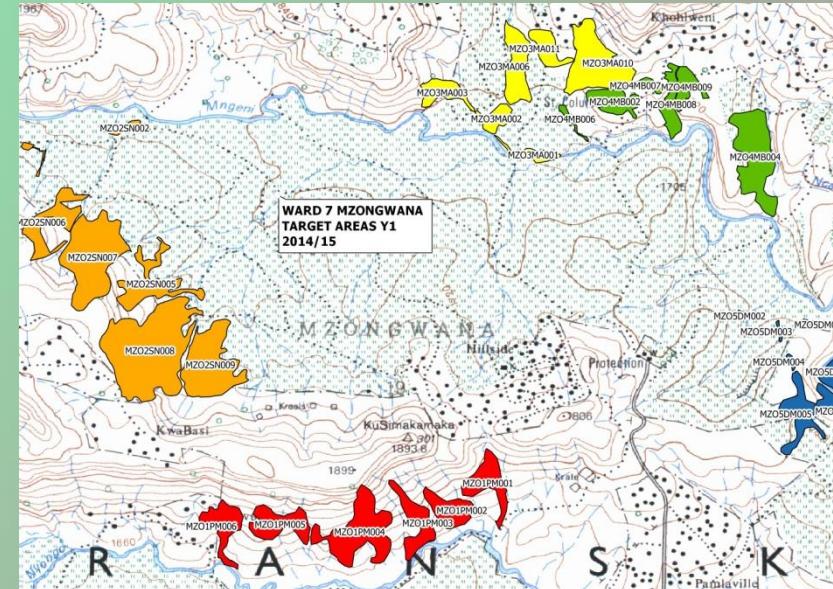


WATER SECURITY THROUGH RANGELAND STEWARDSHIP: UCPP projects building on LUI to tackle poverty & restore landscape functions



**CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
PARTNERSHIP FUND**



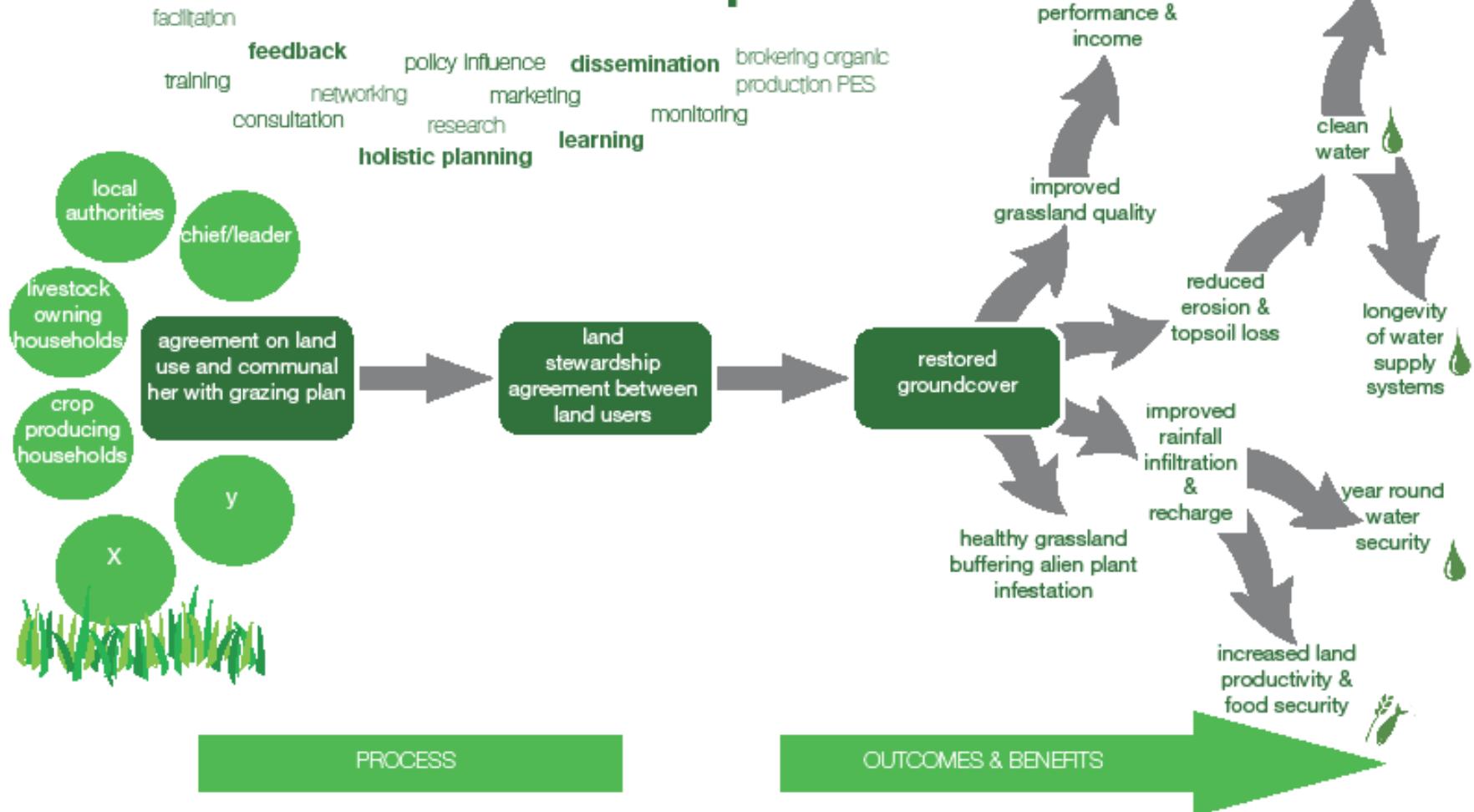
environmental affairs
Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

