

I-DRAFT KA 2024
YESICWANGCISO-QQHINGA
SOKWANDISA IINDAWO
EZIKHUSELWEYO ENTSHONA
KOLONI



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CapeNature

I-D R A F T

KA 2024 YESICWANGCISO-QHINGA SOKWANDISA IINDAWO EZIKHUSELWEYO ENTSHONA KOLONI

Isicaphulo esicetyiswayo

I-CapeNature. 2024. *iSicwangciso-qhinga soKwandisa iiNdawo eziKhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni*. Inxelo engapapashwanga. IKapa, eMzantsi Afrika.

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IZIFINYEZO

Ii-CBAs	IiNdawo eziBalulekileyo zeNdalo
CBD	Ingqungquthela yeBiological Diversity
CBF	Isakhelo seGlobal Biodiversity Framework
DEA&DP	ISebe leMicimbi yokusiNgqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso
I-DFFE	ISebe lezokuLoba, amaHlathi, kunye nokusiNgqongileyo
DPPA	Ukubhengezwa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo zePhondo
I-DPWI	ISebe leMisebenzi yoLuntu kunye neziSeko ezinguNdoqo
DRDLR	ISebe loPhuhliso lwamaPhandle noBuyekezo lweMihlaba
ESA	IiNdawo zeNkxaso yezendalo
GCFR	Ummandla weeNtyantyambo weKapa omkhulu
ICMA	ULawulo lokusiNgqongileyo kweSizwe: uMthetho woLawulo oluDityanisiweyo loNxweme
Ii-MCAs	IiNdawo zokuGcina iintaba
METT	Isixhobo sokuLawula ngokuSebenza ngokuSebenzayo
IIMPAs	IiNdawo zaseLwandle eziKhuselweyo
NBSAP	IQhinga leSizwe leZilwanyana zeNdalo kunye nesiCwangciso sokuSebenza
NO: PAA	ULawulo lokusiNgqongileyo kweSizwe: uMthetho weeNdawo eziKhuselweyo
IINGO	Imibutho engeyiyo ekarhulumente
NPAES	IsiCwangciso-qhinga sokwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo zeSizwe
PBA	Indawo ePhambili yeNtlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo
PBSAP	Isicwangciso-qhinga sePhondo seNtlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo kunye neSicwangciso sokuSebenza
RLE	Uludwe Olubomvu lwee-Ecosystems eziseMngciphekweni
SANBI	Iziko leSizwe laseMzantsi Afrika leZityalo ezahlukahlukeneyo
SANParks	IiPaki zeSizwe zaseMzantsi Afrika
Ii-SWSAs	IiNdawo eziCwangcisiweyo zoMthombo waManzi
TMF	Table Mountain Fund
I-WC BSP	Isicwangciso seNdawo yeZinto eZiphilayo eNtshona Koloni
I-WC PAES	IQhinga loKwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni

WCBA

UMthetho weNtshona Koloni weNtlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo

WWF SA

INGxowa-mali yeHlabathi ebanzi yezeNdalo yoMzantsi Afrika

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ISAHLUKO 1. INTSHAYELELO

1.1 Isishwankathelo seSicwangciso soKwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni

Ukhuseleko olusesikweni lwemihlaba namanzi njengeendawo ezikhuselweyo luhlala lusisiseko sayo nayiphi na inkqubo yolondolozo lwendalo ephilayo kwihiblabathi jikelele. Yakuba ibhengeziwe, iindawo ezikhuselweyo zinikwa elona nqanaba linamandla nelikhuselekileyo lokhuseleko olusemthethweni olunokunikwa umhlaba ophantsi kolondolozo. Emva kwesibhengezo, i-Ntlobo-ntlobo zezinto equlethwe kweso siza inokubonwa ikhuselwe ekusetyenzisweni komhlaba ngokungafanelekanga, kwaye iziza emva koko zibe negalelo ekujoliswe kuko kweentlobo ngeentlobo zezinto eziphilayo.



Malunga ne-18% (2 328 477 yeehektare) (CapeNature, 2024) yePhondo leNtshona Koloni ithathwa njengekhuselweyo ngokoMthetho weSizwe woLawulo lokusiNgqongileyo: iMimandla ekhuselweyo (Nombolo 57 ka-2003) (NEM: PAA).

Nangona kunjalo, oku kunentsingiselo kuphela ukuba iindawo ezifanelekileyo zikhuselwe, kwaye olo khuseleko lunika okusingqongileyo

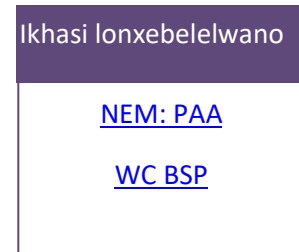
umgangatho wokhuseleko ojoliswe yi-NEM: PAA.

Ngokwembali, iindawo ezikhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni zazibhengezwe ubukhulu becala kwimimandla yeentaba ngaphandle kwemfuneko encinane yokusetyenziswa komhlaba. Oku kube nesiphumo sokungamelwa ngokwaneleyo kwenkqubo yendalo eyahlukeneyo yephondo, ngokuthambekela okubalulekileyo kwenkqubo yendalo ephilayo yentaba yefynbos kunye nokungabandakanywa kufutshane kwenkqubo yendalo ehlala emathafeni, kuthungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo. Ukongeza, malunga ne-40% kuphela yeendawo ezikhuselweyo ezibonwa zikhuselwe phantsi kwe-NEM: PAA, ezithobela ngokupheleleyo lo mthetho. Ukuthobela i-NEM: I-PAA ifuna ukuba iziza zilungelelaniswe ngokusesikweni ngokuba negunya elinikiweyo lolawulo, umda ochaziweyo, ukuqinisekiswa kokhuseleko oluqhubekayo lokusingqongileyo, kunye nesicwangciso solawulo lwendawo ekhuselweyo evunyiweyo.

Imimandla ephambili yokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo kwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni yaziswa ikakhulu ziindidi ze-Ndawo eziPhambili zeNtlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo (PBA), njengoko zichaziwe kwi-2023 ye-Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2023 WC BSP) (CapeNature, 2023), apho zombini ixabiso lolondolozo yeentlobo ngeentlobo zezinto eziphilayo kunye nokungxamiseka kokhuseleko kuyaqwalaselwa. Imimandla ephambili yendawo ekugxilwe kuyo yokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo yesikali somhlaba iyaqwalaselwa kwiZicwangciso zokuPhunyezwa koKwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo (jonga iCandelo 5.2.1), apho iinjongo zeBSP zowama-

2023 zeWC zingqanyaniswa nezibonelelo ezikhoyo, amathuba entsebenziswano namahlakani, iindlela ezikhethekileyo zesayithi zokukhusela kunye ukuchongwa kwamagunya olawulo afanelekileyo.

Injongo yesi sicwangciso ke ngoko kukukhokela ukwandiswa, ulondolozo, intsebenziswano nolawulo olusebenzayo, nokulawulwa ngokulinganayo, uthungelwano lwemimandla ekhuselweyo kwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni, ngendlela ekhokelela kumelo olufanelekileyo lwezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo neendawo eziphila kuzo, ngokunjalo imisebenzi kunye neenkonzo zazo.



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1.2 Ithiyori yoTshintsho

IQhinga loKwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni ka-2024 (WC PAES) likhokelwa yinkcazo-bungcali yotshintsho ebonisa iziphumo ezifunekayo ukuhlangabezana neenjongo zesicwangciso kunye nombono.



• Esi sicwangciso sexesha eliphakathi sisiseko sasicwangciso sexesha elide.

• Intsebenziswano ibalulekile kuKwandiswa kweNdawo eKhuselweyo

• Izibonelelo ezaneleyo zokuphunyezwa kwesicwangciso zikhuselekile.

1.3 Imigaqo yeQhinga loKwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni

Ujoliso lolondolozo kunye nokuphunyezwa kwezicwangciso-qhinga zichazwa ngumbono wexesha elide wolondolozo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni. IsiCwangciso sokuSebenza sika-2015 ukuya kowama-2025 kwiPhondo (PBSAP, 2016) sichaza ukuba: “Ngo-2040, i-Ntlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo, ilifa lendalo kunye neziseko ezingundoqo ze-ikholoji, zixatyiswe, zisetyenziswe ngobulumko, zilondolozwe kwaye zibuyiselwe kwaye zinikezela ngeenkonzelo ze-ikhosistim eziphucula umgangatho wobomi kubo bonke abantu bePhondo leNtshona Koloni”.

Ukufezekisa lo mbono, kubalulekile ukuba iinzame ezihlangeneyo zilawulwe yimigaqo edibeneyo kwaye isekelwe kwisayensi ekhuselayo. Ngenkqubo yeTheory of Change, iCapeNature ichonge le migaqo ilandelayo yokukhokela ukwandiswa kothungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni.

- **Ukwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo kufuneka kwenzeke phakathi kweeNdawo eziPhambili zeNtlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo.**

KwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni, iiNdawo eziPhambili zeZityalo eziKhethekileyo ziboniswe ngokwesithuba kwiMaphu yeNdawo yeZilwanyana eZiphilayo eNtshona Koloni yowama-2023 (CapeNature, 2023). Yonke imibutho esebenzisana nolawulo okanye ukhuselo lwendalo kwiphondo kufuneka ilungelelanise imisebenzi yayo ngokufanelekileyo. Ukubekwa phambili kokubhengezwa kwemihlaba yoMmandla oKhuselweyo engeyiyo iNdawo yeNtlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo ePhambili okanye efunekayo ngokukodwa ukuze kuhlangatyezwane neethagethi zendalo, akukhuthazwa.

- **Ukumelwa.**

Iithagethi zolondolozo ezihlaziyiweyo kuzwelonke ziye zamiselwa ngokohlobo lwe-ikhosistim (i-Skowno ne-Monyeki, ngo-2021). Ngokunqwenelekayo, ukumiswa kweendawo ezenza uthungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo kufuneka zimele zonke iindidi zezinto eziphilayo eziqulethwe eNtshona Koloni. Indawo echanekileyo yokubekwa kweendawo ezikhuselweyo ikhokelwa lucwangciso olucwangcisiweyo lweentlobo ngeentlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo kunye nesiphumo sesiphumo seemephu zoMmandla weNdawo yeZilwanyana eziPhambili. Ngobuchule obuyi-100% (izibonelelo kunye nomthamo osetyenziswa ngokupheleleyo), kunye nendawo yokuhlala eyaneleyo eseleyo kuhlobo ngalunye lwe-ikhosistim, ukhuseleko lwe-13.3% eyongezelelweyo yephondo iyafuneka. Uthungelwano lwangoku olusekelwe kumhlaba okhuselweyo lufikelela kwi-16.7% yephondo.

- **Ayizizo zonke iihektare ezilinganayo.**

Ayizizo zonke iihektare zendawo ekhuselweyo ezilinganayo ngokubaluleka. Iintlobo ezithile ze-ecosystem zikhuselwe ngaphezu koko kufunekayo ukuze i-ikhosistim iqhubeleke. Ukulandela ngenkuthalo ukhuseleko oluthe kratya lwenkqubo yokuphilisana kwezidalwa esele ikhuselwe, ingakumbi ngeendleko zenkqubo yendalo ekhuselweyo, akufanelekanga ukuba kubangele ukumelwa ngendlela engafanelekanga kwenkqubo yendalo kumhlaba okhuselweyo kwiphondo. Ukukhuselwa kwehektare ye-ikhosistim engakhuselwanga kubaluleka kakhulu kunokhuseleko lwehektare kwindawo ekhuselweyo ngokugqithisileyo.

- **Cwangcisa oko kufunekayo kwaye ulungelelanise imisebenzi ngokufanelekileyo, hayi ngolunye uhlobo.**

Iithagethi ezithe zamiselwa kulo 2024 ukuya ku-2029 WC PAES zisekelwe koku:

- a) Iimfuno ze-ikholoji eziboniswa yimida ye-Ntlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo (okt. iimfuno ze-ikholoji), kunye

b) Izivumelwano zokusiNgqongileyo eziManinzi.

Ezi ziithagethi ezinqwenelekayo kwaye zifuna inkxaso yamahlakani ekunikezelweni kweenkonzo. Inkxaso yokusebenza, ngokubonelelwa ngemali, ifuna ukukhuselwa ukuze ilungelelanise izenzo zamaqabane amaninzi nesi sicwangciso. Okuchasanayo, o.k.t., ukumiselwa kokujoliswe kuko ngokuchasene nohlahlo lwabiwo-mali oluqinisekisiweyo, kufuneka kusetyenziswe kwiziCwangciso zokuSebenza zoNyaka zombutho ngamnye.

- **Iqabane phezulu.**

Ukuhanjiswa okuyimpumelelo kuxhomekeke kwintsebenziswano. Onke amahlakani athatha inxaxheba kukhuselo nolawulo lwendalo kwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni kufuneka asebenze kunye ukuphumeza ezi thagethi. Amaqabane kufunekaancedisane ukuze kwandiswe impumelelo. IQela leWestern Cape Biodiversity Stewardship Reference Group liqonga leengxoxo elifanelekileyo lokwabelana ngolwazi, ukulungelelaniswa kweenjongo, ulungelelwaniso, kunye nentsebenziswano yolwandiso loluntu lwendawo ekhuselweyo kwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni.

Umgaqo

Isigunyaziso seCapeNature kukuqinisekisa impilo-ntle yoluntu kunye nokomelela kwexesha elide kuluntu noqoqosho ngokulondolozwa kweendawo ezikhuselweyo, izinto eziphilayo ezahlukeneyo, i-ikhosistim, iinkonzo ze-ikhosistim kunye neziseko ezingundoqo ze-ikholoji. Uphuhliso lwezentlalo noqoqosho njengomthetho-siseko luxhaswa lulondolozo oluphuculweyo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, ukomelela kobume belizwe kunye nophuhliso loqoqosho olulinganayo noluzinzileyo lwezityalo nezilwanyana.

