

ANNEX 1: LANDSCAPES & LIVELIHOODS: REFERENCE MATRIX for COMMUNAL RANGELAND RESTORATION TOOLKIT COMPONENTS.

TOOLS, METHODOLOGIES AND REFERENCES to support each component can be found listed in **ANNEX 2: COMPENDIUM OF TOOLS & REFERENCES**

| STREAMS & COMPONENTS | CONTEXT FOR UCPP | STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS FOR SHARING | SEQUENCED STEPS | INCENTIVES | MONITORING |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| STREAM 1: SOCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND MARKETING ELEMENTS (ENABLING ENVIRONMENT) | | | | | |
| <p>COMPONENT 1:</p> <p>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</p> <p>-COMMUNITY MOBILISING AND CAPACITY BUILDING - including LIVESTOCK OWNERS</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional authorities have custodianship of communal lands Commercial farming covers approximately 15% of the landscape ECPTA Protected Area in the area Municipal and departmental officers have mandates but not much happening UCPP exists to unite stakeholders Rural communities with varying educational and organisational levels People generally aware of wattle threat from WfW presence Livestock owners have varying numbers of stock Some owners pay herders, others share paid herder Livestock co-operatives largely (? Associations?) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve both traditional and elected leadership, noting both want recognition and ownership; needs good diplomatic skills Build on existing institutions and identify local initiatives to build on Ensure stakeholders continually involved in all activities to secure support: can be a foundation for resources and sustainability. Can help with reducing staff turnover to keep communication flowing Pre-existing relationships help establish trust, crucial because maintain livelihoods. Livestock = identity Areas where tenure of user-boundaries easier Involve livestock owners to build on historic grazing area boundaries and systems which they know, reviving 'maboella' – ask questions, understand sources of issues and challenges, build on models Role of women can be enhanced through involvement throughout whole process | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roles and interests Contributions and benefits IAPs Identify available resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Human Logistical Mobilisation e.g. livestock owners, capacity building according to identified needs Explore, prioritise and refine objectives and activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context and scope Establish, joint goals and milestones Continuous engagement Acting together Detailed planning and implementation Refine and upscale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve pathways to achieve sustainability Value addition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training, workshops; learning exchanges to peer communities | <p>Identify synergies with all stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group discussion Household situation analysis Livestock records for households |
| <p>COMPONENT 2:</p> <p>MARKET ACCESS</p> <p>-ENABLING INCENTIVE -HEALTH PERCEPTIONS -CONDITION & GRADING</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and limited sales Mainly for traditional purposes (lobola, funerals, amasiko) Speculative buying of stock with lower prices Transport on poor roads, high distances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People DO WANT to sell into formal market, given understanding of choices Buyers do want to buy rural stock Branding assists stock theft control: SAPS can track and return stolen animals if branded Animal grade is important Marketing angle | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of buyers and sellers for auction Find out how existing sellers want to sell (prices) Get at least three buyers with dates for the auction Register buyers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of their IDs Residential addresses Capacity of the buyer (private or business) Find the demand for animals There should be at least 50 animals to buy to make sale feasible Confirm buyers and sellers Correct paperwork for sellers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of ID Certificate of ownership Check whether animals received vaccination | <p>Cash returns from improved livestock productivity via auctions</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Record-keeping (livestock & sales) Animal-loading (48hrs) Payment procedure Follow-up surveys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track households selling and prices received Marketing costs for owners and buyers, and best timing of auctions |

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| COMPONENT 3: ESTABLISHING AGREEMENTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI has globally used agreement approach for accountability • New tool never used to define obligations in region before, but emerging as successful | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can mobilise volunteers • Formally clarifies expectations • Not really consulted until times of trouble • Timeframe 6 months too short to implement properly • Need to have agreements for quiet season as well??? • Short term agreements help to build trust into longer term goals and allow for learning to be integrated into next agreement • Embed conservation agreements into greater community land resolutions contracts Ensures long term commitment – people don't take all the benefits at once • Stage incentives with conservation actions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder identification, consultation and negotiation 2. Identifying needs to set the main goal 3. Pilot agreement to test effectiveness 4. Reflect on the effectiveness of the pilot agreement 5. Individual signing of the contracts, then progress to group signing <p>(see CI's CSP model)</p> | Securing benefit flows through formalised contractual respective responsibilities and rights | Internal enforcement of rules |
| COMPONENT 4: SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently livestock owners pay some herders; many earning EPWP wattle wages plus livestock sale income • Have some basic financial management and training (savings groups) • Access to Lesotho herders who are cheap labour, competition for trained herders • State vet services are free but inconsistent and thus unreliable, sometimes too late • Some owners willing to pay for private vets and treatments • Sustainability requires independence from paid wattle clearing wages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach livestock and cropland owners to mobilise volunteers and ensure better foundation for sustainability and resilience as they will get long term benefit from rangeland restoration and improved livestock and crop sales • In 2 years livestock sales realised R1,3 million vs wages R1,8 million. Should transition over time • Start transition as part of sustainable strategy – during the implementation phase • Partnerships can help build resilience to institutional and implementing challenges | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training and internalising <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) staff management b) legislation c) record-keeping 2. Selling the model (to donors) 3. Building business sustainability (could have added costs for the sellers) 4. They have the option of market accessibility | Sustainable benefit flows to livestock owners and communities through increased sustainable production, market access and improved social institutional resilience | Identify & mentor sustainability champions |