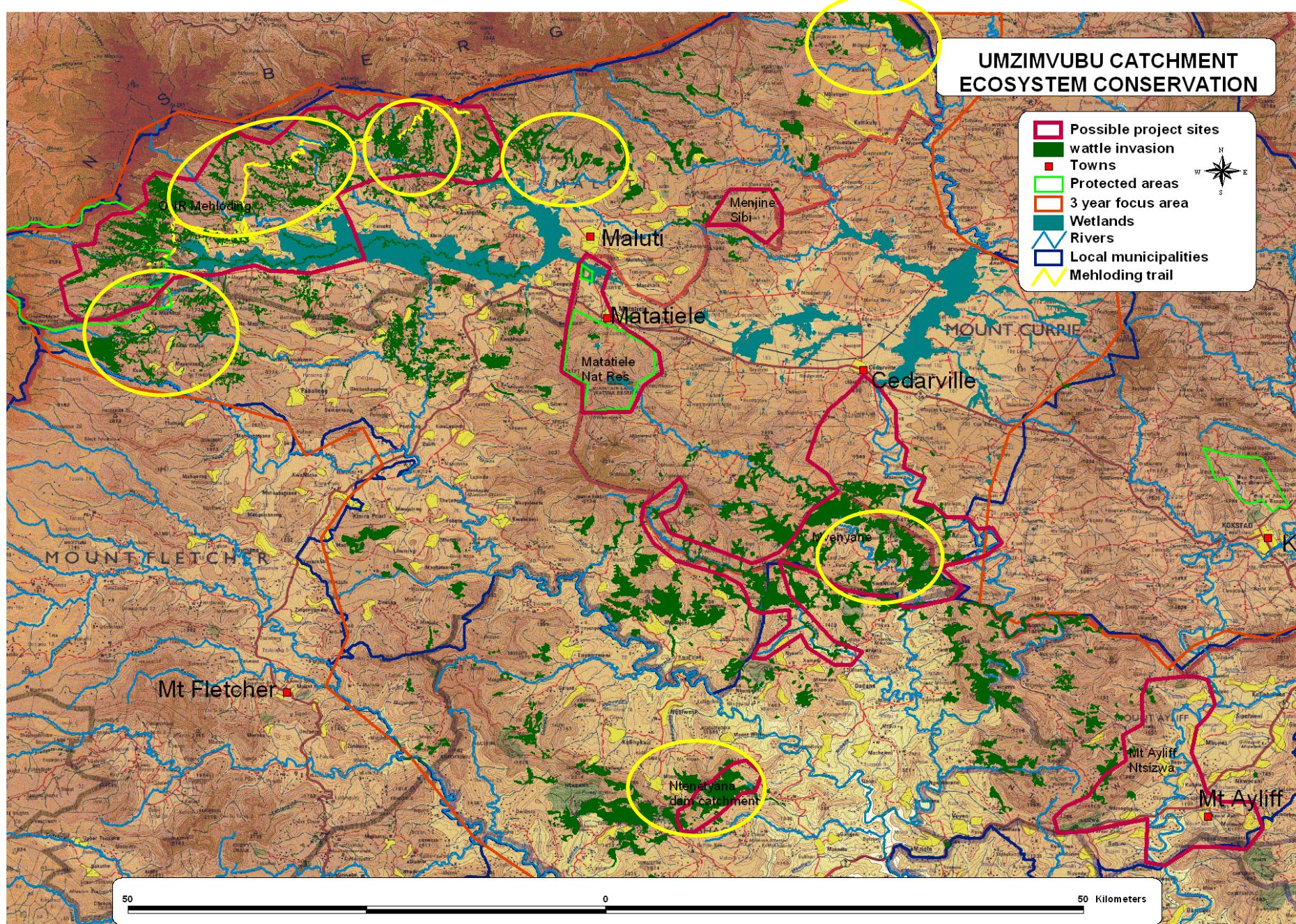
UCPP Vision:
to build stewardship capacity among community groups in the upper Umzimvubu catchment, through establishing replicable demonstration projects which restore watershed functions, and to position these groups as potential sellers (and beneficiaries) of such services to be integrated into the conservation economy.



