
***INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE CAPE
FLORAL REGION PROTECTED AREAS WORLD HERITAGE SITE
(CFRPA WHS)***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document serves as an Integrated Management Framework for the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site (CFRPA WHS). This document provides a strategic framework for the management of the entire CFRPA WHS and was developed in consultation with the managing conservation agencies. The intention of the IMF is to harmonize and coordinate action plans to facilitate a uniform approach to the management of the CFRPA WHS.

The CFRPA WHS is made up of 13 protected area complexes and their associated buffer zones and extends across the Western and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. The Cederberg complex, Groot Winterhoek complex, Table Mountain National Park, Boland Mountain complex, Hexriver complex, Rivieronderend Nature Reserve, Agulhas complex, De Hoop Nature Reserve, Langeberg Complex, Anysberg Nature Reserve, Swartberg complex and the Garden Route complex are situated in the Western Cape Province. The Baviaanskloof complex is located in the eastern part of the Eastern Cape Province and comprises of Groendal, Baviaanskloof and Formosa Nature Reserves.

The individual properties of the CFR have existing Protected Area Management Plans as per the requirement of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No.57 of 2003), and initial steps in developing this IMF entailed the evaluation of the current approved management plans to determine alignment. The individual site management plans serve as subsidiary plans to the IMF. The development of the strategic intent of the IMF is in line with the adopted purpose of the CFR which is: *“To ensure coordination and harmonisation between the parties for the effective management and protection of the OUV of the WHS in a manner that is consistent with the WHCA”*. The strategic intent is outlined through the vision, strategic objectives and associated action plans identified to achieve the desired future state of the CFR. The vision of the IMF is: *“Protect and conserve the outstanding universal value of the CFRPA WHS collectively for the benefit of all humanity”*.

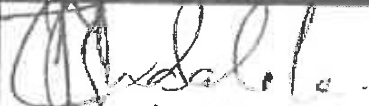



The IMF includes specific component goals, strategies and objectives as well management aspects common to all components and the interventions necessary to enhance the protection of the property, stakeholder engagement, research, tourism development, education and awareness and capacity building. The strategic objectives served as a high-level guideline for the development of a series of implementable actions along with the respective responsibilities, timeframes, indicators and financial allocations. It should be noted that only high-level actions are outlined in the IMF while the low-level management actions are outlined in the respective management plans for each site. The IMF will be implemented through cooperation between the management authorities and coordinated by the Joint Management Committee. Implementation will be through an Annual Operational Plan (AOP) that is linked to the action plan of the IMF. The AOP will be developed and agreed to by all agencies with reporting expected from each agency at the end of the financial year or at the time determined by DFFE. The IMF is implementable once adopted and recommended by each management agency and subsequently approved by the Minister of DFFE. The IMF will be reviewed after five years or earlier should the need arise.

AUTHORISATIONS

This Integrated Management Framework for the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site was compiled by a multi-disciplinary team comprising of teams from SANParks, CapeNature, and ECPTA under the leadership of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

This IMF is adopted and authorised as required for managing the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site in terms of Chapter 4 of the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No.49 of 1999).

Adoption by the Joint Management Committee of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site

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DR D GEORGE, MP
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ACRONYMS

AOP: Annual Operational Plan

CFR: Cape Floral Region

CFRPAWHS: Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site

DFFE: Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

TMNP: Table Mountain National Park

ECPTA: Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency

GRNP: Garden Route National Park

JMC: Joint Management Committee

METT: Management Effectiveness Monitoring Tool

MoU: Memorandum of Understanding

NEM: PAA: National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No.57 of 2003)

NEMA: National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998)

SANParks: South African National Parks Board

SAWHCC: South African World Heritage Convention Committee

UNESCO: The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

WHS: World Heritage Site

WWF-SA: World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa

1. BACKGROUND

The Cape Floral Region has been recognised as a critically important area for the conservation of biodiversity. The CFR is a highly distinctive phytogeographic unit which is regarded as one of the six Floral Kingdoms of the world and is by far the smallest and relatively the most diverse. It is recognised as one of the world's 'hottest hotspots' for its diversity of endemic and threatened plants, and contains outstanding examples of significant ongoing ecological, biological and evolutionary processes.

This extraordinary assemblage of plant life and its associated fauna is represented in the CFRPAWHS by a series of 13 protected area clusters covering an area of more than 1 million ha. These protected areas also conserve the outstanding ecological, biological and evolutionary processes associated with the distinctive Fynbos vegetation, unique to the CFR. The CFR covers much of the Western Cape Province, extending eastwards into the Eastern Cape Province, reaching marginally into the Northern Cape. In the south, and west, the region is restricted by the ocean while the interior borders are formed by the Succulent Karoo, Nama-Karoo, and eastwards by the Thicket Biomes. The inscribed properties of the CFRPAWHS are distributed relatively evenly throughout the CFR.

Due to the rich biodiversity as well as the ecological value of the CFR, South Africa set out in the early 2000 to proclaim the area as a World Heritage Site. In 2004 the Cape Floral Region was inscribed on the World Heritage List. In 2009 the Cape Floral Region of South Africa comprising of eight protected areas (Table Mountain National Park, Cederberg Wilderness Area, Groot Winterhoek Wilderness Area, Boland Mountain Complex, Boosmansbos Wilderness Area, De Hoop Nature Reserve, Swartberg Complex and Baviaanskloof), was proclaimed a World Heritage Site.

In 2015 an extension for the sites and the buffer zones of the CFRPA WHS were approved. The extended CFRPA WHS now covers 1 094 742 ha of protected area and is surrounded by a buffer zone of 798 514 ha. It includes 157 component parts (land parcels) in 13 clusters. The 13 protected area clusters are the Baviaanskloof Complex, Cederberg Complex, Groot Winterhoek Complex, Table Mountain National Park, Boland Mountain Complex, Hexriver Complex, Riviersonderend Nature Reserve,

Agulhas Complex, De Hoop Nature Reserve, Langeberg Complex, Garden Route Complex, Anysberg Nature Reserve and Swartberg Complex.

Three entities are responsible for the management of the various components of the property: South African National Parks (SANParks), CapeNature (CN) and the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency (ECPTA). In order to facilitate coordination between these entities, the DFFE Minister delegated the Director-General of the DFFE to be the management authority for the property. In terms of this arrangement, the Director-General recognizes SANParks, CapeNature and the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency as managing agents by delegating some of the functions in terms of the World Heritage Convention Act to these entities. Coordination of reports and activities is carried out through a Joint Management Committee constituted by the Chief Executive Officers of these entities together with a representative of the national DFFE.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by the Director-General of DFFE and the Chief Executive Officers of the three management authorities to outline mutually acceptable communication, reporting and accounting lines that meet the requirements of legislation and respects the mandates and independence of the Parties.

1.1 Description of the Property

The CFRPA WHS is made up of 13 protected area complexes and their associated buffer zones and extends across the Western and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. The Cederberg complex, Groot Winterhoek complex, Table Mountain National Park, Boland Mountain complex, Hexriver complex, Riviersonderend Nature Reserve, Agulhas complex, De Hoop Nature Reserve, Langeberg Complex, Anysberg Nature Reserve, Swartberg complex and the Garden Route complex are situated in the Western Cape Province. The Baviaanskloof complex is located in the Eastern Cape Province.

Table 1 provides an overview of the 13 complexes as well as their respective management authorities.

Table 1: Management Authorities for the CFRPA WHS properties.

No.	CapeNature.	No.	South African National Parks (SANParks).	No.	Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency (ECPTA).
1	Cederberg Complex.	1	Table Mountain National Park.	1	Baviaanskloof Complex (Baviaanskloof, Stinkhoutberg, and Groendal Reserves)
2	Groot Winterhoek Complex.	2	Bontebok National Park.		
3	Boland Complex.	3	Agulhas National Park.		
4	Hexriver Complex.	4	Garden Route National Park.		
5	Riviersonderend Reserve.				
6	De Mond State Forest Reserve (Agulhas Complex).				
7	Quoin Point Nature Reserve (Agulhas Complex).				
8	Soetendalsvlei Nature Reserve (Agulhas Complex).				
9	Langeberg Complex (except Bontebok National Park).				
10	Garden Route Complex (except Garden Route National Park, Formosa Nature Reserve and Niekerksberg sub-section).				
11	Anysberg Nature Reserve.				
12	Swartberg Complex.				
13	De Hoop Nature Reserve.				

1.1.1 The Baviaanskloof Complex

The Baviaanskloof Complex primarily falls within the Eastern Cape province with a small portion extending into the Western Cape. The sections within this complex are solely managed by the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency. The complex incorporates the Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve, Formosa, Groendal, Stinkhoutberg and Welbedacht Nature Reserves.

The Baviaanskloof Complex covers an area of 249 400 ha and it constitutes the largest complex of the CFR. No fewer than seven of the country's nine biomes are represented in the broader Baviaanskloof area. These are the Fynbos, Albany Thicket, Nama-Karoo, Succulent Karoo, Grassland, Savanna and Forest biomes.

The greater Baviaanskloof Cluster includes two internationally recognised "Biodiversity Hotspots" namely Cape Floral Region (fynbos) and Maputaland-Pondoland Region (Albany thicket). Three fynbos vegetation types (Kouga Grassy Sandstone Fynbos, Kouga Sandstone Fynbos and Loerie Conglomerate Fynbos) cover over 85% of the Groendal land area. The last-mentioned is conserved within Groendal and nowhere else. The remaining vegetation types within Groendal comprise mainly thicket, subtropical forest and alluvial (e.g. riparian) vegetation types.

The Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve alone houses over 1,100 plant species, at least 20 of which are endemic. Over 50 plant species are categorised as threatened species or species of interest. The Baviaanskloof has an exceptionally rich fauna and the area provides a relatively stable refuge for palaeoendemics including invertebrates (e.g. the flightless stag beetles - *Colophon spp.*), amphibians such as Hewitt's ghost frog (*Heleophryne hewitti*) and fish species such as the Cape galaxia (*Galaxias zebratus*) and Gamtoos redbfin minnow (*Pseudobarbus swartzi*). For a number of the historically-occurring large mammals have been re-established, including buffalo, Cape mountain zebra, eland and red hartebeest.

The Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve conserves nearly the entire catchment of the Baviaanskloof River and a significant proportion of the catchment for the Kouga River. These feed into the Kouga Dam, which supplies water to the citrus industry in the

Gamtoos Valley and a large proportion of the water required for the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Groendal Nature Reserve and environs provides a significant part of the catchment of the Groendal Dam, which is fed by the Kwazunga River and is a critical source of water for the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (Boshoff 2008).

Baviaanskloof and the surrounding environs abound with artefacts and rock paintings from Stone Age humans. The original inhabitants were hunter-gatherers and Khoi stockmen, present until more than a century after the arrival of European settlers in the Baviaanskloof Valley. The archaeologically significant find, during 1999, of a 2000 year-old mummified remains of a San hunter-gatherer, as well as a number of other archaeologically valuable artefacts and remains in the Baviaanskloof, have both national and international significance, requiring the strongest protection of cultural heritage. Near the eastern limits of the Cape Fold Belt, the area is world-renowned for its spectacular mountain vistas, as well as for its excellent hiking and rock-climbing routes.

1.1.2 Cederberg Complex

The Cederberg Complex covers 77 945.50 ha and lies within the Western Cape Province, close to the northwestern limits of the Cape Floral Region and the northern limit of the north / south axis of the Cape Fold Belt.

Two of the country's eight biomes (Fynbos and Succulent Karoo) are represented in the Cederberg Complex. The Cederberg Complex spans two internationally recognised "Biodiversity Hot Spots" namely the Cape Floral Region (fynbos) and semi-arid Succulent Karoo. The Cederberg Wilderness Area alone houses over 1,778 different flowering plant species, including the Endangered endemic cedar *Widdringtonia cedarbergensis*.

