

Presentation Outline

- Background of Natural Resource Management Programme(NRMP) AKA Wf.....Programmes
- History and Origin
- Political Support
- Legislative Framework of the Republic
- Research Findings
- Physical Evidence
- Implementation
- Awareness Programmes



Species produce sufficient offspring to ensure the survival of the species, given the prevailing threats and competition in their natural habitats – in general, that they are replaced by their offspring. When moved to new habitats, they may both escape their predators and be able to out-compete the indigenous species, leading to an invasion where each individual produces massive numbers of offspring that themselves live to reproduce.





Professor Kader Asmal, then Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, launching WfW on 16th October 1995.

President Nelson Mandela was Patron in Chief of WfW.





Legislative Framework

- Constitution of the country : Bill of Rights
 - Section 24
 - (a) Right to protected Environment for the benefit of present and future generation through reasonable legislative and measures that
 - (ii) Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of Natural Resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development

Legislative Framework Cont.....

- National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act No. 10,2004
- 68-77
- Section 74 issue directives to non cooperative land owners
- Section 75,76 Control and Eradication
- Section 77 Minister must prepare a Status report on listed Invasive species that occur in the country

Legislative Framework Cont.....

- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act
- Section 15 and 16 that categorises the methods of controlling the existence of the Alien/Invasive plants



▲ Working for Wetlands

▲ Working for Energy



▲ Working for Water

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES



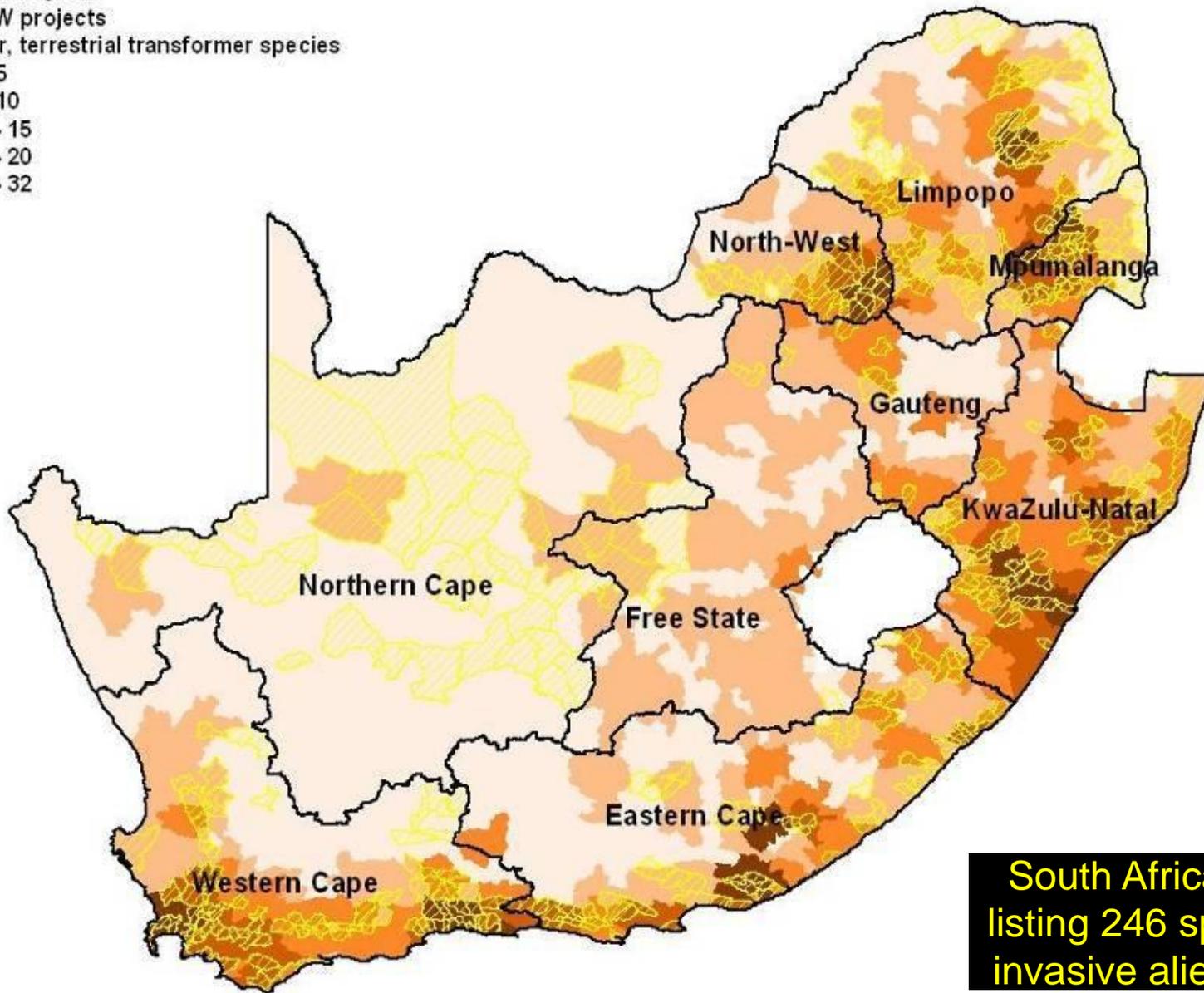
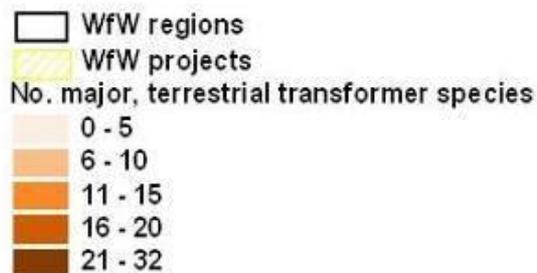
Working on Fire

