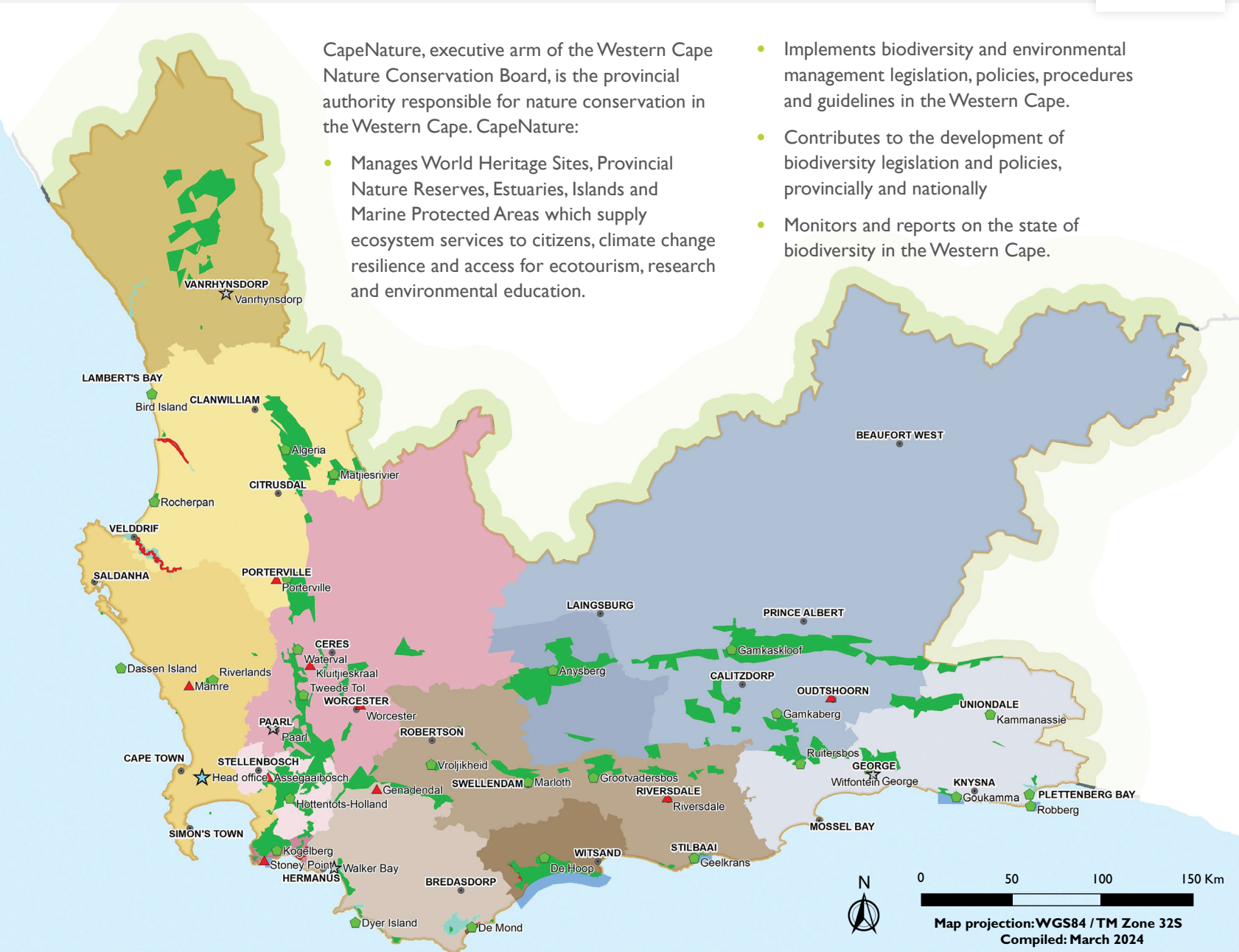
CapeNature Landscapes

- WEST
 - Matzikama
 - Peninsula
 - Ceder-Berg
- CENTRAL
 - Kogelberg
 - Witzenberg
 - Boland
- SOUTH
 - De Hoop
 - Langeberg
 - Overberg
- EAST
 - Anyenberg
 - Garden Route
 - Karoo

CapeNature, executive arm of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, is the provincial authority responsible for nature conservation in the Western Cape. CapeNature:

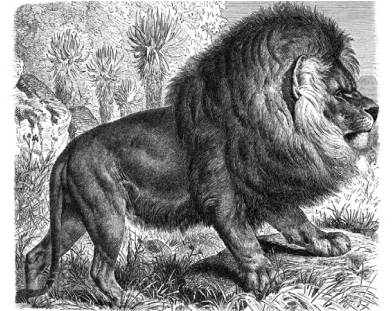
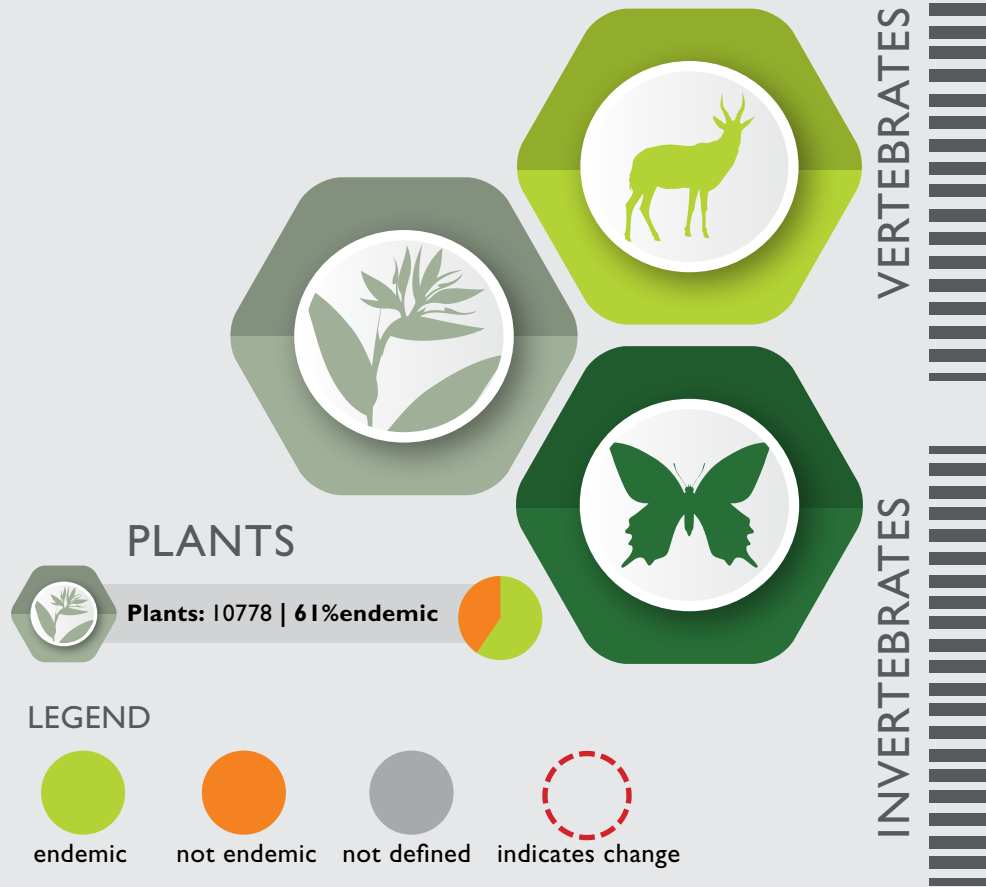
- Manages World Heritage Sites, Provincial Nature Reserves, Estuaries, Islands and Marine Protected Areas which supply ecosystem services to citizens, climate change resilience and access for ecotourism, research and environmental education.

- Implements biodiversity and environmental management legislation, policies, procedures and guidelines in the Western Cape.
- Contributes to the development of biodiversity legislation and policies, provincially and nationally
- Monitors and reports on the state of biodiversity in the Western Cape.





THE BIODIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE



Cape Lion (*Felis leo capensis*), illustration from Meyers Konversations-Lexikon encyclopedia, 1897

The number of extinct mammals in the Western Cape has decreased from 6 to 5 – not through gene editing technology being explored to resurrect lost species like woolly mammoth, but through an analysis of museum specimens. The results show that lions, which used to roam the grasslands of the Cape Flats, were only isolated from their counterparts for a short time before being eradicated by European colonisers, and were not genetically distinct, as originally understood (de Flamingh *et al.* 2024). In the Western Cape, free-roaming lions can be found on Karoo National Park and private properties.

Recognised number of indigenous taxa in the Western Cape (as of March 2023) in selected taxonomic groups, and percentage of taxa that are endemic to the province. The Araneae total reflects the latest assessment (Dippenaar-Schoeman *et al* 2024).

>> NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT 2018

>> RED LIST OF SOUTH AFRICAN PLANTS

>> RED LIST OF SOUTH AFRICAN ANIMALS

>> SANBI THREATENED SPECIES PROGRAMME

Note: This biodiversity inventory is not exhaustive
* Taxa: Includes species, subspecies and varieties.



THE STATUS OF WESTERN CAPE ECOSYSTEMS



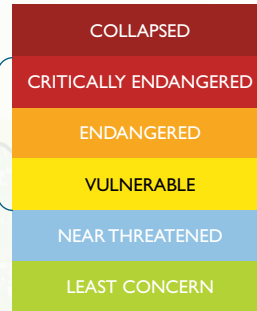
IUCN RED LIST CRITERIA FOR ECOSYSTEMS

Assess risk of collapse of ecosystem

A	DISTRIBUTION REDUCTION
B	RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION & DECLINE
C	DEGRADATION OF ABIOTIC ENVIRONMENT
D	DISRUPTION TO BIOTIC PROCESSES
E	QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATE OF RISK OF COLLAPSE

QUANTITATIVE
THRESHOLDS

Threatened Ecosystems



WESTERN CAPE ECOSYSTEMS:

- 348 different ecosystem types (Coastal Marine, Freshwater, Terrestrial and Estuarine)
- 191 of 348 ecosystems in the Western Cape are threatened

109
CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED

54
ENDANGERED

28
VULNERABLE

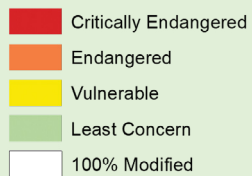
5
NEAR
THREATENED

151
LEAST
CONCERN

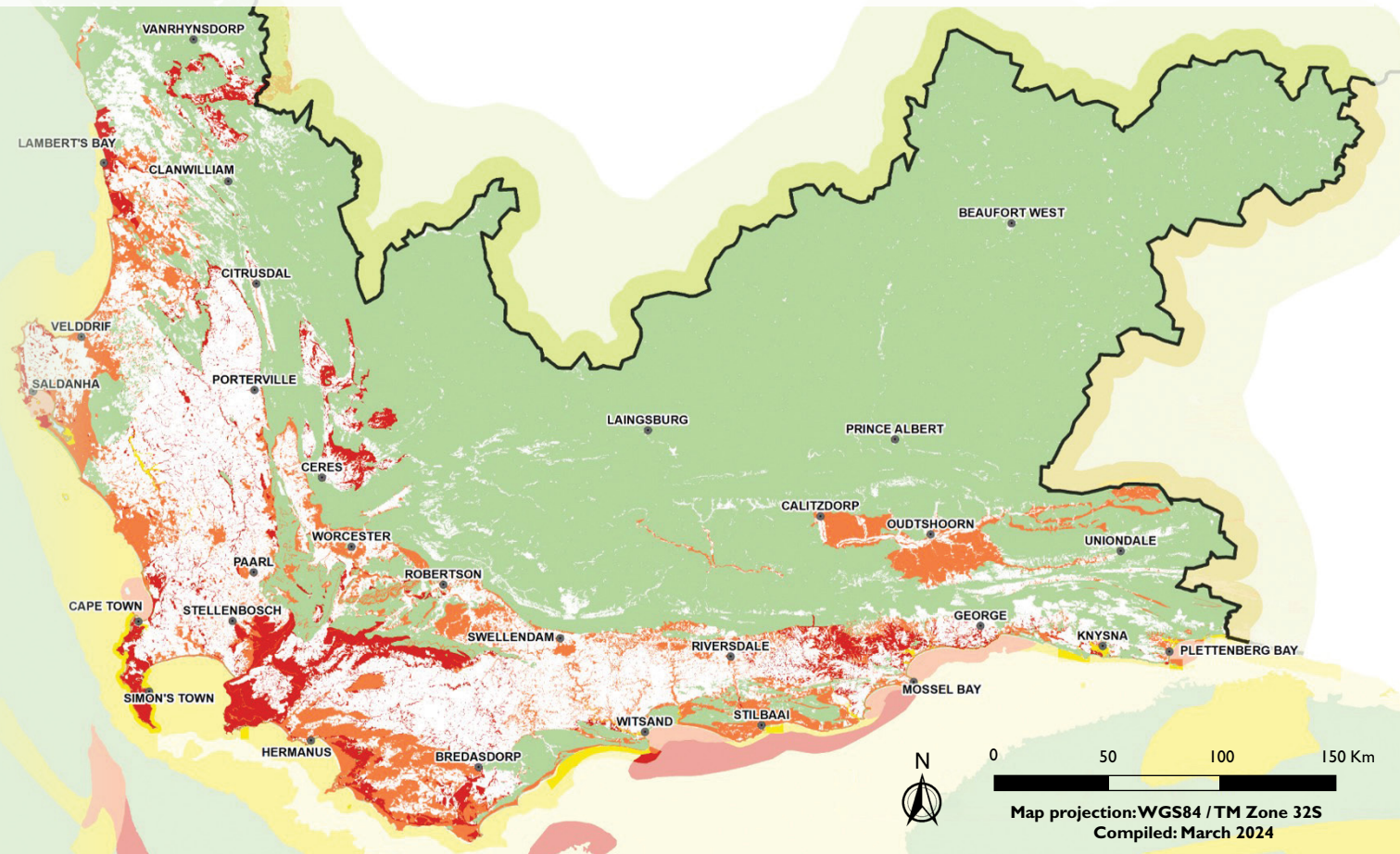
1
NOT YET
ASSESSED

Ecosystems are classified according to threat status as reported in the 2018 National Biodiversity Assessment except for terrestrial ecosystems which are updated to reflect the 2022 Red List of Terrestrial Ecosystems.