Three fynbos vegetation types (Northern Inland Shale Band Vegetation, Cederberg Sandstone Fynbos and Swartruggens Quartzite Fynbos) cover almost 70% of the Matjiesrivier Nature Reserve land area. The latter is presently formally conserved within Matjiesrivier Nature Reserve and nowhere else. The remaining vegetation types within Matjiesrivier Nature Reserve comprise Succulent Karoo and alluvial (e.g.

riparian) vegetation types. This protected area is located in one of the most species-rich areas in the Cape Floral Region and has one of the highest concentrations of threatened plant species as well as Proteaceae species.

The Cederberg Wilderness Area is a centre of endemism for fish and small mammals as well as being a major “hotspot” in terms of threatened species of endemic freshwater fish, including the Critically Endangered Clanwilliam sandfish (*Labeo seeberi*), an endemic to the Olifants River System. There are also a high number of threatened and endemic plant species including the Clanwilliam cedar (*Widdringtonia cedarbergensis*) and *Gladiolus delpierrei*.

The original inhabitants of the Cederberg area were the hunter-gatherers and Khoi stockmen, who were present until historic times. Evidence of their occupation of the area is found in the considerable rock art of the Cederberg Wilderness Area. Superb examples of rock art from between 300 and 6 000 years before present are found in the mountains. The national and international significance of rock paintings at Zimri Shelter in the Wilderness Area is considerable and represents the most important rock art discovery to date in the Western Cape.

The Cederberg is renowned for its spectacular landscapes and rock formations, which consist mainly of Table Mountain sandstone and weathered sandstone formations, most notably the Wolfberg Arch and the Maltese Cross.

1.1.3 Groot Winterhoek Complex

The Groot Winterhoek Complex covers 27,509.61 ha and is situated in the Western Cape Province immediately south of the Cederberg Wilderness Area in the central part of the north / south axis of the Cape Fold Belt, about 120 km north of Cape Town.

The catchment areas of the Groot Winterhoek Mountains provide water to the Clanwilliam, Voëlvele and Ceres dams, all very important storage dams for economic and agricultural development in the Western Cape.

A single fynbos vegetation type (Winterhoek Sandstone Fynbos) covers the whole of the Groot Winterhoek Nature Reserve land area which is formally conserved. The marsh-loving orchid *Disa minor* (Rare) is one of a number of threatened plant species found in the protected area.

The Vulnerable honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*) and Restricted southern rock lizard (*Australolacerta australis*) are just some of the threatened terrestrial animal species of this Wilderness Area, while at least two Cape Floral Region endemic fish species are found in the rivers of the Groot Winterhoek.

The original inhabitants of the Groot Winterhoek Wilderness Area, the hunter-gatherer San people, have left untold world-renowned examples of rock art in the area. Groot Winterhoek is known for its extensive pristine landscapes and fascinating rock formations, which attract numerous visitors.

1.1.4 Table Mountain National Park

The Table Mountain National Park (TMNP) covers 21,630.59 ha and is located in the extreme southwest of the Fynbos Biome, within the Western Cape Province of south Africa, to the west of the Boland Mountain Complex. The TMNP is a relatively new national park which is in a state of continual growth as areas are added to the boundaries of the initially proclaimed protected area.

The Cape Peninsula flora is one of the richest for any similar-sized area, both in the Cape Floral Kingdom and elsewhere in the world. An endemic hotspot within the Cape Floral Region, this relatively small area supports some 2 285 plant species of which at least 90 are endemic to the Peninsula. The Peninsula is also home to at least 114 endemic, as well as 23 Red Data Book animal species.

This diverse habitat hosts plant species such as the South African national tree, the real yellowwood (*Podocarpus latifolius*), and the King Protea (*Protea cynaroides*), the South African national flower. The near endemic, rare silver tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) graces the slopes of Table Mountain. The Peninsula also supports a remarkable diversity of terrestrial orchids, including 21 Red Data Book orchid species

and the red disa (*Disa uniflora*) orchid may be found along watercourses on the upper mountain plains. The exquisite but threatened endemic diamond eyes (*Staavia dodii*) may be seen at Cape Point and no less than 29 endemic heath (*Erica*) species are found on the Cape Peninsula, occupying niches from coastal to high mountain peak habitats.

Well-managed breeding programmes have ensured the survival of the magnificent eland (*Taurotragus oryx*) as well as several other large herbivores on the coastal plains at Cape Point. Secretive caracal (*Felis caracal*) and Cape otter (*Aonyx capensis*) are present, particularly towards the south of the Peninsula, while chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*) troops are regular tourist attractions. Agile klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*) has recently been re-introduced to the Cape Point section of the TMNP.

In total, one Red Data Book mammal, eight Red Data Book bird, two Red Data Book reptile and four Red Data Book amphibian species are numbered among the diverse faunal component of this protected area. The endemic, Critically Endangered Table Mountain ghost frog (*Heleophryne rosei*) is found only in streams on Table Mountain. Highly notable is the micro faunal element; in total, 111 macro-invertebrate endemics, including one of the flightless stag beetles (*Colophon westwoodi*) have been identified to date. The camel cricket (*Speleiacris tabulae*), one of a number of endemic invertebrates, which reflect Gondwanan distribution patterns, is but one of 14 endemic invertebrates supported by the extensive cave network in the Peninsula Mountain chain. Endemism on the Peninsula is particularly notable in the harvestmen (Opiliones) where 67% of 21 species recorded are endemic to the Cape Peninsula.

Some of the world's best known and most spectacular landmarks are located here:

- Table Mountain, which rises majestically above Cape Town, and which has become the city's premier environmental and cultural icon;
- Cape Point, the rugged promontory and spectacular meeting place of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans below sea-cliffs which rank among the highest and most dramatic in the world;
- Chapman's Peak, the precipitous, awe-inspiring route carved from the cliff-face along the Cape Peninsula's western seaboard;
- The "Sentinel" rock outcrop, which guards the entrance to exquisitely beautiful Hout Bay; and,

- Kirstenbosch, one of the world's great botanical gardens, where some 4 000 indigenous plants are conserved in an incomparably glorious physical setting below Castle Rock and other buttresses of Table Mountain.

1.1.5 Boland Mountain Complex

The Boland Mountain Complex covers 124 717 ha and is situated in the Western Cape Province, 50 km east of Cape Town. It is the southernmost part of the series of contiguous reserves, along the north / south axis of the Cape Fold Belt, and its southern boundary is adjacent to the sea.

The catchment areas of the Boland Mountain Complex provide water to the City of Cape Town and most of the towns and settlements of the surrounding Overberg, Bergrivier, Drakenstein and West Coast districts and district municipalities. These mountain catchment areas, and their long-term conservation, are thus critical for human settlements as well as economic and agricultural development in the Western Cape. A total of 18 fynbos vegetation types are found in the Boland Mountain Complex, of which seven are not formally protected elsewhere. Many sites of cultural and heritage importance are found within the Boland Mountain Complex. Archaeological deposits in the lower Jonkershoek valley testify to the presence of Early Stone Age habitation dating as far back as 250 000 years before present.

1.1.6 Hexriver Complex

Hexriver Complex covers 22 641 ha and is situated in the Western Cape Province of South Africa to the east and north of the Groot Winterhoek- and Boland Mountain Complexes. The Hexriver Valley is renowned internationally for the production of export-quality deciduous fruit, particularly grapes.

The Hexriver Mountain Catchment Areas provide water to the Breede, Berg, Olifants/Doring and Gouritz catchments, which in turn provide water for the City of Cape Town and most of the towns and settlements of the surrounding Overberg, Bergrivier, Drakenstein, Witzenberg and West Coast districts and districts

municipalities. These mountain catchments areas are critical for human settlements as well as economic and agricultural development in the Western Cape.

Of the nine fynbos vegetation types found in the four Hexriver Complex Nature reserves, three vegetation types, including South Hex Sandstone Fynbos and North Hex Sandstone Fynbos, are not formally protected elsewhere. Threatened vegetation types present within the Hexriver Complex include Breede Alluvium Fynbos (endangered), Breede Shale Fynbos (Vulnerable) and Ceres Shale Renosterveld (vulnerable).

1.1.7 Riviersonderend Nature Reserve

Riviersonderend Nature Reserve covers an area of 26 630ha and is situated on the southwestern tip of Africa in the Western Cape Province of South Africa to the east of the Boland Mountain Complex and to the south west of the Langeberg Complex.

The mountain catchments of the Riviersonderend Mountains provide water to the Overberg and Boland regions, which are important economic and agricultural areas in the Western Cape, feeding into the Riviersonderend River which is the main tributary of the Breede River. Seven fynbos vegetation types occur in the Riviersonderend Nature Reserve, of which four are not protected elsewhere. These include the Greyton Shale Fynbos and Breede Alluvium Renosterveld (Vulnerable).

Plant species of interest in Riviersonderend Nature Reserve include Proteaceae such as the attractive but Endangered *Mimetes splendidus* as well as a variety of plant species which are endemic to the Riviersonderend mountain range, of which a number are rare, primarily due to limited distribution. These include Proteaceae such as the recently described and critically rare *Serruria viridifolia* and the Endangered *Sorocephalus pinifolius*; *Staavia zeyheri*, a Critically Endangered member of the family Bruniaceae; as well as both species of a bispecific genus *Endonema* from the fynbos endemic family Penaeaceae.

1.1.8 Agulhas Complex

The Agulhas Complex covers an area of 24 159 ha and is located in the extreme south of the Fynbos Biome in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. The complex lies to the west of De Hoop Nature Reserve, south of the Riviersonderend Nature Reserve and south east of the Boland Complex and includes the southernmost tip of Africa, the internationally acclaimed meeting place of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

Located on the Agulhas Plain, the Agulhas Complex comprises a relatively new national park; the Agulhas National Park (proclaimed in 1998), which is the single largest component; as well as the proclaimed De Mond Provincial Nature Reserve.

The Agulhas Complex supports eight fynbos vegetation types, four of which are not protected elsewhere. These include tracts of Vulnerable Agulhas Sand Fynbos, Critically Endangered Central Ruens Shale Renosterveld and Critically Endangered Overberg Sandstone Fynbos.

The Agulhas National Park and De Mond Nature Reserve support important habitats other than fynbos including estuaries, forests, rivers and marine environments. The Heuningnes estuary (in De Mond Nature Reserve) is one of the most important estuary systems in South Africa.

1.1.9 De Hoop Nature Reserve

The De Hoop Nature Reserve covers an area of 32 481ha and is situated in the region of the mouth of the Breede River, about 50 km east of Bredasdorp and 50 km south of Swellendam. Located close to the southern-most point of Africa, Cape Agulhas, De Hoop Nature Reserve is the furthest south of the protected areas selected to represent the Cape Floral Region.

This near pristine coastal landscape plays an essential role in conserving a large proportion of unique lowland habitats, including a “hotspot” of edaphic plant endemics, a sand corridor, a RAMSAR wetland, and intertidal zones on limestone terraces. De Hoop coastline provides amongst the best land-based whale watching in the world. De Hoop was found to be one of the most significant areas for conservation of a selection of plant taxa including Proteaceae and threatened species. Furthermore, De

Hoop Nature Reserve is a centre of endemism for limestone fynbos. In addition, many threatened plants occur in the renosterveld, which also supports the Cape Floral Region endemic parrot-beaked tortoise (*Homopus areolatus*).

The De Hoop Wetland (or De Hoop Vlei) is of international importance, as reflected by its Ramsar status. It is an important ecosystem for resident aquatic species as well as being a vital stop-over for several migratory species of birds. Caves in the limestone hills provide valuable habitats for cave organisms including five species of bats and the Bat Cave at De Hoop is one of the most important areas for bat conservation in South Africa.

Large mammals, rare in the Cape Floral Region, are found on the plains of the De Hoop Nature Reserve. Of special interest, are the rare Western Cape endemic bontebok (*Damaliscus dorcas dorcas*) and the vulnerable Cape Floral Region endemic, the Cape Mountain zebra (*Equus zebra zebra*). Over 250 bird species (of which 29 are threatened) have been recorded in the De Hoop Nature Reserve, including secretary birds (*Sagittarius serpentarius*), the Vulnerable Cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*) and African black oystercatcher (*Haematopus moquini*).