Working for Land / LandCare ▼

Value-Added Industries ▼



Numbers of Invasions by Major Transformer Plant Species

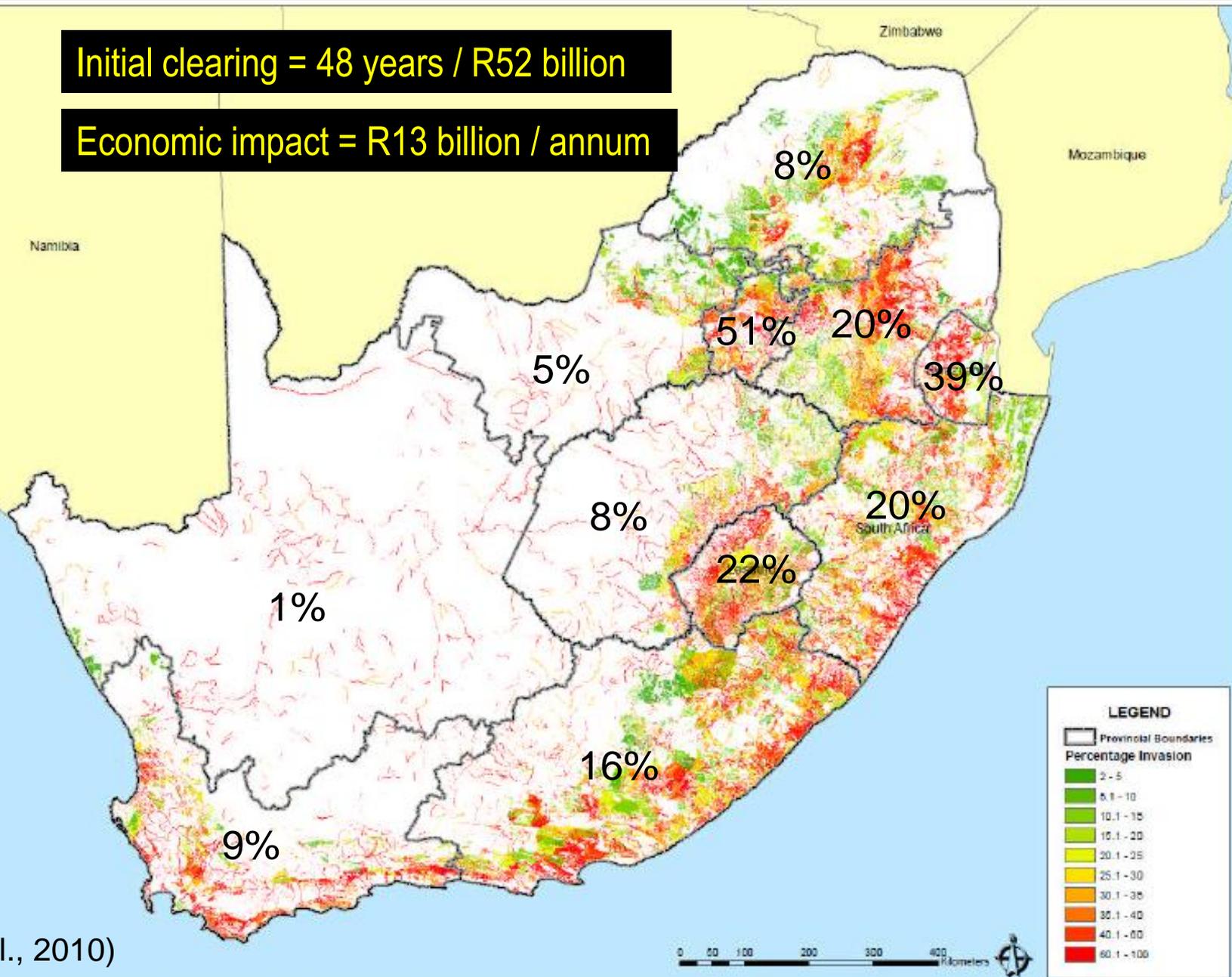


South Africa is now listing 246 species as invasive alien plants.