Legend

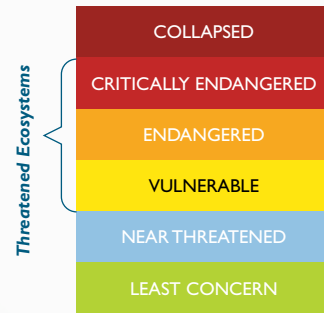


- NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT 2018
- 2022 ECOSYSTEM STATUS
- 2022 RED LIST OF ECOSYSTEMS GAZETTE NUMBER 47526





THE STATUS OF WESTERN CAPE **MARINE ECOSYSTEMS**



WESTERN CAPE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS:

- **66** of **78** ecosystems within South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone, offshore of the Western Cape, are threatened
- **17** of **26** shoreline ecosystems found in the Western Cape, are threatened

0
**CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED**

4
ENDANGERED

13
VULNERABLE

0
**NEAR
THREATENED**

8
**LEAST
CONCERN**

0
**NOT YET
ASSESSED**

- **13** Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) on the Western Cape Coast
- **6** MPAs managed by CapeNature (42 785.4 ha)
- **1** MPA managed by The City of Cape Town (Helderberg 2 460 ha)
- **6** MPAs managed by SANParks (117 037.1 ha)

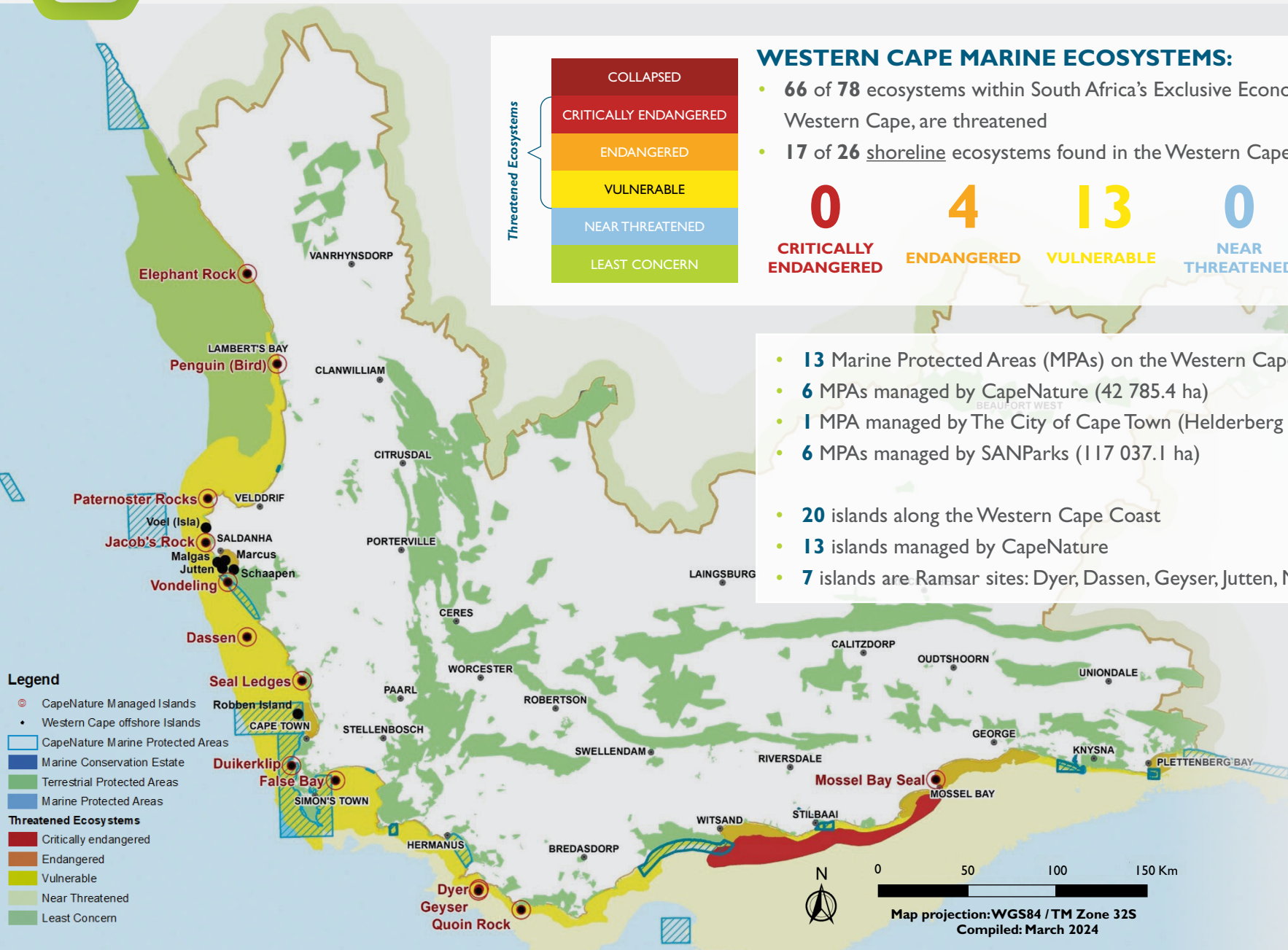
- **20** islands along the Western Cape Coast
- **13** islands managed by CapeNature
- **7** islands are Ramsar sites: Dyer, Dassen, Geyser, Jutten, Malgas, Marcus & Schaapen

Legend

- CapeNature Managed Islands
- Western Cape offshore Islands
- CapeNature Marine Protected Areas
- Marine Conservation Estate
- Terrestrial Protected Areas
- Marine Protected Areas

Threatened Ecosystems

- Critically endangered
- Endangered
- Vulnerable
- Near Threatened
- Least Concern



Map projection: WGS84 / TM Zone 32S
Compiled: March 2024

MARINETECHNICAL REPORT
NBA 2018



THE STATUS OF WESTERN CAPE ESTUARINE ECOSYSTEMS



Legend

- CapeNature Estuary
- Estuaries

Western Cape Conservation Estate

- Terrestrial protected areas
- Marine Protected Areas

Threatened Ecosystems



WESTERN CAPE ESTUARINE ECOSYSTEMS:

- 54 of South Africa's 290 estuaries are in the Western Cape
- 34 of 54 estuaries are prioritised with approved Estuary Management Plans
- 44 of 54 estuaries in the Western Cape are threatened
- 8 of South Africa's 22 estuary types are represented in the Western Cape

9
CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED

20
ENDANGERED

15
VULNERABLE

0
NEAR
THREATENED

10
LEAST
CONCERN

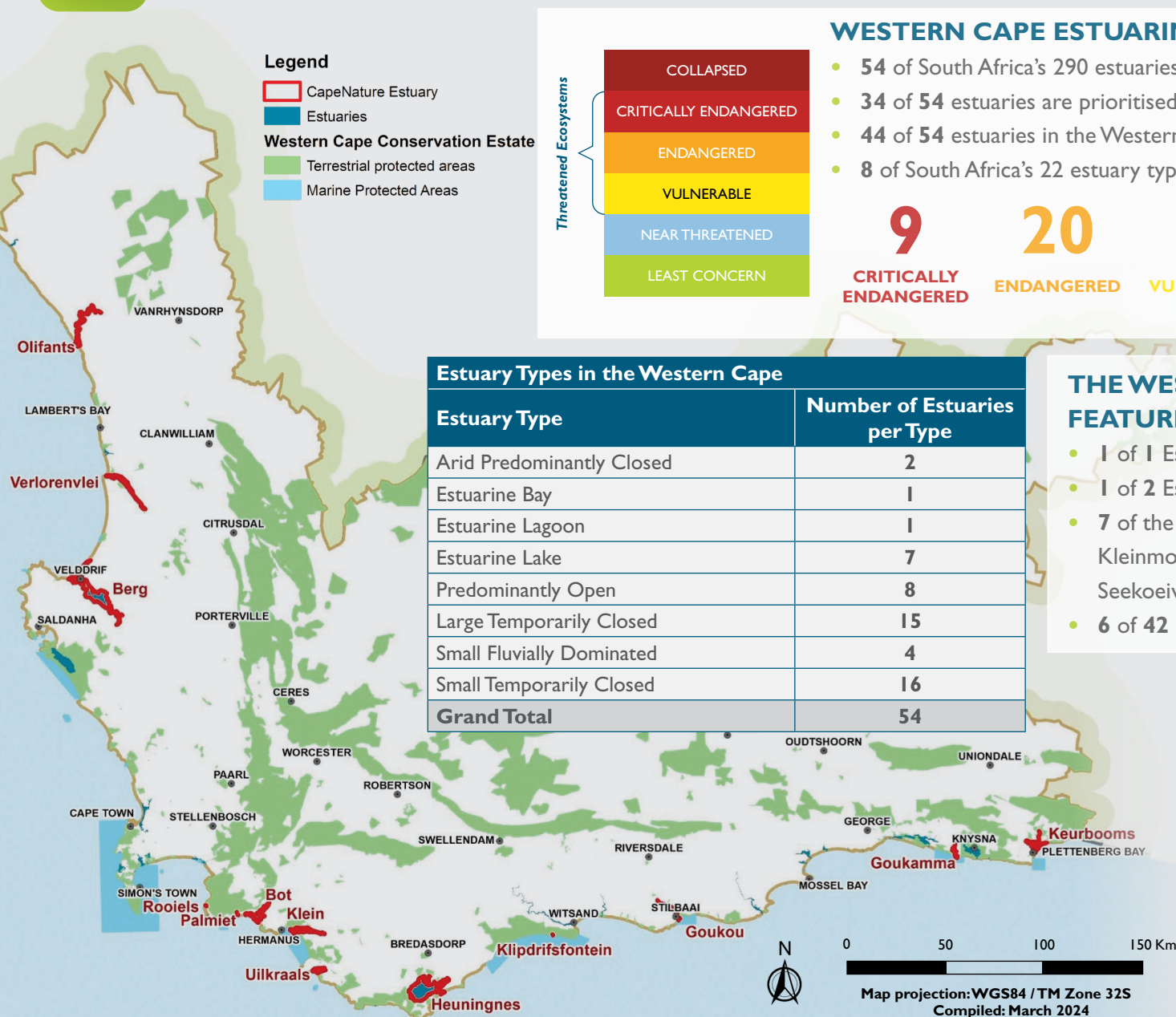
0
NOT YET
ASSESSED

Estuary Types in the Western Cape

Estuary Type	Number of Estuaries per Type
Arid Predominantly Closed	2
Estuarine Bay	1
Estuarine Lagoon	1
Estuarine Lake	7
Predominantly Open	8
Large Temporarily Closed	15
Small Fluvially Dominated	4
Small Temporarily Closed	16
Grand Total	54

THE WESTERN CAPE ESTUARINE TYPES FEATURE:

- 1 of 1 Estuarine Lagoon in South Africa: Langebaan
- 1 of 2 Estuarine Bays in South Africa: Knysna
- 7 of the 12 Estuarine Lakes in South Africa: Verlorenvlei, Bot/Kleinmond, Klein, Heuningnes, Touw/Wilderness, Swartvlei and Seekoeivlei
- 6 of 42 micro-estuaries in South Africa