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| STREAM 2: LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PRODUCTION – TECHNICAL INTERVENTIONS & INPUTS | | | | | |
| COMPONENT 5: RANGELAND REHABILITATION -ROTATIONAL RESTING OF GRAZING AREAS -POST ALIEN CLEARING RESTORATION -PATHS AND DONGAS RECLAMATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly communal lands in upper catchment with varying levels of degradation (zones of heavy and lower utilisation) Extensive alien infestation reducing range capacity Governance mainly under traditional structures with communal tenure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pick your battle zones in terms of most likely to restore and maintain Build on traditional practice and realisation of need to maintain rangeland through appropriate incentives Motivate resting through providing winter feed source and/or access to supplements Reduce livestock movement (lower impact on paths, village zone and animal energy reserves) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement in principle with community: inextricably linked with mobilisation, clearing and rotational rest grazing plans and herding Resource mapping to identify target zones and ranking for treatment as layer over clearing and grazing plans Different rehabilitation treatments for different basal conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> bare cleared areas: use night kraaling as kickstart, linked with herding plan and hand pulling seedlings for follow up maintenance; also re-seeding and exclusion degraded grassland: appropriate rest and graze within rotational herding plan mechanical packing for gulleys and dongas Link rehabilitation to herding according to grass, status and good science / best practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved livestock productivity and returns Collective kraaling to control wattle regrowth and land degradation | <i>Project effectiveness:</i> Mapping for baseline & progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleared hectares with rates Rehab status & change e.g. % of ground cover in post-cleared areas <i>Ecosystem effectiveness:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual veld baseline transacts Quarterly EGS toolkit Seasonal exclusion cages Link with herding scientific monitoring |
| COMPONENT 6: ECORANGERS & ROTATIONAL REST -TRAINING IN LIVESTOCK & HERDING SKILL SETS - ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION AWARENESS -CAREERS FOR ECORANGERS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional herding custom still exists Practices have changed in response to different factors: fire, wattle encroachment, stock theft | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge to change traditional herding practices Cattle become conditioned to route Facilitating access to inputs is an incentive for buy-in to herding programme | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit, select, train, job descriptions for Ecorangers Engage community livestock owners Identify grazing blocks and herding system Communicate start date or bring livestock Daily record keeping of animal count | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to inputs & services (vet medicines, paravet services, nutritional supplements, marketing) Reduced stock theft and predation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track and monitor compliance and perceptions of livestock owners Grass availability (boot-height) Body condition score Time lapse fixed point photography |

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| COMPONENT 7: LIVESTOCK HEALTH -NUTRITION -HEALTHCARE: PARAVET & INOCULATIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sourveld limits productivity • Livestock owners often have limited knowledge and use of inputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make most efficient use of inputs • Recognise traditional treatments and use of herbs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish livestock association 2. Training livestock owners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition • Health • Management • Condition scoring and link to production 3. Demonstrate improved management 4. Liaise with AHTs about state services 5. Support collective action 6. Keep records 7. Register brands 8. Ear tagging 9. Community animal health workers 10. Livestock Assoc generating funds from services 11. Gaining access to neighbouring land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidised vaccination programme • Winter fodder from rested veld • Grazing in nature reserve | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household livestock records • Sale records • Body condition score / BCS • Records of mortality and calving rates • Socio-economic impact |
| COMPONENT 8: FIRE MANAGEMENT -AS THREAT, AND AS TOOL -CONTROL & MANAGEMENT -PREVENTION & RESPONSE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning to stimulate early regrowth • Runaway from planned and accidental fires / negligence and arson • Burning to deter predators • Cross border fires in high winds • Have well developed consulted collaborative fire management strategy for subregion along watershed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have real reasons and beliefs for burning, and alternatives have cost implications • Plenty of local knowledge on burning tactics and fire control; this must be worked in | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify as an issue 2. Field exercise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key areas • Broad reconnaissance 3. Identify available resources 4. Awareness and basic fire-fighting training 5. Plan and implement fire protection/ management strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include complementary organisations and community 6. Review and refine steps 3, 4 and 5. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced human, livestock and grazing losses • More and better quality grazing being made available | Surveys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group discussions • Household situation analysis • Field • Fire frequency Monitor areas burnt and when Research |

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| STREAM 3: BROADER CONTEXTUAL FACTORS | | | | | |
| COMPONENT 9: STOCK THEFT | Big problem in area, huge threat to farmers' security, unwilling to take risks and invest in stock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indaba's about stock issues • Involvement of community / SAPS policing forums e.g. Mzongwana area • Risk management e.g. Santam insurance model from Namaqualand | Understand risks and status Identify stakeholders and roleplayers Join / facilitate dialogue between stakeholders to address risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock security, production & income • Livestock owner security | Stock theft records |
| COMPONENT 10: CROSS BORDER ISSUES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper catchment located along border with Lesotho • Illegal grazing and theft • Fires come over border | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDTP useful communication agent • BCOCC (Border Control Co-ord Committee) and District Liaison Committee helpful in past for addressing issues at ports of entry • <i>Khutlalathaba</i> arrangements for cross border engagement | As above, for example liaison with Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Programme | Reduced threat from cross border stock theft and fires | Link with Border Control Co-ordination or District Liaison Committee where relevant |
| COMPONENT 11: CLIMATE CHANGE TRACKING & RESILIENCE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stresses from climate change: rainfall, temperature, drought, biodiversity, livestock and human health, incomes • Vulnerability assessment completed for ANDM • General community awareness • EBA and CC are 'flavour of the month' – advantageous for fund raising! | Water security issues are a good way to mobilise local government, building on flavour of the month theme of climate change resilience | Include resilience indicators in baseline survey | Sustainable benefit flows to communities through improved ecosystem and social resilience | Monitoring of resilience indicators, such as heat stress |