Ikhasi lonxebelelwano

[Isicwangciso Sokusebenza Sonyaka](#)

[sikaCapeNature ku2024/25](#)

[PBSAP](#)

1.4 linjongo neminqweno yeQhinga loKwandiswa kweNdawo eziKhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni

linjongo ezichazwe apha zixhasa injongo yowama-2024 WC PAES kunye nombono weCapeNature woLondolozo lweNdalo yoKunyamezela kunye noZinzo (Itheyibhile 1).

I-WC PAES yowama-2024, elandela iCapeNature's 2015-2019 WC PAES (CapeNature, 2015), yabelana ngokujoliswe kuko ixesha elide, elilodwa lokukhusela i-60% yemilinganiselo yezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kuzo zonke i-ecosystems ngo-2030. Ukongeza, isicwangciso-qhinga sama-2024 ijolise ekukhuseleni i-10% yemekobume yaselwandle ngonyaka 2030.

Uluhlu 1: IiNjongo zeSicwangciso soKwandiswa kweNdawo eziKhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni kunye neNjongo

INJONGO 1: Ukwandisa ngokufanelekileyo iNdawo eKhuselweyo yeNtshona Koloni ngotyalo-mali kurhulumente nolwabucala	
Ingxelo yeNjongo 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukukhusela utyalo-mali kumhlaba wabucala kulondolozo lweNdawo eziPhambili zeBiodiversity • Ukubhengeza umhlaba karhulumente ochongelwe ukwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo. • Ukulawula nokuphumeza isakhelo sokubhengeza esisebenzayo.
Ingxelo yeNjongo 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukuseka nokugcina intsebenziswano
Ingxelo yeNjongo 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukwandisa inkxaso-mali. • Ukuphakamisa intsebenziswano yamacandelo. • Ukuphucula intsebenziswano. • Ukwaba izixhobo ezaneleyo zokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo.
INJONGO 2: Ukuqinisekisa ukuba amaxabiso ommandla okhuselweyo kunye nemfezeko yendalo ephilayo ikhuselwe ngempatho nolawulo olusebenzayo	
Ingxelo yeNjongo 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukuphumeza iNkqubo-sikhokelo yoKwandiswa kweNdawo eKhuselweyo esemgangathweni.
Ingxelo yeNjongo 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukuphumeza imimiselo yendawo ekhuselweyo yolawulo olululo. • Ukuqinisekisa amaxabiso ommandla okhuselweyo kunye nemfezeko ilawulwa ngokufanelekileyo.

linjongo zesi sicwangciso zixhaswa yinqubo-sikhokelo yomilisele ebumba indlela yokusebenza kwaye iqinisekisa ukuphunyezwa kobuchule bokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo yimibutho emininzi ebalulekileyo. Esi sikhokelo sikhokela uphuhliso lweziCwangciso zokuPhunyezwa kweSicwangciso soKwandiswa kweNdawo eziKhuselweyo eziququzelelwa yiCapeNature ngentsebenziswano nabachaphazelekayo ababalulekileyo abafanelekileyo ukuqinisekisa ukufezekiswa okusebenzayo kwezinto eziphambili ngokubaluleka nokusetyenziswa ngokufanelekileyo kwezibonelelo ezikhoyo ngendlela yentsebenziswano. Impumelelo yezi njongo ixhomekeke kwizinto ezingundoqo ezifana notyalo-mali oluzinzileyo kunye nenkxaso-mali, intatho-nxaxheba yabanini-mhlaba babucala, izivumelwano zentsebenziswano kunye nenkxaso evela kumasebe karhulumente wesizwe nowephondo.

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ISAHLUKO SESI-2: KUTHENI KUKHO UBUCHULE BOKWANDISWA KWEMIBANDLA EKHUSELEKILEYO?

2.1 Injongo kunye nesiphumo esinqwenelekayo seQhinga loKwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni

UMthetho wase Ntsona Koloni ojengene nezenzo eziphilayo (Western Cape Biodiversity Act) (Nombolo yesi-6 ka-2021) (WCBA), uyaluqonda uhlobo olulodwa lwezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo eNtshona Koloni, izibophelelo zamazwe ngamazwe zoMzantsi Afrika zokulondoloza iintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo, ukuxhomekeka kwephondo kwiinkonzo ze-ikhosistim, imfuno yokufikelela kunye nokwabelana ngenzuzo, kunye imfuneko yokuqinisekisa ukomelela kwexesha elide kwendalo. Iinjongo ezichazwe kwiCandelo 2(g) leWCBA zijolise ekukhuthazeni uthethathethwano, intsebenziswano, ucwangciso oluhlangeneyo, ukuthathwa kwezigqibo nolawulo ukuxhasa ulondolozo nokusetyenziswa ngokuzinzileyo kwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, kunye neenkonziso ze-ikhosistim kwiphondo. Ukuzalisekisa ezi njongo, iCandelo 39(1) lifuna ukuba uMphathiswa wePhondo amkele isicwangciso-qhinga sephondo sokwandisa uthungelwano lwemimandla ekhuselweyo yephondo, esibeka iithagethi zobungakanani kunye neengcebiso ngeendlela zokwandisa.

Umyalelo weCapeNature kukecebisa uMphathiswa wePhondo, imimandla ekufuneka ibhengezwe njengemimandla ekhuselweyo yephondo, imimandla engqongileyo ekhuselweyo, imimandla eqokelelweyo yeentaba okanye imimandla yolawulo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo ngokweSicwangciso-qhinga soKwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo zePhondo, kunye nokukhuthaza nokwenza ukuba ubugosa bezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo. Oku kunxulumene nokwandiswa nokulawulwa kweendawo ezikhuselweyo kwakunye nocwangciso lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo nolondolozo ngaphandle kothungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo.

Injongo kunye neziphumo ezinqwenelekayo ze-WC PAES zilungelelaniswe nezicwangciso-qhinga nemigaqo-nkqubo yezizwe ngezizwe neyesizwe. Iindawo ezikhuselweyo zingundoqo kwezona zicwangciso zasekhaya, zengingqi, kunye nehlabathi jikelele zolondolozo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo (Lockwood *okqhubekayo*. 2006). Ehlabathini lonke, imimandla ekhuselweyo ibalulekile ekulondolozeni indalo eyohlukeneyo yehlabathi kwaye ibe negalelo kwiinjongo zehlabathi ezifana neNgqungquthela yeBiological Diversity (CBD). Ingqungquthela sisixhobo esisemthethweni sehlabathi jikelele solondolozo kunye nokusetyenziswa ngokuzinzileyo kwezinto ezahlukeneyo zebhayoloji kunye namacandelo ayo kwaye ijolise ekukhuseleni i-Ntlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo, ukuxhasa ukusungulwa kwezinto ezintsha, kunye nokuqinisekisa ukwabelana ngokufanelekileyo kweenzuzo.

UMzantsi Afrika utyikitye i-CBD waza wamkelwa i-Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), emva kwe-15th INkomfa yamaQela e-CBD ngo-2022. Iriphabliki izibophelele ekwandiseni nasekuphuculeni iindawo zayo zolondolozo kangangoko inako ngokwesakhono sayo kunye neemeko zayo.

Iithagethi ze-GBF ezinentsho yokwenza ngqo nokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo zezi:

Iithagethi yesi-2: Ijolise ekuqinisekiseni ukuba ngo-2030 ubuncinci i-30 pesenti yeendawo ezonakeleyo emhlabeni, amanzi angaphakathi emhlabeni, kunye ne-ecosystem engaselunxwemeni naselwandle iphantsi kokubuyiselwa okusebenzayo, ukuze kwandiswe imisebenzi neenkonziso ze-Ntlobo-ntlobo zezinto ne-ikhosistim, imfezeko ye-ikholoji kunye noqhagamshelwano.

Ithagethi yesi-3: Ijolise ekuqinisekiseni ukuba ngo-2030, ubuncinci i-30% yamanzi asemhlabeni, angaphakathi elizweni, kunye nemimandla yonxweme neselwandle, ingakumbi imimandla ebaluleke ngokukodwa kwimisebenzi neenkonzelo zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo neenkqubo zendalo, zilondolozwa kwaye zilawulwa ngokufanelekileyo. Oku kuphunyezwa ngeenkqubo zokumela indalo, ezidityaniswe kakuhle, nezilawulwa ngokulinganayo kwiindawo ezikhuselweyo kunye namanye amanyathelo asebenzayo olondolozo lwendawo (CBD, 2022).

Ithagethi yesi-8: Ukunciphisa impembelelo yokutshintsha kwemozulu kunye ne-asidi yolwandle kwintlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo kunye nokwandisa ukomelela kwayo ngokunciphisa, ukulungelelaniswa, kunye nezenzo zokunciphisa umngcipheko weentlekele, kubandakanywa nesisombululo esisekelwe kwindalo kunye / okanye iindlela ezisekelwe kwi-ecosystem, ngelixa kuncitshiswa okubi kunye nokukhuthaza iimpembelelo ezilungileyo yentshukumo yemozulu kwiintlobo ngeentlobo zezinto eziphilayo.

Ithagethi ye-12: Ukwandisa ngokubonakalayo ummandla kunye nomgangatho kunye noqhagamshelo, ukufikelela, kunye neenzuzo ezivela kwiindawo eziluhlaza neblowu kwiindawo ezixineneyo ezidolophini nezinabemi ngokuzinzileyo, ngokugcina ulondolozo kunye nokusetyenziswa okuzinzileyo kwezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo, kunye nokuqinisekisa ukucwangciswa kwedolophu ngezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, ukuqinisa izityalo eziziintlobo ngeentlobo zendalo, uqhakamshelwano lwendalo kunye nemfezeko, kunye nokuphucula impilo yabantu kunye nokuphila kakuhle kunye nokunxibelelana nendalo kunye negalelo Ukubandakanywa koluntu lwasezidolophini kunye nokunikezelwa kwemisebenzi neenkonzelo ze-ikhosistim

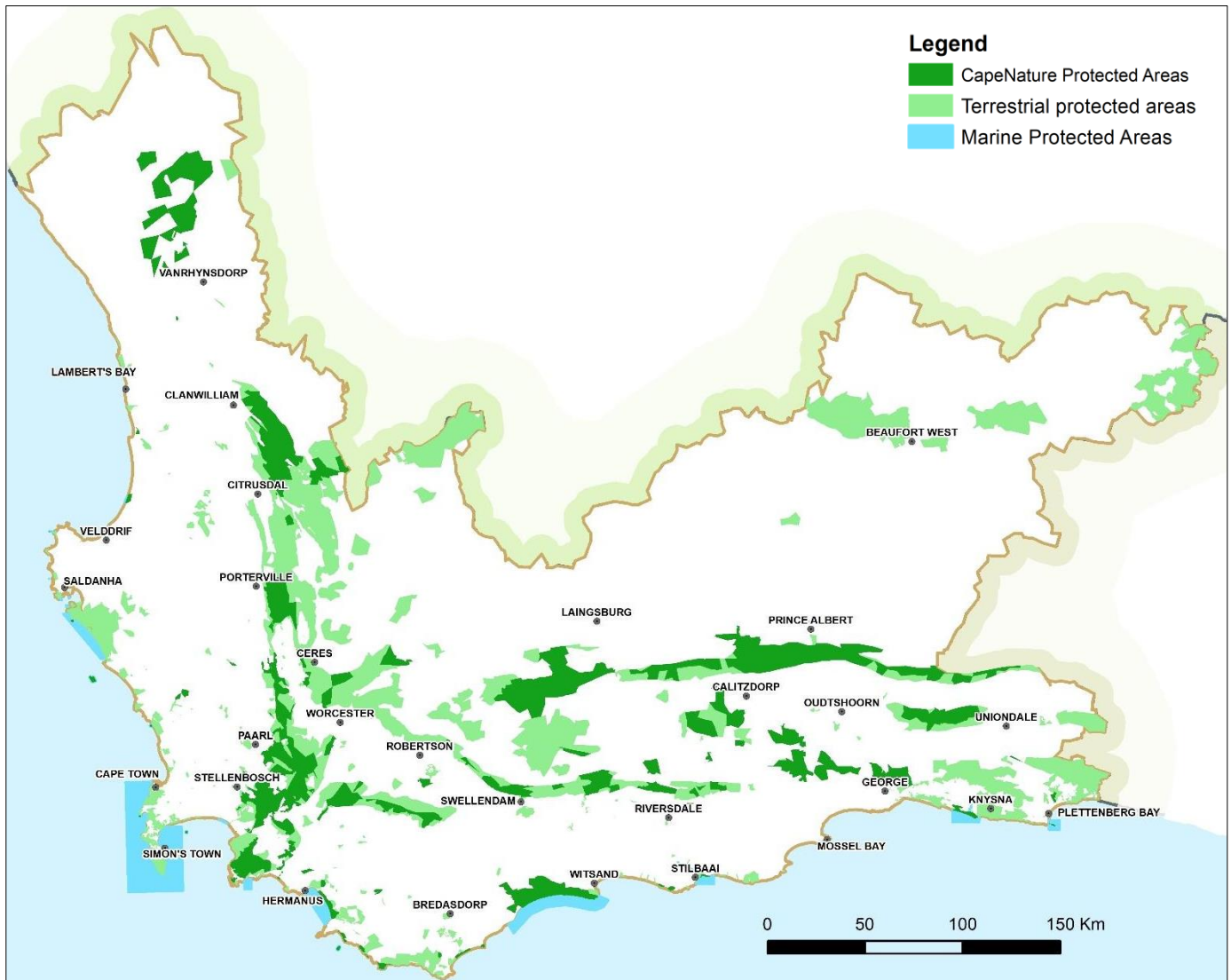
Le WC PAES isekelwe kwisiCwangciso-qhinga seSizwe soKwandiswa kweNdawo eziKhuselweyo sowama-2016 (i-NPAES), esijolise “ukuphumeza ukwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo ngeendleko ezifikelekayo ukuze kuphuculwe ukumelwa kwenkqubo yezinto eziphilayo nendawo eziphila kuyo, ukuzinzisa kwendalo kunye nokumelana nokutshintsha kwemozulu” (DEA, 2016). I-NPAES ihambelana neSicwangciso seSizwe seZilwanyana zeNdalo kunye nesiCwangciso sokuSebenza sowama-2015-2025 (i-NBSAP) (i-SANBI, yowama-2015). Ulawulo lwee-asethi zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo yinxalenye yeNjongo yeQhinga yoku-1 ye-NBSAP, ngophuhliso lothungelwano olumele iindawo ezikhuselweyo nolondolozo njengenjongo ephantsi. Ukuphunyezwa kweMyezo yoShishino lweBiodiversity Stewardship (SANBI, 2017) iqatshelwe ngokunxulumene negalelo leendawo zolawulo ekwandiseni iindawo ezikhuselweyo kumaphondo.