The broad continental shelf, known as the Agulhas Bank, is an area of exceptionally rich marine biodiversity. The Marine Protected Area of De Hoop plays an extremely important role in providing sanctuary for the rebuilding of fish stock numbers, which are then able to recolonise the overexploited, unprotected coastline to the east and west of the Marine Protected Area. One of the most important functions of this Marine Protected Area is to act as a calving and mating ground for the southern right whale (*Balaena glacialis*). The archaeological, as well as the more recent cultural-historical, features of De Hoop Nature Reserve are of great historic importance and include rock-art, middens, tools, and dwellings. For example, the rock painting in Black Eagle Cave is one of only two known in the entire Agulhas region. At least 17 archaeologically significant sites have been discovered within the Nature Reserve. The De Hoop homestead and its encircling wall have been declared a national monument and constitute one of the finest examples of this architectural style in the region

1.1.10 Langeberg Complex

The Langeberg Complex is located in the south of the Fynbos Biome within the Western Cape Province of South Africa and covers an area of 43 660ha. The complex lies to the east of Riviersonderend Nature Reserve, south of Anysberg Nature Reserve, north of De Hoop Nature Reserve and west of the Garden Route Complex.

The Langeberg Mountain range is part of the Langeberg phytogeographical centre with over 2360 species and endemism at 11.7% (Goldblatt and Manning 2000). Located in the scenic southern Cape, the Langeberg Complex comprises the inscribed Boosmansbos Wilderness Area; the Bontebok National Park, as well as nine proclaimed State Forest Reserves. The Bontebok National Park, was originally established to protect the fynbos endemic antelope, the Bontebok (*Damaliscus pyrgargus pyrgargus*).

The Langeberg Complex comprises 11 components, each of which showcase fynbos vegetation and habitats of the Langeberg Mountain Range and coastal plains in its own unique manner. Most of the conservation areas support important habitats other than fynbos, such as wetlands, forests and rivers. The total flora of the Langeberg is composed of 1228 species and distinct subspecies, 366 genera and 104 families. Particularly noteworthy is the occurrence of the monotypic family Geissolomataceae and the monotypic genus Langebergia (Asteraceae) which are endemic to the Langeberg (McDonald & Cowling 1995).

Despite its small size, the Bontebok National Park hosts at least 466 plant species with over 50 of these being Red Data List species. Most of these species are found on the endangered Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos vegetation type. There is a very high concentration of Proteaceae species in the Langeberg Complex and the Grootvadersbosch Nature Reserve and Boosmansbos Wilderness Area in the central part of the range, are of great biodiversity significance for overall species richness within the Cape Floral Region. Marloth Nature Reserve, in the western Langeberg, has also been identified as having extremely high overall species richness.

The Langeberg mountains are rich in Colophon beetle species as well as other palaeogenic groups. The Langeberg Complex supports nine fynbos vegetation types, six of which are not protected elsewhere, including tracts of critically Endangered Eastern Ruens Shale Renosterveld, Endangered Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos and Vulnerable Breede Shale Fynbos.

1.1.11 Garden Route Complex

The Garden Route Complex is located in the south of the Fynbos Biome, predominantly within the Western Cape but extending into the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. The complex lies to the east of the Langeberg Complex, south of the Swartberg Complex and west of the Baviaanskloof Complex.

Located in the scenic southern Cape, the Garden Route Complex cover an area on 176998ha and comprises a relatively new national park; the Garden Route National Park (GRNP), which is the single largest component; as well as proclaimed Provincial Nature Reserves and State Forest Reserves in the Western and Eastern Cape Provinces.

The GRNP includes three sections:

- **The Wilderness Section** that includes the Wilderness National Park and former Farleigh Forest Estate, as well as the Outeniqua Mountain Catchments.
- **The Knysna Section** that includes the Knysna National Lake Area and the former Diepwalle Forest Estate.
- **The Tsitsikamma Section** that includes the Tsitsikamma National Park, the former Tsitsikamma Forest Estate, as well as the Tsitsikamma Mountain Catchments.
- **The Outeniqua area** lies within the Integrated Conservation Area Network (iCAN) domain of the Garden Route Initiative. Located in the coastal strip between the Outeniqua and Tsitsikamma mountains and the sea, the iCAN area comprises the GRNP; the Outeniqua-, Keurbooms and Goukamma Nature Reserves; the Brenton Blue Butterfly Special Nature Reserve; Formosa Nature Reserve; as well as three Marine Protected Area components. The Outeniqua

Mountains host a variety of animal species. Mammals include the klipspringer, grey rhebuck and leopards.

- **Goukamma Nature Reserve** is a narrow strip of coastal fynbos and dune thicket vegetation which provides a coastal corridor linkage between Knysna and Sedgefield.
- **Keurboomsrivier Nature Reserve** contains a unique composite of montane, riparian and coastal fynbos along the lower reaches of the scenic Keurboomsrivier, near Plettenberg Bay.
- **Robberg Nature Reserve**, despite its small size, conserves exceptional biodiversity features and is a showcase for coastal fynbos, as well as housing 19 archaeologically important sites. These include Nelson's Bay Cave, an archaeological find which provides exciting evidence of the Strandloper communities which inhabited the area hundreds of years ago.

The Garden Route Complex supports ten fynbos vegetation types, seven of which are not protected elsewhere. These include tracts of Vulnerable Tsitsikamma Sandstone Fynbos, Endangered Knysna Sand Fynbos, Endangered Eastern Coastal Shale Band and Endangered Garden Route Granite Fynbos.

Most of the reserves support important habitats other than fynbos, such as estuaries, forests, rivers and marine environments. For example, the Goukamma River provides habitat for a population of Eastern Cape Redfin (*Pseudobarbus afer*), one of only four known populations; and Cape Kurper (*Sandelia capensis*). Despite its relatively small land area, Goukamma Nature Reserve supports at least 168 plant species. The Keurboomsrivier Estuary is considered to be one of the most important estuaries in South Africa and the southern Cape, supporting a number of threatened species including the most threatened seahorse in the world, the Endangered Knysna seahorse (*Hippocampus capensis*).

1.1.12 Anysberg Nature Reserve

Anysberg Nature Reserve covers an area of 79 629ha and lies inland of the Langeberg Complex; west of the Swartberg Complex and to the east of the Hex River Complex, in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. The locality is particularly well supported

in the region by the various programmes relating to the Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve.

Six fynbos vegetation types cover just over 50% of the Anysberg land area. The remainder comprises Succulent Karoo vegetation types. Three fynbos vegetation types, including Montagu Shale Renosterveld, are formally protected within the Anysberg Nature Reserve and nowhere else.

Two of the country's eight biomes are represented in the Anysberg Nature Reserve, both internationally recognised "Biodiversity Hot Spots", namely as the Cape Floral Region (Fynbos biome) and Succulent Karoo biome. Anysberg Nature Reserve is home to over 470 plant species, of which at least ten are endemic to the Anysberg and include a newly described member of the family Rutaceae, *Agathosma anysbergensis*.

The inland fynbos mountains (Klein Swartberg, Anysberg) run in an east-west direction, forming an important linkage for ecological processes by providing a migration corridor for seasonally migrating organisms such as nectarivores, invertebrates, leopards, large raptors, klipspringers and grysbok. Anysberg is thus a component of an important link between the typical western fynbos communities and those in the east.

1.1.13 Swartberg Complex

The Swartberg Complex covers an area of 187337ha and is situated on the east-west axis of the Cape Fold mountains along the border between the Cape Floral Region and the semi-arid Karoo in the Western Cape Province of South Africa.

It is the only protected area to conserve the Karoo Mountain Phytogeographic Centre. The vast land area includes steep altitudinal gradients, which provide a number of diverse habitats for both flora and fauna of the area and a relatively high number of species are found within this protected area. These include several threatened endemic plant species, such as *Gladiolus nigromontanus* (Vulnerable) and the rare *Leucadendron dregei*. Fourteen fynbos vegetation types are protected within the Swartberg Complex land area of which ten are protected nowhere else.

The Gamkaberg Conservation Area, made up largely of the Rooiberg, Groenefontein and Gamkaberg Nature Reserves, is an isolated inselberg with unique floral assemblages when compared with the mountains to the north, south, east or west. It is one of seven mountainous reserves in the region all of which are unique in their own way, but all of which are covered almost entirely with Fynbos and all are important water catchment areas for the region, since the catchment areas of the Swartberg Mountains provide water to the Gouritz River Catchment, which is critical for economic and agricultural development in that part of the Western Cape.

This important Mountain Catchment Area supports a number of freshwater fish. These include several threatened southern Cape endemics, in particular an Endangered Cape Floral Region endemic, the slender redbfin (*Pseudobarbus tenuis*). With well over 150 bird species recorded to date, including the Vulnerable kori bustard (*Ardeotis kori*) and the southern Cape endemic protea canary (*Serinus leucopterus*), the area also supports a diversity of mammals and reptiles, many of which have affinities with the more arid northern regions, including the Vulnerable honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*).

The Kammanassie inselberg in the east and the Anysberg in the west, as well as the Rooiberg complex in the centre are all areas of importance for the maintenance of fauna such as flightless Colophon beetle species as well as herpetofauna.

The greater Swartberg area is rich in archaeological and historical artefacts and sites. Amongst these, rock art and tools have been documented in a number of areas in the Swartberg Complex. The Swartberg pass was declared a South African National Monument in its centenary year in 1988 and is hailed by many as one of the most spectacular mountain passes in the world.

1.2 CFRPA WHS Outstanding Universal Value.

1.2.1 Brief synthesis

The Cape Floral Region has been recognised as one of the most special places for plants in the world in terms of diversity, density and number of endemic species. The property is a highly distinctive phytogeographic unit which is regarded as one of the

six Floral Kingdoms of the world and is by far the smallest and relatively the most diverse. It is recognised as one of the world's 'hottest hotspots' for its diversity of endemic and threatened plants, and contains outstanding examples of significant ongoing ecological, biological and evolutionary processes. This extraordinary assemblage of plant life and its associated fauna is represented by a series of 13 protected area clusters covering an area of more than 1 million ha. These protected areas also conserve the outstanding ecological, biological and evolutionary processes associated with the beautiful and distinctive Fynbos vegetation, unique to the Cape Floral Region.

Criterion (ix): The property is considered of Outstanding Universal Value for representing ongoing ecological and biological processes associated with the evolution of the unique Fynbos biome. These processes are represented generally within the Cape Floral Region and captured in the component areas that make up the 13 protected area clusters. Of particular scientific interest are the adaptations of the plants to fire and other natural disturbances; seed dispersal by ants and termites; the very high level of plant pollination by insects, mainly beetles and flies, birds and mammals; and high levels of adaptive radiation and speciation. The pollination biology and nutrient cycling are other distinctive ecological processes found in the site. The Cape Floral Region forms a centre of active speciation where interesting patterns of endemism and adaptive radiation are found in the flora.

Criterion (x): The Cape Floral Region is one of the richest areas for plants when compared to any similar sized area in the world. It represents less than 0.5% of the area of Africa but is home to nearly 20% of the continent's flora. The outstanding diversity, density and endemism of the flora are among the highest worldwide. Some 69% of the estimated 9,000 plant species in the region are endemic, with 1,736 plant species identified as threatened and with 3,087 species of conservation concern. The Cape Floral Region has been identified as one of the world's biodiversity hotspots.

1.2.2 Integrity

The originally inscribed Cape Floral Region Protected Areas serial property comprised eight protected areas covering a total area of 557,584 ha and included a buffer zone

of 1,315,000 ha. The extended Cape Floral Region Protected Areas property comprises 1,094,742 ha of protected areas and is surrounded by a buffer zone of 798,514 ha. The buffer zone is made up of privately owned, declared Mountain Catchment Areas and other protected areas, further supported by other buffering mechanisms that are together designed to facilitate functional connectivity and mitigate for the effects of global climate change and other anthropogenic influences.

The collection of protected areas adds up in a synergistic manner to present the biological richness and evolutionary story of the Cape Floral Region. All the protected areas included in the property, except for some of the privately owned, declared Mountain Catchment Areas, have existing dedicated management plans, which have been revised, or are in the process of revision in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act. Mountain Catchment Areas are managed in terms of the Mountain Catchment Areas Act. Progress with increased protection through public awareness and social programmes to combat poverty, improved management of mountain catchment areas and stewardship programmes is being made.

