



I. Project General Information

1. Project Name: National Grasslands Biodiversity Programme
2. Project ID (GEF): 2615
3. Project ID (IA): 2929
4. Implementing Agency: South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
5. Country(ies): South Africa

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion	Lala Steyn	Grassland Programme Developer	SANBI
	Nik Sekhran	Regional Technical Adviser	UNDP-GEF
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

5. Project duration: **Planned** ___5___ years **Actual** ___ years

6. Lead Project Executing Agency (ies): South African National Biodiversity Institute, Gauteng Provincial Government Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment, Forestry SA

7. GEF Operational Program:

- ☐ drylands (OP 1)
- ☒ coastal, marine, freshwater (OP 2)
- ☐ forests (OP 3)
- ☒ mountains (OP 4)
- ☐ agro-biodiversity (OP 13)
- ☐ integrated ecosystem management (OP 12)
- ☐ sustainable land management (OP 15)

Other Operational Program not listed above: _____

8. Production sectors and/or ecosystem services directly targeted by project:

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8. a. Please identify the main production sectors involved in the project. Please put “P” for sectors that are primarily and directly targeted by the project, and “S” for those that are secondary or incidentally affected by the project.

Agriculture__ **P** _____

Fisheries_____

Forestry__ **P** _____

Tourism_____

Mining_____ **P** __

Oil_____

Transportation_____

Other (please specify) __ **Urban** __ **P** _____

8. b. For projects that are targeting the conservation or sustainable use of ecosystems goods and services, please specify the goods or services that are being targeted, for example, water, genetic resources, recreational, etc

1. ___ Water _____

2. ___ Genetic Resources _____

3. ___ Soil protection _____

4. _____

II. Project Landscape/Seascape Coverage

9. a. What is the extent (in hectares) of the landscape or seascape where the project will directly or indirectly contribute to biodiversity conservation or sustainable use of its components? An example is provided in the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Project Coverage			
Landscape/seascape¹ area directly² covered by the project (ha)	Landscape: 695 224 ha (ecologically sensitive areas)		
Landscape/seascape area indirectly³ covered by the project (ha)	Landscape: 15 265 665 ha (45% of total land area of grasslands biome)		

Explanation for indirect coverage numbers:

¹ For projects working in seascapes (large marine ecosystems, fisheries etc.) please provide coverage figures and include explanatory text as necessary if reporting in hectares is not applicable or feasible.

² Direct coverage refers to the area that is targeted by the project's site intervention. For example, a project may be mainstreaming biodiversity into floodplain management in a pilot area of 1,000 hectares that is part of a much larger floodplain of 10,000 hectares.

³ Using the example in footnote 5 above, the same project may, for example, “indirectly” cover or influence the remaining 9,000 hectares of the floodplain through promoting learning exchanges and training at the project site as part of an awareness raising and capacity building strategy for the rest of the floodplain. Please explain the basis for extrapolation of indirect coverage when completing this part of the table.

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Approximately 45 % of the total biome area will benefit indirectly from biodiversity compatible management practices and land use in ecologically sensitive areas (695 224 ha) where the direct project interventions will be located. The programme intends ensuring that 45% of the grassland biome is covered by the gazettement of bioregional plans which will specific areas of biodiversity priority, where higher standards for EIA will be applied.

9. b. Are there Protected Areas within the landscape/seascape covered by the project? If so, provide names of these PAs, their IUCN or national PA category, and their extent in hectares.

	Number of Protected Areas	National category of PA	Extent in hectares of PA
1.	122 PAs consisting of: - 5 National Parks - 101 Provincial Reserves - 7 Local Authority Nature Reserves - 9 Nature Reserves	Type 1	949 865 ha
2.	70 PAs consisting of: - 1 Bird Sanctuary - 7 Conservation Areas - 13 DWAF Forest Areas - 27 National Heritage Sites - 21 Private Nature Reserves - 1 State Land Area	Type 2	271 390 ha
3.	9 PAs consisting of Game farms	Type 3	118 732 ha

South Africa classifies Protected Areas into Three Types:

- (i) **Type 1** protected areas (equivalent to IUCN categories I, II and IV) including National Parks, Provincial Nature Reserves, Local Authority Nature Reserves and Forest Reserves, have strong legal protection and are primarily managed for the maintenance of biodiversity;
- (ii) **Type 2** protected areas (equivalent to IUCN categories III, IV, V and VI) including Wildlife Management Areas, Private Nature Reserves, National Heritage Sites, undeveloped State land (excluding Type 1 protected areas), Bird Sanctuaries, Botanical Gardens, Mountain Catchment Areas (excluding Type 1 protected areas), Protected Natural Environments, Coastal Conservation Areas and Indigenous State Forests (excluding Type 1 protected areas) have an intermediate level of legal protection and are primarily managed for sustainable use and development without compromising their ecological, landscape and cultural integrity;
- (iii) **Type 3** protected areas (equivalent to IUCN category VI), including Private Game Farms, Private Game Reserves (excluding Type 2 protected areas) and Conservancies (excluding Type 2 protected areas), are often more informal protected areas with a moderate to low legal status and are primarily managed as productive enterprises.

