





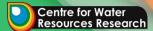
#OurWaterOurPeople











Community based resources management and CCA

Stulwane-Costone and Ezibomvini: Bergville September 2023



Promoting collaborative, pro-poor agricultural innovation

Our Vision

- To support the harmonious living of people in their natural, social and economic environments in a way that supports and strengthens both the people and their environment.
- To assist the rural poor to better their lives, to diversify their livelihoods and to face their challenges with resilience.

Our Mission

- To design and implement innovative projects and programmes which promote collaborative, pro-poor agricultural innovation, working in partnership with other organizations and communities.
- To work at the cutting edge of development methodology and process integrating learning (training), research and implementation into new models and processes emphasizing synergy and integration.













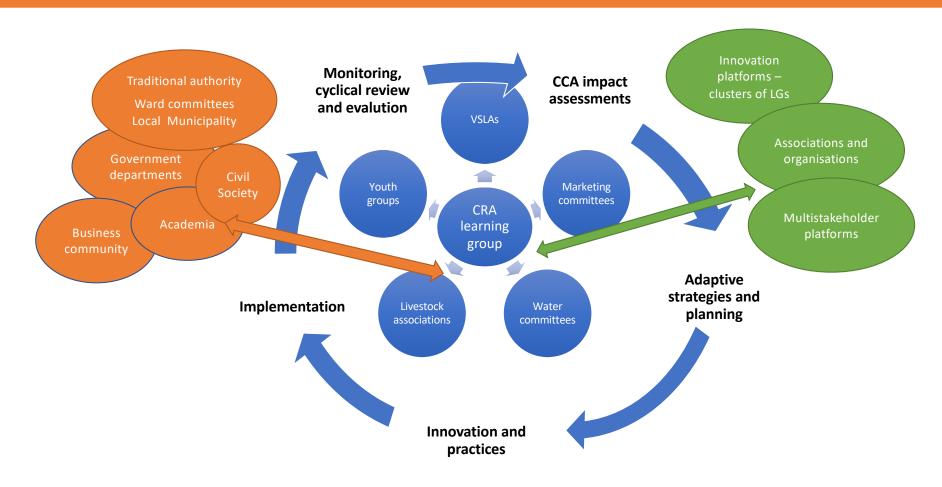








CRA learning groups: Process for development of social agency



Participatory Innovation Development

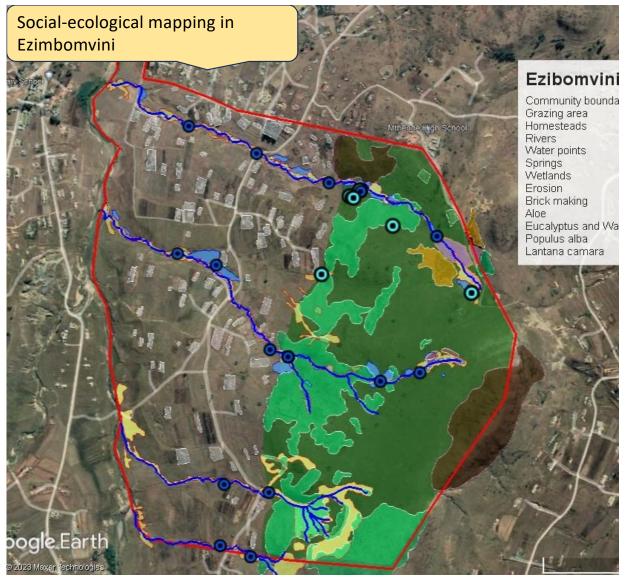
A summary of the Innovation steps

- •Getting started (getting to know each other);
- •Joint analysis of the situation the problems and opportunities;
- •Looking for things to try to improve the local situation;
- •Trying them out in community-led participatory experimentation;
- •Jointly analysis and sharing the results; and
- •Strengthening the process, often through improving local organization and linkages with other actors, so that the innovation process will continue.