1.2.3 Protection and Management.

The components of the CFRPAWHS are all legally designated protected areas and are protected under the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003). The property is surrounded by extensive buffer zones (made up of privately owned, declared Mountain Catchment Areas and other protected areas) and supported by various buffering mechanisms in the region. Together, these provide good connectivity and landscape integration for most of the protected area clusters, especially in the mountain areas. The protected areas that make up the property are managed by three authorities: South African National Parks, CapeNature and Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency. These authorities, together with the national DFFE, make up the Joint Management Committee of the property. All the sites are managed in accordance with protected area management plans. Knowledge management systems are being expanded to advise improved planning and management decision-making, facilitating the efficient use of limited resources relating to the management of fire and invasive alien species. The provision of long-term, adequate funding to all

the agencies responsible for managing the property is essential to ensure effective management of the multiple components across this complex serial site.

Invasive alien species and fire are the greatest management challenges facing the property at present. Longer-term threats include climate change and development pressures. These threats are well understood and are addressed in the planning and management of the protected areas and their buffer zones. Factors affecting the state of conservation for the property are addressed in the strategic objectives and activities of this IMF in order to monitor the implementation of WHC decisions as and when required.

1.3 Factors Affecting the Property and the State of Conservation

While specific factors affecting the individual components are identified and strategies to address them are outlined in the individual Protected Area Management Plans, this document outlines the factors that affect all the components of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas (CFRPA):

1. Climate change.
2. Invasive alien species.
3. Human encroachment and development.
4. Pollution.
5. Illegal activities.
6. Tourism pressure.
7. Fire management.
8. Water resource management.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Legislative Framework for CFRPA WHS.

The management of the CFRPA WHS is guided by international, national and provincial legislation. This is further supported by organisational level policies for each of the three management agencies. This section will primarily focus on the international and national legislative framework and the more detailed provincial and

organisational framework will be outlined in the individual Protected Area Management Plan.

2.1.1 International Context

The management of the CFRPA is informed by several key international instruments that provide a framework for the conservation of World Heritage Sites and its biodiversity. These instruments include:

World Heritage Convention (1972)

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention) is the primary international treaty that governs the designation and management of World Heritage Sites. South Africa, as a signatory to the World Heritage Convention, is committed to protecting and preserving the Cape Floral Region in line with the principles of the Convention as contained in the Articles and the Operational Guidelines. The World Heritage Convention emphasizes the need for States Parties to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission of World Heritage Sites to future generations.

Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a global agreement aimed at conserving biological diversity, promoting sustainable use of its components, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. The principles of the CBD are integral to the management of the CFRPA, particularly in maintaining its ecological integrity and addressing threats such as habitat loss, invasive species, and climate change.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)

The Ramsar Convention provides a framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. Several wetland areas within the CFRPA fall under the Ramsar Convention, which mandates the conservation and sustainable use of these ecosystems.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (1973)

CITES regulates international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants to ensure that such trade does not threaten their survival. The management of the CFRPA includes measures to protect species listed under CITES, particularly those that are endemic to the region and vulnerable to illegal trade.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) (1979)

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), also known as the Bonn Convention, aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic, and avian migratory species throughout their range. The CFRPA serves as a critical habitat for various migratory species, and the CMS provides a framework for their protection. This international treaty supports cooperative efforts across national borders to ensure the survival of migratory species, which is integral to maintaining the ecological balance within the CFRPA.

2.1.2 National Context

South Africa's legal framework for the management of the CFRPA is underpinned by a range of national and provincial legislation designed to protect and conserve its natural heritage. The following are key legislative instruments applicable to the CFRPA:

National Legislation

- **National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)**

NEMA provides the overarching legal framework for environmental management in South Africa, including the principles of sustainable

development, environmental governance, and public participation. It plays a central role in guiding the management practices within the CFRPA.

- **National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (NEM:PAA) (Act No. 57 of 2003)**

NEM:PAA establishes the framework for the protection and management of ecologically viable areas that represent South Africa's biological diversity. It envisions a national register of protected areas with a simplified classification system, which accommodates various degree of biodiversity use, including special nature reserves, national parks, nature reserves, world heritage sites, and protected environments. The Act provides for the management of these areas in line with national norms and standards and facilitates co-management arrangements between management authorities and local communities. Additionally, it supports the creation of a Protected Areas Management System to ensure consistent and effective management across the country.

- **National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)**

The Biodiversity Act provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of NEMA. It includes provisions for the protection of species, ecosystems, and the sustainable use of biological resources within the CFRPA.

- **World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999)**

This Act gives effect to the World Heritage Convention in South Africa, providing a legal framework for the protection and management of World Heritage Sites, including the CFRPA. It establishes the South African World Heritage Convention Committee and outlines the procedures for the management of World Heritage properties.

- **National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)**

The National Water Act governs the management of water resources in South Africa. It is relevant to the CFRPA in terms of protecting the water systems and wetlands that are integral to the site's ecological health.

- **National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998)**

This Act provides for the protection of natural forests and woodlands, which are key components of the CFRPA's biodiversity. It includes provisions for the sustainable management and conservation of these forest areas.

Provincial Legislation

- **Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency Act, 2010 (Act No 2 of 2010)**

This Act establishes the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency (ECPTA). The Act mandates the agency to ensure biodiversity conservation, engage local communities, and enforce environmental laws, while also defining its governance structure, including the appointment of a board and CEO.

- **Western Cape Biodiversity Act, 2021 (Act No 6 of 2021)**

This Act provide for the framework and institutions for nature conservation and the protection, management and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems in the Province; and for matters incidental thereto.

2.2 Institutional Arrangements

The CFRPAWHS was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2004 and proclaimed as a World Heritage Site in 2009 in accordance with the World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act 49 of 1999). The originally inscribed Cape Floral Region Protected Areas serial property comprised eight protected areas covering a total area of 557,584 ha and included a buffer zone of 1 315 000 ha. The extension of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site was approved in 2015.

In 2009 Director-General of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment was delegated by the Minister to exercise the powers and the duties of the Management Authority referred to in section 13(2) of the WHCA in connection to the CFRPAWHS.

In accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Director-General of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, the Chief Executive Officer of Eastern Parks and Tourism Agency, the Chief Executive Officer of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board and the Chief Executive Officer of South African National Parks, the Director General further delegated powers, duties and functions to the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, established in terms of the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency Act, 2010 (Act 2 of 2010); the South African National Parks, established in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003) (NEM:PAA); and the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, established in terms of the Western Cape Biodiversity Act, 2021 (Act No. 6 of 2021). Critical aspects of the MoU are that the Parties to the MoU agree that the Integrated Management Framework is the primary document for decision making and resource allocation and agree not to promote activities or initiatives that may threaten the site. Furthermore, the parties agree to work together in achieving the objectives of the site.

The Joint Management Committee (JMC) was established to ensure appropriate joint management in matters of mutual concern and impact, and to facilitate co-ordination and joint authorisation of mutual management activities in the CFRPA WHS. However, individual components which makes the CFRPA WHS retain their own administrative structures and the right to administer their own areas according to their management plans. This management arrangement also applies to all components of the CFRPAWHS included in the extension of the property as approved by the World Heritage Committee in 2015. The spatially separate protected areas in CFRPAWHS include protected areas designated in law as Provincial Nature Reserves; State Forests; Wilderness Areas, Mountain Catchment Areas and National Parks. These areas, as well as the sea and the seashore are owned, or managed, by the State. The few protected areas which are not owned by the State, were purchased by WWF-SA and have 99-year or in perpetuity lease agreements with the relevant management authority.

The JMC consists of the following permanent members:

- The Deputy Director-General: Biodiversity and Conservation of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment.

- Chief Executive Officer of Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency.
- Chief Executive Officer of Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (Cape Nature).
- Chief Executive Officer of South African National Parks.

The JMC functions according to Terms of Reference. The JMC reports its activities to the South African World Heritage Convention Committee (SAWHCC), a forum established by the Minister to oversee the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in South Africa.

A Technical Management Committee comprised of representatives from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency, South African National Parks and CapeNature, meets quarterly and reports activities to the JMC.

A Site Managers Forum consisting of the specific site managers or a representative from each organisation, is a forum to share information and discuss issues relating management of South African World Heritage Sites with a view of improving World Heritage Site management in South Africa.

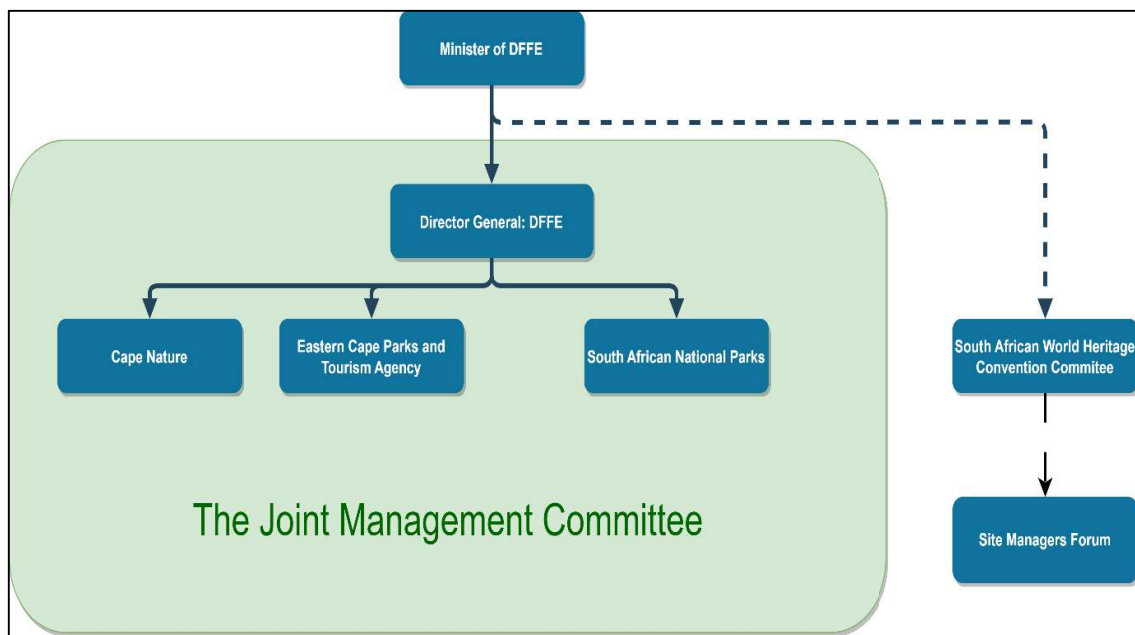


Figure 1: The Joint Management Committee Structure.

3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The strategic framework for the CFRPA WHS has been developed collaboratively with the management agencies and outlines the vision of the CFR WHS as well as the objectives and associated management actions required to safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value.

3.1 The vision statement and guiding principles.

Vision

“Protect and conserve the outstanding universal value of the CFRPA WHS collectively for the benefit of all humanity”.

Guiding Principles

To manage the CFRPA WHS in a manner that achieves the outlined vision, a number of guiding principles are adopted to ensure harmony and collaborative management. The adopted guiding principles are:

- **Custodianship.**

The management authorities will strive to uphold, safeguard, and advance the objectives of the CFRPAWHS and its environmental and heritage resources, recognizing them as a shared legacy and a valuable national asset benefiting all South Africans.

- **Capacity.**

The management authorities will strive to ensure that the management of the CFRPAWHS is adequately resourced to meet its mandated responsibilities in the effective management of the respective properties.

- **Cooperation and Partnerships.**

The management authorities will strive to work co-operatively and in partnership with public institutions, the private sector and local communities in the management of the CFRPAWHS properties and buffer areas.

- **Alignment and Integration.**

The management authorities will actively work to align and integrate the CFRPAWHS management activities and priorities into local and municipal planning instruments.

- **Access.**

The management authorities will seek to ensure that stakeholders have equitable, sustainable, and managed access to the WHS and the nature-based benefits that are derived from the CFRPAWHS properties where feasible.