Ukuphumeza injongo ye-WC PAES nokufumana iziphumo ezinqwenelekayo, kufuna ukuphunyezwa ngempumelelo kwenkqubo-sikhokelo yolawulo ukuze kukhuselwe utyalo-mali lomhlaba wabucala nokarhulumente kulondolozo, ubandakanyo olugqibeleleyo lwamahlakani ukuqinisekisa ulwabiwo olusebenzayo nolufanelekileyo lwemithombo, kunye ulawulo olusebenzayo nolawulo lwexabiso lendawo ekhuselweyo kunye nemfezeko yendalo.

Ikhasi lonxebelelwano
CBD
WCBA
NPAES
NBSAP

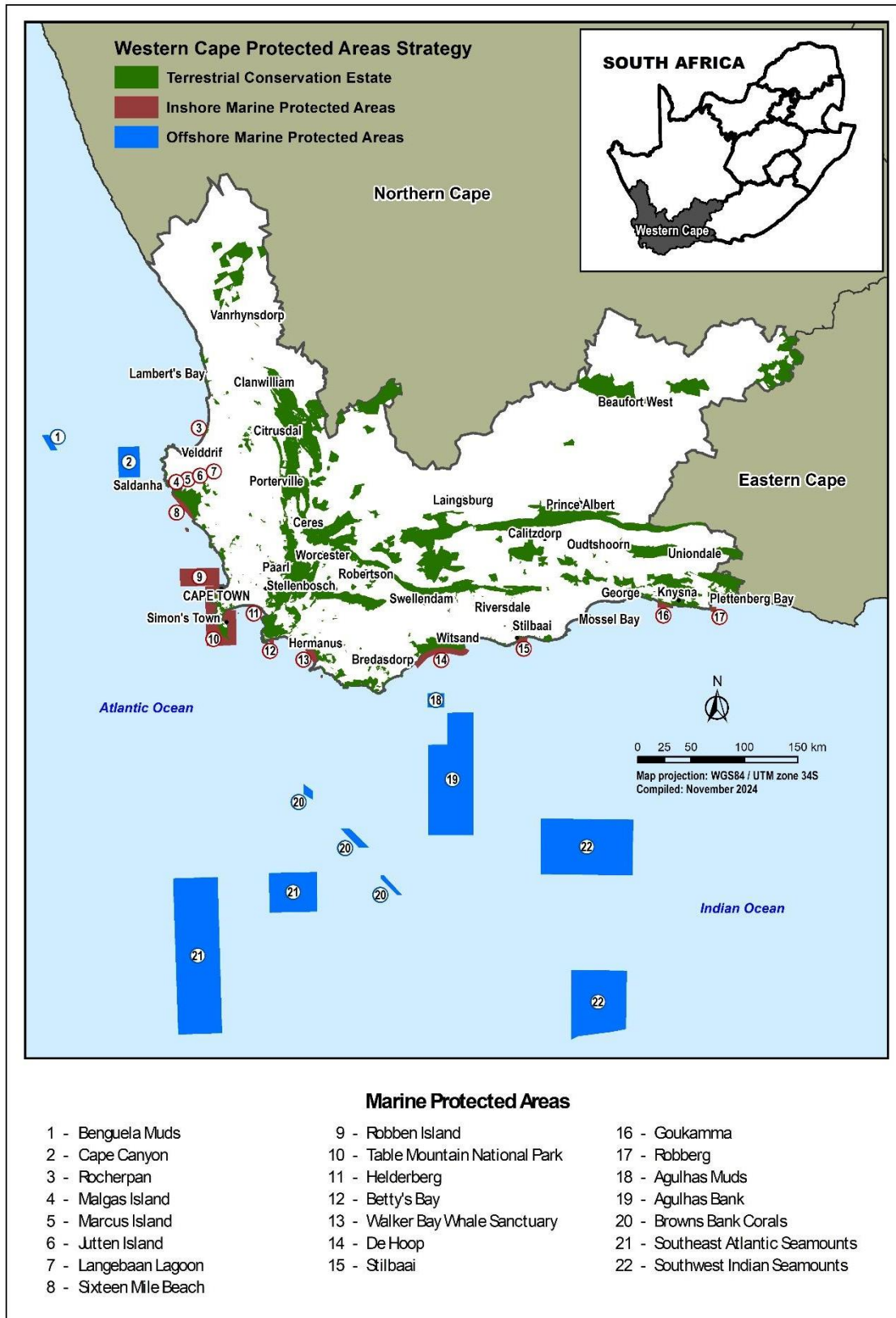
2.2 Uthungelwano lweNdawo eKhuselweyo yeNtshona Koloni

Uthungelwano lommandla osemhlabeni okhuselweyo wephondo wafikelela kuma-2 328 477 eehektare ukususela ngowama-31 kuMatshi ka-2024 (Umfanekiso 1). Olu thungelwano luquka iindawo ezithathwa ngokuba zikhuselwe ngokusesikweni ngokweNEM: PAA. Uthungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo luhlala lungamelanga malunga nesiqingatha sezinto eziphilayo eziqulethwe kuthungelwano. Ukubekwa kweendawo ezintsha ezikhuselweyo kwezona ndawo zabiweyo, ngokusekwe kucwangciso lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo ka-2023 kunye ne-BSP yowama-2023 WC (CapeNature, 2023), iqinisekisa intembeko ephezulu ekufezekiseni nasekufakeni igalelo ekujoliswe kuko kuzwelonke kweentlobo ngeentlobo zezinto eziphilayo kwixesha eliphakathi.



Umfanekiso 1: Uthungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo yePhondo leNtshona Koloni ukususela ngoMatshi ka-2024

IMimandla yaseLwandle eKhuselweyo (MPAs) ngoku ithatha malunga ne-1 600 km² ecaleni konxweme lweNtshona Koloni. Kwii-MPA ezingama-20 ezintsha ezibhengezwe ngo-2019, ezisixhenxe zikunxweme lwamanzi kunxweme lwephondo leNtshona Koloni kwaye zigubungela malunga nama-20 819 km² (Umfanekiso 2).



Umfanekiso 2: IiMPA zonzweme lweNtshona Koloni, eMzantsi Afrika.

2.3 Ujoliswe lweNdawo eKhuselweyo yeNtshona Koloni

2.3.1 Ukubala iiThagethi zoMmandla oKhuselweyo

Iithagethi ezikhoyo ngoku ezichongiweyo zihambelana ne-NPAES yaseMzantsi Afrika, i-NEM: i-PAA, kunye nesiCwangciso soBuchule seCapeNature sowama-2021–2025 (iCapeNature, 2021). Okujoliswe kuko kunegalelo kwinjongo yokufezekisa i-60% ye-biodiversity threshold kuyo yonke i-ikhosistim yomhlaba kunye nokukhusela i-10% yokusingqongileyo elwandle ngowama-2030.

Umhlaba woLondolozo lweNtshona Koloni ubandakanya ama-2 328 477.8 eehektare, (ekupheleni koMatshi ka-2024). Oku kubandakanya zonke iindawo ezikhuselweyo ngokusesikweni, zombini ezisayiniweyo (kwimeko yolondolozo lwendalo lwekhontrakthi) nezibhengeziweyo. Lo mmandla ukwabandakanya iMimandla yaseLwandle eKhuselweyo (MPAs) kunye neziqithi zendalo zolondolozo (Itheyibhile 2).

Uluhlu 2: Imeko ekhoyo kwiNdawo yoLondolozo lweNtshona Koloni (ngoMatshi 2024)

INTSHONA KOLONI CONSERVATION ESTATE	IHEKTARE	Ipesenti yePhondo leNtshona Koloni
IPhondo leNtshona Koloni	12 942 655	
I-Western Cape Conservation Estate (kuquka isiqithi kunye neMimandla yaseLwandle eKhuselweyo)	2 328 477	18%
I-Western Cape Conservation Estate (esemhlabeni)	2 166 932	16.7%
Iindawo ezikhuselweyo zaseCapeNature (esemhlabeni)	784 170	6.1%
Iindawo ezikhuselweyo zeCapeNature (kuquka iziqithi kunye neMimandla yaseLwandle eKhuselweyo)	828 441	6.4%

Uthungelwano lwangoku olusekelwe kumhlaba okhuselweyo lufikelela kwi-16.7% yephondo. Ukufikelela kuthungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo emele ngokupheleleyo i-ikhosistim equlethwe kwiphondo, ukhuseleko lwe-13.3% eyongezelelweyo yephondo iyafuneka. Oku kuya kubangela ukukhuselwa kwe-30% yephondo. Iithagethi zokhuseleko ze-2024-2029 WC PAES zibonisiwe kwiTheyibhile 3 kwaye zibonisa ukuba yeyiphi eyona mfundo iphantsi yesigunyaziso (indlela ephantsi), kwaye yintoni ekujoliswe kuyo (indlela ephakamileyo).

Uluhlu 3: Inqanaba lokhuseleko ekujoliswe kuko kwiWC PAES 2024 – 2029.

INQANABA	EKUJOLISWE KUYO	IHEKTARE	%
Phantsi	I-CapeNature iSicwangciso esiCwangcisiweyo seminyaka emi-5 ekujoliswe kuso	25 000	
Phezulu	I-30% yendawo ekujoliswe kuyo	1 715 864	13.3%

2.3.2 Iikhrayitheriya zokuQhuba uKwandiswa kwendawo eKhuselweyo

IiNdawo eziPhambili zeZityalo ezohlukeneyo kwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni ichongwa ngenkqubo yocwangciso lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo. I-BSP yowama-2023 WC BSP (CapeNature, 2023), icandelo elingundoqo le-

PBSAP, isetyenziselwa ukubeka phambili iintshukumo zolondolozo ezinjengokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo okanye utyalo-mali kwiziseko ezingundoqo ze-ikholoji.

I-BSP yowama-2023 WC kunye neNgxelo yobuGcisa ehamba nayo (kwidrafti) iqulathe i-Biodiversity Spatial Plan Map of Priority Biodiversity Areas, kunye nolwazi lwemixholo kunye nezikhokelo zokusetyenziswa komhlaba ezenza olona lwazi lwakutshanje nolona luchanekileyo lwendalo ephilayo lufumaneka kusetyenziso nophuhliso lomhlaba. ucwangciso, uvavanyo lokusingqongileyo kunye nolawulo, kunye nolawulo lobutyebi bendalo (CapeNature, 2023). Imephu ye-BSP ibandakanya izakhi zomhlaba namanzi ahlaziyekileyo, kunye neendawo zokuhlala eziphambili eziselunxwemeni namachweba, kwaye ichonge iindawo ezibalulekileyo ekulondolozeni iipateni zezityalo nezilwanyana neenkqubo zendalo. Ezi zifakwe kwiiNdawo eziMiselweyo eziBalulekileyo zeZilwanyana zeNdalo (ii-CBA) kunye neeNdawo zeNkxaso ye-Ecological (ESAs).

ENTshona Koloni, amagunya olondolozo lwendalo kunye nabasebenzi baye bazama ukuphuhlisa ipotifoliyo yezinto eziphambili ngokubaluleka ezichaphazela ukulingana phakathi kokufakwa kweendawo ezibalulekileyo nezingxamisekileyo, ngelixa ngaxeshanye kugxininiswe ekuphumezeni iziphumo ezithe ngqo zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo ukunceda ukubeka phambili iziza ukulungiselela ukwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo. Kuba iisayithi ezininzi zibalulekile kwaye zingxamisekile ukuhlangabezana nojoliso olungundoqo lokhuseleko eNtshona Koloni olulinganiswa ngokwemeko yephondo kwaye ludityaniswe nembonakalo-mhlaba eqhelekileyo, ukuqonda ukuba isicwangciso sidinga ntoni na, kwaye singakwazi, sifezekiseke ngokulula ngakumbi.

Yonke imimandla emitsha ekhuselweyo kufuneka, ubuncinane, ibe zii-CBAs okanye zibe nazo. Lo ngumthetho-siseko osisiseko wesi sicwangciso kunye nepharamitha yokusebenza kwawo onke amasebe karhulumente asebenzisana nolawulo lwezibonelelo nokhuseleko eNtshona Koloni. Ukongeza, le migaqo idweliswe ngezantsi kufuneka iqwalaselwe xa kukhethwa iziza zokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo, njengoko oku kuya kuphumeza iziphumo ezininzi zezinto eziphilayo.