Farmer led innovation builds on the PID concepts to include local innovations into the system and describes the interaction between local communities and outside facilitators, as:

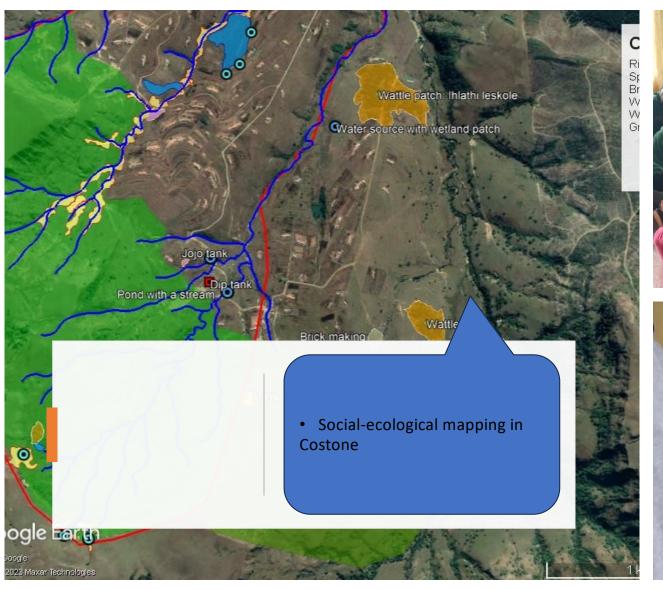
- •Gaining a joint understanding of the main characteristics and changes of that particular agroecological system,
- •Defining priority problems,
- •Experimenting locally with a variety of options derived both from indigenous knowledge ... and from formal science and
- •Enhancing farmer's experimental capacities and farmer-to-farmer communication

PRESENT SITUATION		INTERVENTIONS AND PROCESSES TO BUILD SOCIAL AGENCY		IMPROVED DECISION MAKING AND GOVERNANCE OUTCOMES	
Actions	Joint analysis (Outcomes)	Actions/Outcomes	Co-learning (Outcomes)	Actions/Outcomes	Joint decision making (Outcomes)
Focus group discussions and mapping: socio-ecological patches Village walks for detailed resource discussions and mapping (key informants)	Present situation in land use and management, including needs and issues (emerging from discussions)	Focus group discussions/ Thematic workshop: CC, resource issues (erosion, alien invasion, wetlands and rivers, water access, grazing management) Community workshops on CC impact (social, economic, farming, resources). Adaptive strategies (communities and stakeholders combined)	and climate on the environment	,	Management plan for water and land resources Build improved systems and social agency
Expert ecological mapping (GIS) incl EIA, Veld assessment, water resource survey etc. (with key informants)	Collect and	Prioritization of adaptive measures, and practices -	Village based learning groups	Further social organisations develop (including markeintg, microfinance, water livestock etc.)	
	analyse information	Experimentation with new practices and innovations in Climate resilient agriculture (Individual smallholders and support organisations) Seasonal review and re-planning	CRA experimentation and implementation	Iterative experimentation with CRA practices to tackle more complex issues, Stakeholder engagement - innovation platforms and multi stakeholder forums etc	Improved land use and coordination at community level
Focus group discussions, individual	Local structures and decisions made by them, including factors that influence individual and community decision making (emerging from discussions	Thematic focus areas: water access and management, livestock and grazing management, natural esources management, Further engagement with stakeholders for expanded implementation options around water and resource management	options and implement Learning group discussions and prioritization of urgent issues	prioritized actions in thematic areas	Community level structures develop for improved governance- with broader and equitable community involvement linked to local and traditional authorities
					Improved participatory decision making to support implementation and innovation Improved governance - new community based structures
					Improved governance improved rules and logistics within community based structures . Improved governance- coherent
					collaboration with stakeholders and role players.