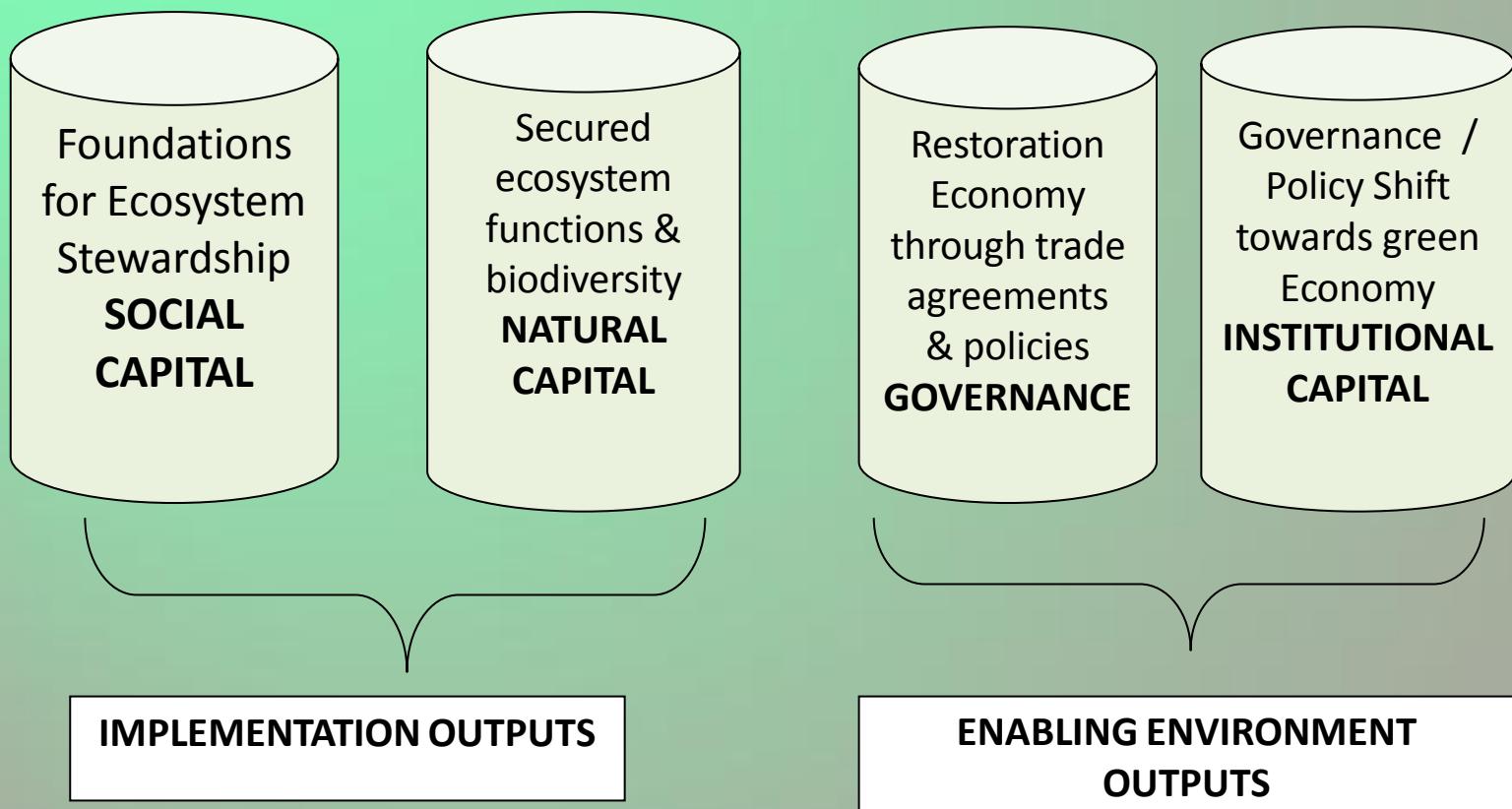


catchment restoration & water security through stewardship



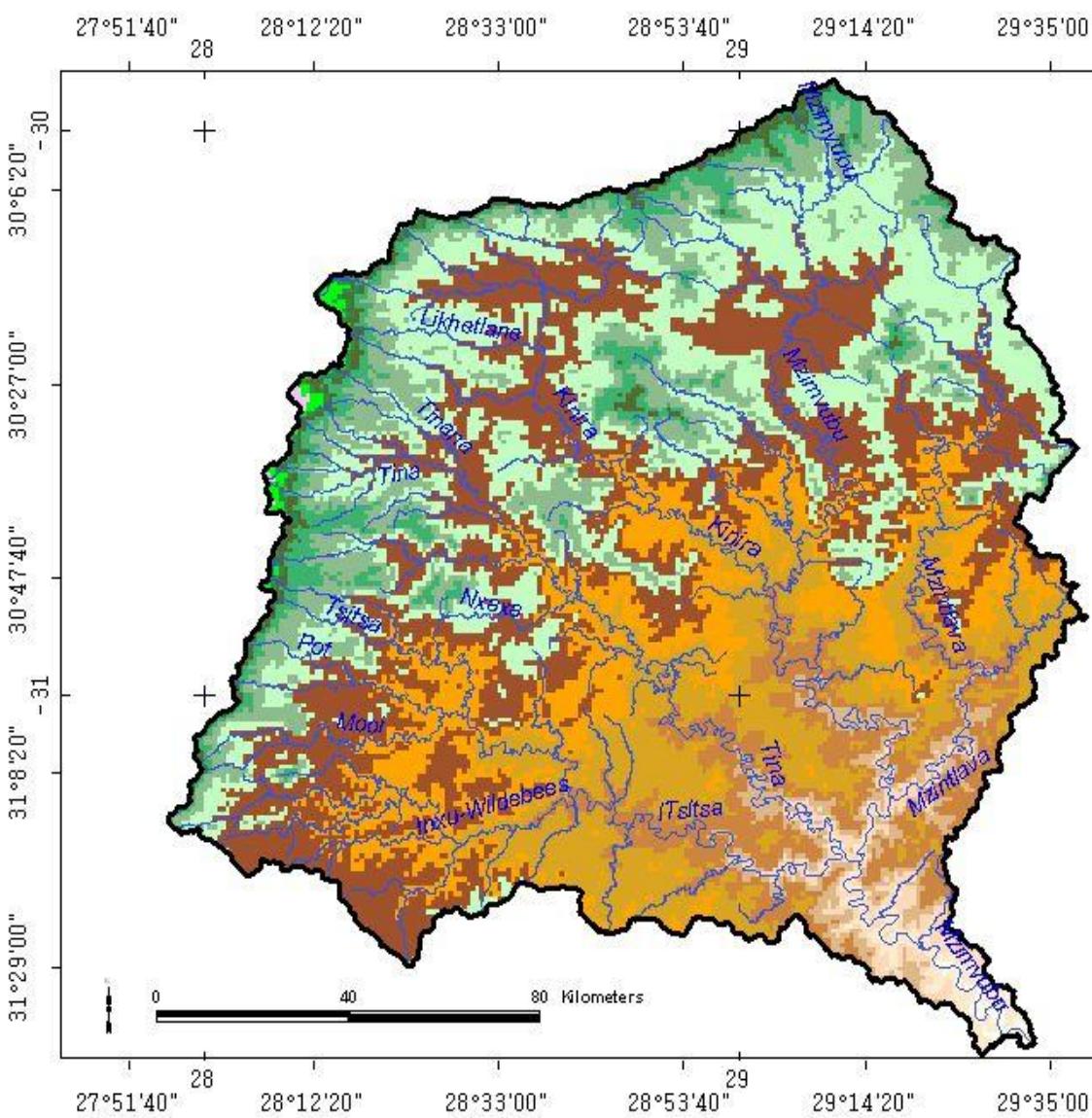


GOAL: HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION OF UMZIMVUBU CATCHMENT PROVIDING SERVICES AND BENEFITING PEOPLE





MZIMVUBU RIVER BASIN (Altitude)