I-ikhosistim esemngciphekweni:

ULuhlu oluBomvu lwaseMzantsi Afrika lwe-Ecosystems (i-RLE) lwahlaziywa lwaza lwapapashwa ngokoMthetho woLawulo lokusiNgqongileyo weSizwe: uMthetho weZityalo ezohlukeneyo (Nombolo 10 ka-2004) ngomhla we-18 kuNovemba wama-2022 (iRiphabhliki yoMzantsi Afrika, yowama-2022). Kukho i-171 ye-ikhosistim ezisemhlabeni eNtshona Koloni, kwaye engama-64 kuzo zidweliswe njengesesichengeni kunye nama-25 eziseMngciphekweni omkhulu.

I-ikhosistim engakhuselwanga kunye nembonakalo-mhlaba yobuchule:

Ujoliso lokhuseleko lwephondo lufikelelwe kuphela kwiindidi ezingama-44 kwezili-171 ze-ecosystem eNtshona Koloni. Ukufikelela usukelo olungekagqitywa, ngaphezulu kwesigidi seehektare kwiintlobo ezahlukeneyo ze-ikhosistim yomhlaba ezili-116 kusafuneka zikhuselwe.

Indawo yokuhlala ebalulekileyo kwiintlobo eziphambili:

Nangona iphondo ekujoliswe kulo linxulunyaniswe ne-ikhosistim, injongo kukukhusela uluhlu olupheleleyo lwezilwanyana, izityalo, i-ecosystem, kunye neenkqubo ze-ikholoji ezenzeka kwiphondo, ngendlela engqubana kancinane kangangoko nophuhliso loqoqosho kunye nokuphila kwabantu. Ukuqinisekisa ukuba iimfuno zolondolozo lwendalo ziyabonelelwa kwi-WC PAES kubalulekile. Ezi ntlobo/amaqela alandelayo abekwe phambili ngenxa yokuba ukhuseleko lwendawo yokuhlala esesikweni lubonwa luyimfuneko ukuze luphile ixesha elide endle kwaye uthungelwano lwangoku lommandla okhuselweyo alwanelanga ukuhlangabezana neemfuno zabo zendawo:

- IQwarha leNtabeni yaseKapa

- Ibhokhwe enoboya
- Umvundla womlambo
- Ufudo lweJiyometri
- Iintlobo zeentlanzi ezihlala zikho
- Iindawo ezixhaphakileyo zeentlobo zezityalo ezisesichengeni nezingakhuselekanga
- Iindawo zebandla leentaka
- Iindidi zamabhabhathane ezihlala zikho zenkxalabo yolondolozo

Ii-ecosystems zamanzi amatsha:

Imigxobhozo engaphakathi elizweni kunye nemilambo ilungiswa kakhulu kwaye ikwimeko embi. La macandelo athintelwe ngokwejografi, kwaye uxinzelelo lugxininiswe. Imigxobhozo yeyona isengozini kuyo yonke i-ikhosistim yoMzantsi Afrika kwaye iphakathi kwezona zingakhuselwanga kakuhle, nangona ibandakanya umlinganiselo omncinci (2.4%) wembonakalo-mhlaba (Nel & Driver, 2012).

Ukulungisa izikhewu kuthungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo kuthungelwano lweendawo ezihlala emanzini ahlaziyekileyo, le WC PAES igxile kuluhlu lweenkqubo zenkxalabo ethile yolondolozo ngenxa yokungaqheleki kwazo, ukuba sesichengeni, kunye nemeko yokhuseleko olulambathayo (oko kukuthi, ukumelwa) njengemihlaba yepaat, amachibi aphantsi komhlaba agxininisiweyo kwiRenosterveld esemngciphekweni omkhulu, iseti “emanzi” yeentlobo ze-ikhosistim eziseMngciphekweni ngokuBalulekileyo, kunye neenkqubo zemilambo ezinxulumene nazo, ezizezi: Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation, Swartland Alluvium Fynbos, Kouebokkeveld Alluvium Fynbos, kunye neMuscadel Riviere.

Ukongeza ekujoliseni ezi ntlobo zezityalo, iWC PAES ijolise ekuyilweni ngcono imimandla ekhuselweyo ekwaziyo ukumelana nemigxobhozo yonke kunye neendawo ezifikelela emilanjani. Imixokomelwano yokuphilisana kwendalo yamanzi acocekileyo imele iziseko ezingundoqo zexabiso eliphezulu zezendalo ezibonelela ngeenkono ezibalulekileyo zenkqubo yendalo efana nokucocwa kwamanzi kunye nolawulo lwezandondyo (Nel & Driver, 2012). Ukunikezelwa kwezi nkono kufuna ukukhusela ngokupheleleyo, iinkqubo ezisebenzayo.

Ukutshintsha kwemozulu kunye neepaseji zoqhagamshelo:

Ukusekwa kokutshintsha kwemozulu kunye neepaseji zoqhagamshelo kwachongwa njengeqhinga lokunciphisa iimpembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu kwiinkono zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo neenkqubo zendalo eNtshona Koloni (DEA&DP, 2020). Inkqubo yokuchongwa kweNgxowa-mali yeTable Mountain yowama-2010 ye-WWF-SA (TMF) yokuchonga iKhorido yoTshintsho lweMozulu ibandakanye amanyathelo adibeneyo phakathi kwee-arhente eziphambili zolondolozo kunye nemibutho ukuchonga iindawo ezicetywayo zolondolozo njengeepaseji eziphambili. I-Dassenberg Coastal Catchment Partnership yayilinyathelo elinjalo. Imimandla echongiweyo ibandakanya ezona ndawo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziseMngciphekweni wokuTshabalala neziMngcipheko ngokuBalulekileyo kwiNtshona Koloni (Pence, 2009).

IiNdawo eziCwangcisiweyo zoMthombo waManzi:

IiNdawo eziCwangcisiweyo zoMthombo waManzi (i-SWSAs) ziindawo ezifana nemithombo yamanzi, evelisa umthamo omkhulu wamanzi ngokulinganayo kwindawo nganye yeyunithi kunezinye iindawo. Ngokuqhelekileyo zibekwe kwiindawo ezinemvula ephezulu kunye nesiseko sokuhamba kwe-11-25mm / ngonyaka, ubungqina

bekhonkco eliqinileyo phakathi kwamanzi aphantsi komhlaba kunye nokuhamba komhlaba (Le Maître *okqhubekayo*. 2018).

Ukhuseleko lwamanzi ngumba ophambili wesizwe eMzantsi Afrika kwaye uninzi lwee-SWSAs eMzantsi Afrika azikhuselwanga kwaye zilawulwa kakubi. Ngethamsanqa, uninzi lweendawo zolondolozo lwendalo zephondo eNtshona Koloni ziphakathi kwee-SWSAs kwaye zinepesenti yokhuseleko ephezulu kakhulu kunoMzantsi Afrika uphela. ENTshona Koloni, ama-52% ee-SWSAs akhuselwe ngokusesikweni.

linkqubo zolwandle, ichweba, kunye nonxweme:

ENTshona Koloni, imilambo namachweba akwimeko embi ngokubanzi. Malunga nama-28% ommandla wechweba, i-10% yommandla womhlaba omanzi kunye nama-42% obude bomlambo zikwimeko yendalo/kufutshane nendalo. Malunga ne-28% yeentlobo ze-ikhosistim yonxweme lolwandle zikwimeko entle. Ishelufu yangaphakathi yaselwandle kunye ne-bay ecosystems (ngaphaya komda wephondo) zikwimeko embi kakhulu kulo mmandla.

Iindlela ezifanelekileyo zokhuseleko olwandisiweyo kunye nolawulo lweeMPA ezikhoyo kunye noovimba bendalo basesiqithini (kubandakanywa 'namatye' akhuselweyo) kufuneka alandelwe kwaye aphunyezwe. linkqubo ziquka ukucandwa ngokutsha kwe-MPA ukwandisa umlinganiselo weendawo 'ezingathathwayo' kunye nokuphuculwa kwemimandla yolawulo yolondolozo lweentlobo ezisekelwe emhlabeni (seal and gannets) kwaye zijolise ekuqinisekiseni izikhewu ezingundoqo kukhuseleko lweendawo zokuhlala ezingaselunxwemeni zephondo kunye neenkqubo ze-ikholoji.

Izicwangciso zolawulo lweeMPA ezibhengeziweyo ziyaphuhliswa kwaye ziyaphunyezwa. Malunga ne-24% yommandla wonxweme wekhilomitha enye ububanzi ukhuselwe ngokusesikweni, kodwa izikhewu ezingundoqo zisahleli kumelo lweendawo zokuhlala eziselunxwemeni kwaye kwezinye iindawo, kukho ukunganeli kokuthotyelwa kweNEM: PAA (ingakumbi iindawo zolondolozo lwendalo zasekhaya nezabucala).

Kukwakho nezithuba ezibonakalayo phakathi kweendawo ezikhuselweyo zomhlaba neendawo zaselwandle (umzekelo, umhlaba wolondolozo lwe-admiralty). Kukwakho imfuneko yokwandisa ubungakanani kunye nenqanaba lokhuseleko lwamachweba angundoqo achongiweyo ngaphakathi kwendawo esebenzayo yamachweba. Uninzi olusemngciphekweni ngamachweba aseMngciphekweni oPhakamileyo oVulekileyo kakhulu (Van Niekerk *okqhubekayo*. 2019).

Ikhasi lonxebelelwano

[Isicwangciso Sobuchule
seCapeNature 2020/25](#)

IS AHLUKO SESI-3: IZIXHOB O-ZOLWANDISO LOMHLABA KWINDAWO EZIKHUSELELEKILEYO

Kwiminyaka yakutsha nje, icandelo lolondolozo liye lakhula ngokuyila ekufumaneni iindlela ezizezinye nezizezinye zokwandisa uthungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo esesikweni. ENTshona Koloni, zonke iindlela ezinokubakho ziya kuqwalaselwa, nangona isicwangciso-qhinga seminyaka emihlanu ezayo sigxininise kubugosa (kokubini obusebenzayo nobusebenzayo), ukukhutshelwa kwemihlaba karhulumente echongiweyo kulondolozo, kunye nokufumana imihlaba ngokuyilondolozwa Imibutho kaRhulumente (NGOs).

Ukongeza koku, iphondo liya kusebenza ekwabeni izibonelelo ezifanelekileyo nangokufanelekileyo ukuqinisekisa ukhuseleko lokusingqongileyo kuthungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo ngokwandisa umlinganiselo othobelana ngokupheleleyo ne-NEM: PAA, kugxilwe ngokukodwa kumhlaba karhulumente olawulwayo ngoku ukuze ulondolozwe.

3.1 Utyalo-mali lomhlaba wabucala kulondolozo

3.1.1 Ubugosa beNtlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo

Ubugosa beNtlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo sisenzo sokulawula ngokukoko izinto ezahlukeneyo zezityalo nezilwanyana ngaphandle kothungelwano olukhoyo lwendawo ekhuselweyo elawulwa ngurhulumente. Oku kuphunyezwa ngokubeka uxanduva lolondolozo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo ezandleni zabanini-mhlaba babucala ngezivumelwano ezahlukeneyo zekontraki. Ubugosa beBiodiversity Stewardship bukhokelwa yiNational Biodiversity Stewardship guideline document (SANBI, 2018), esona sikhokelo sokuphunyezwa kwenkqubo yolwandiso loluntu lwendawo ekhuselweyo. Ii-NGOs zidlala indima ebalulekileyo ekuphumezeni ubugosa bezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, ngenkxaso yazo kwii-arhente zolondolozo, abanini-mhlaba babucala, iMibutho yePropati yoLuntu (CPAs) kunye nabahlali kumhlaba woluntu (SANBI, 2018).

Isizathu sokwamkelwa kobugosa bezityalo nezilwanyana njengesona sicwangciso singundoqo sephondo kukuba ezona ntlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana ezibalulekileyo (kunye nokumelwa ngaphantsi) zikumhlaba wabucala eNtshona Koloni. Ngaphaya koko, iikhontrakthi zobugosa zithathwa ngokubanzi njengenye yezona ndlela zonga iindleko nezinkwenzeka zokukhusela iinkqubo zendalo ezibalulekileyo kwihlabathi liphela (Jackelman *okqhubekayo*. 2008; Stolton *okqhubekayo*. 2014), kunye nobugosa benza igalelo elikhulu ekwandiseni indawo ekhuselweyo (SANBI, 2017). Ekupheleni kuka-2024, imimandla ekhuselweyo engama-79 equka ngaphezu kwe-120 000 yeehektare, sele ibhengezwe ngenkqubo yephondo yokugcinwa kwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, kunye neziza ezingama-62 ezongezelelweyo ezimele ngaphezu kwama-200 000 eehektare bezikudliwano-ndlebe ukuze kubhengezwe indawo ekhuselweyo. Ngokwesindululo samva nje sexabiso leBiodiversity Stewardship (UNDP, 2022), esi sixhobo sinceda ekukhuseleni iziseko ezingundoqo zezendalo ezixabisekileyo zaseMzantsi-Afrika, ezinikezela ngaphaya kwe-R325 yeebhiliyoni zeerandi ngonyaka kwiinkonzo ezibalulekileyo zenkqubo yendalo ezifana nolawulo lwamanzi, ukhenketho, kunye nomhlaba ochumileyo. Ulawulo lweNtlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo lukwabonelela ngamathuba ezoqoqosho kwiindawo ezisemaphandleni, ludala imisebenzi, kwaye luhlangabezana neenjongo ezininzi zesizwe, lunegalelo kwiinjongo kuwo wonke amanye amacandelo, afana namanzi, ezolimo, kunye nokutshintsha kwemozulu (UNDP, 2022). Nangona kunjalo, ukubhengezwa kweendawo ezintsha zolawulo kunye namandla okugcina nokuphicothwa kweendawo ezongezelelekileyo ekuhambeni kwexesha, kuchatshazelwa kukunqongophala kwemali nezibonelelo ezinxulumene nokuhla kohlalo lwabiwo-mali.