CSIR ESTUARINE REPORTS

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS SOUTH AFRICA SANBI

ESTUARINE TECHNICAL REPORT NBA 2018

DEA&DP BIODIVERSITY & COASTAL MANAGEMENT



THE STATUS OF WESTERN CAPE FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS



WESTERN CAPE FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS:

- 101 of 138 freshwater ecosystems in the Western Cape are threatened: 64 river types, 74 wetland types
- 6 of South Africa's 22 surface water Strategic Water Source Areas are entirely in the Western Cape
- 2 Strategic Water Source Areas are partly in the Western Cape

Threatened Ecosystems



73

CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED

18

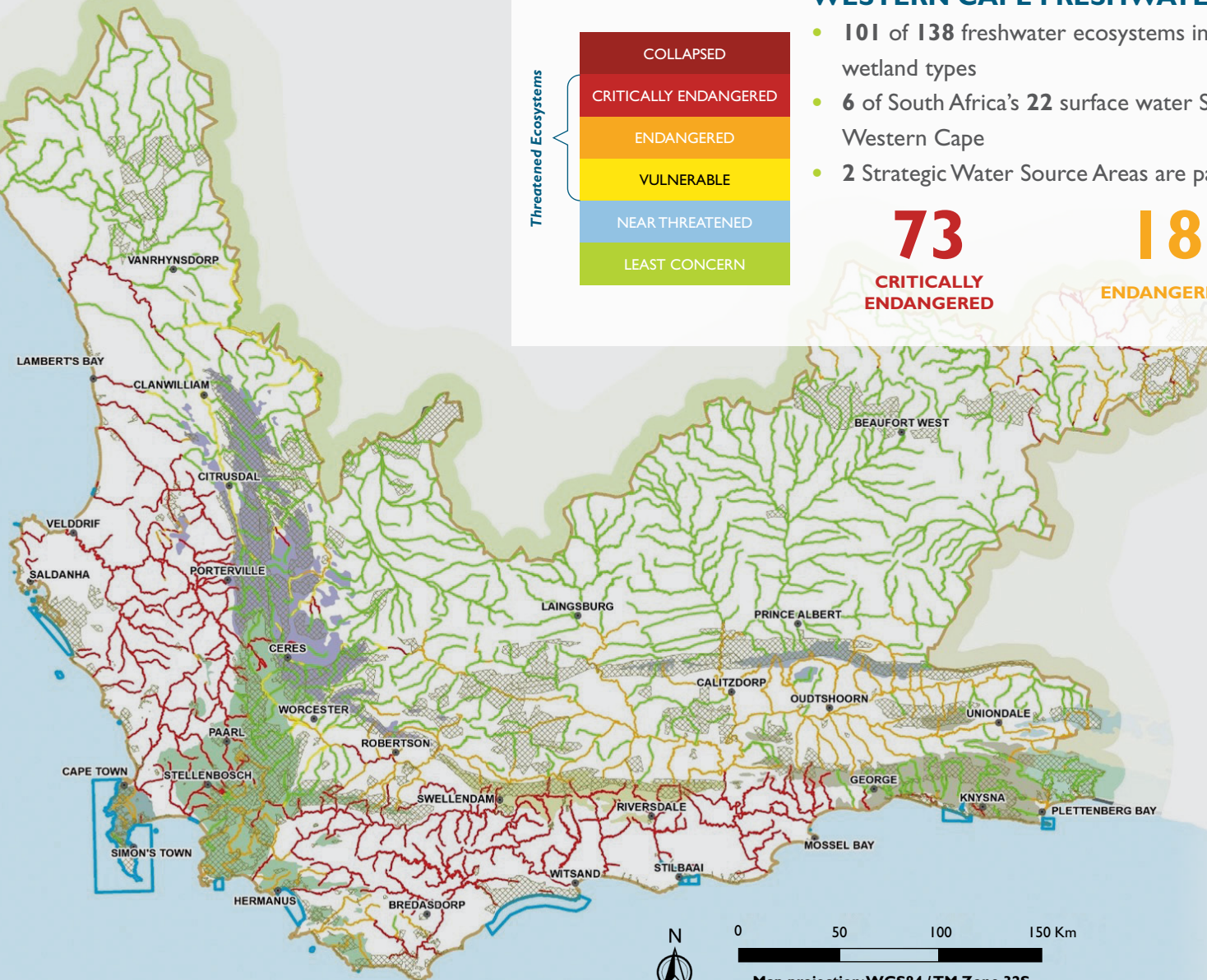
ENDANGERED

10

VULNERABLE

37

LEAST CONCERN



Legend

Western Cape Conservation Estate

- Terrestrial protected areas
- Marine Protected Areas

Strategic Water Source Areas

- Boland
- Groot Winterhoek
- Kouga
- Langeberg
- Oudeniqua
- Swartberg
- Table Mountain
- Tsitsikamma

Rivers

Status (NBA 2018)

- Critically Endangered
- Endangered
- Vulnerable
- Least Concern



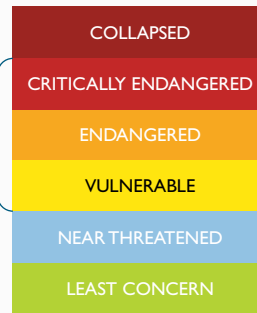


THE STATUS OF WESTERN CAPE TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS



- >> NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT 2018
- >> 2022 RED LIST OF ECOSYSTEMS GAZETTE NO 47526
- >> IMPLEMENTATION NOTE REVISED LIST THREATENED ECOSYSTEMS
- >> IUCN RED LIST CRITERIA

Threatened Ecosystems



WESTERN CAPE TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS:

- 64 of 171 terrestrial ecosystems in the Western Cape are threatened

35
CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED

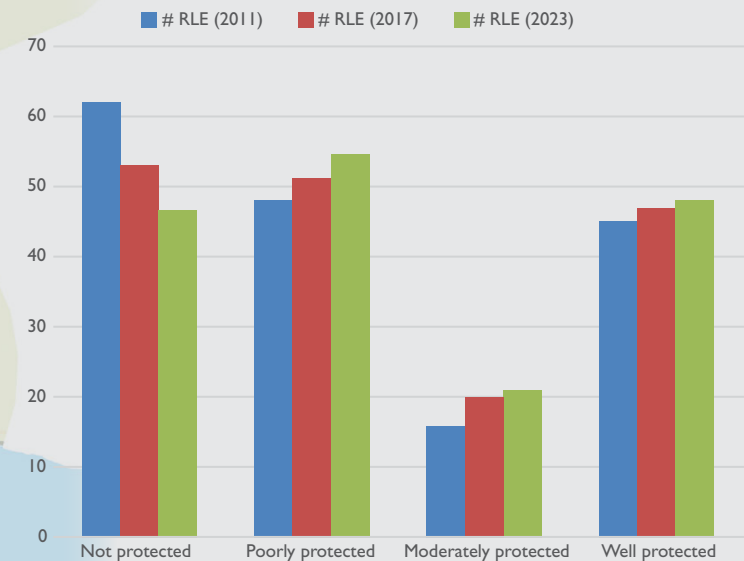
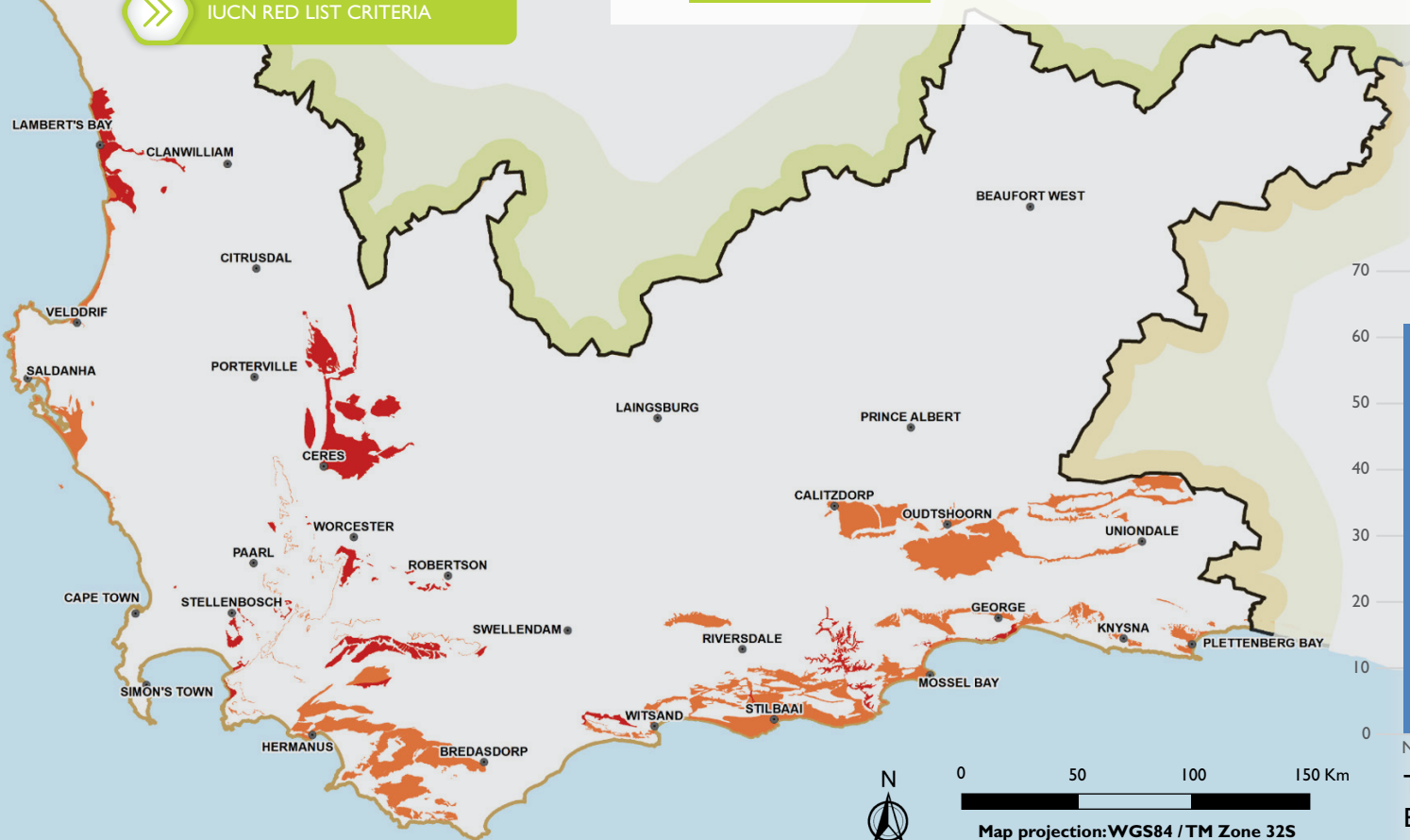
27
ENDANGERED

2
VULNERABLE

0
NEAR
THREATENED

107
LEAST
CONCERN

0
NOT YET
ASSESSED



The protection levels of the 2022 Red Listed Ecosystems (RLE) have been steadily improving overtime.