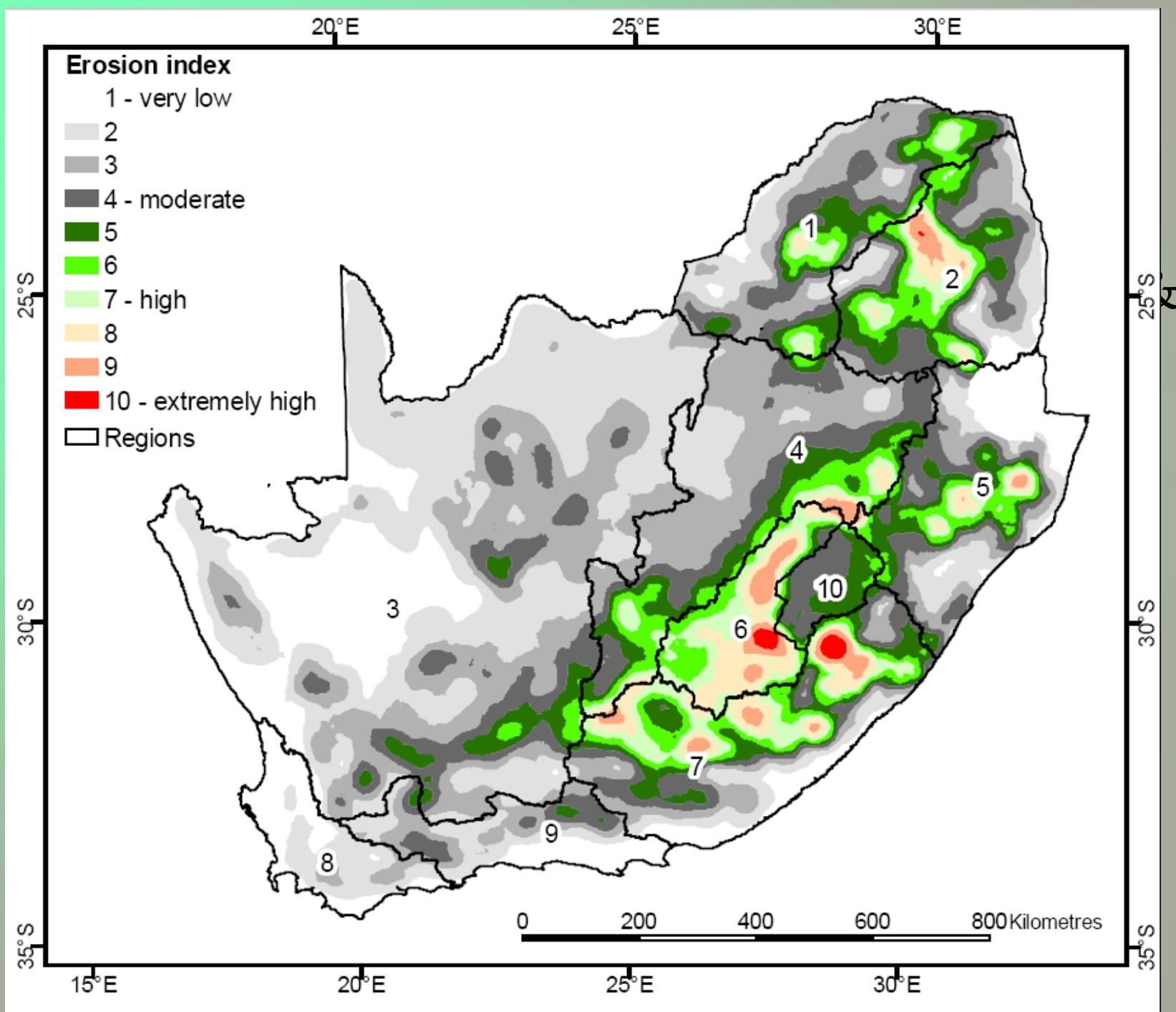
KEY

	Mzimvubu Basin boundary
	Rivers
ELEVATION (m.s.n.m)	
0 - 100m	
100 - 300m	
300 - 500m	
500 - 700m	
700 - 900m	
900 - 1100m	
1100 - 1300m	
1300 - 1500m	
1500 - 1700m	
1700 - 1900m	
1900 - 2100m	
2100 - 2300m	
2300 - 2500m	
2500 - 2700m	
2700 - 2900m	

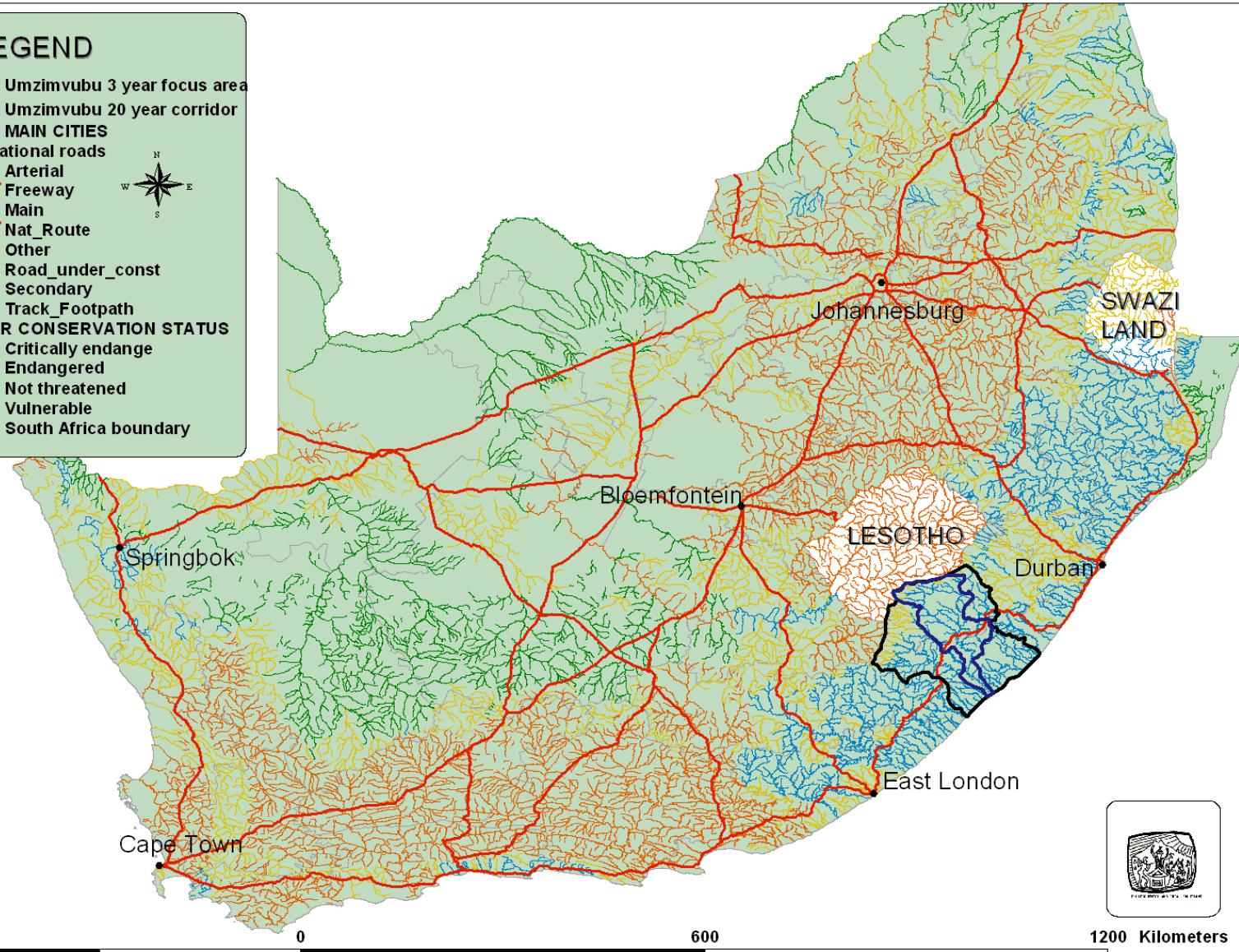
Map prepared by:
Lungile Gaulana
Resource Protection
Dept: Water Affairs and Forestry (ELS)