Zonke iziza zolawulo ezitsha ezinokubakho zithiwe thaca kwiKomiti yeNtshona Koloni yoLawulo kunye neKomiti yoPhononongo yoKwandiswa kweNdawo eKhuselekileyo ukuze imisele inqanaba elifanelekileyo lobugosa (Umzobo 3). Umdla okhoyo ngoku osuka kubanini-mhlaba ukukhusela iintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo ngokusebenzisa ubugosa obunokuba ngaphaya kwamandla eCapeNature okulawula inkqubo yobugosa. Ngako oko, ugqaliselo kule minyaka mihlanu izayo kukuphonononga ngakumbi ukudityaniswa kolondolozo lwesikali somhlaba ukomeleza nokwandisa intsebenziswano yobugosa. Le ndlela yokujonga umhlaba iphunyezwa yiCapeNature ukugxininisa inyathelo lokusuka kulondolozo lwendawo ekhuselweyo ukuya kutsho ekudaleni iyantlukwano phakathi kwejografi, imimandla, amacandelo kunye neenkubeko ukukhusela indalo, inkubeko kunye nenzuzo yezoqoqosho kumntu wonke.



Umzobo 3: Amanqanaba ahlukeneyo olawulo abelwa kumhlaba ngokwexabiso lezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo.

Ubugosa obusebenzayo buvele njengendlela ehambelanayo kubugosa obukhawulezileyo ukuze kugcinwe izivumelwano zobugosa kwaye bunokuthatha enye yeendlela ezintathu eziphambili:

- Umnini-mhlaba udibana ne-arhente yolondolozo ukuze alandele ubugosa.
- Umnini-mhlaba ufaka isicelo sogunyaziso lokusingqongileyo ukuba aphuhlise iinxalenye zomhlaba wakhe kwaye ubugosa yimeko yokufumana la malungelo.

- Ukulungiswa kwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kuyacetyiswa njengenyathelo lolungiso njengenxalenye yenkqubo yeNational Environmental Management Act S24G.

IWestern Cape Biodiversity Offsets Guideline iyaphuhlisa. Oku, kunye noMgaqo-nkqubo weSizwe weZilwanyana ezahlukeneyo zeNdalo (iGazethi kaRhulumente 48841, iSaziso esinguNombolo 3569 ka-2022) uya kukhokela indlela ukupheliswa kwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo ekufuneka kuqwalaselwe kuzo kwiinkqubo zogunyaziso lokusingqongileyo, ukuze kukhuselwe ukubaluleka kwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo eNtshona Koloni.

Uhlasele olucwangcisiweyo lweentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana zijolise ekuhlangabezani neemfuno zokulinganisa kumgangatho wobume belizwe kunye nokumisela iindawo zokwamkela ezichazwe kwangaphambili. Injongo yohlengahlengiso olucwangcisiweyo kukuchonga iindawo

zokwamkela kwangethuba kwaye ngokwenjenjalo ulungelelanisa uvavanyo lokulinganisa, uyilo kunye nenkqubo yokuvunywa. Ukuba zisetyenziswe ngokuchanekileyo, iindlela zokulinganisa ezicwangcisiweyo zinokuncedisa ekuvuleni uphuhliso kummandla ngeli lixa kuqinisekiswa ukhuseleko lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo ezingenakubuyiselwa kunye neziseko zophuhliso lwendalo. Ukulungiswa kobuchule kunokubonelela ngesikhokelo kubaphuhlisi kunye nabasemagunyeni ababandakanyekayo ekuthathweni kwezigqibo, kodwa le nkqubo ayithathi ndawo okanye isuse nawuphi na iimfuno zoMthetho woLawulo lokusiNgqongileyo weSizwe (Nombolo 107 ka-1998) okanye lowo womnye umthetho osebenzayo.

Ukuze i-offset ibe yesicwangciso-qhinga, kufuneka ihlangabezane neemfuno zokulinganisa kubuninzi bophuhliso kwindawo echaziweyo ingekuko nje kwiprojekthi nganye. Inginga ibandakanya ulwahlulo phakathi kweendawo ezinexabiso eliphezulu lolondolozo ekungafunekanga ukuba ziphuhlise kwaye kufuneka zijolise njengeendawo zokufumana i-offset, imimandla apho kunokubakho ukhetho lokuhlangabezana neethagethi zolondolozo kwenye indawo (iindawo ezinokuthi ziphuhlise kodwa ziya kufuna i-offset), kunye iindawo ezinokwamkeleka ukuba ziphuhlise ngaphandle kokuqalisa i-offset.

3.1.2 Ukukhuselwa kweMimandla eBhengeziweyo iNtabeni

IMimandla yeCatchment Areas yaBucala yeeNtaba (MCAs), ezibhengezwe ngokusesikweni ngokoMthetho weMimandla yeMimandla yeNtaba (Nombolo yama-63 ka-1970), ibonelela kwaye yongeze unxibelelwano olubalulekileyo phakathi kweendawo ezininzi ezikhuselweyo. La makhonkco onxibelelano abaluleke kakhulu, ngakumbi ukuxhasa iinkqubo eziqhubekayo ze-ecology kunye ne-evolution kunye nendima yazo ebalulekileyo ekuvelisweni kwamanzi. Ngaphaya koko, ii-MCAs zamkelwa yi-NEM: PAA njengodidi lommandla okhuselweyo apho ugunyaziwe wolawulo ungafuneki ukuba abelwe. I-Mountain Catchment Areas Act imisela ukuba ezi MCAs zifuna imimiselo ebhengeziweyo ethintela uphuhliso. Le mimiselo ayikaphuhlisa, kwaye izicwangciso zolawulo

UbuGqwetha kunye noHlengahlengiso loMhlaba

Kukho intsebenziswano ebalulekileyo enokubakho phakathi kobugosa, uhlaziyo lomhlaba kunye nophuhliso lwaseMaphandleni. Ngo-2008, uhlaziyo lomhlaba kuzwelonke/inyathelo lolawulo lwezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo laqaliswa yi-SANBI kunye neSebe loPhuhliso lwamaPhandle noHlengahlengiso loMhlaba (DRDLR), ngentsebenziswano nee-arhente zolondolozo zephondo, kunye neeNGOs zomhlaba nolondolozo zaseka iNational Biodiversity Stewardship and Land Reform Iqela leReferensi. Eli qela lezalathiso liququzelela izisombululo xa Ukwandiswa koMmandla oKhuselweyo kunye namaBango oMhlaba engquzulana. ENTshona Koloni, iCapeNature sele ityikitye izivumelwano zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kwiziza ezithathu ezinjalo kwaye iinkqubo ezintsha ziyaqhubeka ukuseka iMimandla eKhuselweyo kunye neMibutho yePropati yoLuntu.

azikaphunyezwa, nto leyo ebangela ukuba ii-MCAs zingasoloko zilawulelwa ulondolozo okanye ukhuseleko lwamanzi, kunye neentlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo kunye neenkondo ze-ikhosistim ababonelela ngazo azikhuselwanga.

I-WCBA ibonelela ngenguqu yomthetho kunye neendlela zokuphucula ii-MCAs. Ummandla uyayeka ukuba ngummandla ogcina intaba ukuba loo mmandla ubhengezwe njenge, okanye ubandakanyiwe, kwindawo yolondolozo lwendalo ekhethekileyo, ipaki yesizwe okanye ummandla wolondolozo lwendalo okanye inxalenye yawo, ngokweCandelo le-18, 20 okanye lama-23 le-NEM: PAA.

Ngokusebenzisa izibonelelo ezivumelayo kwi-WCBA, ukubanakho kwee-MCAs zabucala ukuba negalelo kulondolozo lwezityalo nezilwanyana zexesha elide zinokuvulwa. UMphathiswa wePhondo unokumisela iimfuno ezithile zolawulo lwee-MCAs kunye nemisebenzi ethile ethintelweyo kule mimandla, ukuqinisekisa ukuba izinto eziziintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphambili eziqulethwe kwii-MCAs enyanisweni zikhuselwe kwaye zinegalelo kuthungelwano lwendawo ekhuselweyo kunye neziseko ezingundoqo ze-ikholoji yephondo.

3.1.3 Ukulawulwa kweMimandla yoLondolozo lweNdalo kubhengezwe phantsi koMthetho woLondolozo lweNdalo (Nombolo 19 ka-1974)

Oovimba bendalo babucala okanye bommandla, abathe basekwa phantsi komthetho wesizwe okanye wephondo phambi kokusebenza kweNEM: PAA, zithathwa njengeendawo zolondolozo lwendalo ngokweCandelo lama-23 (5) leNEM: PAA. Iimfuno zokuseka iindawo zolondolozo lwendalo phantsi kowiso-mthetho lwangaphambili, nakuba kunjalo, zingqongqo kuneemfuno ezichazwe kwiNEM: PAA. UMthetho ufuna:

- 1) ugunyaziwe wolawulo onyulwe ngokusesikweni.
- 2) isicwangciso solawulo esivunyiweyo.
- 3) uqinisekiso olufunekayo lwetayitile njengoko kuchaziwe kwiNEM: PAA. Ngenxa yoko, nangona iipropati ezasekwa phambi kwe-NEM: i-PAA zithathwa njengeendawo ezikhuselweyo, zihlala zisemngciphekweni wokuthotywa kunye/okanye uphuhliso kwaye ke ngoko zijoliswe kwicandelo lokuthotyelwa kwesi sicwangciso.

ICapeNature iqalise ngenkqubo yokuqinisekisa ubume bomthetho bayo yonke indalo yabucala eNtshona Koloni. Nje ukuba ixabiso lezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, imo yokusetyenziswa komhlaba, kunye newonga elisemthethweni leendawo zolondolozo lwendalo zabucala kwiphondo zisekiwe, iCapeNature iya kunceda abanini-mhlaba bemimandla ephambili abanqwenela ukukhusela ngokupheleleyo iipropati zabo. ICapeNature iphuhlise inkqubo yokusebenza eqhelekileyo echaza indlela ezintathu zokuthobela iimfuno zeNEM: PAA ezichazwe ngasentla. ICapeNature iya kubonelela ngoncedo lobugcisa ukuqinisekisa ukuba kuqeshwa ugunyaziwe wolawulo onobuchule, nokuba isicwangciso solawulo sommandla wolondolozo lwendalo samkelwe ngokufanelekileyo nguMphathiswa wePhondo.

Ubume boMveliso weNdalo bunokurhoxiswa kuphela ngokwesicelo somnini-mhlaba okanye iCapeNature kuMphathiswa wePhondo. Ezo zicelo ziya kunikezelwa kwiKomiti yoPhononongo yoBuphathi kunye neNdawo eKhuselweyo yoKwandiswa kweNdawo ukuze iqwalaselwe. Isicelo sokurhoxa siya kuxhaswa kuphela yiCapeNature ukuba ixabiso lezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo liphantsi, kunye/okanye ukuba iimfuno zendawo yolondolozo lwendalo ngokweNEM: PAA azisahlangatyezwa. Bonke oovimba bendalo babucala abakhoyo ngoku bakwimo elindileyo de barhoxiswe okanye benziwe iNEM: PAA ithobe.

3.2 Utyalo-mali kuMhlaba woLuntu okanye kaRhulumente

3.2.1 Ukukhutshelwa koMhlaba wokuPhuma kweHlathi kwi-CapeNature ukuze kuSekwe uMmandla oKhuselweyo

Amasimi angenangeniso asasazwa ngokutsha kubaphathi bomhlaba abangoomnye ukuze kusetyenziswe umhlaba ngokufanelekileyo. Ezo zityalo, ezibizwa ngokuba ziindawo zokuphuma emahlathini, ziipropati ebezifudula zinikezelwe kwiSebe lezoLimo lamaHlathi nezokuLoba (DAFF) zaze zaqeshiswa eCape Pine: Amahlathi neeMveliso zamaPlanga (Cape Pine). ICapeNature yamkelwa njengonokuba ngumlondolozo womhlaba, kunye nolondolozo olusesikweni njengenye yeendlela ezifanelekileyo zokusetyenziswa komhlaba.

Ukhutshelo lwemihlaba yokuphuma kumahlathi lubandakanya izigaba ezithathu: ukuguqulwa, ukubuyisela kwisimo sangaphambili, kunye nokubuyiselwa kwisimo sakuqala. Uguqulo lufuna ukucocwa kokuqala kwemithi etyaliweyo ukuya kuhlaza lwendalo. Ukubuyisela kwisimo sangaphambili sisenzo sexesha eliphakathi sokuguqula indawo ibe kwimeko enqwenelekayo ekugqibeleni. Ukubuyisela yinjongo yokugqibela kwaye ifezekiswa xa indawo ibuyele kwisimo sayo saphambi kokutyala okanye enye indawo enqwenelekayo yolondolozo.

ICapeNature ivavanye iipasile zomhlaba kwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni iSebe lezokuLoba, amaHlathi, kunye nokusiNgqongileyo (DFFE) liyikhulula kumahlathi. Ezi zavanywa ngokusekwe kwixabiso lezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kunye nokuba ukuphatha umhlaba kungaququzelela ulawulo olungcono xa lulonke lweendawo ezisele zikho nezikufuphi ezikhuselweyo. Iipropati zabelwa olunye lwezintlu ezintathu: (1) iipropati iCapeNature enozamkela; (2) iipropati iCapeNature ezinokuthi izamkele; kunye (3) neepropati iCapeNature engazaamkela kodwa ngeemali ezongezelelweyo zolawulo.