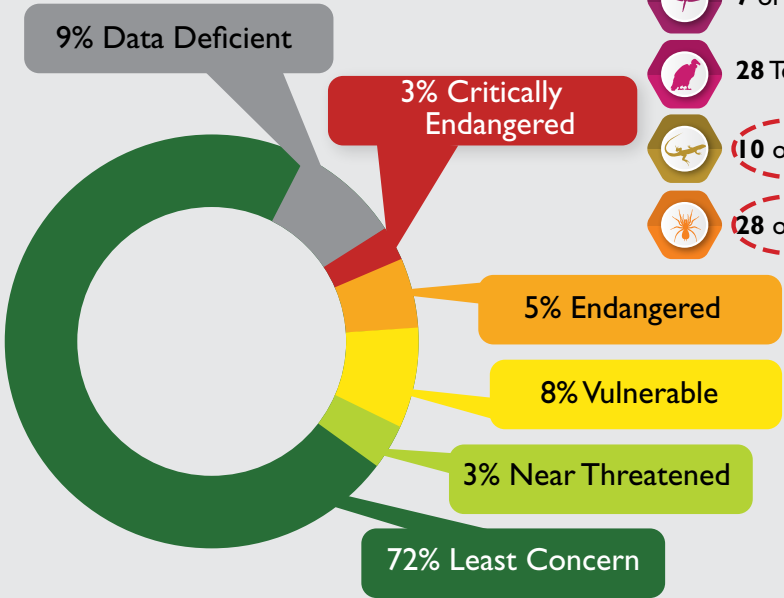
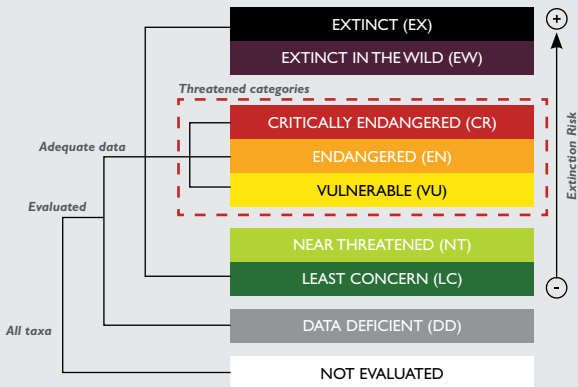
THE STATUS OF WESTERN CAPE INDIGENOUS SPECIES

IUCN RED LIST

RED LIST OF SOUTH AFRICAN ANIMALS

16% of extant taxa in the Western Cape are threatened

IUCN Red List Assessment



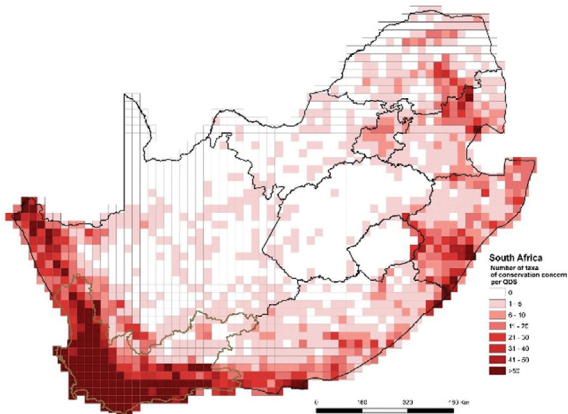
- 24 of 44** Freshwater fish species are threatened
- 7 of 27** Marine mammal species are threatened
- 1 939 of 10 778** Plants species are threatened
- 8 of 60** Amphibian species are threatened
- 16 of 126** Terrestrial mammal species are threatened
- 32 of 300** Butterfly species are threatened
- 73 of 758** Marine fish species are threatened
- 7 of 78** Dragonfly & Damselfly species are threatened
- 28** Terrestrial bird species are threatened
- 10 of 142** Reptile species are threatened
- 28 of 923** Spider species are threatened

indicates change

IUCN RED LIST CRITERIA

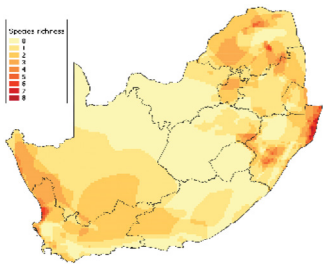
RED LIST OF SOUTH AFRICAN PLANTS

In South Africa, the highest concentration of plant taxa of conservation concern is in the Western Cape.



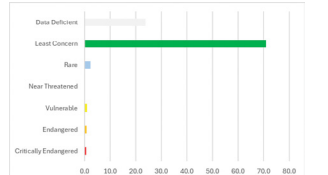
Concentration of plant taxa of conservation concern in South Africa. Map data supplied by SANBI, 2024.

In South Africa, Eswatini and Lesotho, most reptiles of conservation concern are found in the southwest and northeast.



Species richness, reptiles of conservation concern. Figure from Tolley et al. 2024

From 1997-2022, spider surveys were conducted at sites in the Cape Floristic Kingdom (CFK).

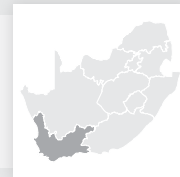


Percentage of CFK spider species in different conservation status categories. Data from Dippenaar-Schoeman et al. 2024

The CFK supports 42% of South Africa's spiders. Most are widespread and not threatened but seven (five in the Western Cape) are Critically Endangered.



THE STATUS OF WESTERN CAPE CONSERVATION ESTATE



CapeNature manages 16 Nature Reserve complexes, comprising a total of **828 441 ha**

The CapeNature protected area estate totals **1 082 118 ha** which includes CapeNature managed Protected Areas and formal Stewardship sites supported by CapeNature.

Western Cape Conservation Estate Area (hectares)

CapeNature Vested State Protected Areas 659 233

CapeNature Managed Protected Area Estate 828 441

CapeNature Protected Areas Estate 1 082 118

Western Cape Protected Areas Estate 2 328 477

NATURE RESERVES DECLARED IN 2023-2024

	Hectares
Table Bay Nature Reserve	800.56
Total hectares declared:	800.56

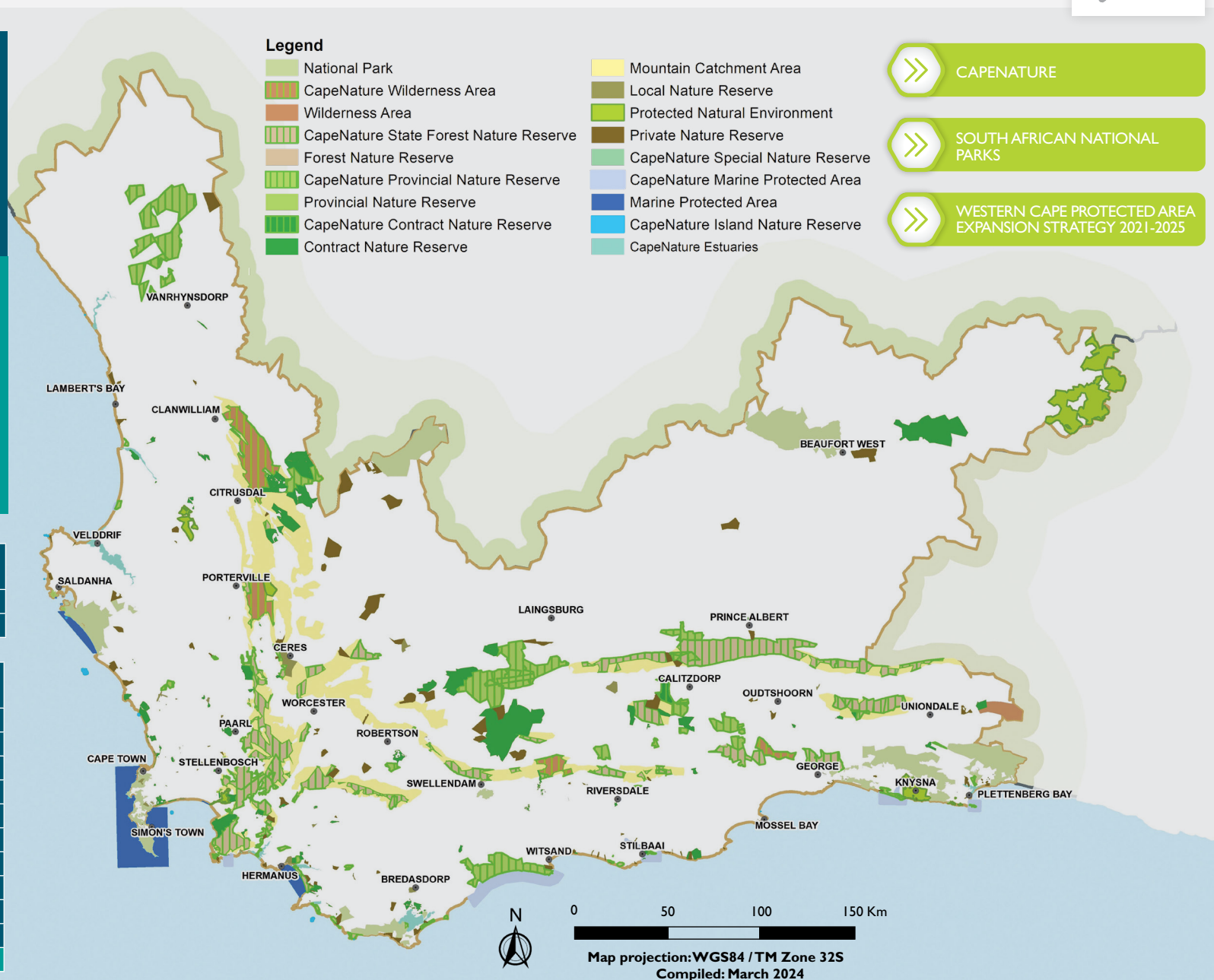
STEWARDSHIP NATURE RESERVE AGREEMENTS SIGNED (2023-2024)

	Hectares
Doringkloof Karoo Plaas Nature Reserve	209.20
Kruisrivier Nature Reserve	1 997.09
Machaseh Nature Reserve	844.84
Manna Karoo Nature Reserve	42 388.84
Wilde Honde Ness Nature Reserve	273.58
Smits Valley Nature Reserve	38.00
Blombos Private Nature Reserve	64.22
Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve	510.28
Otter's Creek Private Nature Reserve	4.30
Lower Potteberg agreement withdrawn	-1 314.40
Total hectares signed:	45 015.95

Legend

- National Park
- CapeNature Wilderness Area
- Wilderness Area
- CapeNature State Forest Nature Reserve
- Forest Nature Reserve
- CapeNature Provincial Nature Reserve
- Provincial Nature Reserve
- CapeNature Contract Nature Reserve
- Contract Nature Reserve
- Mountain Catchment Area
- Local Nature Reserve
- Protected Natural Environment
- Private Nature Reserve
- CapeNature Special Nature Reserve
- CapeNature Marine Protected Area
- Marine Protected Area
- CapeNature Island Nature Reserve
- CapeNature Estuaries

- CAPENATURE
- SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL PARKS
- WESTERN CAPE PROTECTED AREA EXPANSION STRATEGY 2021-2025



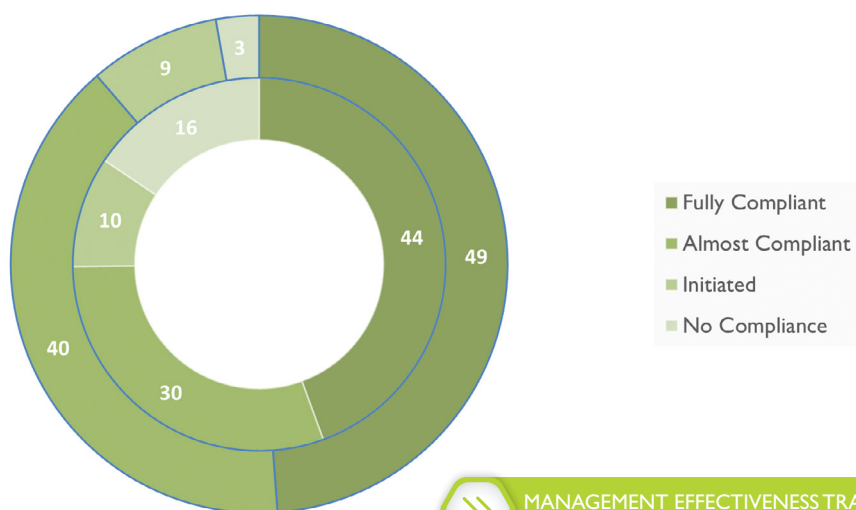


STATUS OF CAPE NATURE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS 2022-2024



	All	Terrestrial	MPA
Number of CapeNature Protected Area Complexes assessed (METT-SA assessments submitted)	37*	31	6
Number of CapeNature protected areas included in METT-SA assessments	111	105	6
Average CapeNature Protected Area Complex Management Effectiveness (METT-SA score) (%)	73	73	73
Percentage (%) CapeNature protected areas in the Sound Management Category	93	92	100
*2022-2024 METT-SA Assessment excludes Driftsands Nature Reserve.			

Changes in METT-SA indicator compliance
(Inner ring: 2020-2022; Outer ring 2022-2024)

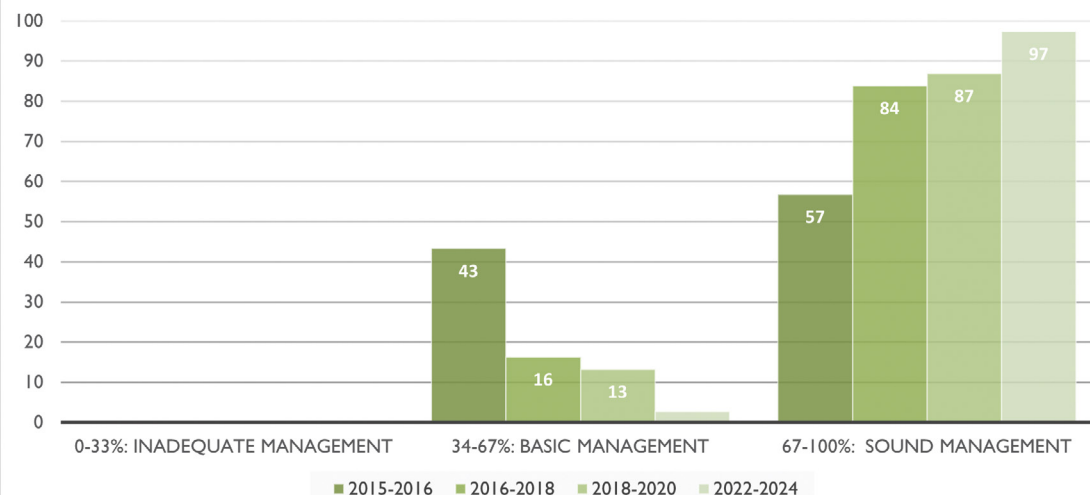


MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS TRACKING TOOL – SOUTH AFRICA (METT-SA)

Factors That Influence Management Effectiveness

- Ongoing drafting of integrated Protected Area Management Plans and associated decision support tools improved management effectiveness.
- The implementation of education, awareness and interpretation programmes, compliance training and the resurrection of Protected Area Advisory Committees improved management effectiveness.
- The implementation of targeted CapeNature METT-SA action plans improved management effectiveness.
- Budget reductions and associated limitations on human resources constrain compliance monitoring and law enforcement and infrastructure maintenance.
- Invasive species management and restoration across protected areas continue to rely on strategic partnerships and external funding.