- **Sustainability.**

The management authorities will actively work towards achieving a balance between ecological sustainability, social equity and economic efficiency without compromising the OUV of the CFRPAWHS.

- **Accountability.**

The management authorities will ensure that management tasks in the CFRPAWHS are carried out efficiently and within stipulated time frames as per statutory regulatory frameworks and applicable laws.

3.2 Integrated Management Framework Strategic Objectives

To achieve the envisioned future desired state of the CFRPA WHS, a set of overarching and strategic objectives are outlined to guide the current and future managements actions.

- 1. To strengthen effective governance and management of the CFRPAWHS as one integrated property.**

Targets:

- 1.1 By 2025, all structures required for the integrated management of the CFRPAWHS are in place.

- 1.2 By 2030, all properties within the CFRPAWHS achieving the METT score of above 80.

- 2. To support the conservation of the attributes that make up the OUV.**
Targets:
 - 2.1 By 2026, all properties within CFRPAWHS having Fire Management Plans.
 - 2.2 By 2027, all properties within CFRPAWHS having Alien Management Plans.
 - 2.3 Improve scientific knowledge across the CFRPA WHS by 2030
 - 2.4 Maintain a functional buffer for the CFRPA WHS.

- 3. To promote the sustainable utilisation of natural resources within the CFRPAWHS.**
Target:
 - 3.1 By 2028, relevant properties across the CFRPAWHS have natural resource use plans.

- 4. To promote sustainable tourism within the CFRPAWHS.**
Targets:
 - 4.1 Develop a common marketing framework for the WHS by 2025
 - 4.2 Attract visitors to the CFRPA WHS

- 5. To enhance stakeholder relations and engagement**
Targets:
 - 5.1 By 2030, all relevant sites of the CFRPAWHS have park/reserve forums.
 - 5.2 Improve the socio-economic beneficiation across the CFRPAWHS.
 - 5.3 Promote awareness of the CFRPAWHS.

- 6. To leverage resources for the management of the CFRPAWHS.**
Target:
 - 6.1 By 2030, all sites of the CFRPA WHS are adequately resourced

3.3 Implementation

The implementation of the IMF is the responsibility of all agencies within the CFRPAWHS. Each action within the IMF will be consolidated into the agreed Annual

Operation Plan for the CFRPAWHS for each financial year and reported on as required. The overall annual report for the implementation of the IMF is to be compiled by DFFE on behalf of the Minister DFFE with the assistance from all agencies. It is required that individual reports required for the annual report should reach DFFE by no later than 15 February of each financial year.

3.4 Action Plan

To achieve the strategic objectives, a set of targets and actions have developed through a consultative process as per table below. The set of actions are high level actions while the individual Protected Area management Plans provide more detailed action plans for each agency. The high-level actions serve as a framework for the more implementable and detailed actions.

Table 2: Action Plan for the CFRPA WHS.

Strategic Objective	Target	Action	Indicator	Responsibility	Timeframe
1. To strengthen effective governance and manage the CFRPA WHS as one integrated property.	1.1 By 2025, all structures required for the integrated management of the CFRPA WHS are in place.	Review the functioning of the Joint Management Committee and legal status of MOU and delegation of powers relevant to management authorities.	Signed MOU and Annual Implementation report for the MOU	DFFE	2025
		Report on the implementation of the IMF to the Minister in terms of	Implementation Report	DFFE	Ongoing

2.To support the conservation of the attributes that make up the OUV.	1.2 By 2030, all properties within the CFRPA WHS achieving the METT score of above 80.	<p>section 42 of the WHCA No.1999</p> <p>Create efficiencies in reporting to reduce duplication considering capacity constraints.</p> <p>Implement METT turnaround strategies from each site.</p> <p>Undertake annual METT assessments</p> <p>Agencies are to develop and implement approved fire management plans to respond climate induced fire patterns.</p> <p>Agencies are to develop and implement approved alien and invasive management plans</p>	<p>Reporting Framework</p> <p>Annual METT turnaround strategies.</p> <p>METT scores</p> <p>Fire Management Plans</p> <p>Alien and Invasives Management Plans</p>	<p>DFFE</p> <p>All Agencies</p> <p>DFFE & All Agencies</p> <p>Agencies</p> <p>Agencies</p>	<p>2025</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
	2.1 By 2026, all properties within CFRPA WHS Fire Management Plans.				
	2.2 By 2027, all properties within CFRPA WHS Alien Management Plans.				

		to respond the impact of alien and invasives			
3. To promote the sustainable utilisation of natural resources within the CFRPA WHS.	3.1 By 2028, relevant properties across the CFRPA WHS have natural resource use plans.	Develop and implement natural resource plans	Natural Resource Plans	Agencies	Ongoing
2.3 Improve scientific knowledge across the CFRPA WHS by 2030	Facilitate research across the CFRPA WHS. Identify priority research to fill critical knowledge gaps across the WHS.	Annual Integrated Research List for the CFRPA WHS. Research priority list	Agencies and DFFE Agencies	Ongoing Ongoing	
2.4 Maintain a functional buffer for the CFRPA WHS.	Monitor development applications within the buffer of the CFRPA WHS..	Conclude the buffering mechanism for World Heritage Sites In South Africa	Comments on land-use applications Buffering Mechanism	DFFE and Agencies DFFE	Ongoing Ongoing

<p>4. To promote Sustainable tourism within the CFRPA WHS.</p>	<p>3.2 Develop a common marketing framework for the WHS by 2025</p>	<p>Develop a marketing strategy for the CFRPA WHS that will be mainstreamed into individual agency strategies.</p>	<p>Marketing Strategy</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>5. To enhance stakeholder relations and engagement</p>	<p>4.1 By 2030, all relevant sites of the CFRPA WHS have park/reserve forums.</p>	<p>Identify stakeholders to form part of the park forums.</p>	<p>Park Forum</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>4.2 Improve the socio-economic beneficiation across the CFRPA WHS.</p>	<p>Monitor and report on socio-economic beneficiation projects</p>	<p>Annual economic beneficiation stats.</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
		<p>Awareness and education capacity building.</p>	<p>Environmental Education Report</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>6. To leverage resources for the management of the CFRPA WHS</p>	<p>By 2030, all sites of the CFRPA WHS are adequately resourced</p>	<p>Identify funding opportunities on an annual basis.</p>	<p>Shared funding list</p>	<p>DFFE</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
		<p>Develop funding proposals to attract more funding.</p>	<p>Funding Proposals</p>	<p>DFFE and Agencies</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
		<p>Attract more EPWP projects.</p>	<p>EPWP projects</p>	<p>DFFE</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring is a key tool in the management of World Heritage Site. It involves collecting and evaluating data to review the management actions and to improve on the strategies and goals. Regular monitoring is essential for sustainable management and to protect the value of the World Heritage Site. The approach to monitoring and evaluation involves monitoring to assess the status of the World Heritage Area site against the values for its listing as a World Heritage Area (assessing World Heritage Area values); and monitoring to assess whether management of the World Heritage Area site is effective (assessing management effectiveness).

The World Heritage Committee understands that systematic monitoring and reporting is a continuous process of observing the conditions of a World Heritage site. This is achieved through periodic reporting exercises and Reactive Monitoring. Under paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, States Parties are also invited to report on their intention to undertake or to authorise major restorations or new constructions in a World Heritage property which may affect its Outstanding Universal Value. Guidance on these processes is provided in Chapter 5 of the Operational Guidelines.

The CFRPAWHS operates in a matrix management environment, which involves coordination and reporting between different organizations. It is thus essential that a monitoring system be established to ensure regular monitoring and reporting on the management of the CFRPAWHS is achieved. This will allow for reflection on progress and achievements towards conserving the OUV of the CFRPAWHS.

In 2004, the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (POWPA) set targets for countries to implement management effectiveness assessments for portions of their national protected area systems. Consequently, the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment requires all Management Authorities of Protected Areas, including the CFRPA, to conduct and submit a completed Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). In accordance with Section 42 of the WHCA, the Management Authority (MA) is required to submit an annual report to the Minister within six months after the end of each financial year that includes a report on the compliance with the integrated management plan, including compliance with applicable performance indicators; the

efficiency of the integrated management plan; possible improvements to the integrated management plan; and other matters in connection with the integrated management plan which the Authority wants to draw to the attention of the Minister. The Joint Management Committee is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Integrated Management Framework and the associated submission of the reports.

4.1 Review of the Framework

This Framework is valid for a period of five years. Where new opportunities or threats arise, or in the case of changed circumstances, an integrated management framework may be reviewed and amended as and when necessary by the Joint Management Committee, and submitted to the Minister for approval in accordance with section 25 (4) of the Act.

4.2 Reporting

To improve compliance and the effectiveness of reporting and management and to comply with the requirements of section 42 of the Act. The following reporting arrangements will apply for the CFRPAWHS.

4.2.1 Annual Reports for the CFRPA Components

The submission of annual reports will be based on the implementation of the component specific protected area management plan or IMP. With this approach the delegated management authorities will submit reports as follows:

- ECPTA: one (01) annual report on the implementation of the Bavianskloof World Heritage Site Protected Areas Management Plan.
- SANParks: four (4) annual reports, on the implementation of each national park management plan (Agulhas National Park, Garden Route National Park, Bontebok National Park, and Table Mountain National Park).
- Cape Nature: eleven (11) annual reports, on the implementation of the protected areas management plans of the 11 complexes which are under the management of Cape Nature.

The future review of the component specific protected areas management plans should integrate the requirements of both the WHCA and NEM:PAA. The approval level for the integrated plans is the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment.

4.2.2 Annual report on the implementation of the IMF

The reporting on the implementation of the Integrated Management Framework is coordinated by the Joint Management Committee.

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Figure 2: A map of the CFRPA Components as inscribed.

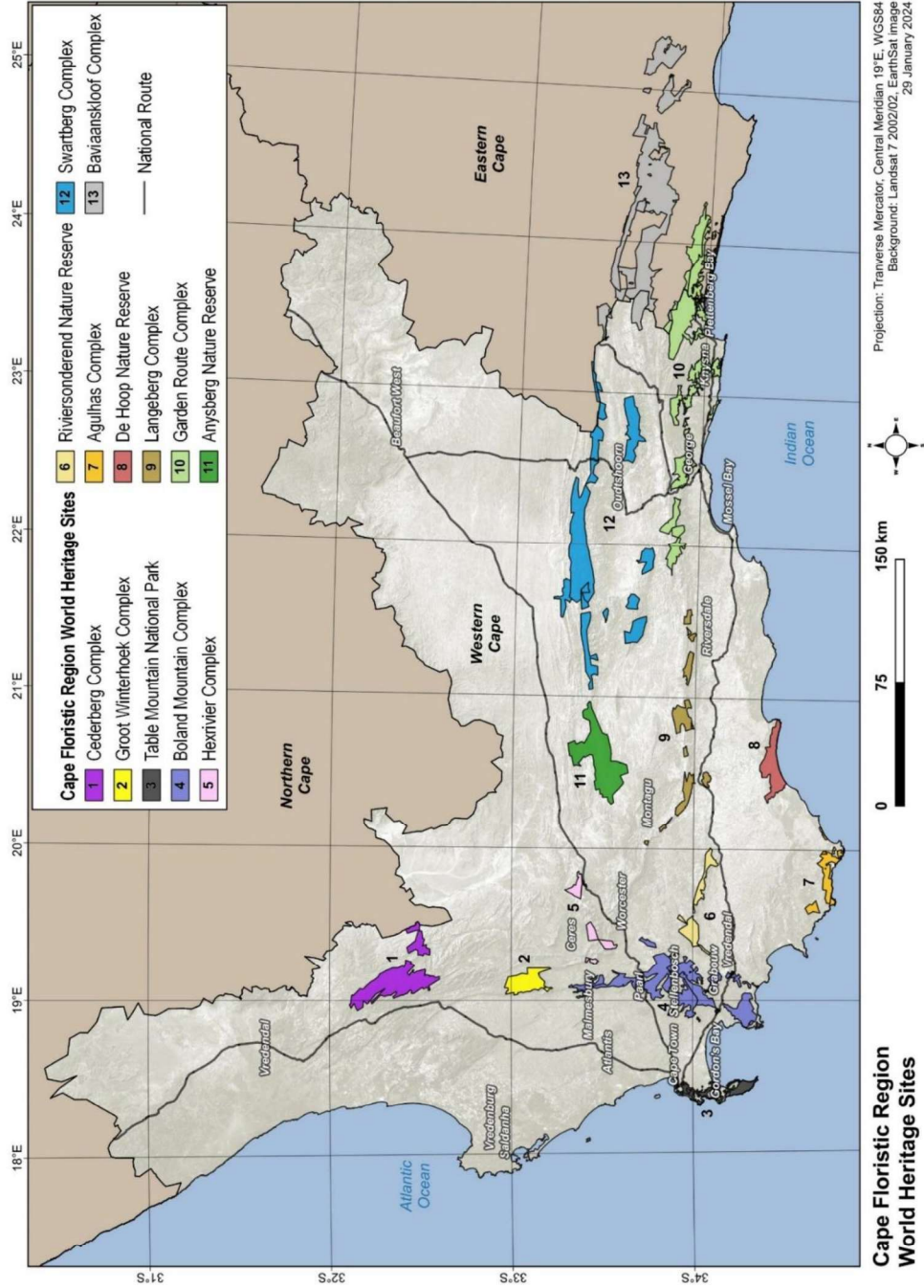


Figure 3: A map of Cederberg Complex.