National Invasive Alien Plant Survey

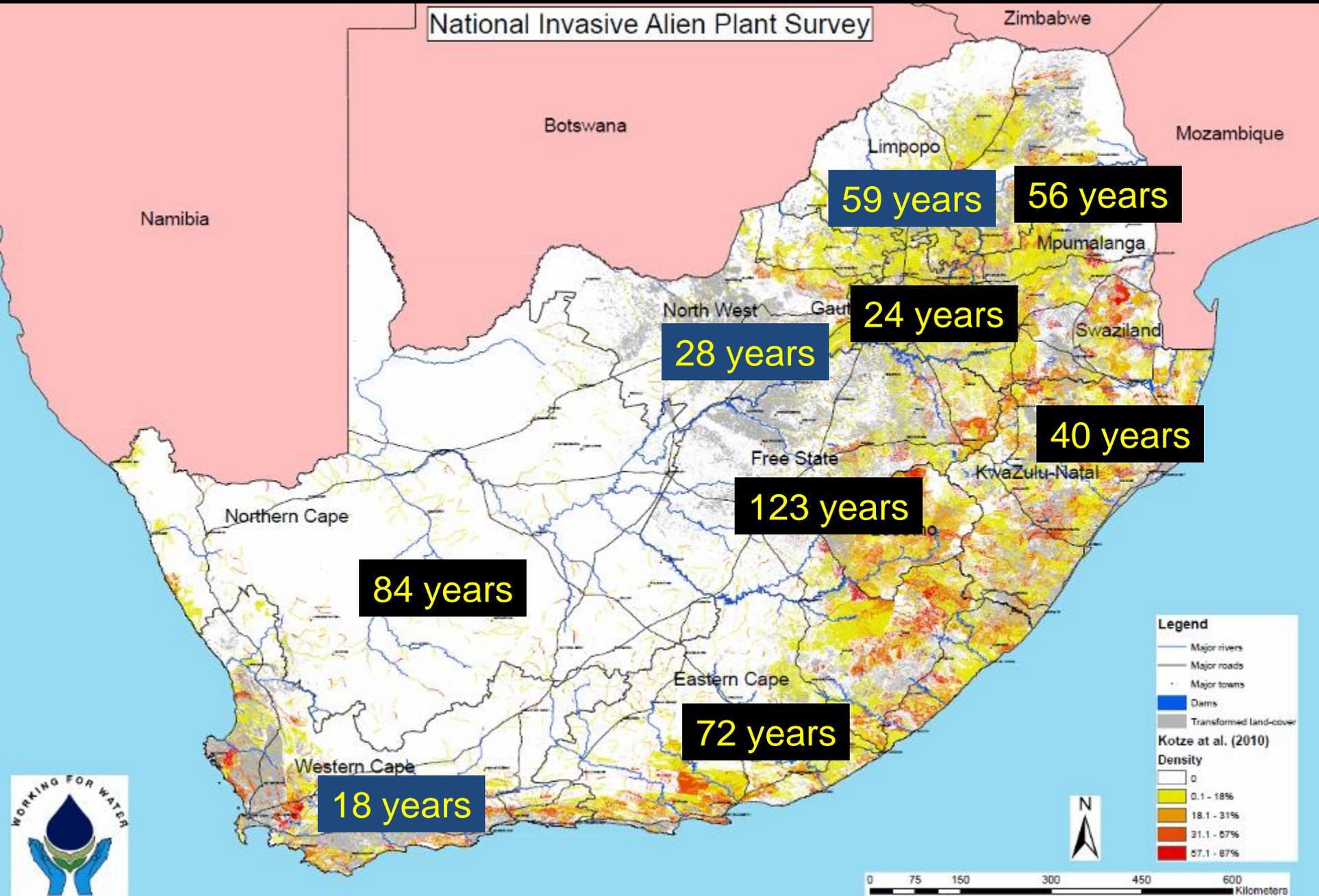
Initial clearing = 48 years / R52 billion