Percentage PA Complexes per management category



At protected area level, 93% of protected areas (97% of Protected Area Complexes), lie within the 'Sound Management' category and 7% of protected areas (3% of Protected Area Complexes), lie within the 'Basic Management' category. There are no protected areas in the 'Inadequate Management' category. The average METT-SA score is 73%.

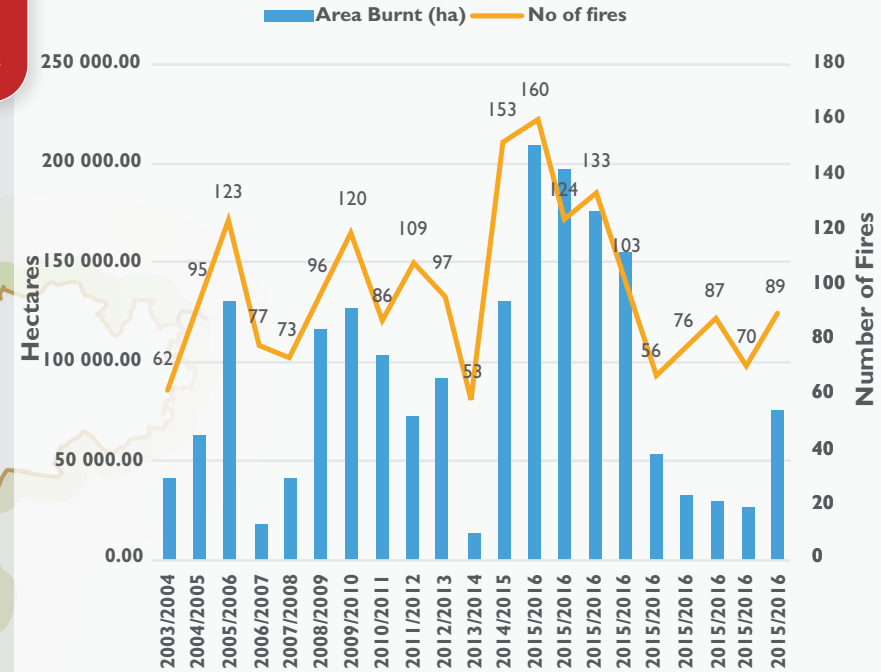
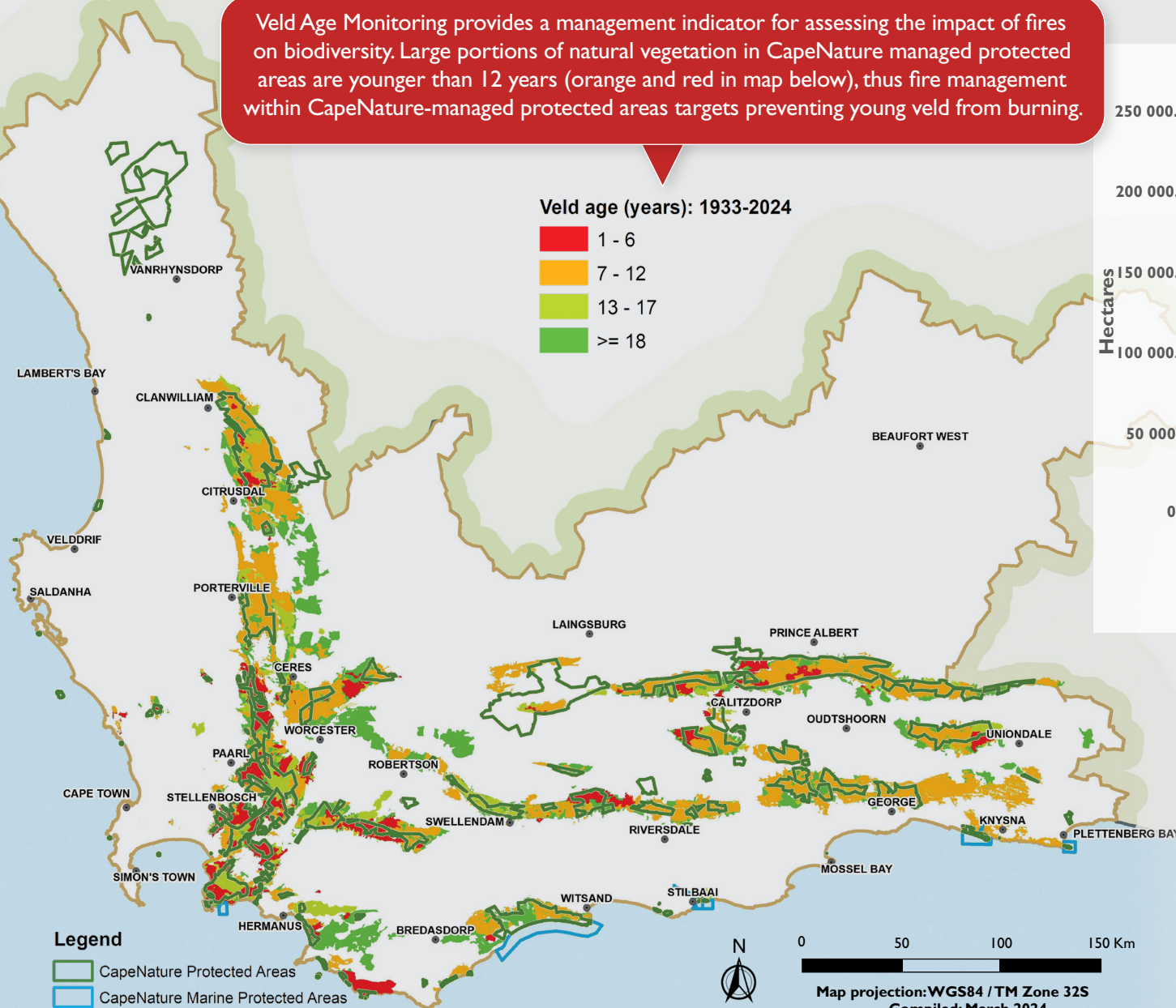
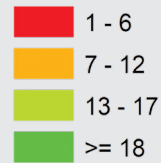


THE STATUS OF FIRE



Veld Age Monitoring provides a management indicator for assessing the impact of fires on biodiversity. Large portions of natural vegetation in CapeNature managed protected areas are younger than 12 years (orange and red in map below), thus fire management within CapeNature-managed protected areas targets preventing young veld from burning.

Veld age (years): 1933-2024



89 fires were responded to in the 2023-2024 financial year, representing 73 671.6 hectares compared to 70 fires and 27 180.8 hectares burned in 2022-2023. Most fires are caused by people and the greater number of fires and larger fires in 2023-2024 resulted in increased costs. Nonetheless CapeNature and our partners managed to restrict many fires to under 10 ha in size.



THE STATUS OF WESTERN CAPE BIOLOGICAL INVASIONS: PLANTS

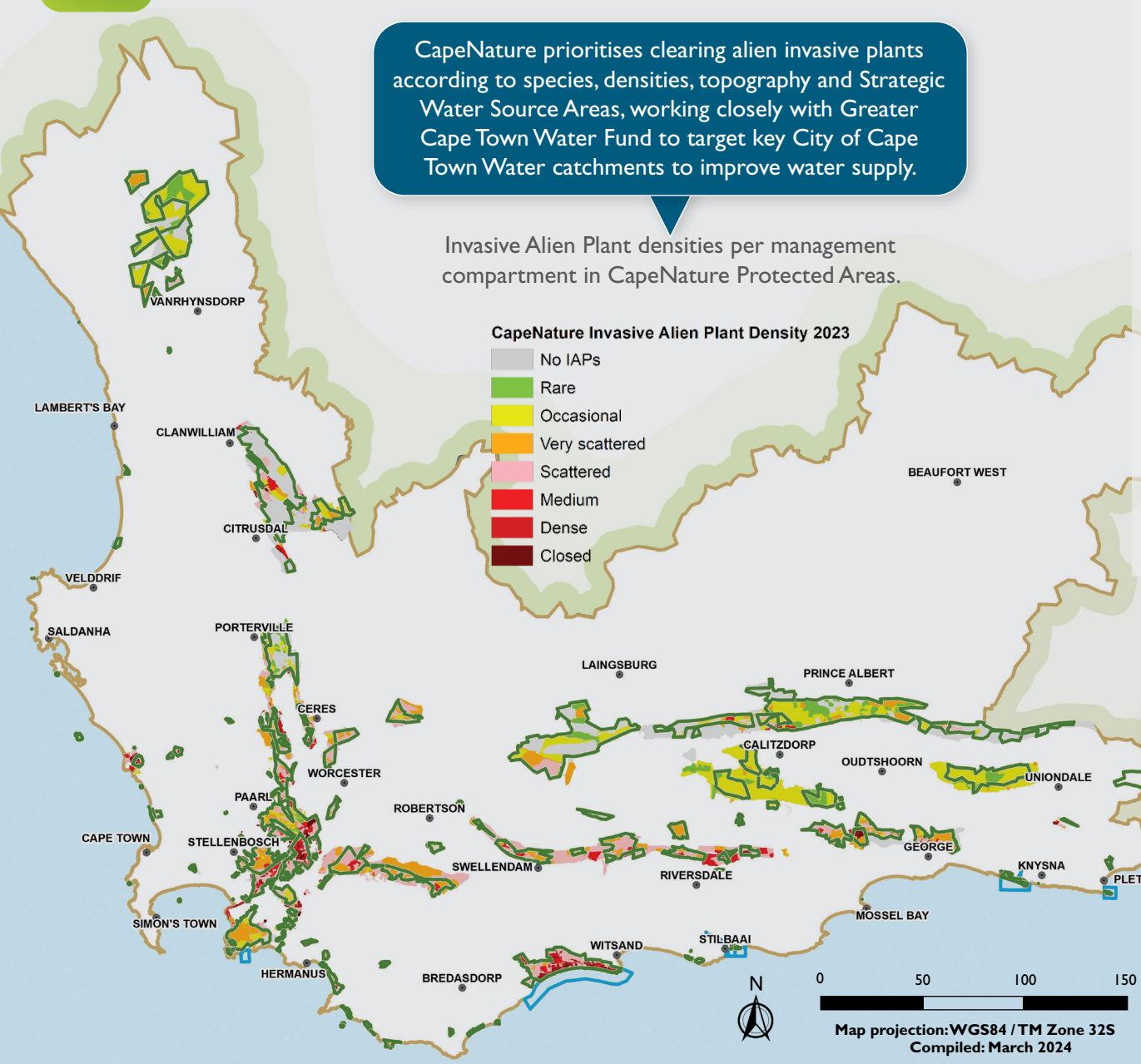


CapeNature prioritises clearing alien invasive plants according to species, densities, topography and Strategic Water Source Areas, working closely with Greater Cape Town Water Fund to target key City of Cape Town Water catchments to improve water supply.

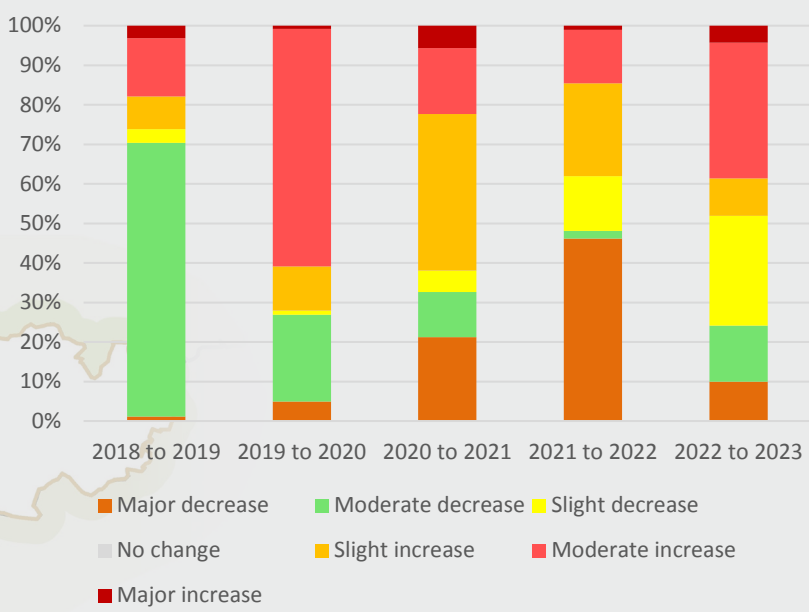
Invasive Alien Plant densities per management compartment in CapeNature Protected Areas.