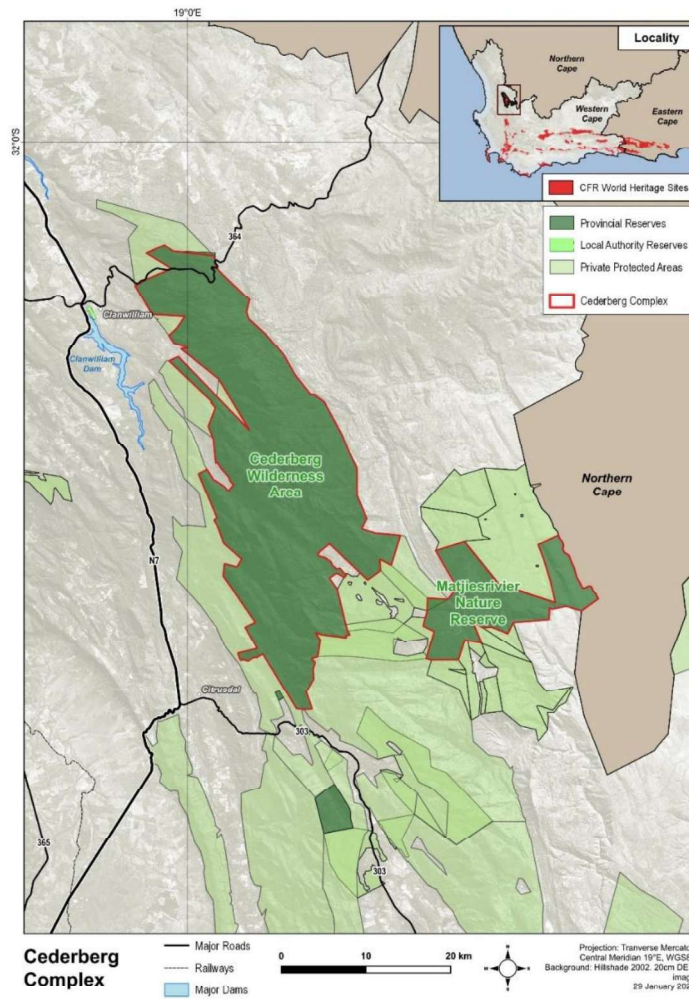


Figure 4: A map of the Groot Winterhoek Complex.

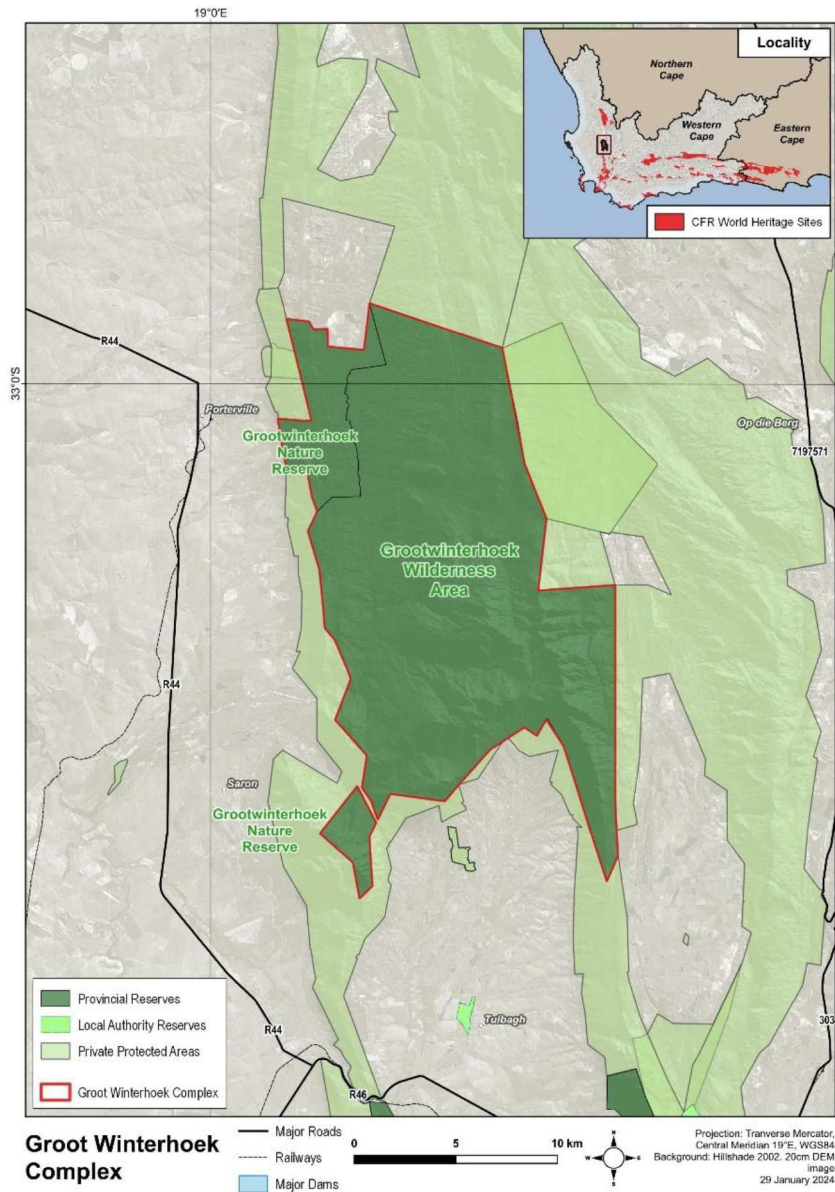


Figure 5. A map of Table Mountain National Park Complex.



Figure 6: A map of Boland Mountain Complex.

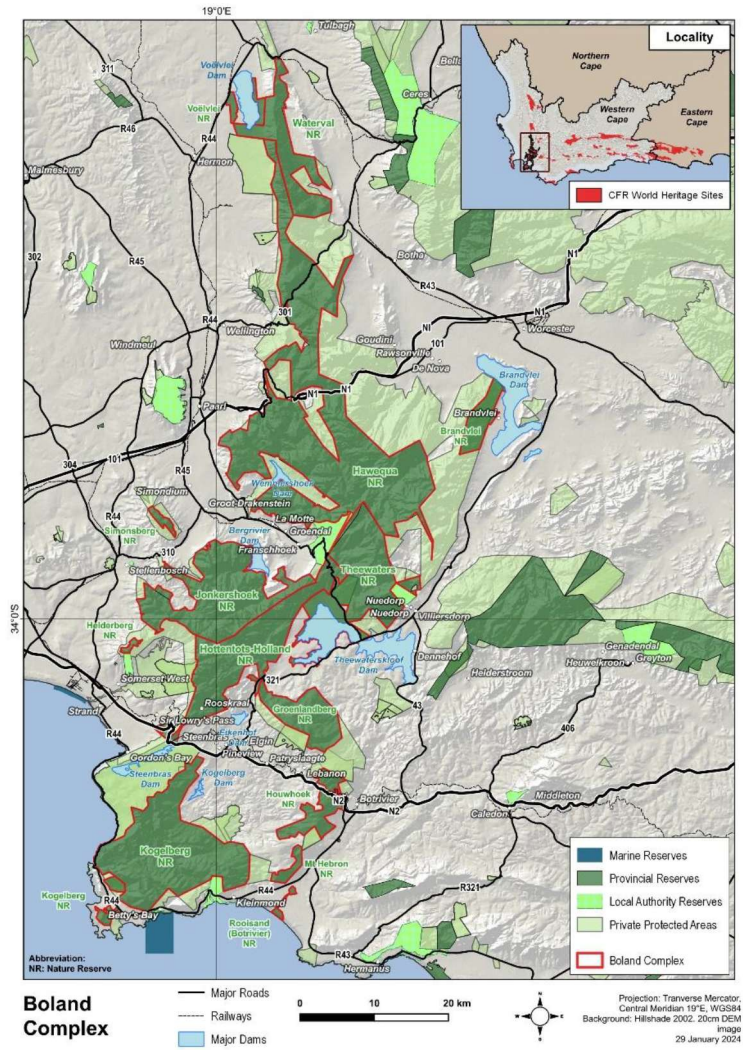


Figure 7: A map of Hex Rivier Complex.

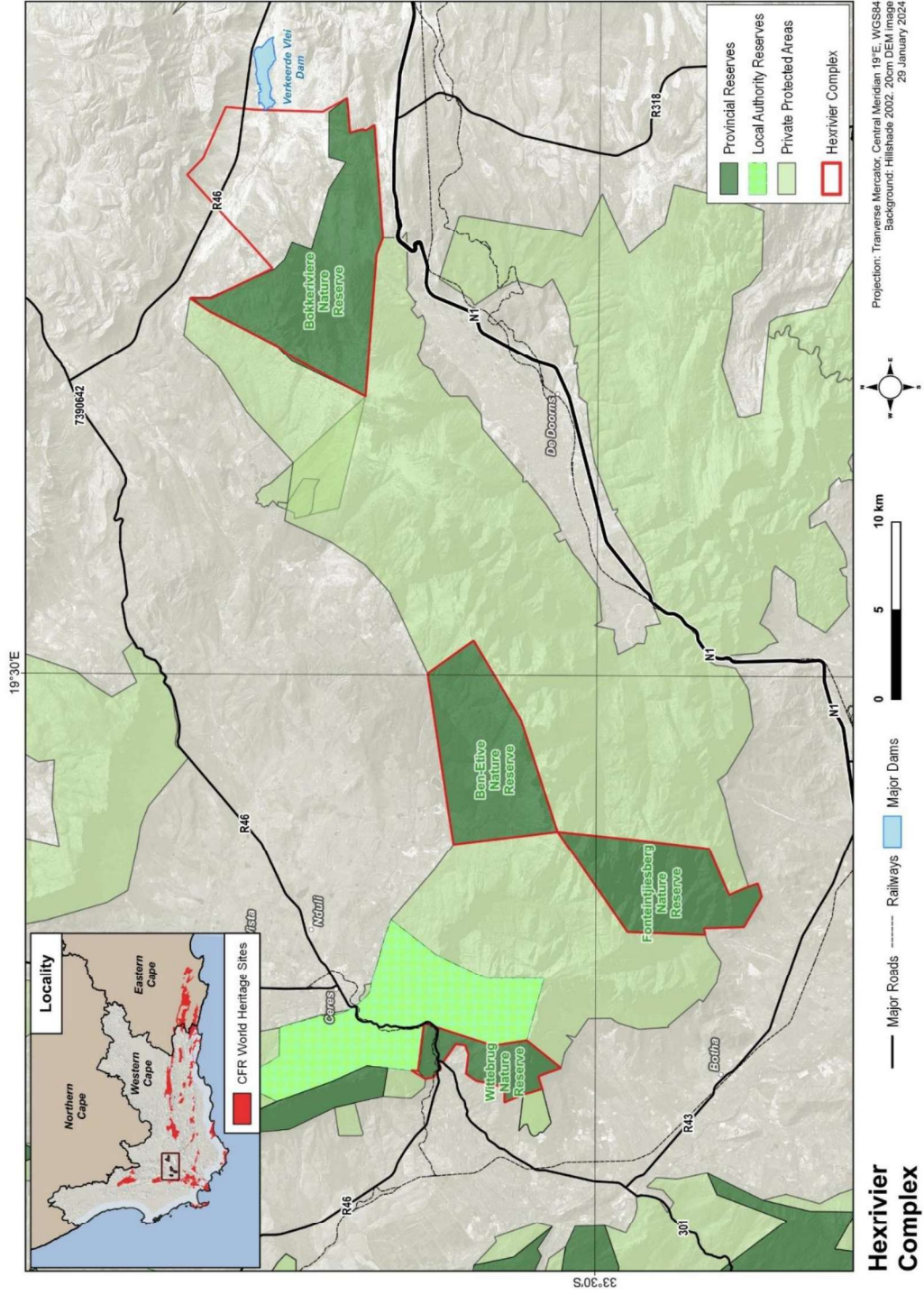


Figure 8. A map of Riviersonderend Nature Reserve.