RURAL SETTLEMENTS COMPRIZE APPROX 70% OF UPPER CATCHMENT



UMZIMVUBU CATCHMENT CONSERVATION CORRIDOR WITHIN RIVER CONSERVATION STATUS IN SOUTH AFRICA



1200 Kilometers



PRODUCTIVE COMMERCIAL LAND USE, with
40% HABITAT TRANSFORMATION,

Fast Facts about the Umzimvubu Catchment:

- **20,000km²**
is the area of the Mzimvubu River catchment
- **900 million**
cubic tons is what the Mzimvubu River Basin is
estimated to hold
- **5%**
of this resource is only used
- **700-1500 mm**
of rainfall which makes it an area with one of the
highest mean annual rainfalls in South Africa
- **2,500 million m³**
is its natural mean annual run-off (MAR)
- **50 tons**
is the estimated soil loss per year, per hectare!

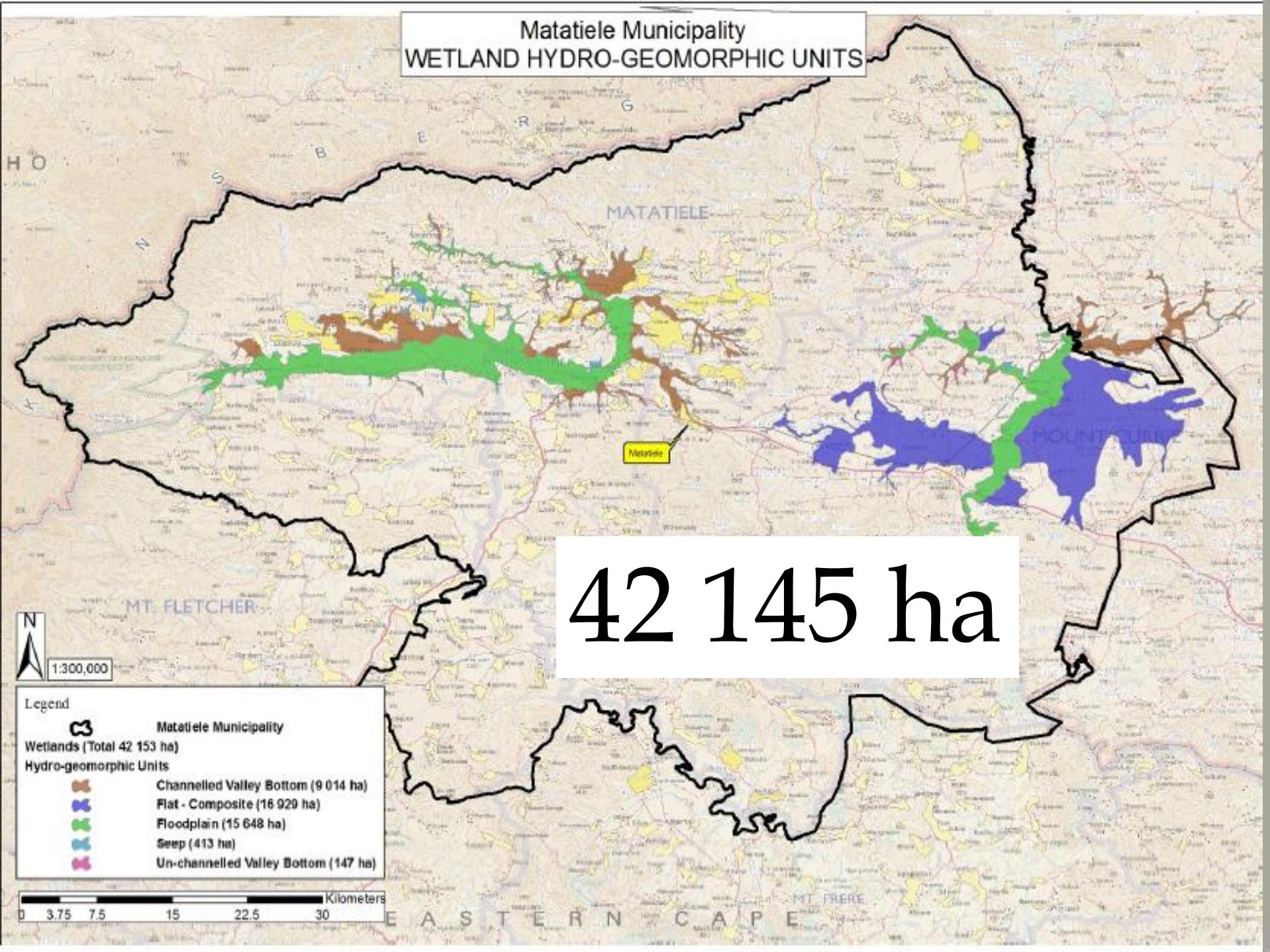
UPPER SYSTEM MAIN TRIBUTARIES

- ❑ KINIRA
- ❑ SEETA
- ❑ LEBELLE
- ❑ MAFUBE
- ❑ TSWEREKA
- ❑ MGENI





Matatiele Municipality
WETLAND HYDRO-GEOMORPHIC UNITS

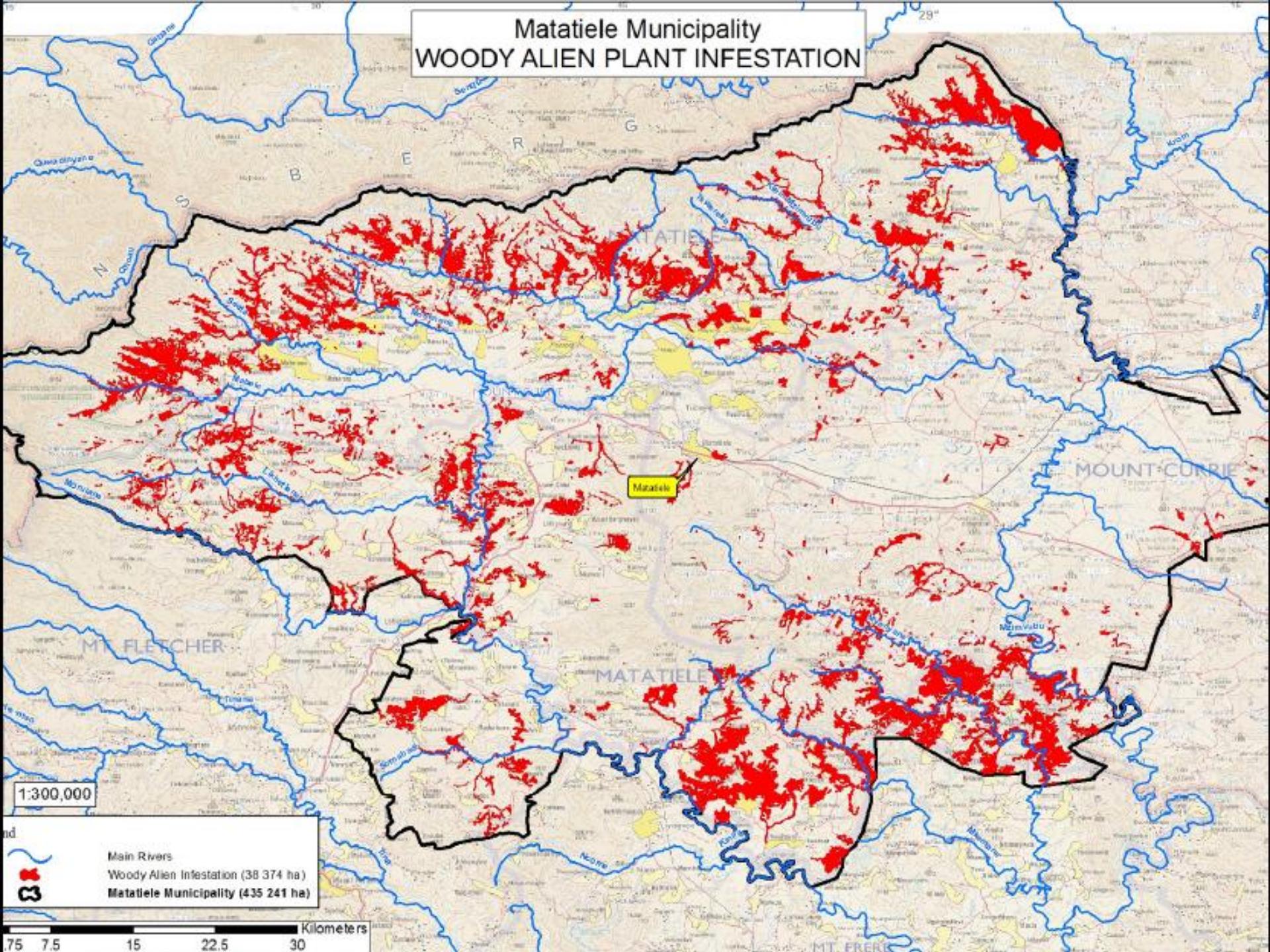




**ALIEN PLANT INFESTATION IS OPPORTUNISTIC IN
DEGRADED AREAS WHERE GRASSLAND &
GROUNDCOVER IS DISTURBED**



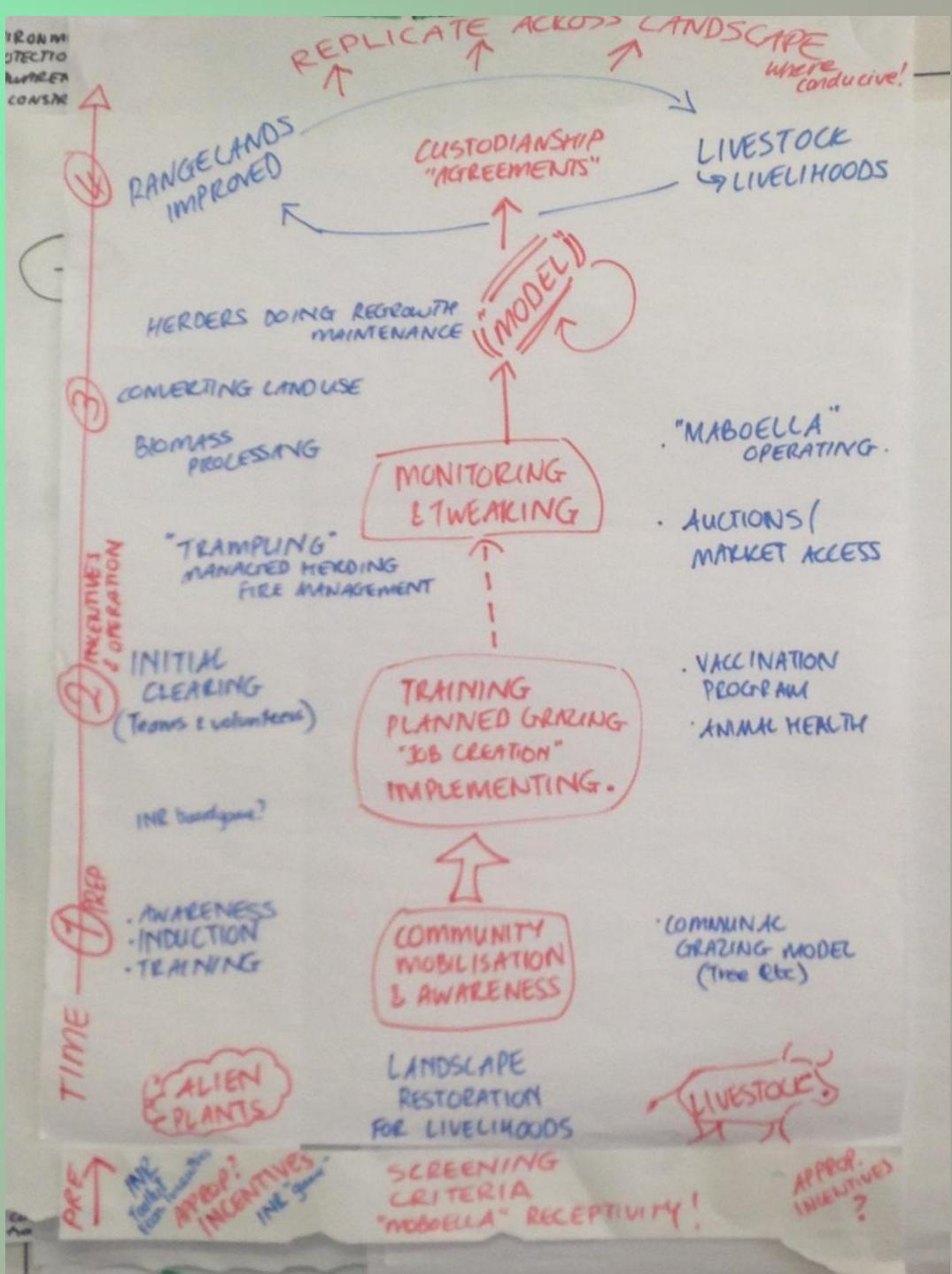
Matatiele Municipality WOODY ALIEN PLANT INFESTATION