Local resource management areas for improved eco system services- Community defined				
Key Area	Management required	Notes		
Grazing areas (Amadlelo)	Restoration and management.	-Eco-champs to do clearing		
-Livestock feed and water,	-Clear Lantana and use poison after cutting to stop regrowth	-Dip tank committees and livestock associations		
firewood, medicinal plants,	-Rotational grazing	-Better community collaboration with dip tank committee		
	-Control wildfires and make firebreaks. Storage drums for emergencies with fire one can	as well as TA and councillors		
	use	-Community workdays		
	-Explore financial benefit – grant/incentive mechanisms			
		- Clearing of Lantana in Ezibomvini and Costone.		
	-Monitor and manage nutrition of veld (erosion control, overgrazing control, removal of	- Moving gates and fixing fences in Costone grazing		
	poisonous weeds, re-seed of palatable species)	area		
	-Awareness raising in the community and for livestock owners.	- Workshop presented by Working on Fire team in the uThukela area- re firebreaks and fire		
		management		









Local resource management areas for improved eco system services- Community defined				
Key Area	Management required	Notes		
Erosion control	Restoration	-TA and livestock committees to undertake some		
-To ensure availability and quality of water and soil resources	-Awareness raising and outline of responsible actions to enforce	actions		
	-Avoid expanding of minor erosion into dongas.	-Eco champs to assist		
	-Prevent siltation and pollution.	-Some actions and contributions from community as a whole (e.g. loan of tractors, small financial		
	-Allow re-vegetation, naturally or through re-seeding	contributions		
	-Prevent run-off	-External support		
	-Check dams, brush packs, stone packs,	-Continued support from UKZN and MDF in mapping planning, proposal development, community structure and management		
	-Prevent livestock from causing further damage			
	-Control wildfire- make fire breaks	and management		
	Storage drums for emergencies with fire one can use			
Alien trees	Small changes	-TA, Nkosi and 'owners" encouraged to undertake		
-Eucalyptus, poplar, and wattle plantations, and patches	-Promote better management by 'owners'	management activities as trees are useful in the community and cannot just be cleared.		
	-Cut down and poison lantana and encroaching poplars	January and danner just be diduited.		
	-Ensure management of wattle patches			
	-Remove trees from water sources and streams in all cases			

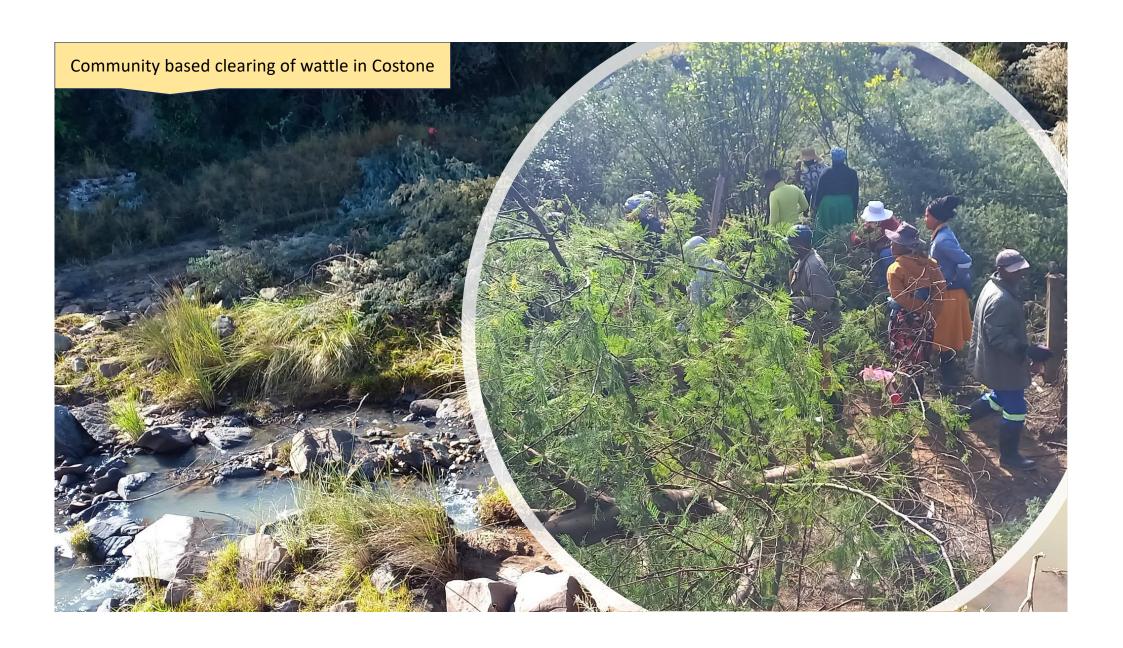
Stone packs and stone lines by eco champs in Ezibomvini and Community in Cosotone