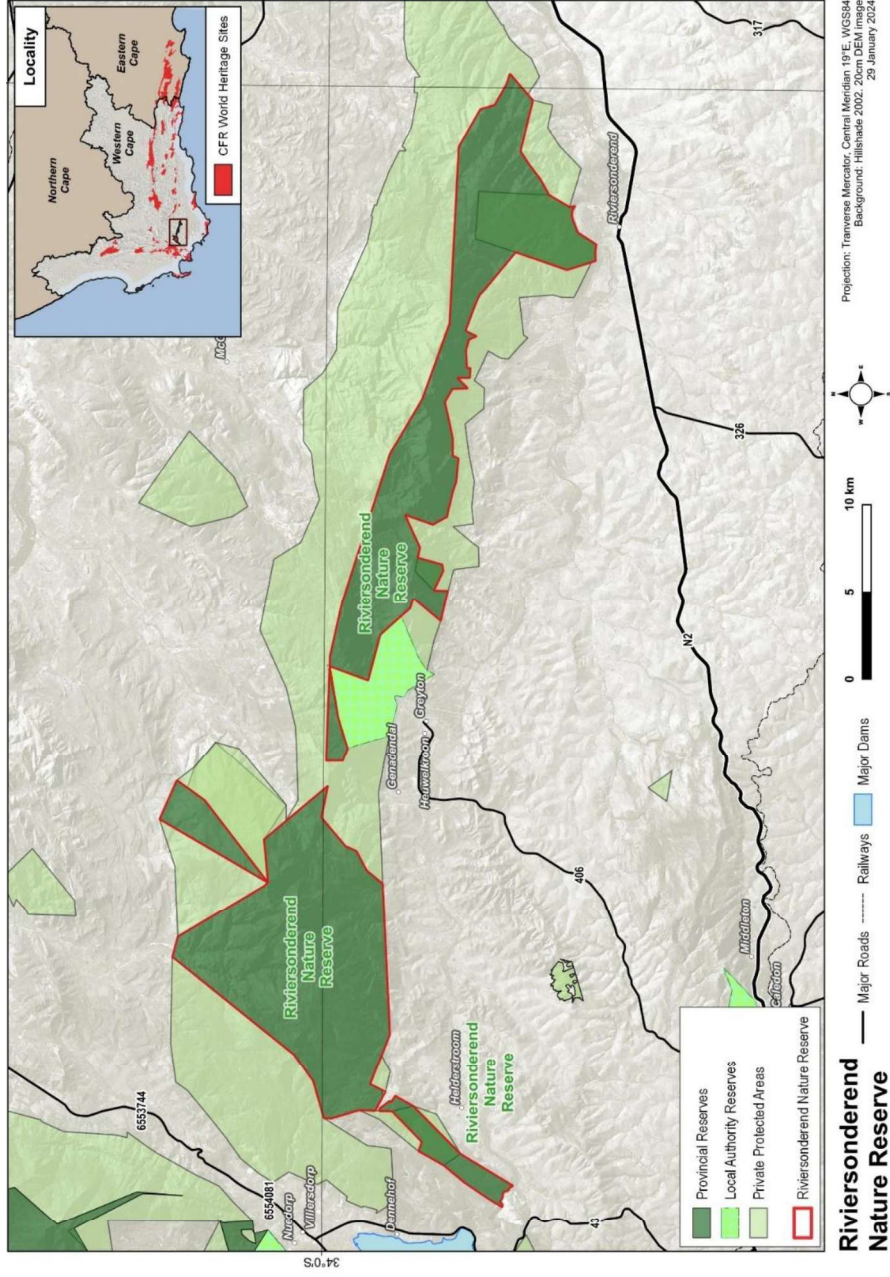


Figure 9. A map of Agulhas Complex.

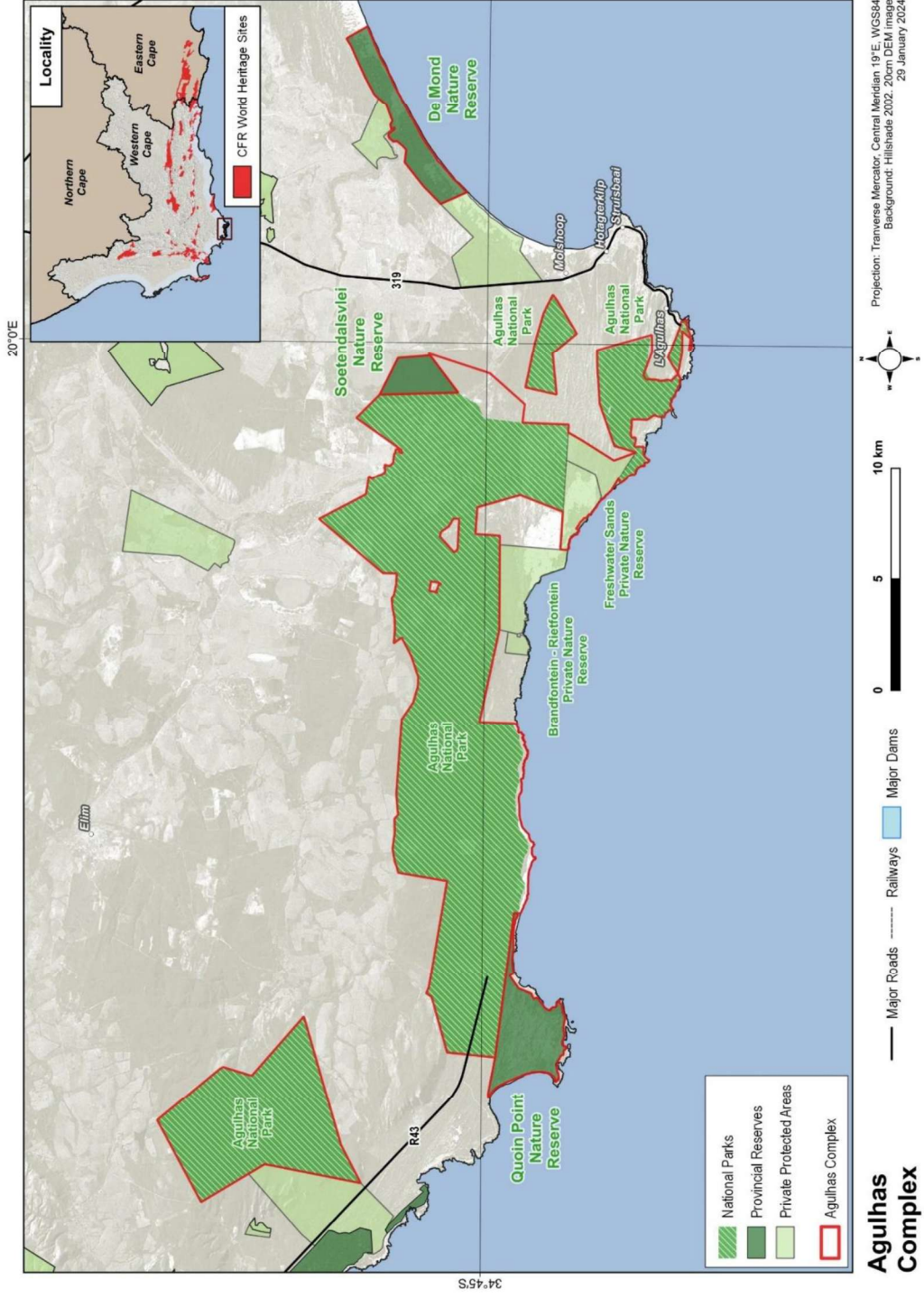


Figure 10. A map of De Hoop Nature Reserve.

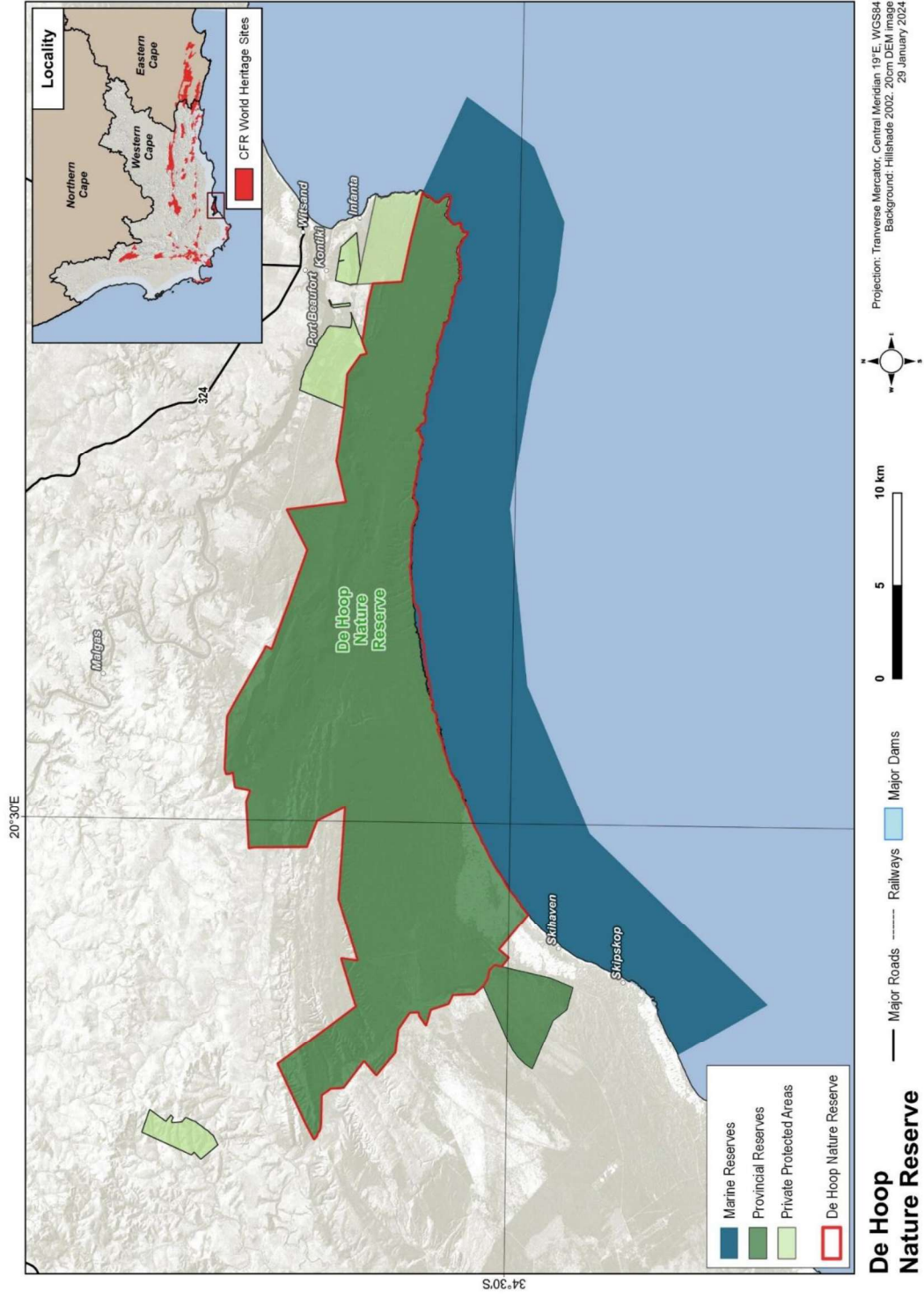


Figure 11. A map of Langeberg Complex.