CapeNature Invasive Alien Plant Density 2023

- No IAPs
- Rare
- Occasional
- Very scattered
- Scattered
- Medium
- Dense
- Closed



Invasive alien species density change

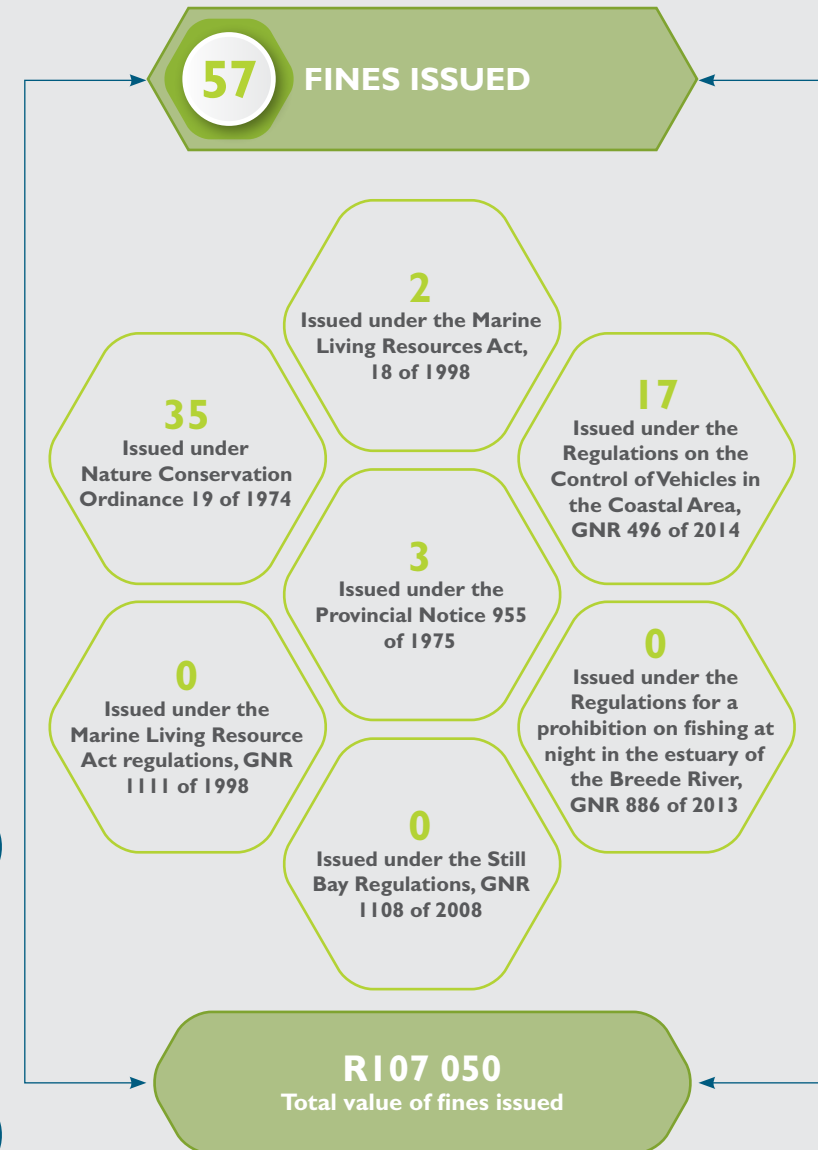
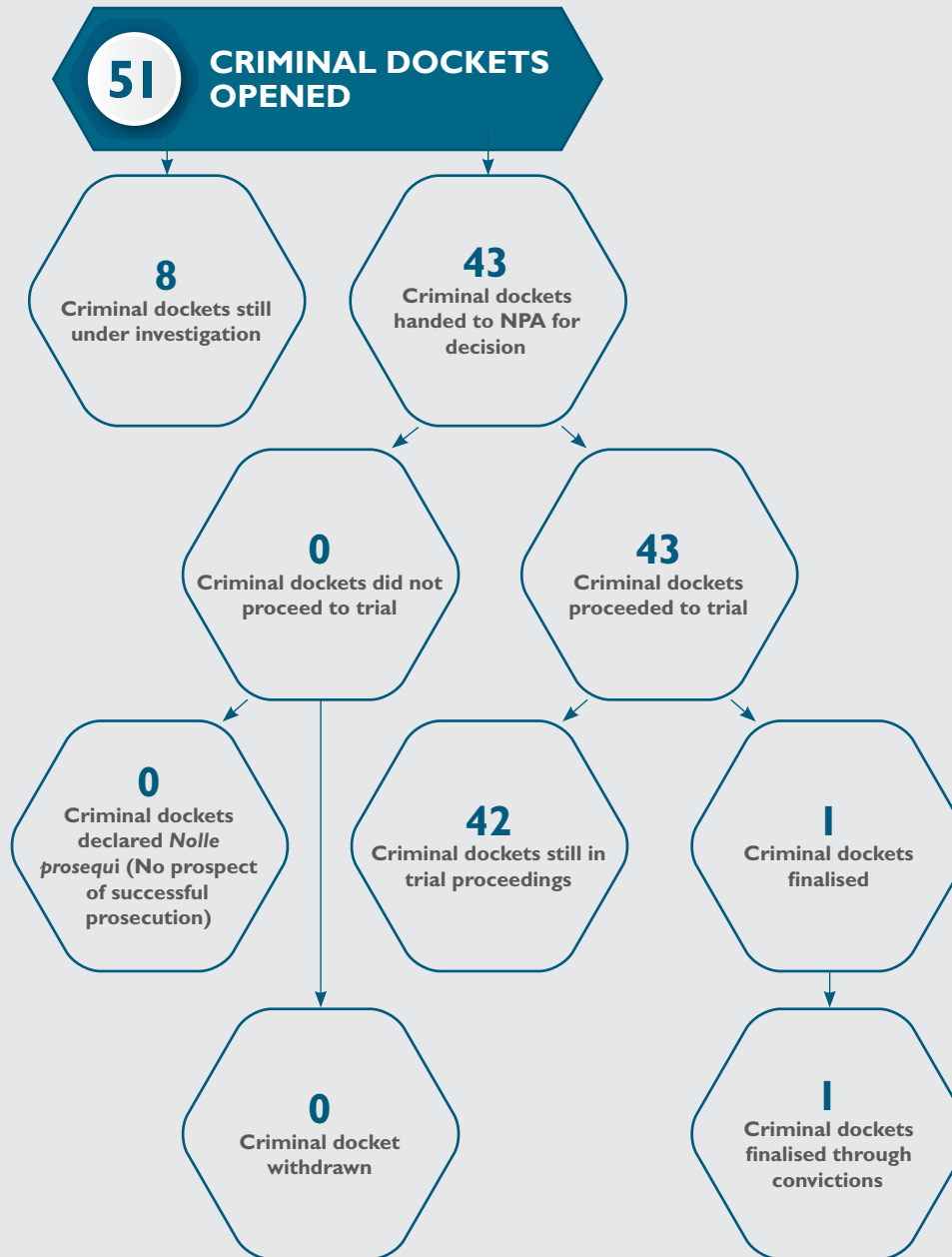
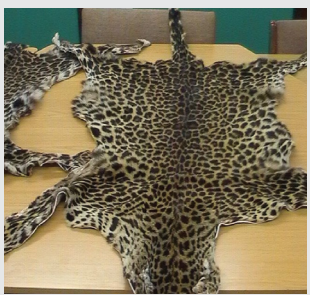


Invasive alien plant density changes in CapeNature Protected Areas over time (2022 to 2023) per change category.

- CAPE TOWN WATER FUND
- ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK
- PROVINCIAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN



BIODIVERSITY CRIME RESPONSE



CITES COP 19



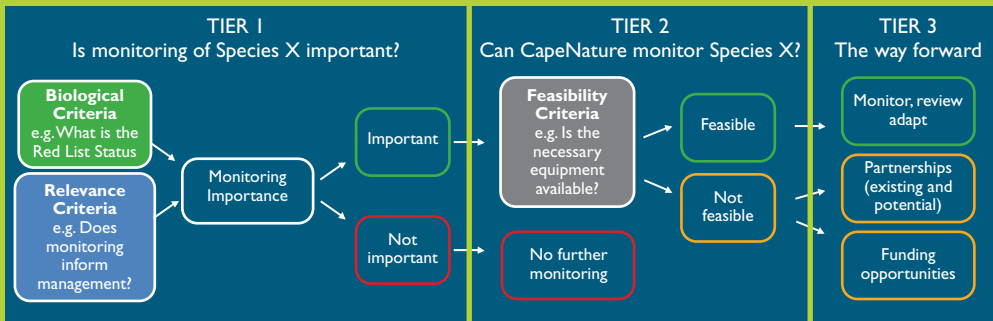
SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING PRIORITY SPECIES



Prioritisation Tool for Species Surveillance & Monitoring

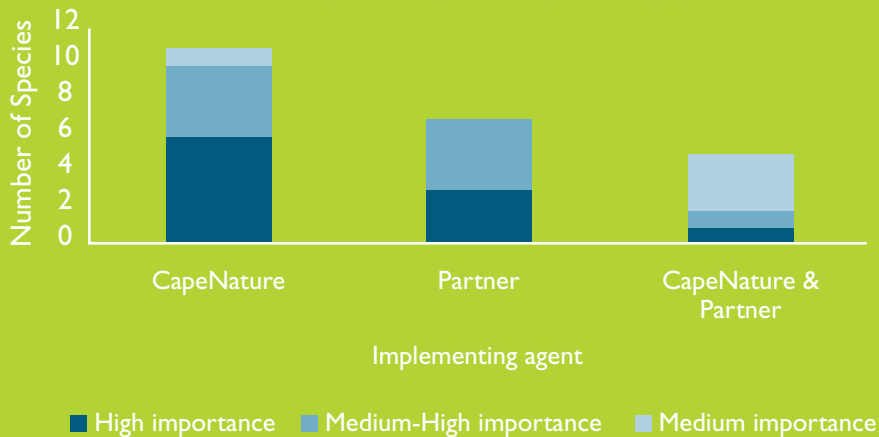
Purpose: To optimise CapeNature's surveillance and monitoring activities and highlight opportunities for partnerships.

Approach: A 3-tier decision-tree using biological, relevance and feasibility criteria to determine monitoring needs and actions.



Three-tier decision-tree for prioritising species for Monitoring and Surveillance

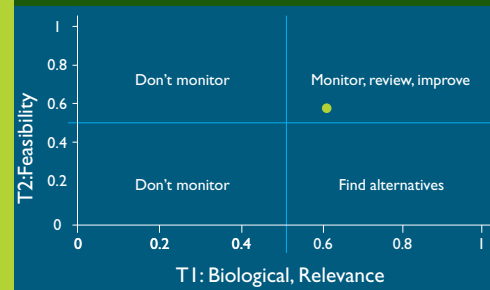
Relative importance of 23 species for surveillance and monitoring, with suggested implementing agents



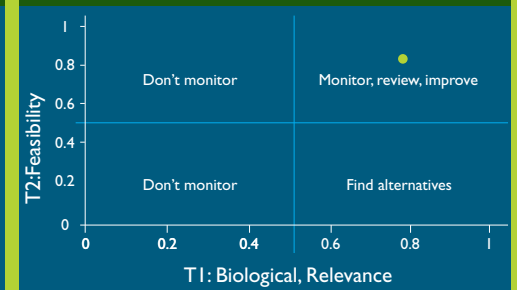
Prioritisation Tool for Species Surveillance & Monitoring: Examples



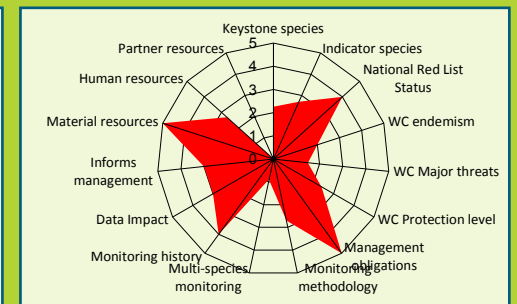
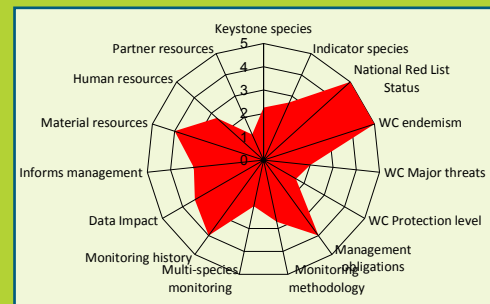
Blushing bride, *Serruria florida*



Cape Vulture, *Gyps coprotheres*



Combined scores for Biological, Feasibility and Relevance criteria for *S. florida* (left) and *G. coprotheres* (right).