Economic impact = R13 billion / annum



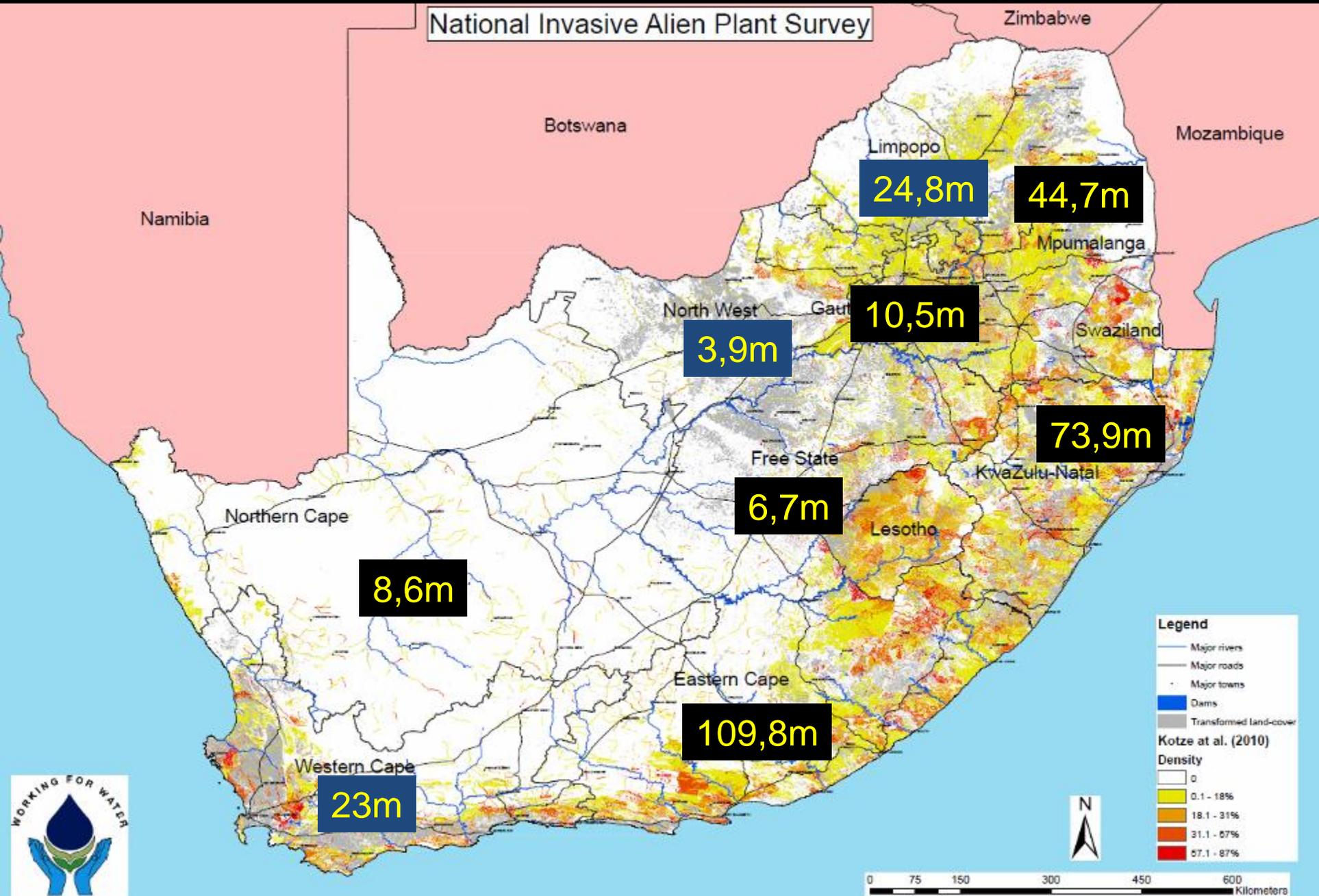
(Kotze et al., 2010)

Projected time to control



Biomass (m³)

National Invasive Alien Plant Survey



The (massive) impacts of invasives on soil erosion, siltation and mudslides have yet to be quantified.



The carrying capacity of Large Stock Units could decrease by 71% if invasive alien plants are allowed to spread to their full potential, at a cost of R337m per annum (CSIR, 2010).



Improved integrity of Natural Resources

Improved livelihoods of beneficiaries

Impact
(Long-term,
widespread
improvement
in
society)

PARTNERS

DWA, DAFF,
DPLG, DTI, DST,
Nature
Conservation
agencies, Local
Authorities,
SANBI

WfWetlands; WonFire;
DoL, DPLG, DEAT, DTI,
Local Authorities

Provincial Departments of
Local Economic Development,
FET Institutions, Seta's, DTI,