Iipropati ezinokuthi iCapeNature izamkele, nokuba kufunyenwe imali eyongezelelweyo, zimalunga ne-11 230 ha. Ngenxa yeendleko zokulawula umhlaba, esi sikhundla somhlaba salungelelaniswa nenjongo yokuba le mihlaba idluliselwe kwaye ibhengezwe njengemimandla ekhuselweyo kwisithuba seminyaka emihlanu. Iipropati ICapeNature enozamkela kodwa kuphela ngeemali zolawulo ezongezelelweyo ezimalunga ne-1 300 yeehektare.

3.2.2 Ukunikezelwa kwemihlaba kaRhulumente kwiCapeNature

Uninzi lweepropati ngoku ezilawulwa yi-CapeNature ngaMahlathi kaRhulumente aphantsi kweSebe leSizwe leMisebenzi yoLuntu kunye neZiseko zoPhuhliso (DPWI), iSebe lezoLimo lesizwe, okanye iSebe lesizwe loBuyekezo lweMihlaba noPhuhliso lwamaPhandle (DLRRD). Ukususela ngo-1994, iCapeNature ibilawula kwaye ilawula le mimandla ngaphandle kwelungelo elisemthethweni elisemthethweni elibeka umbutho emngciphekweni. Umzekelo, kuyathandabuzeka ukuba ngaba iCapeNature iya kukwazi ngokuzimeleyo ukumisela iinkqubo zomthetho zokususa abantu abangahlaliyo ngokungekho mthethweni okanye ifumane imbuyekezo ngomonakalo obangelwe yimililo eqale ngokungenankathalo kumhlaba okufuphi.

Kukwakho umngcipheko omkhulu kwiCapeNature nakuRhulumente weNtshona Koloni xa ilawula umhlaba njengeendawo ezikhuselweyo apho olu lawulo ugqitha umda wamandla abawanikwe ngumthetho okt. *ii-ultra vires*. Oku akuthinteli nje ukuba iCapeNature ifikelele kumalungelo athile omhlaba, kodwa oku kukwathintela amanye amalungelo afana nokufikelela kwizaphulelo zerhafu zikamasipala kunye nenkuthazo yerhafu. Ukwamisela imiqathango kwiCapeNature kunye noRhulumente weNtshona Koloni ekuthatheni amanyathelo omthetho ngokubhekiselele kumhlaba ngalo naliphi na ixesha, njengoko la maqumrhu engenalo ilungelo okanye amandla ayimfuneko okuzisa inyathelo okanye lokuvela enkundleni (*igumbi lokuhlala*) njengoko kufunwa ngumthetho.

Ezi propati zamahlathi karhulumente kufuneka zinikezelwe kwiSebe leZiseko zoPhuhliso lePhondo (DI), kwaye ulawulo lwazo kufuneka lwabelwe i-CapeNature. Ukuze iipropati zinikezelwe kwaye zilawulwe ngokuchanekileyo, iCapeNature iqalise inkqubo, ngentsebenziswano neDI, yokuqinisekisa ukuba wonke umhlaba wabiwa

ngokuchanekileyo ngokukhawuleza. Kodwa oku kuthatha ixesha. kwaye ifuna uncedo lwamasebe ahlukeneyo karhulumente.

Ukubhengeza ngokusemthethweni ezi ndawo njengeendawo ezikhuselweyo ngokuhambelana ne-NEM: PAA, inkxaso-mali eyongezelelweyo iyafuneka. Kungoku nje iCapeNature ilawula la mahlathi karhulumente kunye nemimandla eyintlango ngenkxaso-mali yesibonelelo sonyaka ebonelelwa nguNondyebo wePhondo (kubandakanywa nenkxaso-mali yeNkqubo eYandisiweyo yeMisebenzi kaRhulumente) kunye nenkxaso-mali kaNondyebo weSizwe (DFFE: ULawulo lweMithombo yeNdalo). Ulwabiwo lophuhliso lokhenketho lukwabekelwe bucala nguNondyebo wePhondo, ukwandisa ipotfoliyo yezokhenketho. Akukho mali yongezelelweyo ifunekayo yokulawula umhlaba olawulwa yiCapeNature ngoku, nangona kunjalo ngaphandle kokunyuswa konyaka kuNondyebo wePhondo ukuze kubuyekwe ukunyuka kwamaxabiso, kukho uxinzelelo olukhulu kwimithombo ekhoyo ekhoyo yokusebenza.

3.2.3 Ukubhengeza i-Admiralty Reserves njengeMimandla eKhuselweyo

ICandelo lokuqala loLawulo lokusiNgqongileyo kweSizwe: uMthetho woLawulo oluDityanisiweyo loNcweme (onguNombolo 24 ka-2008) (NEM: ICMA), lichaza iindawo zolondolozo lwendalo njengawo “nawuphi na ummandla womhlaba odibana necala eliphakathi kwelizwe lophawu olubonisa ukuzala kwamanzi okuthe, xa lo Mthetho wathabathayo. Isiphumo, ibingumhlaba karhulumente ebekelwe okanye obekwe kwisicwangciso esisemthethweni, uxwebhu lwesibonelelo, itayitile yobunini okanye olunye uxwebhu olungqina ubunini okanye amalungelo okusebenzisa umhlaba njengoko ‘ugcino lwe-admiralty’, ‘ugcino lukarhulumente’, ‘ugcino lolwandle’, ‘ummandla wehlathi oluselunxwemeni’ okanye uvimba ofanayo”. KwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni, okwangoku akukacaci ukuba lungakanani na unxweme olubandakanya oovimba baselwandle, kodwa ezi ndawo zogcino zikholisa ukwenza umsantsa ongakhuselwanga phakathi kweendawo ezikhuselweyo ezingaselunxwemeni kunye neyona ndawo yonxweme, imo engqongileyo yaselwandle, okanye uMmandla woLwandle oKhuselweyo (MPA).

Injongo yantlandlolo yolondolozo lwendalo eyohlukeneyo kukholelwa ukuba ibiyeyolondolozo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, ingakumbi uhlobo oluselunxwemeni, ulondolozo lomhlaba ngokubonelela uzinzo lweendunduma kunye nokuqinisekisa ukuba iinkqubo zendalo eziselunxwemeni zothutho lwentlabathi nokubekwa kwazo ziyaqhubeka kummandla oquququkayo wonxweme, kunye nokuqinisekisa ukuba oko uluntu luyaqhubeka ukufikelela kwiilwandle (Forse *okqhubekayo*. 2008). Aba vimba be-admiralty abaqatshelwa yi-NEM: PAA njengodidi lommandla okhuselweyo. Nangona kunjalo, njengeenqanawa ezizimeleyo ezihamba ngokunxuse unxweme, ngamanye amaxesha zidala iyantlukwano engalawulekiyo phakathi kwemimandla ekhuselweyo esekwe emhlabeni kunye neselwandle, nto leyo ibeka umthwalo omkhulu kunye nomngcipheko kumagunya alawulayo ecaleni koovimba be-admiralty. Injongo apha (a) kukuchonga iindawo zolondolozo lwendalo eziziprayorithi zezinto eziphilayo kunye/okanye ezibekwe kuwo omabini amacala ommandla okhuselweyo; (b) iququzelele ukukhutshelwa kwezi vimba zisuka kwiDPWI zisiwe kwezinye izigunyaziso zolawulo ezabelwe ngokusemthethweni; yaye (c) ibhengeze le mizi yogcino njengeMimandla eKhuselweyo ngokweNEM: PAA.

Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuba amagunya olawulo awohlukeneyo akhona kwaye angabandakanya ii-arhente zesizwe (umzekelo, i-SANParks okanye i-DFFE), ii-arhente zephondo (umzekelo, iCapeNature), amagunya asekuhlaleni (apho ukuzimisela kunye nobuchule bolondolozo lwezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo kubonisiwe) okanye kwabucala. abanini-mhlaba (kwizivumelwano zobugosa okanye kwiindawo zolondolozo lwendalo zabucala).

3.2.4 Ukubhengeza iiNdawo zaseLwandle eziKhuselweyo kunye nokwandisa iiNdawo zokungaThathwa

I-Operation Phakisa linyathelo lesizwe elijolise ekuvuleni amandla oqoqosho kwiilwandle zoMzantsi Afrika. Icandelo lale projekthi, elikhokelwa yi-DFFE, sisibhengezo esisesikweni seendawo zokuhlala zaseLwandle ezingundoqo

njengee-MPA. Ujoliso lokhuseleko lwe-Operation Phakisa kukubhengeza i-5% (72 000 km).²) yoMmandla woQoqosho oKhethekileyo (EEZ) njengeeMPAs. Kwii-MPA ezingama-20 ezintsha ezibhengezwe ngo-2019, ezisixhenxe ziindawo ezikude nolwandle kude nonxweme lweNtshona Koloni. Umjikelo wesibini wecandelo leMPA ye-Operation Phakisa ujolise ekufumaneni enye i-5%, nangona oku kusenokungafezeki phambi kowama-2025.

Ukuza kuthi ga ngoku, i-Operation Phakisa ayikaluquki ukhuseleko lwawo nawaphi na amachweba eNtshona Koloni. Lo ngumsantsa obalulekileyo ekufuneka usonjululwe. Uqwalaselo ngokutsha oluhlaziyiweyo lwenkqubo yendalo engaselunxwemeni kuthungelwano olwandisiweyo lweeMPAs luqwalaselwa emva koVavanyo lweSizwe lweZilwanyana zeNdalo (NBA, 2018).

Ukongeza ekwandiseni uthungelwano lweMPA, iWC PAES ikwaqaqambisa isidingo sokukhusela ngcono iiMPA ezikhoyo. Ngoku kukho iindidi ezimbini zeeMPAs, iiMPA zokungathabathi, kunye neeMPAs apho utsalo oluthile luvumelekileyo. Ukunikezelwa kwamalungelo okuloba kwiindawo ze-MPA kufuneka kusekelwe kutshintsho lwabantu kunye nezoyikiso kwi-ikhosistim esisiseko yolwandle. Nangona ukwandiswa kwendawo 'yokungathabathi' kwiMPA ekhoyo akuquki ukwandiswa kothungelwano lweMPA, kunokutolika ukuya kwinqanaba eliphezulu lokhuseleko lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo.

3.3 Ukufunyanwa komhlaba ngeeNGO

I-CapeNature, ii-NGOs zolondolozo kunye ne-World-Wide Fund for Nature South Africa (WWF-SA) zisebenze kunye kwixesha elidlulileyo ukufumana nokulawula iindawo ezibalulekileyo zezityalo nezilwanyana eNtshona Koloni. Oku kubonakaliswa ngokucacileyo yintsebenziswano ye-CapeNature, i-WWF-SA kunye ne-Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust ethe kutshanje ibe nesiphumo sokubhengezwa kwe-Knersvlakte Nature Reserve.

I-WWF-SA iququzelela ukuthengwa komhlaba ngomnikeli ofanelekileyo okanye itrasti. ICapeNature ke ngoko ibhengeza umhlaba phantsi kweNEM: iPAA kunye neWWF-SA ngaxeshanye yabela iCapeNature njengogunyaziwe wolawulo. Kwezinye iimeko, apho iCapeNature ingenako ngokwezimali ukulawula isiza, amanye amalungiselelo afana nezivumelwano zolawulo ngokubambisana ayasekwa, apho iqela lesithathu lilawula isiza egameni leCapeNature.

Ikhasi lonxebelelwano

[Biodiversity Stewardship Value Proposition](#)

[National Biodiversity Stewardship Guideline](#)

ISAHLUKO SE-4: ISIKHOKELO SOLAWULO

Ukubhengezwa kwendawo ekhuselweyo kwenziwa ngokwe-NEM: PAA, eyenza isakhelo sokubhengezwa nokulawulwa kwemimandla ekhuselweyo ngelixa ibonelela ngolawulo lwentsebenziswano. I-NEM: PAA ijonge ukubonelela ngothungelwano olumele iindawo ezikhuselweyo kumhlaba karhulumente, wabucala kunye nowoluntu. I-NEM: PAA ikhuthaza usetyenziso oluzinzileyo lweendawo ezikhuselweyo ukuze kuxhamle uluntu ngaphandle kokulahlekelwa yimeko yendalo yendawo. I-NEM: PAA iphinda ikhuthaze ukuthatha inxaxheba koluntu lwasekuhlaleni ekulawuleni iindawo ezikhuselweyo kwaye ijolise ukulungelelanisa ubudlelwane phakathi kwezinto eziphilayo ezingqongileyo, ukuhlaliswa kwabantu kunye nophuhliso lwezoqoqosho. I-NEM: PAA ke ngoko iseka iqonga elisemthethweni lolawulo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kwaye ibalulekile ekuphumezeni iinjongo zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo.

ICandelo lesi-9 le-NEM: PAA yohlula phakathi kweentlobo ezininzi zeendawo ezikhuselweyo, ezizezi, iindawo zolondolozo lwendalo ezikhethekileyo, iipaki zesizwe, iindawo zolondolozo lwendalo, kunye nemimandla ekhuselweyo. Lo mthetho ukwanika ingqalelo iindawo ezililifa lehlabathi ezibhengezwe ngokoMthetho weNgqungquthela yeLifa leMveli yeHlabathi (Nombolo 49 ka-1999); iiMPA ngokoMthetho weZibonelelo eziPhila eLwandle (oNombolo 18 ka-1998) kunye/okanye iNEM: PAA; imimandla yamahlathi akhuselwe ngokukodwa ebhengezwe ngokoMthetho wamaHlabathi weSizwe (Nombolo 84 ka-1998); kunye nee-MCAs ezibhengezwe ngokoMthetho weeNdawo zoMmandla weNtaba (Nombolo 63 ka-1970). Iindawo ezikhuselweyo zinokubandakanya iindawo zabucala ezibhengezwe ngokusesikweni njengeepaki zelizwe, iindawo zolondolozo lwendalo okanye iindawo ezikhuselweyo phantsi kweNEM: PAA. Oovimba bendalo bamagunya asekuhlaleni, oovimba bendalo babucala kunye neendawo ezingqongileyo ezikhuselweyo zithathwa njengezibhengezwe ngokweNEM: PAA [(iCandelo 12 nelama-23 (5), kunye neCandelo le-12 nelama-28(7) ngokunxulumene nemekobume yendalo ekhuselweyo esekwe phantsi kokusingqongileyo. UMthetho woLondolozo (Nombolo 73 ka-1989)].