Restoration site in Stulwane-WWF (INR-MDF) – brush packing, re-seeding. Run-off and siltation measurements



ocal resource management areas for improved eco system services- Community defined				
Key Area	Management required	Notes		
Springs and streams -Water provision for drinking, laundry, irrigation, construction and livestock	Protection, restoration, and management – must protect the water sources to ensure supply. -Should protect water so that livestock don't disturb the sources -Protect the springs; with fencing and the ditches above to avoid water from flowing in	-TA, local municipality, water committees and localised groups of people using specific water sources to work together on access and management plans and implementation		
livestock -Water quality and quantity -Issues are floods, livestock trampling, children use as toilet, litter	overland and contaminating these springs. -Check water qualityRemove eutrophicationCheck springs regularlyDrinking spots for livestock -Community awareness and education – and for children -Maintain the water infrastructure that is thereAvoid doing laundry in the water sources and keeping them clean, no pampers, no urination, no use as toilet, no dumping of dead animalsProtect springs with pipes to be able to irrigate the gardens (reticulation to taps) -Also use grey water for irrigationWater harvesting and useMake sure children don't play around the water sources or pollute them	-Community must come together and make rules and regulations re hygiene and water -Those that are involved should talk to others and ensure they also learn - involve the TA councillors and Nkosi -Asking Mahlathini to help with fencing and funding for water access -Day to day activities of cleaning springs, digging furrows to reduce contamination to be done by locals -Dig refuse pits for disposal of waste – in each locality -Awareness raising and communications -Involve schools -Eco champs to assist with spring protection and management and schools' interventions		
	-Big issue			











Water quality testing in Ezibomvini and Costone, including mini SASS and E.coli. Cleaning of streambeds by community in Costone





Planning stream abstraction for multi purpose water supply – Costone – July-Sept 2023

Local resource management areas for improved eco system services- Community defined				
Key Area	Management required	Notes		
Wetlands (Amacaphuza),	Small management changes to manage condition of wetlands.	-TA involvement and 'landowners' in wetland areas to		
-Reeds (incema)	-Fencing to ensure good condition and make drinking troughs for livestock	outline rules and responsibilities		
-Food and water for cattle,	-Awareness raising on wetlands functions and services	-Community as a whole to follow these		
also in winter	-Replanting important species into wetlands; then someone needs to police this and	-Local water and land use committees to undertake specific actions related to water access and		
-Medicinal plants	ensure people don't just harvest everything	management		
-Fire retardant	-Protection and restoration of important medicinal species for sale: Stop people with big bags who come in and take for selling	-Issues around rights around use of water and		
-Runoff and flood water	big bags who come in and take for sening	important medicinal plants need further interventions		
management	-Avoid pigs coming in as they mess things up	-Suggestion: talk to livestock association then bring		
-Improved water quality	-Avoid fires and burning	their comments and suggestions to the water		
-Fertile soils with	-Livestock inclusion managed e.g. –allow them in at certain times only. Or maybe	committee to continue the conversation and include all		
earthworms	make camps and move them. Or allow them to graze on the edges. Or cut and carry			
	feed.			

No interventions as yet around wetlands – requires whole community commitment as well as intervention by traditional authorities for changing rules of use and management





Livestock integration – Grazing, supplementation, management















Intensive homestead food production practices

- Agroecological practices including; composting, deep and shallow trench beds, mulching, mixed cropping, natural pest and disease control, crop diversification, grey water management
- Microclimate management; shade cloth tunnels
- Improved irrigation practices; drip irrigation, irrigation scheduling (chameleon sensors)

Local marketing

- Doubled production and incomes in just over 2 years.
- Income potential of R1000-R3000/month