III. Management Practices Applied

10.a. Within the scope and objectives of the project, please identify in the table below the management practices employed by project beneficiaries that integrate biodiversity considerations and the area of coverage of these management practices? Note: this could range from farmers applying organic agricultural practices, forest management agencies

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managing forests per Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) guidelines or other forest certification schemes, artisanal fisherfolk practicing sustainable fisheries management, or industries satisfying other similar agreed international standards, etc. An example is provided in the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Area of coverage foreseen at start of project	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Specific management practices that integrate BD			
1. Amount of land in demonstration districts where biodiversity management good practice (BMGP) is being implemented by farmers	0	BMGP is being implemented by farmers: 60 000ha	BMGP is being implemented by farmers: 180 000ha
2. Amount of land in agricultural demonstration districts within biodiversity priority areas where stewardship has secured land for biodiversity conservation	0	Stewardship has secured biodiversity: 9 000ha	Stewardship has secured biodiversity: 22 000ha
3. Amount of forestry estate in grasslands biome contributing to biodiversity conservation objectives	Area of existing Plantation: 1.15 million ha	Amount of forestry estate in South Africa under plantation: 10 000ha expansion; 5 000ha where clearing of riparian zones decreases size of plantation	Amount of forestry estate in South Africa under plantation: 20 000ha expansion; 10 000ha where clearing of riparian zones decreases size of plantation
3.1 Unplanted forestry company owned land that is better managed	-Basic management on unplanted land: 532 780 hectares	-Better management as unplanted land: 133 195 hectares	-Better management as unplanted land: 426 224 hectares
3.2 Formal conservation areas	- Formal conservation: 0 ha	- Formal conservation: 15 000 hectares	- Formal conservation: 35 000 hectares
4. Urban Conservation areas give legal protection to refugia representative of grassland biodiversity	0	12 000ha	30 000ha
5. Amount of land where wetlands protected through wetland mitigation and/or banking offsets	0 ha of protected wetlands	800ha of wetlands protected through offsets	2 000ha of wetlands protected through offsets

10. b. Is the project promoting the conservation and sustainable use of wild species or landraces?

☒ Yes

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If yes, please list the wild species (WS) or landraces (L):

Species (<i>Genus sp.</i> , and common name)	Wild Species (please check if this is a wild species)	Landrace (please check if this is a landrace)
1. <i>Watsonia spp</i> (Watsonias)	X	N/A
2. <i>Gladiolus spp</i> (Gladioli)	X	
3. <i>Orchidaceae</i> Orchids/ Ground Orchids (various species)	X	
4. <i>Zantededeschia</i> (Arum Lillies)	X	
5. <i>Kniphofia</i> (Red Hot Pokers)	X	
6. <i>Agapanthus</i>	X	
7. <i>Protea spp</i>	X	
8. <i>Freesia</i>	X	
9. <i>Tritonia</i>	X	
10. <i>Nerine</i>	X	

10. c. For the species identified above, **or other target species of the project not included in the list above (E.g., domesticated species)**, please list the species, check the boxes as appropriate regarding the application of a certification system, and identify the certification system being used in the project, if any. An example is provided in the table below.

Certification Species	A certification system is being used	A certification system will be used	Name of certification system if being used	A certification system will not be used
<i>The certification systems refer to spatial management practices and are not species specific</i>				

IV. Market Transformation and Mainstreaming Biodiversity

11. a. For those projects that have identified market transformation as a project objective, please describe the project's ability to integrate biodiversity considerations into the mainstream economy by measuring the market changes to which the project contributed. The sectors and subsectors and measures of impact in the table below **are illustrative examples, only**. Please complete per the objectives and specifics of the project.

Name of the market that the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)	Unit of measure of market impact	Market condition at the start of the project	Market condition at midterm evaluation of project	Market condition at final evaluation of the project
Forestry Sector	Industry certification system and standards	National FSC	FSC Principles &	National FSC compliant

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	better incorporate grassland biodiversity objectives	compliant Standard not yet set Grassland biodiversity not adequately reflected in FSC Principles & Criteria No small grower certification system	Criteria incorporate grassland biodiversity objectives Small grower certification system incorporate grassland biodiversity objectives	Standard exist and certification operational Small grower certification system successfully implemented
Agricultural Sector	Certification system and marketing programme in place for environmentally appropriately farmed red meat	None	Certification system approved by industry	Industry led marketing scheme for certified produce in place
Coal Mining Sector	Wetland mitigation and mitigation banking	0 ha of protected wetlands	800 ha of wetlands protected through offsets	2000 ha of wetlands protected through offsets

11. b. Please also note which (if any) market changes were directly caused by the project.