4.1 Isibhengezo esiLungileyo seMimandla eKhuselweyo

Kusekwe iQela eliSebenzayo leeNdawo eziKhuselweyo zePhondo (iQela leDPPA) ukuxhasa nokuphucula ukusebenza kwezibhengezo zemimandla ekhuselweyo nokuqinisekisa ukuthotyelwa kweNEM: PAA. IQela eliSebenzayo le-DPPA lilandelela inkqubela yazo zonke izibhengezo ezenziweyo kuMphathiswa wePhondo kwaye lincedisela ekusombululeni imingeni yezomthetho ethe yafunyanwa ngexesha lenkqubo yokubhengeza. IQela eliSebenzayo le-DPPA liqinisekisa unxibelelwano olulula nolusebenzayo phakathi kweCapeNature, iSebe leMicimbi yokusiNgqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso, iSebe leeNkonzo zoMthetho zeNkulumbuso, kunye nabanye abachaphazelekayo abafanelekileyo. IQela eliSebenzayo le-DPPA libonelela ngeqonga lokufaka igalelo ngendlela eyakhayo ekuphuculweni kweenkqubo nemisebenzi ngexesha lenkqubo yokubhengeza nokuphuhlisa iiprothokholi ezisebenzayo kunye neenkqubo zokusebenza.

ISAPHLUKO SE-5: UKUSETYENZISWA KWESICWANGCISO SOKWANDISA IINDAWO ENTSHONA KOLONI.

5.1 Amaqabane angundoqo ekuPhumezeni iQhinga loKwandiswa kweeNdawo eziKhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni

ICapeNature yeyona arhente ikhokelayo yokuphumeza iWC PAES. I-CapeNature igunyaziswe ukuba isebenze njenge-arhente ephumezayo egameni loMphathiswa wePhondo kuRhulumente weNgingqi, iMicimbi yokusiNgqongileyo kunye noCwangciso loPhuhliso kwaye yanikezela uxanduva lolondolozo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo eNtshona Koloni, kubandakanywa nolawulo lweNdawo eKhuselweyo. Eli gqiza liquka isicwangciso sezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo nolondolozo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo ngaphandle kweendawo ezikhuselweyo.

Njengeqabane eliphambili leC.A.P.E. Inkqubo, iCapeNature yaqalisa ukuphumeza ukwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo ngolawulo lwezityalo nezilwanyana zabucala kunye nabanini-mhlaba babucala ngo-2003. Kwiminyaka yakutshanje, iCapeNature iye yaxhaswa ekuphumezeni ubunkokeli bezityalo nezilwanyana ezahlukeneyo ngothotho lwee-NGO zolondolozo. Intsebenziswano eyongeziweyo namahlakani ibonakalise ukuba ngundoqo ekunciphiseni imiqobo yezakhono kunye nokuxhamla kwenkxaso-mali ukwandisa umhlaba okhuselweyo nokubonelela ngenkxaso eyimfuneko kubanini-mhlaba.

ICapeNature iya kuqhuba uninzi lweenjongo eziqulethwe kolu xwebhu. Oku kubandakanya ukutshintshwa kunye nokubhengezwa kwemihlaba ethile yokuphuma kwamahlathi kunye nemihlaba karhulumente kwiindawo ezikhuselweyo ezisesikweni, ukuguqulelwa kweendawo zolondolozo zendalo zabucala kunye noovimba bendalo bamagunya asekuhlaleni kwi-NEM: iindawo ezithobelayo ze-PAA ezikhuselweyo, kunye nophando kwi-admiralty reserves. ICapeNature ayisayi kukhokela inkqubo yokubhengeza iiMPAs kodwa iya kuxhasa iDFFE (ingakumbi icandelo lendawo ekhuselweyo ye-Operation Phakisa) ngolawulo xa ifuneka nanini na loo mali ibonelelwa.

5.1.1 ISebe leNtshona Koloni leMicimbi yokusiNgqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso

I-DEA&DP yaseNtshona Koloni inoxanduva lokuqinisekisa ukuba imfezeko yokusingqongileyo kwendalo yeNtshona Koloni igcinwa kwaye iphuculwe. Ukuza kuzalisekisa lo msebenzi, iDEA&DP iphuhlise iPBSAP. Yamkelwa ngoMatshi ka-2016, i-PBSAP sisicwangciso-nkqubo sesicwangciso seminyaka elishumi esibeka phambili kwaye silungelelanise iinzame ezihlangeneyo zeDEA&DP kunye neCapeNature, amasebe afanelekileyo karhulumente namaqumrhu, oomasipala, amahlakani, kunye noluntu lwasekuhlaleni. Ukubonelela ngesicwangciso-nkqubo sohlaziyo lomthetho kunye nolawulo lotshintsho lweziko, ijolise ekuqinisekiseni ukuba izinto ezahlukeneyo zendalo nezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo kwiphondo zilondolozwa ngokugqibeleleyo, zisetyenziswa ngokuzinzileyo kwaye iinzuzo kwabelwana ngazo ngokulinganayo. I-PBSAP isabela kubuchule bokukhula koqoqosho lwesizwe nolwephondo kunye nophuhliso kwaye ithathela ingqalelo imigaqo-nkqubo nemithetho yamazwe ngamazwe, yesizwe, neyephondo enxulumene nezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo.

Enye yeendlela eziphambili apho iDEA&DP inegalelo ekwandisweni kwendawo yolondolozo kukulawula uphuhliso kwiphondo. Kubalulekile ke ngoko, ukuba njengesisombululo kwiimpembelelo ezishiyekileyo zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kuphuhliso, iDEA&DP ibe negalelo ekuqinisekiseni ukuba kukho izinto eziphilayo eziziintlobo ngeentlobo eziphambili, zombini njengeendawo ezikhuselweyo, ngokusebenzisana nee-arhente

zolondolozo, okanye ngokungacwangciswanga njengemimandla yolondolozo, ngokweenkqubo zogunyaziso lokusingqongileyo. Ukusabela koku, iDEA&DP ihlaziye iProvincial Guideline on Biodiversity Offsets ngo-2016. Nangona kunjalo, nangona isikhokelo sisamisiwe silindele ukugqityezelwa koMgaqo-nkqubo weNational Biodiversity Offsets Policy Framework kunye noMgaqo-nkqubo weNational Environmental Offsets, sihlala singesona siphambili ekuphumezeni i-offsets zeentlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo kwiphondo. I-Offsets, ezifuna isibhengezo esisesikweni ngolawulo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo (o.k.t. ubugosa obusebenzayo) ziya kukhuthazwa ngamandla kwaye xa zibandakanyiwe kugunyaziso lokusingqongileyo, ziya kwenza ukuba kuthotyelwe iliso yiDEA&DP. Kwiimeko apho i-CapeNature ingenako ukulungiselela isiza njengendawo yolondolozo lwendalo, iCapeNature iya kucebisa ukuba isiza sizawulwe ukuze silondolozwe kwaye umnini-mhlaba, njengomqathango okwisigunyaziso sokusingqongileyo, alawule umhlaba ukuze ulondolozwe. Bonke obo bugosa obusebenzayo okanye ukucandwa ngokutsha kweenjongo zolondolozo kuya kunikwa ingxelo ngabo yiDEA&DP njengegalelo labo ekukhuseleni izityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo.

NgokweNEM: ICMA, i-DEA&DP yi-arhente ekhokeleyo kwiphondo kulawulo lonxweme. Olunye uxanduva loMphathiswa wePhondo kukuseka imida yolawulo lonxweme. Iinjongo eziphambili zale migca kuku, *phakathi kwezinye izinto*, khusela ummandla wokhuseleko lonxweme, khusela umhlaba kawonkewonke oselunxwemeni kunye neepropati ezigudle unxweme, nokugcina ubuhle bonxweme. I-DEA&DP ifumene inkqubo engqongqo yokuchaza imida yolawulo lonxweme kummandla kamasipala we-Overberg, West Coast kunye neGarden Route District, kwaye kungoku nje ikwinkqubo yokuphuhlisa indlela yokuqinisekisa ukusetyenziswa ngokufanelekileyo kwemida yolawulo lonxweme kwizigqibo zokusetyenziswa komhlaba.

5.1.2 ISebe leSizwe lezamaHlathi, ukuLoba, kunye nokusiNgqongileyo (DFFE)

Ulawulo nolondolozo lokusingqongileyo elwandle ngumsebenzi wesizwe ogunyaziswe yi-DFFE. UMgaqo-siseko waseMzantsi Afrika, kunye ne-NEM: PAA, uyalela ukuba ii-MPA zibhengezwe nguMphathiswa weli sebe. Ubuchule besizwe bokulawula iindawo ezinjalo, nangona kunjalo, bunokwabelwa amaphondo ngokwekhontrakthi. Ngenxa yoko, iPhondo leNtshona Koloni alinako ukuqhuba ukubhengezwa kweeMPAs kodwa lingenza izindululo kwiDFFE malunga nemimandla ephambili ekufuneka ibhengezwe. I-CapeNature inokunikwa ikhontrakthi yi-DFFE yokulawula ii-MPAs.

IiMPA zaye zabhengezwa ngaphambili yiDFFE phantsi koMthetho weZibonelelo eziPhila eLwandle (uNombolo 18 ka-1998) zaza zanikezelwa kwiCapeNature ukuba ilawule. Ukubhengezwa kunye nokulawulwa kwee-MPAs ngokwe-NEM: i-PAA kunye nee-MPAs zenza ukuba ulawulo lwazo lube ngendlela efanayo neendawo ezikhuselweyo ezisemhlabeni, oko kukuthi, igunya lokulawula linikezelwe kwinkqubo yokubhengezwa nguMphathiswa kaZwelonke.

I-DFFE kunye neCapeNature zibandakanyeka kwizivumelwano ezisemthethweni zolawulo lwe:

- Imimandla emithandathu yaseLwandle ekhuselweyo: iDe Hoop MPA, Goukamma MPA, Betty's Bay MPA, Robberg MPA, Stilbaai MPA, kunye neRocherpan MPA.
- Iindawo ezintathu zolondolozo lwendalo kwiziqithi: iDassen Island Provincial Nature Reserve, Dyer Island Provincial Nature Reserve, kunye ne Bird Island: Lamberts Bay Penguin Island Provincial Nature Reserve.
- iWalker Bay Whale Sanctuary.

Ukuhlaziya i-NPAES, iCapeNature iza kudibana ne-DFFE ngokubhekiselele kwimiba ephambili yaseLwandle namachweba echongiweyo ngokuphunyezwa kwesicwangciso-qhinga sephondo. Izinto eziphambili zithiwe thaca kwaye zixoxiwe kwiQonga leSizwe le-MPA elibanjwe yi-DFFE. Nje ukuba iindawo eziphambili ngokubaluleka zichongiwe, i-DFFE, ngokubambisana namahlakani ayo, ichonge iindlela ezifanelekileyo zokukhusela ezo ndawo.

5.1.3 IiPaki zeSizwe zaseMzantsi Afrika

liPaki zeSizwe zaseMzantsi Afrika (i-SANParks) ziphehlelele inyathelo elitsha lokudala iMega Living Landscapes (MLLs), equka imosaic yeeNdawo ezichaziweyo eziKhuselweyo (ii-PAs) kunye nembonakalo-mhlaba yemveliso ngaphandle kweendawo ezikhuselweyo.

li-MLLs kukucinga kwakhona ngendlela yokulawula kunye nokulondoloza izinto eziphilayo ezahlukeneyo ngomyinge omkhulu kakhulu nangendlela ebandakanyayo. Okubaluleke kakhulu, bayakuvuma ukuthungelana phakathi kokukhuselwa kwezinto eziphilayo, ukomelela kwemozulu kunye nokuphila kakuhle kwabantu. Le mbonakalo-mhlaba iya kudlula indlela yesiqhelo kwiindawo ezikhuselweyo ezinocingo kunye nezilwanyana zasandle. Baza kuqonda ukuba kukho imisebenzi emininzi eyahluka-hlukeneyo eyenzekayo phakathi kwemihlaba emikhulu, kwaye ezi zinokunegalelo kulondolozo lwendalo ukuba zilawulwa ngokuzinzileyo.

li-MLL zimalunga nokukhuthaza intsebenziswano phakathi kwamaqabane amaninzi awohlukeneyo. Ayizizo iindawo ezichazwe kwangaphambili kodwa, kunoko, ziya kukwazi ukukhula kwaye zandise ngokusebenzisa iinkqubo ezisezantsi ukuya phezulu, zokuzithandela. Ngokudibeneyo, amahlakani kumhlaba aza kusebenza ngokubhekiselele kwinjongo efanayo yokuzisa uzinzo lwendalo, ngelixa ekwadala iinzuzo zentlalo nezoqoqosho eziza kwenza uqoqosho lwasemaphandleni oluhlumayo. I-SANParks iza kudlala indima yokuququzelela ukuhlanganisa abachaphazelekayo kwii-MLL kwaye incede ukususa imiqobo kunye nokuxhasa izenzo eziphambili. I-SANParks iyamkela iCapeNature njengelona qabane liphambili lolondolozo eNtshona Koloni kwaye omabini amaqumrhu aya kulungelelanisa izicwangciso zokuphumeza ukuze kuhlangatyezwane neethagethi ezifanayo ngeyona ndlela isebenzayo nencedisanayo.