LIVESTOCK BLAMED FOR DEGRADATION: CAN PROVIDE THE ULTIMATE LOW COST RESTORATION TOOL UNDER AGREED & APPROPRIATE ROTATIONAL GRAZING MANAGEMENT

LANDUSER NEGOTIATION







INCENTIVES & AGREEMENTS



PATH STABILISATION, SEED REFUGES & GRAZING SYSTEMS



INAUGURAL WARD 14 STOCK AUCTION – June 2014



No of stock offered by 9 villages	129
No of stock sold	76
% Sold	60%
Highest price	ZAR 10,050.00
Lowest price	ZAR 3,100.00
Ave R/kg offered	ZAR 11.07
Ave R/kg sold	ZAR 11.24
No owners putting up stock	66
Actual households who sold	27
Average income per household	ZAR 17 475
Total turnover	ZAR 471,800.00

establishing replicable demo projects which restore watershed functions

PHASE 1: CATALYSE

- ❑ EPWP / WF PROJECTS TO TACKLE INITIAL CLEARING
- ❑ ESTABLISH SAVINGS GROUPS & VALUE ADDING ACTIVITIES
- ❑ MOBILISE BENEFICIARY COMMUNITY FOR MANAGED GRAZING: LIVESTOCK HEALTH INCENTIVES & AUCTIONS

PHASE 2: MAINTAIN

- ❑ ROTATIONAL GRAZING / RESTING IMPROVES GRASSLAND
- ❑ CATTLE AS 'MAINTENANCE TOOL' IN CLEARED CAPPED AREAS TO RESTORE GRASS COVER
- ❑ RED MEAT MARKET ACCESS FOR INCOME GENERATION, AND INCENTIVE TO MAINTAIN GRAZING MANAGEMENT
- ❑ CITIZEN SCIENCE & 'ROBUST' MONITORING

Hypothesis...

By focusing on improved livestock production as the ultimate outcome, we can promote sustainable rangeland restoration and water security, poverty reduction and improved governance in communal landscapes.

are we making any difference???

EGS MONITORING TOOLKIT

- provides baseline against which to measure trends
- supports management intervention planning
- product of collective innovation, skills, resources & needs
- citizen-science based, flexible and can be modified
- employs holistic, innovative thinking
- about a systematic approach to the landscape
- two staged approach: regular plus rigorous



	Description	Frequency	Accuracy	Aim	Cost
Stage 1	Citizen science approach	Weekly or monthly	Low to medium	To monitor, educate, involve and change behavior.	Low
Stage 2	Rigorous Scientific approach	Seasonally or annually	High	To generate reliable information.	High

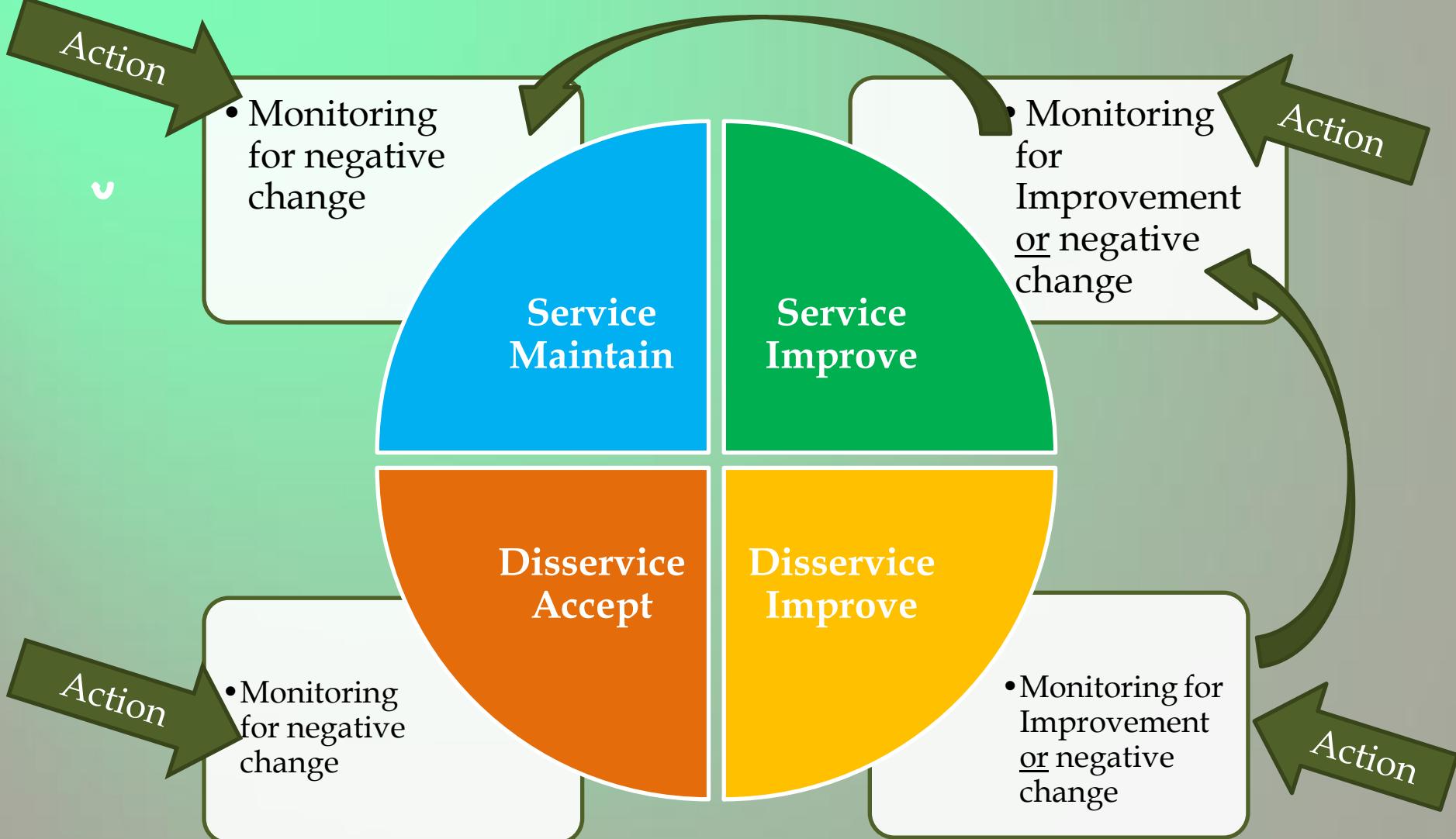


Our methodology is concerned with measuring change in the **regulating services** – we can measure the quality of these.