Radar charts showing all criterion scores for *S. florida* (left) and *G. coprotheres* (right).

Prioritised species are derived from Protected Area Management Plans, the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan and the Protected Areas Expansion Strategy and described in the State of Biodiversity Report.



WESTERN CAPE STATE OF
BIODIVERSITY 2023



SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING PRIORITY SPECIES

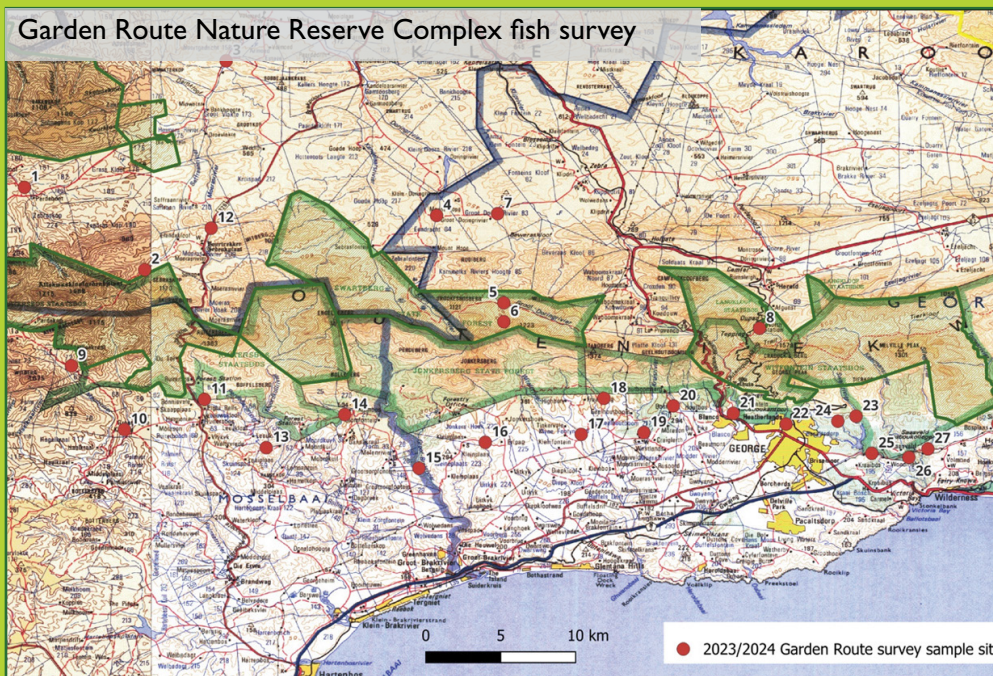


Surveillance

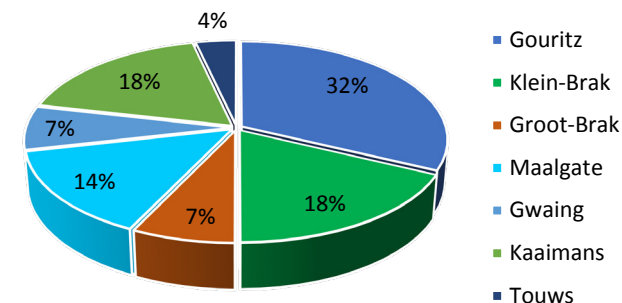
Data collected through either ad hoc observations or focal biodiversity surveys providing occurrence information which is useful for determining species persistence or changes in species distribution. An example of one surveillance project is the Garden Route Fish Survey.

Garden Route fish survey

- 28 sites sampled in 7 catchments.
- Late rainfall and high river flows affected catch data.
- Fish detected at 20 sites.
- Data analysed in terms of indicator ratings defined in management plan.
- Baseline survey will inform future surveillance and monitoring requirements.



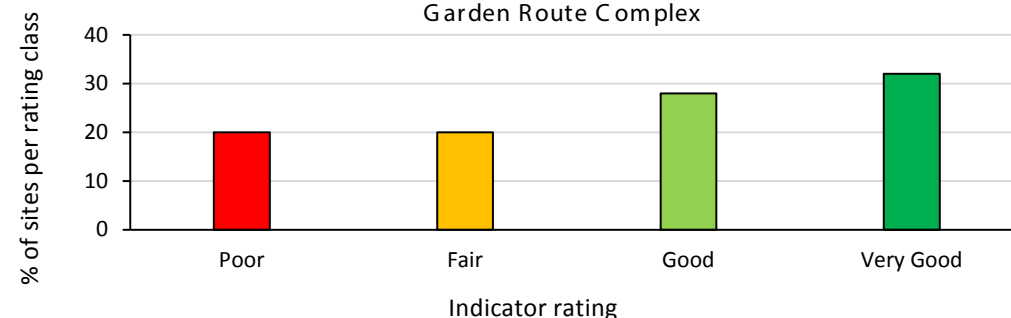
Percentage of sites sampled per river system for the Garden Route fish survey



INDICATOR RATINGS TO DEFINE THE CONDITION OF THE FRESHWATER FISH COMMUNITY

Key attribute	Indigenous freshwater fish species composition		
Indicator	% Indigenous fish species composition and age class		
Indicator Ratings			
Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good
Indigenous fish species absent	50% or less of expected indigenous fish species present, only 1 age class present. Some invasive alien fish species present	>50% of expected indigenous fish species present, 1-2 age classes present. Some invasive alien fish species present	100% of expected indigenous fish species present and all 3 age classes present. No invasive alien fish species present

Indicator ratings for freshwater fish community composition for the Garden Route Complex





SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING PRIORITY SPECIES: FAUNA

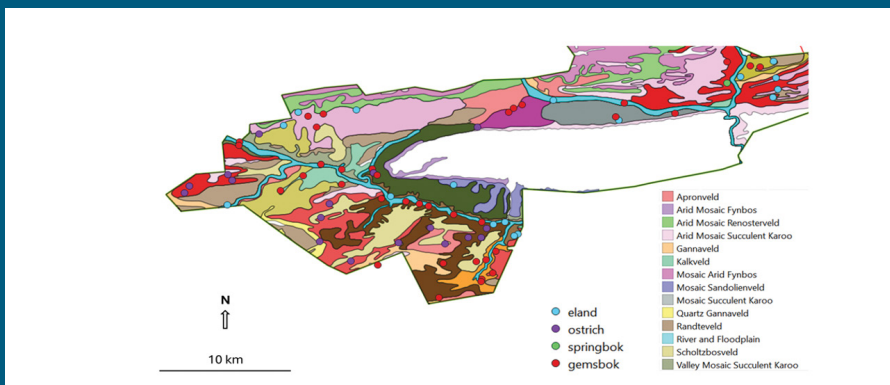
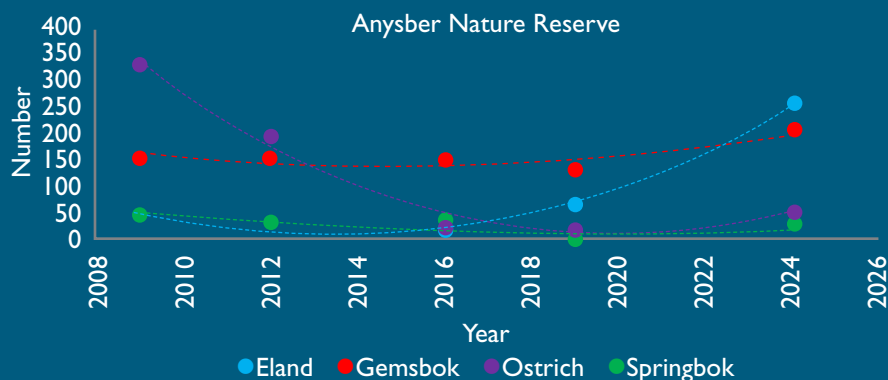


Little Karoo aerial game surveys, 2023-2024

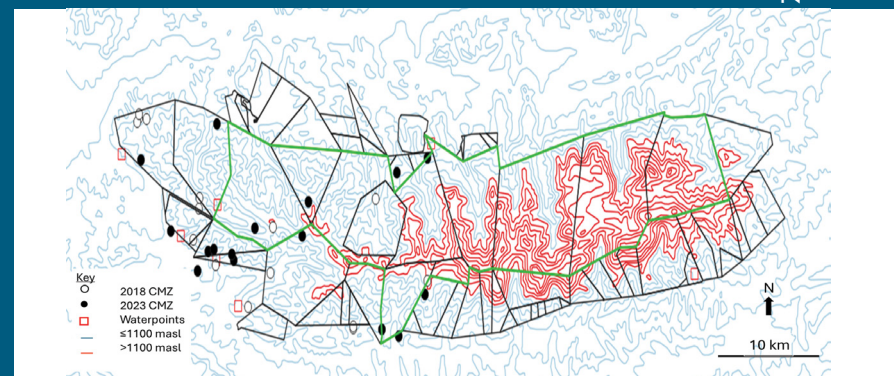
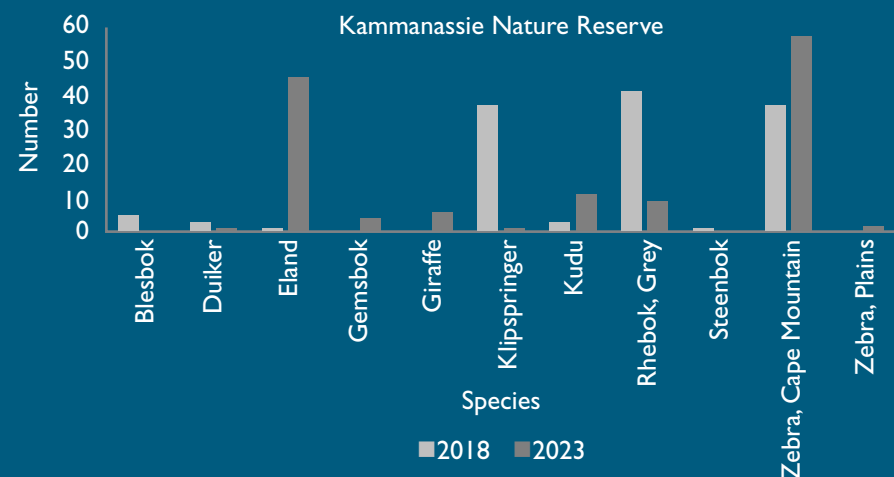
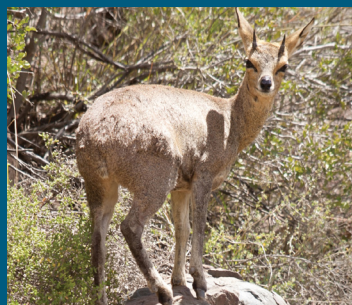


Monitoring: Fixed methods used to obtain data to detect changes over time.

In the reporting period, there were 169 dedicated faunal monitoring and surveillance projects, several of which are multi-species projects. Examples from two Protected Areas have been provided as examples to illustrate the nature and diversity of the monitoring conducted.



Distribution of herd-forming game species, including ostrich, relative to habitat type in the survey area on Anyser Nature Reserve.



Kammanassie Cape mountain zebra distribution (2018: white circles, 2019: black circles) relative to waterpoints (red squares) and altitude (blue lines) ≤ 1100 masl, red lines > 1100 masl.