Le ndlela imele inyathelo elibalulekileyo ekuphumezeni iinjongo zolondolozo nophuhliso oluzinzileyo eMzantsi Afrika. Imele ukuzinikela ekukhuseleni iintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo ngeli lixa ikwaxhasa intlalo-ntle yoluntu oluxhomekeke kwezi ndawo.

Imimandla ekhoyo ngoku ye-SANParks ekhuselweyo yokwandiswa kwendawo eNtshona Koloni iquka i-West Coast Corridor, eyipaseji esemntla emazantsi ekhusela iPaki yeSizwe yoNxweme oluseNtshona kwaye inabela kwiNtsebenziswano yeKhorido yoNxweme lwase-Dassenberg (DCCP). I-DCCP iphunyezwa ngokudibeneyo siSixeko saseKapa kunye neCapeNature. Ezi paseji zimbini zenza i-West Coast Node eyenza inxalenye yemisebenzi yokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo exhaswa ngemali ngokuzaliswa kwakhona kwesihlanu kwe-Global Environment Facility.

5.1.4 WWF SA

I-WWF-SA idlala indima eyodwa ekuxhaseni amahlakani ngophuhliso lweprojekthi kunye nenkxaso-mali. I-WWF-SA kunye neCapeNature isebenzisana kumanqanaba amaninzi ukunika isiphumo ekwandisweni kwendawo ekhuselweyo eNtshona Koloni. Phantsi kwecandelo lezoLimo oluZinzileyo lweWWF-SA, iCapeNature isebenzisana neWWF Conservation Champion Programme eNtshona Koloni ukutyikitya izivumelwano zekhontrakthi namafama ngenjongo yokuphucula ulawulo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kwezo ndawo. Inkqubo yeNtshatsheli yoLondolozo okwangoku isebenza kwiifama ezingama-45 ezithatha iihektare ezingama-47 000, apho iihektare ezingama-23 500 ziindawo zolondolozo phakathi kwefynbos kunye nembonakalo-mhlaba yekaroo emnandi.

Iqela le-WWF-SA lezoLimo oluZinzileyo likwalawula iprojekthi yocino lwamanzi, kwaye abaququzeleli ababini beendawo zokuqokelela amanzi emvula (amagosa okwandisa) babekwe kwii-CBA kunye nee-SWSAs. Umnxibelelanisi weendawo ezigcina amanzi eKoue Bokkeveld ubonelela ngenkxaso eyongezelelweyo kwiNdawo yoLondolozo yeNdalo esandul' ukusekwa iTwee Rivieren kumazantsi eGreater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor. Umnxibelelanisi wendawo egcina amanzi eGroenland ubonelela ngenkxaso eyongezelelweyo kubanini-mhlaba abangqonge iGroenland Conservancy abayinxalenye yoMbutho wabaSebenzisi baManzi baseGroenland. Abasebenzi abongezelelweyo beWWF-SA kunye neCapeNature baceba kwaye basebenze ngentsebenziswano

kwimbonakalo-mhlaba. I-WWF-SA iceba ukunceda i-CapeNature ngophicotho-zincwadi lweendawo ezikhuselweyo kwaye ngembuyekezo, iCapeNature iza kunceda iWWF-SA ngeenkqubo zokubhengezwa ngokusemthethweni.

Ngokusetyenziswa kweLeslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust (LHST), iWWF-SA ibonelela ngenkxaso-mali kwiCapeNature ukuphumeza iiProjekthi zeBiodiversity Stewardship Projects eLittle Karoo naseKnervlakte. Kwiprojekthi yaseKnervlakte, kwafunyanwa inkxaso-mali yokutyikitya izivumelwano zolawulo ezine kunye nokunceda kwinkqubo yokubhengezwa kweepropati ezithengwe nge-WWF-SA ukuze kwandiswe iCapeNature elawulwa yi-Knervlakte Nature Reserve. Iprojekthi iLittle Karoo ijolise ekuphuculeni ngokubonakalayo ukhuseleko lwezityalo zeSucculent Karoo ngokwandisa indawo ekhuselweyo, amanyathelo olondolozo lwembonakalo yomhlaba nokomelezwa kwamaziko eNtshona Koloni.

INkqubo yoMhlaba yeWWF-SA ikwasebenzisana neCapeNature ekuxhaseni ukusekwa kwezivumelwano zobugosa ngokusesikweni kwiRooiberg-Breederivier Conservancy. Ulwandiso lwenkxaso yolawulo oluphuculweyo lweempawu zebhayoloji iye yaququzelelwa kukuqeshwa komlawuli wolondolozo lwendalo.

Isakhelo sokuPhumeza uMmandla oKhuselweyo

Ukuqinisekisa indlela yobuchule kunye namahlakani amaninzi eNtshona Koloni, iCapeNature yamkele iNkqubo-sikhokelo yokuPhunyezwa eququzelela ukufezekiswa okuhlangeneyo kolongamelo oluphambili kunye neethagethi zokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo kwiphondo ngeziCwangciso zokuPhunyezwa koKwandiswa koMmandla oKhuselweyo.

5.1.5 INgxowa-mali yeNtaba yeTafale

Ngo-2004, iTable Mountain Fund (TMF) idale iStewardship Incentives Fund, exhasa ngemali inkuthazo kubanini-mhlaba kunye neprojekthi zemali ezixhasa ukuqaliswa kolawulo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo kuMmandla we-Greater Cape Floristic Region (GCFR). I-TMF iphuhlisa kwaye ixhase iiprojekthi zolondolozo nezophando ezincedayo, ezikhuselwayo, nezikhuthaza ilifa lendalo le-GCFR. I-TMF ichonge inkxaso yolondolozo kumhlaba wabucala njengomnye wemisebenzi engundoqo ekunokuthi kukhuselwe ngayo i-GCFR. I-TMF iyaqhubeka nokuxhasa ubugosa bezinto ezahlukeneyo zebhayoloji rhoqo ngonyaka, kwaye oku kunxulunyaniswa ngokuthe ngqo nenkuthazo yokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo.

5.2 Isakhelo sokuPhumeza uMmandla oKhuselweyo

Iqonda ukuba iinkqubo ze-ikholoji zenzeka kwiindawo ngeendawo kuneendawo ezizimeleyo, iCapeNature iphumeza indlela yolondolozo lwenkangeleko yomhlaba, isuka kulondolozo lwendawo ekhuselweyo ukuya kutsho ekudaleni iyantlukwano phakathi kwejografi, imimandla, amacandelo, kunye neenkubeko ukukhusela indalo, inkubeko; kunye neenzuzo zoqoqosho kumntu wonke. Le ndlela yokwenza izamela ekugxininiseni ngamandla kubuhlakani obucwangcisiweyo nabachaphazelekayo abaphambili abafana noomasipala basekhaya, amasebe ephondo kunye nekazwelonke, ii-NGO, ezinye ii-arhente zolondolozo, abanini-mhlaba, kunye noluntu. Le paradigm ikwabandakanya impumelelo enkulu kunye nempumelelo ngezibonelelo ezinyiniweyo. Inkqubo yokwakheka komhlaba yasekelwa kukuchongwa kweendawo ezizintlobo ngeentlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphambili kwiphondo liphela ngo-2023 WC BSP (CapeNature, 2023).

Ukulungisa indlela yokusebenza kunye nokuqinisekisa ukuphunyezwa kwesicwangciso-qhinga sokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo yimibutho emininzi engundoqo, bekuyimfuneko ukuseka ubume obusebenzisanyo kumhlaba ngamnye. Le ndlela idibeneyo incede ukuqonda iinjongo zolondolozo lwabachaphazelekayo abafanelekileyo kwaye ivumela ukusetyenziswa ngokufanelekileyo kwemithombo ekhoyo. I-CapeNature iye yaququzelela ukusekwa kobume bemibutho emininzi (iqela elisebenzayo okanye iqela elisebenzayo) ngaphakathi

kwembonakalo-mhlaba nganye yaze yachaphazela ukuphunyezwa okuhlanganisiweyo kolawulo oluphambili kunye neethagethi zokwandiswa kwendawo ekhuselweyo nge-Landscape PAES Implementation Plans.

5.2.1 IziCwangciso zokuPhumeza ze-Landscape PAES

IziCwangciso zokuPhumeza i-Landscape PAES zenza isiseko somilisele lwe-WC PAES. Banikezela ngesikhokelo esicacileyo malunga nendlela yokudibanisa kunye nokulungelelaniswa kobugosa kunye neenzame zokwandisa indawo ekhuselweyo kwimbonakalo-mhlaba. Banika isishwankathelo samahlakani asebenza kubume bomhlaba, achaza amanyathelo aphambili acacisiweyo ayimfuneko (apho, nini kwaye ngubani), kunye nezibonelelo ezifunekayo ukuhlangabezana neenjongo zeWC PAES. IziCwangciso zoPhumezo zihlaziywa rhoqo ngonyaka kwaye zingeniswa ukuze zamkelwe siSigqeba seCapeNature.

5.3 Ulawulo lweNdawo eKhuselweyo ngokuFanelekileyo kunye noLawulo

Imigaqo yoLawulo olululo lweMimandla eKhuselweyo, epapashwe phantsi kwecandelo 86(i) leNEM: PAA (iSaziso sikaRhulumente 99 sika-2012), ibonelela ngemithetho yolawulo nolawulo lweendawo zolondolozo lwendalo kunye nemithombo yazo yendalo. Le migaqo, ngaphandle kokuba ichazwe ngenye indlela, iyasebenza kuyo yonke indalo yolondolozo lwendalo. Le migaqo ikwachaza imisebenzi kunye namagunya amagunya olawulo ngokubhekiselele kwimiyezo yendalo. Ukuthotyelwa kwemigaqo kunegalelo kuphuculo lwezenzo zolawulo ezikhusela iintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo.

UkuFaneka koLawulo lweNdawo eziKhuselweyo (i-PAME) kubhekiselele kwindlela elawulwa kakuhle ngayo imimandla ekhuselweyo kunye nendlela abaphathi abakhusela ngayo iinqobo ezisemgangathweni kunye nesidima se-ikholoji yendawo ekhuselweyo, kunye nokuphumeza iinjongo kunye neenjongo zayo (IUCN WCPA, 2006). Ukuvavanya nokubeka iliso kwi-PAME, iSixhobo sokuLawula ukuSebenza ngokuSebenza (METT) sisetyenziswa. I-METT yapapashwa okokuqala ngo-2002 ukubonisa iKhomishoni yeHlabathi ye-IUCN kwiSakhelo seMimandla eKhuselweyo ye-PAME. I-METT isebenza njengenqubo eqhelekileyo yokuvavanya impumelelo yolawulo lwemimandla ekhuselweyo kwiHlabathi jikelele kwaye inceda ekuphononongeni ukuba iindawo ezikhuselweyo zihlangabezana njani neenjongo kunye neenjongo zazo zolondolozo. UMzantsi Afrika wamkele i-METT-SA, ngoku edityaniswe kwisicwangciso sobuchule secandelo lolondolozo kwaye isetyenziswa kuyo yonke imimandla ekhuselweyo elawulwa ngurhulumente, kubandakanywa iipaki zesizwe kunye neendawo zolondolozo lwendalo.

I-CapeNature igqiba uvavanyo lwe-METT olubakho rhoqo emva kweminyaka emibini. Le nkqubo igxile kwimiba eyahlukeneyo yolawulo lwendawo ekhuselweyo kuquka ulawulo, iziphumo zolondolozo, kunye nozinzo lwemali. Uvavanyo olucwangcisiweyo lwale miba kunye nophuhliso lwengxelo ye-METT luya kuqinisekisa ukuba iimfuno zokunika ingxelo ngokweMimiselo neMigangatho yoLawulo lweNdawo eziKhuselweyo eMzantsi Afrika ziyafezekiswa.

Abanini-mhlaba babucala eNtshona Koloni nabo banokufumana iingenelo ezininzi ngokusebenzisa i-METT ukuvavanya nokomeleza ulawulo lweendawo zabo zolondolozo. Oku kuquka iziphumo eziphuculweyo zolondolozo, ukuthathwa kwezigqibo ezisekelwe kulwazi, ukufikelela kwimithombo yobutyebi nobuhlakani, kunye nokuba negalelo kwiinjongo zolondolozo olubanzi kumhlaba. Ukwamkelwa kunye nokuphunyezwa kwezixhobo zolawulo olusebenzayo kumhlaba wabucala kubonelela ngamathuba okufunda ngokutshintshiselana ngoontanga, iindibano zocweyo, kunye nokwabelana ngeendlela ezingcono kakhulu, kwaye oku kwandisa amandla kunye noxanduva lwabanini-mhlaba babucala ukulawula indawo yabo ekhuselweyo. Ikwandisa ithuba kwiCapeNature kunye namanye amagcisa ukuba abonelele ngenkxaso kwisithuba sokubhengezwa okunentsingiselo, ekhuthaza ukuthembanana, ekhuthaza intsebenziswano, nokwabelana ngeenjongo zolondolozo.

ICapeNature izibophelele kumyalelo wayo wolawulo olufanelekileyo lweendawo ezikhuselweyo, uphuhliso, kunye nokuphunyezwa kwezicwangciso zolawulo. Oku kuqinisekisa ukuzinza kwexesha elide leendawo ezikhuselweyo kunye nokuphila kakuhle koluntu lwasekuhlaleni. Uxwebhu lweNational Biodiversity Stewardship Guideline Document luthetha ngenkqubo yokongamela kunye nokunika ingxelo kwiziza zeBiodiversity Stewardship. Ukuba le nkqubo iyalandelwa, iya kuhlangebezana neemfuno zokunika ingxelo zeMimiselo yoLawulo olululo lweNdawo zoLondolozo lweNdalo.

Ikhasi lonxebelelwano

[Imigaqo yolawulo olululo lweNdawo eziKhuselweyo](#)

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