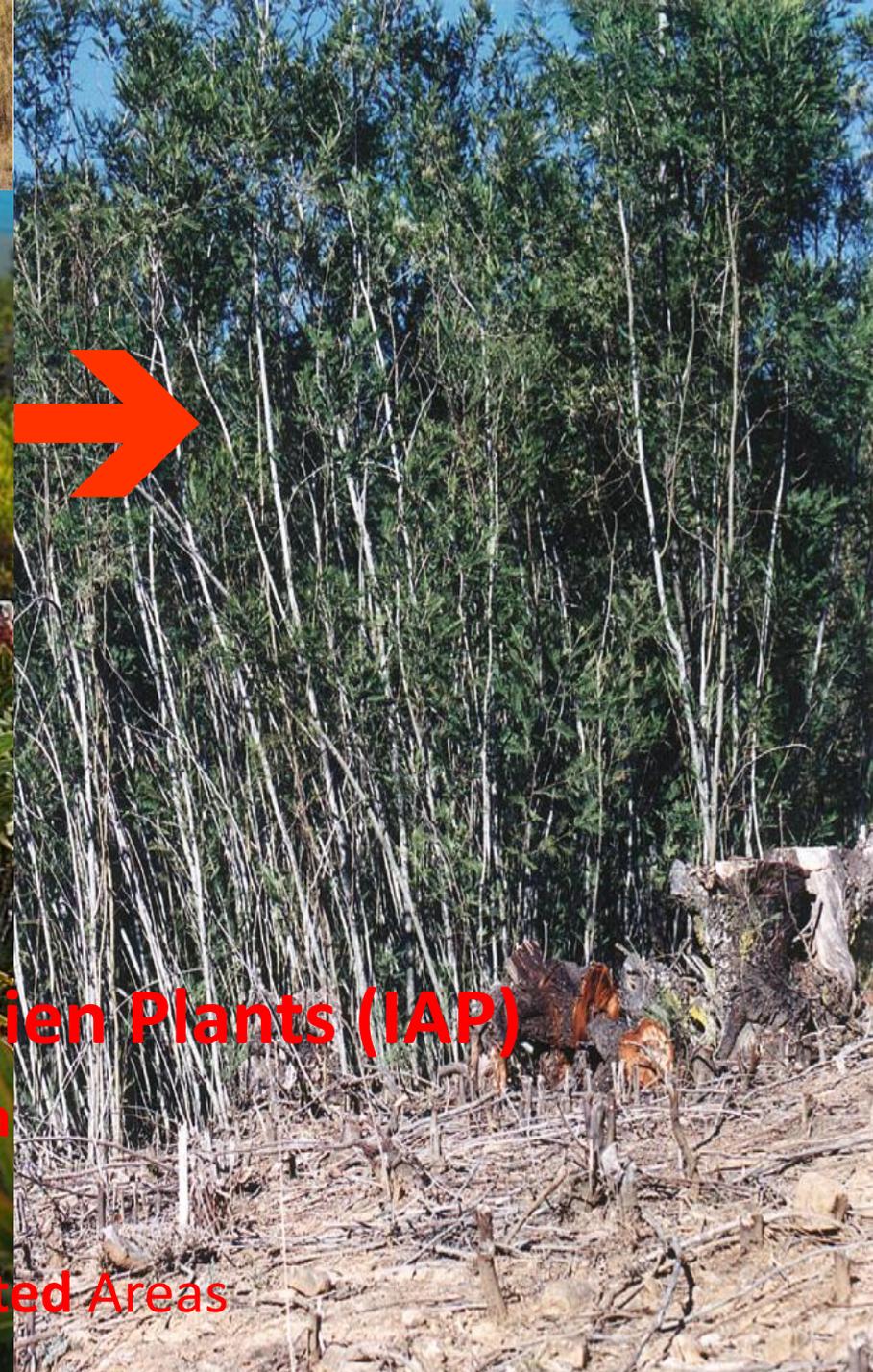
DoH, SocDev, DPLG, Local
Authorities

MISSION

To manage IAPs to:

- enhance the sustainable use and conservation of our **natural resources**, and
- promote **socio-economic development** as part of the Government's Expanded Public Works Programme

VISION A country, and region, in which invasive alien plants (IAPs) are effectively managed, and labour-intensive and socio-economic empowerment opportunities are optimised.



• Clearing of Invasive Alien Plants (IAP)

- Terrestrial and Riparian
- Water bodies
- Conservation & Protected Areas

Certain invasive alien plants exacerbate wild fires, with very significant (but as yet unquantified) impacts, including to stock.



Improved integrity of Natural ResourcesCont WHY?

Eliminate Threats to Food Security/ Socio Economic Development



Improved integrity of Natural Resources

HOW?