Specifically:

- Soil protection
- Water Quality
- Base flow
- Biodiversity
- Infiltration

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION UNITS



Grassland

- Soil Protection
- Infiltration
- Biodiversity



Wetland

- Water Purification
- Flood control
- Baseflow of rivers
- Water storage
- Biodiversity

Riparian

- Flood protection
- Baseflow
- Water quality
- Biodiversity

External Inputs

- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Extreme Events – snow etc.

Wetlands

- Turbidity
- Soak pits
- Amphibians
- Staff gauge
- PH

Grasslands

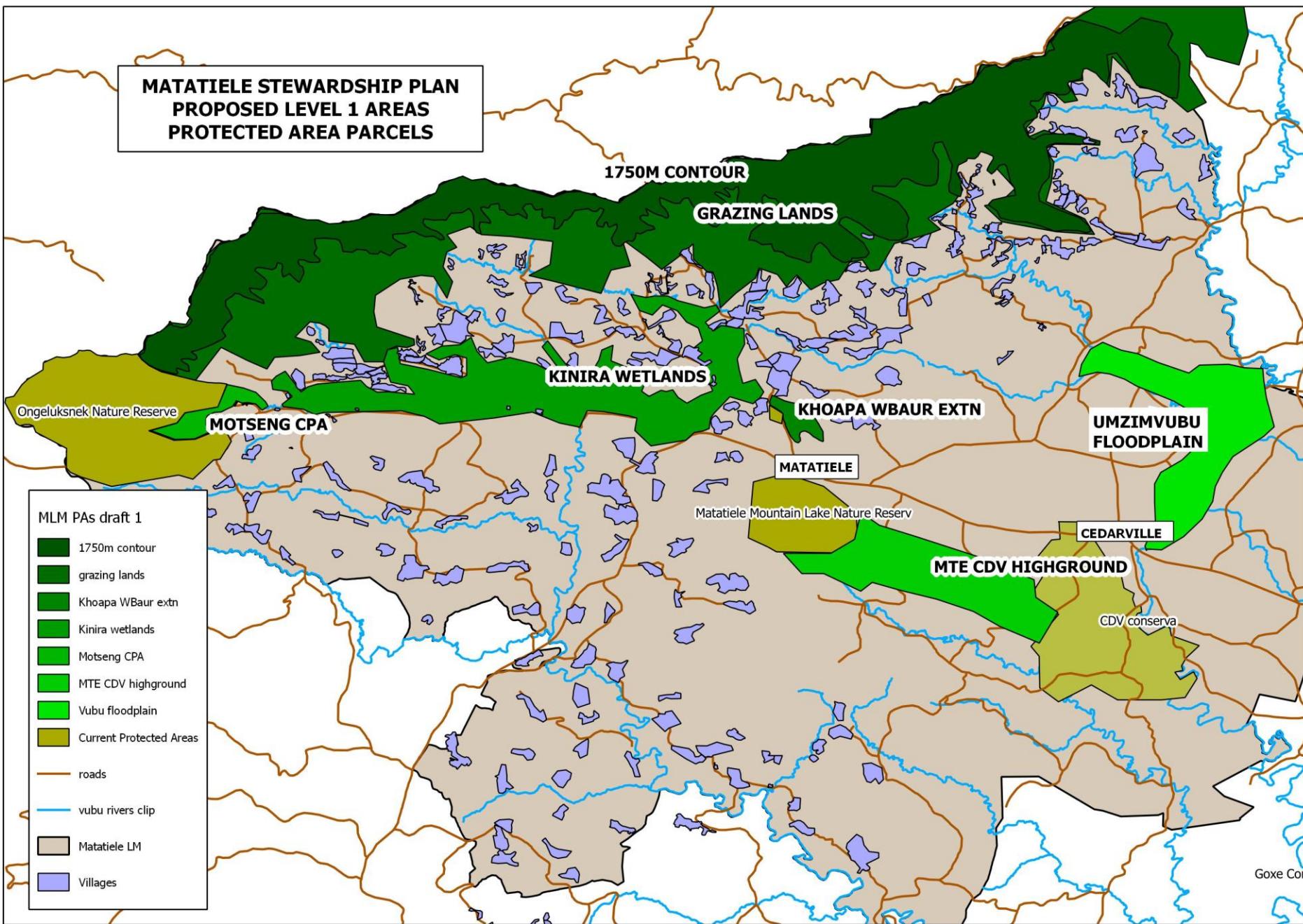
- Basal Cover
- Soil cohesion
- Species Diversity
- Infiltration Rate
- Splashboard
- Extent of disservice
- Fixed Point Photo

Riparian Areas

- Turbidity
- Mini Sass
- Temperature
- PH
- Conductivity
- Fixed Point Photo



**MATATIELE STEWARDSHIP PLAN
PROPOSED LEVEL 1 AREAS
PROTECTED AREA PARCELS**





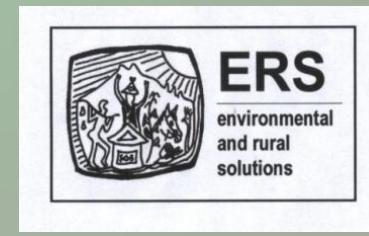
UCPP FIELD TRIPS: what's to see...

INTERVENTIONS

- Alien clearing
- Erosion rehab
- Rotational grazing
- Trample sites
- EGS monitoring
- Comm. mobilisation
- Conservancy efforts

LANDSCAPE ISSUES

- Watershed location
- Wetland encroachment
- Woody infestation
- Erosion and siltation
- Riparian impacts
- Land use issues...



FIELD TRIP SITES IN UPPER UMZIMVUBU