1. Certification system for environmentally farmed red meat

2. Wetland mitigation and mitigation banking

V. Improved Livelihoods

12. For those projects that have identified improving the livelihoods of a beneficiary population based on sustainable use /harvesting as a project objective, please list the targets identified in the logframe and record progress at the mid-term and final evaluation. An example is provided in the table below

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Improved Livelihood Measure	Number of targeted beneficiaries (if known)	Please identify local or indigenous communities project is working with	Improvement Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
N/A					

VI. Project Replication Strategy

13. a . Does the project specify budget, activities, and outputs for implementing the replication strategy? Yes_✓

13. b. Is the replication strategy promoting incentive measures & instruments (e.g. trust funds, payments for environmental services, certification) within and beyond project boundaries?

Yes ✓

If yes, please list the incentive measures or instruments being promoted:

___ Biodiversity Stewardship _____
 ___ Wetland Mitigation Banking _____
 ___ Forestry Certification system and standard _____
 ___ Green Beef Certification scheme _____

13. c. For all projects, please complete box below. Two examples are provided.

Replication Quantification Measure (Examples: hectares of certified products, number of resource users participating in payment for environmental services programs, businesses established, etc.)	Replication Target Foreseen at project start in ha	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project in ha	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project in ha
1. Amount of hectares under biodiversity stewardship	0	36 000	87 000
2. Amount of hectares under wetland mitigation banking	0	800	2000
3. Amount of hectares under improved Forestry Certification system (FSC principles and criteria includes biodiversity)	0	368 000	920 000

VII. Enabling Environment

For those projects that have identified addressing policy, legislation, regulations, and their implementation as project objectives, please complete the following series of questions: 18a, 18b, 18c.

14. a. Please complete this table at **work program inclusion for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project. Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

Sector	Agriculture	Forestry	Urban	Mining
Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector that is a focus of the project.				
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy	YES	YES	YES	YES
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation	NO	YES	YES	YES
Regulations are in place to implement the legislation	NO	YES	YES	YES
The regulations are under implementation	NO	YES	NO	YES
The implementation of regulations is enforced	NO	NO	NO	NO
Enforcement of regulations is monitored	NO	NO	NO	NO

14. b . Please complete this table at **the project mid-term for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project. Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

Sector	Agriculture	Forestry	Urban	Mining
Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector that is a focus of the project.				
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy				
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy				

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through specific legislation				
Regulations are in place to implement the legislation				
The regulations are under implementation				
The implementation of regulations is enforced				
Enforcement of regulations is monitored				

14. c. Please complete this table at **project closure for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project. Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

Sector	Agriculture	Forestry	Urban	Mining
Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector that is a focus of the project.				
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy				
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation				
Regulations are in place to implement the legislation				
The regulations are under implementation				
The implementation of regulations is enforced				
Enforcement of regulations is monitored				

All projects please complete this question at the project mid-term evaluation and at the final evaluation, if relevant:

14. d. Within the scope and objectives of the project, has the private sector undertaken **voluntary** measures to incorporate biodiversity considerations in production? If yes, please provide brief explanation and specifically mention the sectors involved.

An *example* of this could be a mining company minimizing the impacts on biodiversity by using low-impact exploration techniques and by developing plans for restoration of biodiversity after exploration as part of the site management plan.

VIII. Mainstreaming biodiversity into the GEF Implementing Agencies' Programs

15. At each time juncture of the project (work program inclusion, mid-term evaluation, and final evaluation), please check the box that depicts the status of mainstreaming biodiversity through the implementation of this project with on-going GEF Implementing Agencies' development assistance, sector, lending, or other technical assistance programs.

Time Frame	Work Program Inclusion	Mid-Term Evaluation	Final Evaluation
Status of Mainstreaming			
The project is not linked to IA development assistance, sector, lending programs, or other technical assistance programs.			
The project is indirectly linked to IAs development assistance, sector, lending programs or other technical assistance programs.	✓		
The project has direct links to IAs development assistance, sector, lending programs or other technical assistance programs.			
The project is demonstrating strong and sustained complementarity with on-going planned programs.			

IX. Other Impacts

16. Please briefly summarize other impacts that the project has had on mainstreaming biodiversity that have not been recorded above.