DAFF Land Care Programme

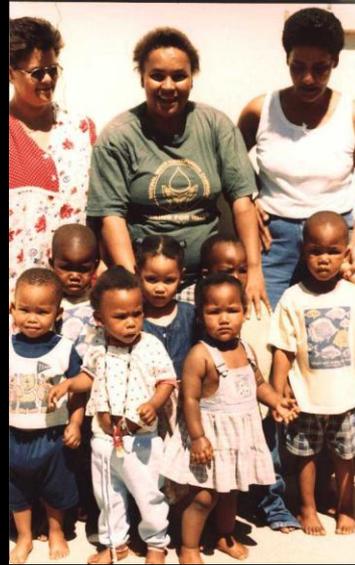
- Clearing of bush encroaching plants species
- Donga reclamation
- Land Restoration replanting of grasses
- Fencing of degraded grazing land



Improved livelihoods of beneficiaries



The Natural Resource Management Programmes are part of the South African Government's Expanded Public Works Programme, which addresses developmental needs in labour-intensive ways.



The *Natural Resources Management Programmes* are providing work for almost 40,000 previously unemployed people (including its sibling *KwaZulu-Natal Invasive Alien Species Programme*). The programmes focus upon opportunities for the most marginalized, including women (target of 60% of wages), youth (45%) and the disabled (2%). Social development foci have included wellness issues, HIV and AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, childcare for the children of workers, substance abuse, financial management and other efforts to empower the workers, including through peer educators.





WORKING FOR WATER – 2010/11

EXPENDITURE 2010/11

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Total Budget (EPWP , Exch, Trading) (+WfL) | R 733,789,773 |
| Expenditure in 2009/10 | R 698,115, 333 |
| Committed (Eco-Furniture Factories, IT) | R35,137,000 |
| % Expenditure (excluding committed) | 95% |

EMPLOYMENT

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Planned Persondays | 2,664,128 |
| Actual Persondays | 2,343,680 |
| % Persondays | 88% |
| Number of people | 28,772 |

OUTCOMES

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Initial hectares (planned) | 146,389 |
| Initial hectares (actual) | 187,937 |
| Follow-up hectares (planned) | 797,997 |
| Follow-up hectares (actual) | 779,661 |

COSTS

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Cost-per-personday | R 316,75 |
|--------------------|----------|

TARGETS

| | |
|--|-----|
| % Previously Disadvantaged Individuals | 99% |
| % Women | 54% |
| % Youth (18-35) | 53% |
| % Disabled | 3% |

WORKING FOR WATER – 2011/12 (PLANNED)

| BUDGETS | 2011/12 |
|--|-----------------|
| Total Budget (EPWP, Exchequer, WI) (+WfL) | R 966,188,000 |
| Trading Account (from DWA - Estimate) | R 31,141,000 |
| Roll-over (Eco-Furniture Factories, IT - Estimate) | R 33,596,000 |
| Total | R 1,020,925,000 |

| EMPLOYMENT | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Planned Persondays | 3,780,000 |
| Planned Full-Time Equivalentents | 16,435 |

| OUTCOMES | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Planned Initial Hectares cleared | 146,389 |
| Planned Follow-up Hectares | 797,997 |

| COSTS | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Planned Cost-per-personday | R 270 |
| Planned Cost-per-FTE | R 62,119 |

| TARGETS | |
|--|-----|
| % Previously Disadvantaged Individuals | 99% |
| % Women | 60% |
| % Youth (18-35) | 50% |
| % Disabled | 3% |

Awareness Programmes

- In Partnerships
- SANA –campaigns Plant me Instead
- Weed Buster campaigns -Media
- Education Unit – DoE adding the Invasive in the curriculum in Primary Education
- Inclusion of WF..... In the Municipal IDP's
- Policies that aim to partner with Private Land Owners

My Livelihood Matters



In the Ecosystem services Market

THANK YOU



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