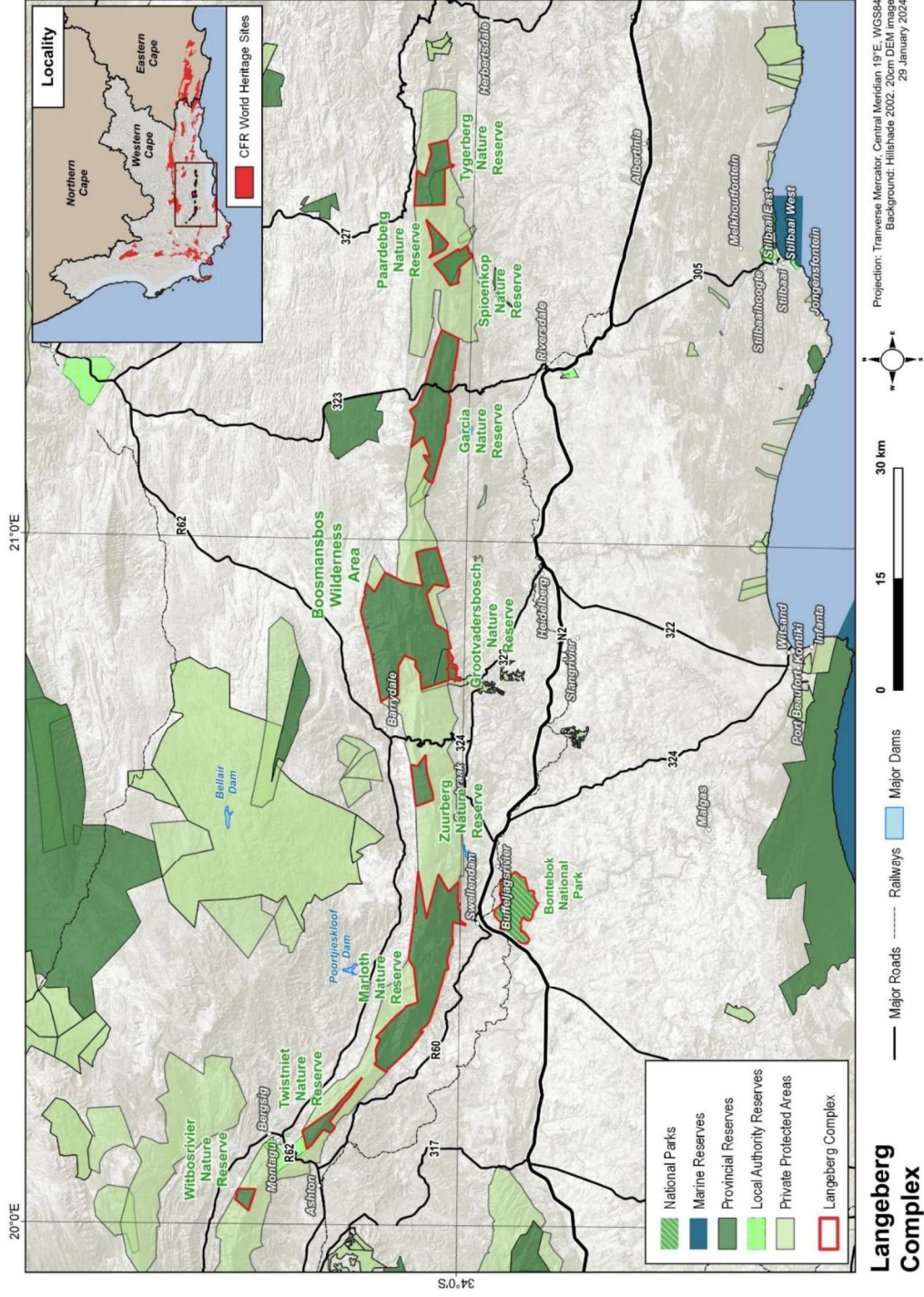


Figure 12. A map of Garden Route Complex.

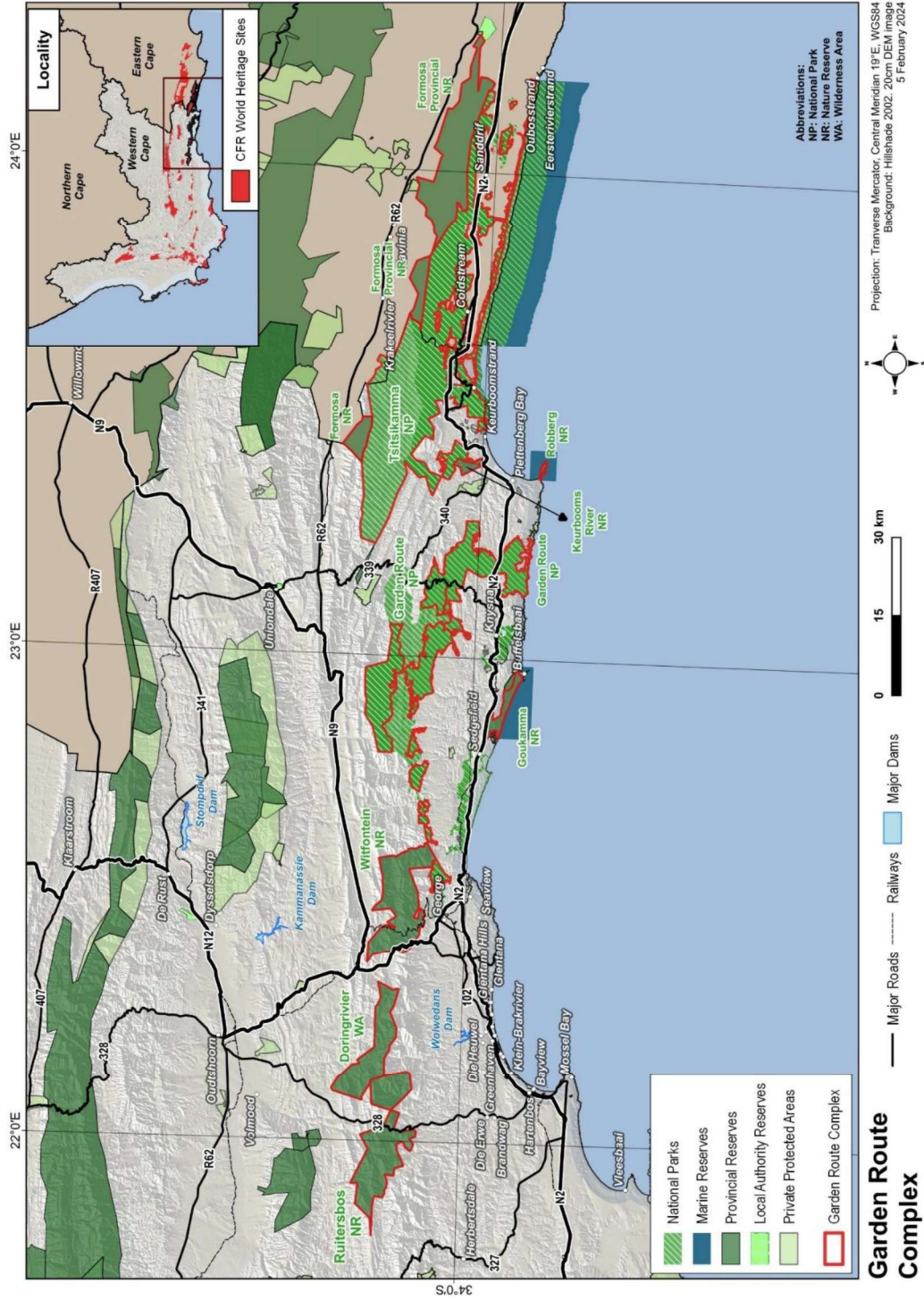


Figure 13. A map of Anysberg Nature Reserve.

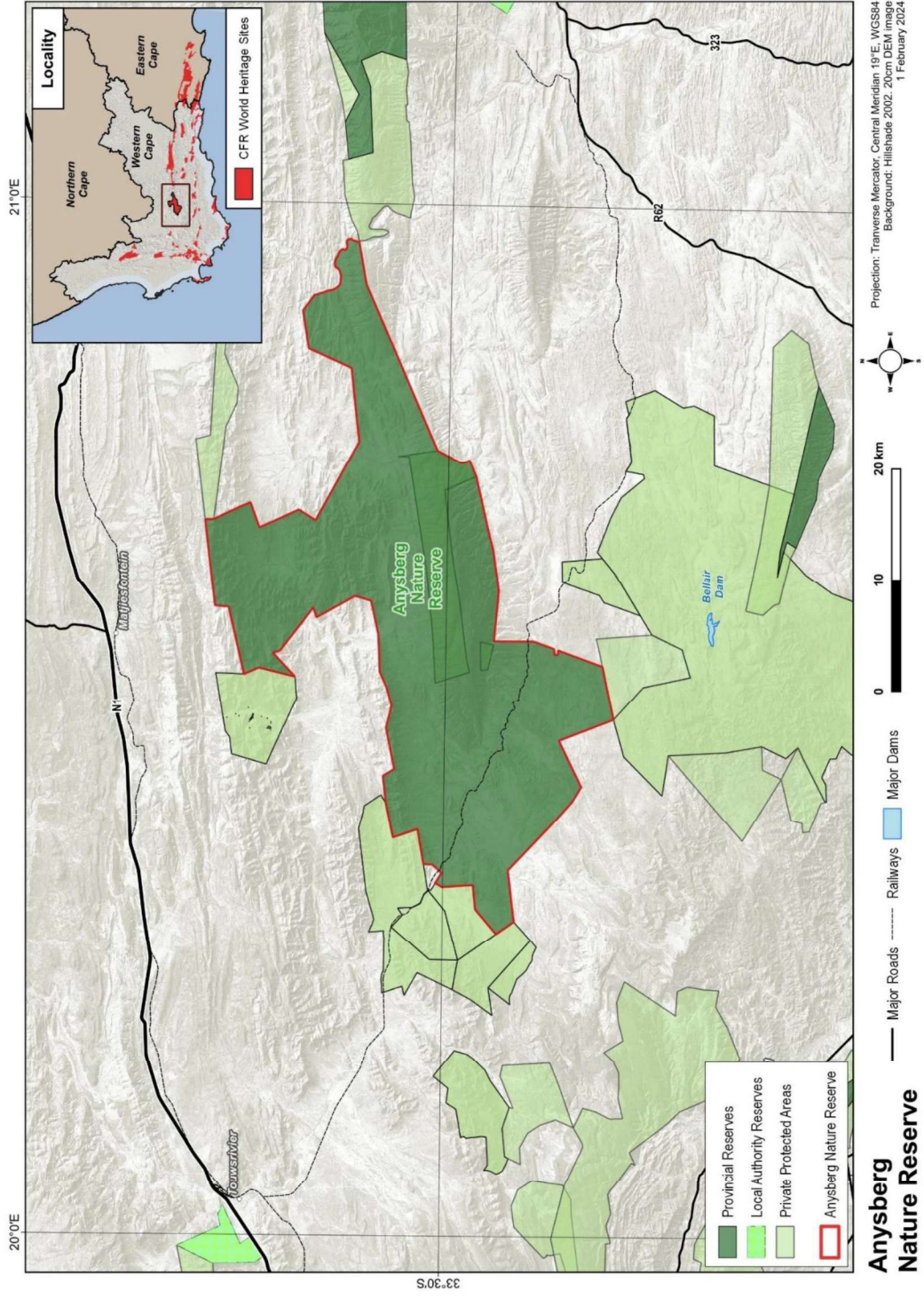


Figure 15. A map of Baviaanskloof Complex.