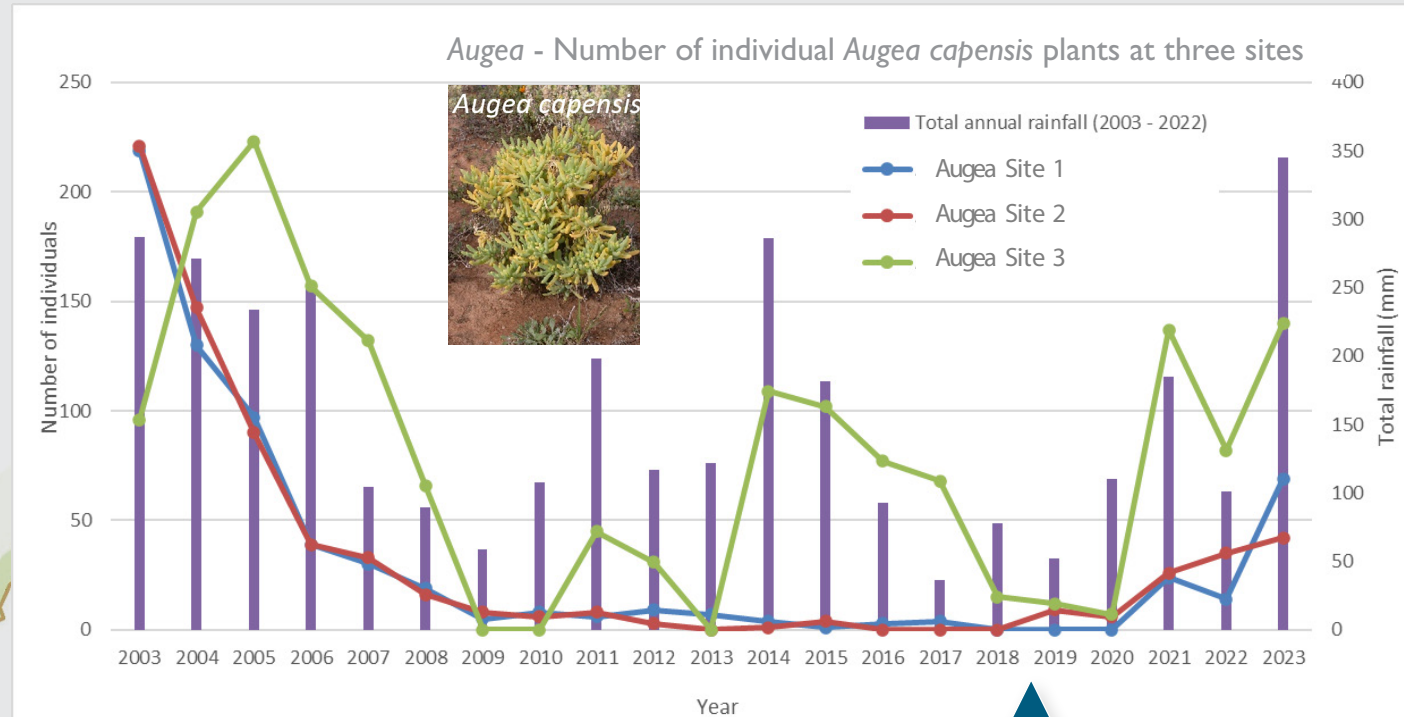
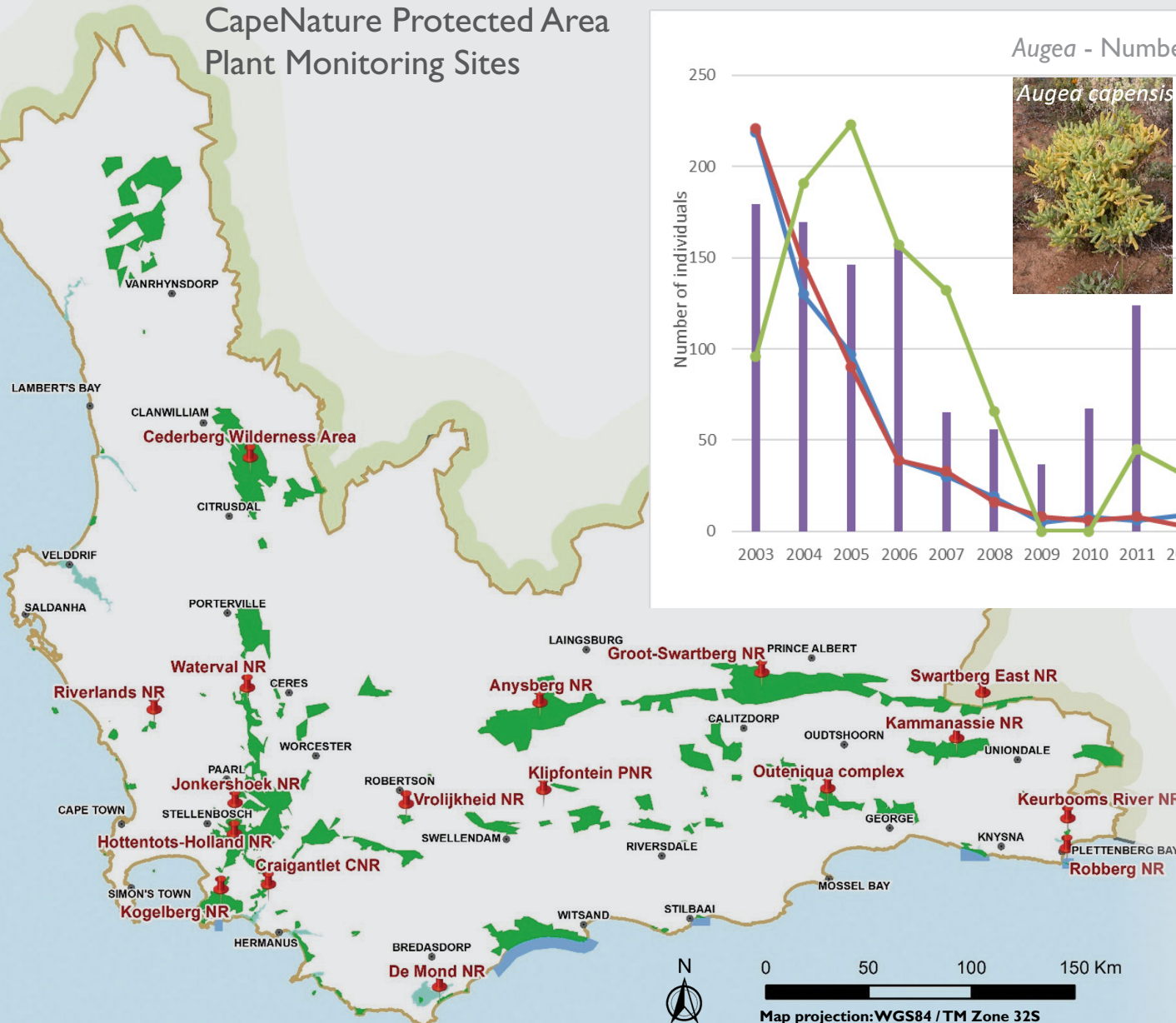


SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING

PRIORITY SPECIES: FLORA



CapeNature Protected Area Plant Monitoring Sites



EXAMPLE OF LONG-TERM PLANT MONITORING

Augea capensis, indigenous to South African but not to the Klein Karoo, has been found to invade overgrazed areas. Monitoring has been conducted at three sites for 21 years to determine if the species needs to be actively managed using an eradication programme. Tentative results indicate the veld will recover naturally over time.

INATURALIST

RED LIST OF SOUTH
AFRICAN PLANTS



PARTNERSHIPS FOR CONSERVATION SUCCESSES



CapeNature acknowledges the need for collaboration in sustaining biodiversity conservation and the Biodiversity Economy. CapeNature values and pursues working with communities, private landowners, civil society, conservation organisations, researchers, tertiary institutions and other spheres of government to deliver on conservation targets.

CapeNature engages in numerous, valued, formal and informal working collaborations.

The partners with whom the entity has formal agreements for biodiversity conservation are listed below.

1	Afritrails
2	Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative
3	Berg River Municipality
4	BirdLife South Africa
5	Buffalo Valley Trust
6	Cape Agency for Sustainable Integrated Development in Rural Areas (CASIDRA)
7	Cape Leopard Trust
8	Cape Peninsula Fire Protection Association (CPFPA)
9	Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT)
10	Cape Winelands District Municipality
11	Centre for Estuarine Research and Conservation (CERC)
12	Centre for Invasion Biology (CIB)
13	City of Cape Town
14	Conservation at Work
15	Conservation Outcomes
16	Denel
17	Department of Agriculture
18	Department of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)
19	Dyer Island Conservation Trust (DICT)
20	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)
21	False Bay TVET College (FBC)
22	Flower Valley Conservation Trust
23	Forge
24	Friends of the Tollhouse
25	Fynbos Trust
26	Garden Route Biosphere Reserve

27	Garden Route District Municipality
28	Gift of the Givers
29	Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve (GCBR)
30	Greater Cederberg Fire Protection Association (GCFPA)
31	Greater Overberg Fire Protection Association (GOFPA)
32	Grootbos
33	Heuningvlei Community
34	Hospitality Property Fund
35	Invasive Fish Species Management (IFSM)
36	Kishugu Training
37	Knysna Municipality
38	Landmark Foundation
39	Leisure Charitable Trust: Berg Estuary
40	Leisure Charitable Trust: Walker Bay
41	Leisure Conservation Trust
42	Logos, Ethos & Pathos Consulting (Pty) Ltd t/a Nightsbridge
43	Mapula Trust
44	Matzikama Municipality
45	McGregor Tourism
46	Mountain Runner Events (Pty) Ltd
47	Mountains to Oceans (MTO) Forestry
48	National Research Foundation (NRF)
49	Nature Connect: Sustainable Schools
50	Nelson Mandela University (NMU)
51	Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development & Land Reform
52	Ocean Finance Company
53	On The Ball College (OTBC)

54	Overberg District Municipality (ODM)
55	Overberg Renosterveld Conservation Trust
56	Overstrand Municipality
57	Rocklands Landowners Agreement
58	Sanbona Wildlife Reserve
59	South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON)
60	South African Hikers Network
61	South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity (SAIAB)
62	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
63	South African National Parks (SANParks)
64	South African Shark Conservancy (SASC)
65	Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB)
66	Southern African Tortoise Conservation Fund/Trust (SATCT)
67	Southern Cape Fire Protection Association (SCFPA)
68	Swartland Municipality
69	Table Mountain Fund (TMF)
70	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
71	University of the Free State (UFS)
72	University of the Western Cape (UWC)
73	Volunteer Wildfire Services (VWS)
74	Warrior on Wheels
75	West Coast District Municipality (WCDM)
76	Western Cape Government (PDMC)
77	Winelands Fire Protection Association (WFPA)
78	Working on Fire (WoF)
79	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)



FURTHER READING **BIBLIOGRAPHY**



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>> 2022 ECOSYSTEM STATUS	>> 2022 RED LIST OF ECOSYSTEM GAZETTE NUMBER 47526	>> MARINE TECHNICAL REPORT NBA 2018	>> ESTUARINE TECHNICAL REPORT NBA 2018
>> DEA&DP BIODIVERSITY & COASTAL MANAGEMENT	>> MARINE PROTECTED AREAS SOUTH AFRICA, SANBI	>> CSIR ESTUARINE REPORT	>> CSIR STRATEGIC WATER SOURCE AREA
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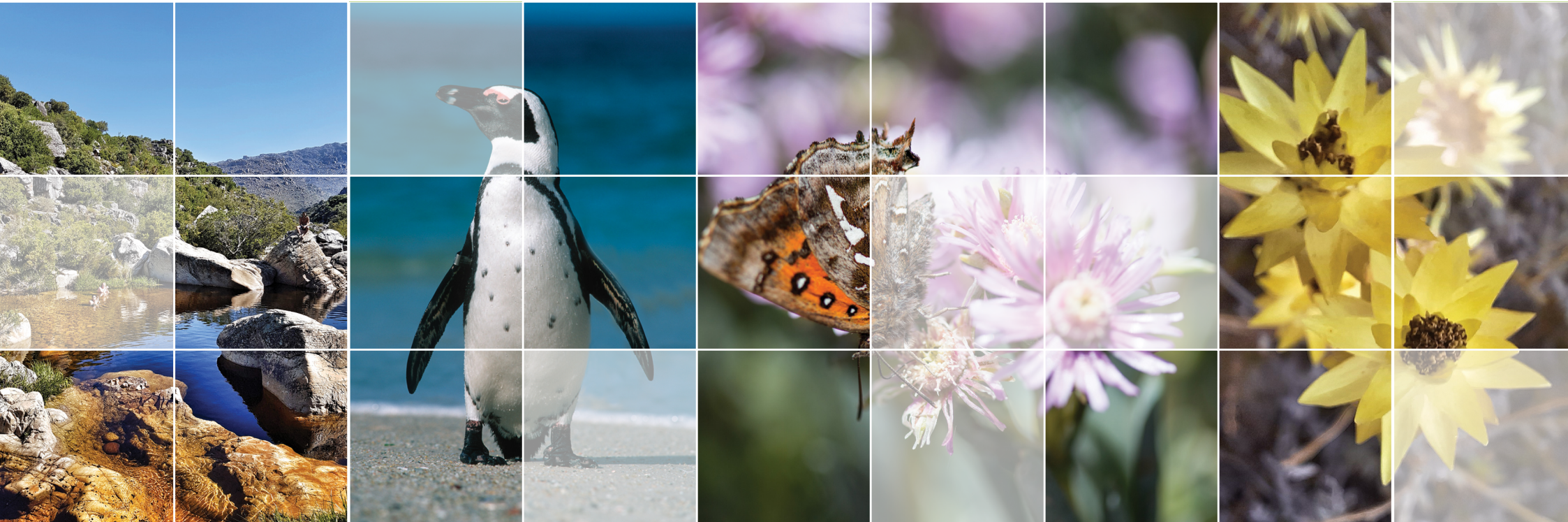
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