

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE LANDCARE PROGRAMME



DISCUSSION DOCUMENT

(FEBRUARY 1999)

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document is in three parts. The first part concerns overall objectives in relation to the conservation of natural resources which the Government would like to see encompassed in a Landcare South Africa movement. This movement will be built from community-based initiatives within provincial structures and involve strong private sector and civil society participation. As this process takes place, attention will be given to the formation of national structures to institutionalise LandCare South Africa.

The second part of the document concerns the individual components of the Government's programme to promote land care over the next three years. All of these components are designed to lay the foundation of community involvement and wider participation in conservation. One of the component—awareness has—been given specific responsibility for developing initiatives which will formally establish Landcare South Africa within the next three years.

The third part of the document concerns the organisational structure within which these government programmes will be implemented; and it provides a basis for developing links with civil society representatives, universities, etc which, in turn, are expected to evolve into the structures of Landcare South Africa.

In summary, LandCare South Africa will be a community-based programme supported by both the public and private sector through a series of partnerships. It is a process focused on the conservation of the natural resources (soil, water and vegetation) through sustainable utilisation and the creation of a conservation ethic through education and awareness. In addition, it seeks to address rural poverty by means of sustainable job creation.

As a first step towards establishing LandCare South Africa, the Government is initiating a land-care programme with five components (described below). This implementation framework is primarily concerned with the latter, which includes ways to establish local and national LandCare structures as a building block of LandCare South Africa.

2. POLICY CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

South Africa's Constitution provides within the Bill of Rights that:

Everyone has the right to:

- a. an environment that is not harmful to his/her health or wellbeing; and
- b. have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:
 - i. prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - ii. promote conservation; and
 - iii. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

LandCare South Africa and the Government's land-care initiatives will also be guided by international conventions to which we are party and signatories. These include the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR), the Convention to Combat

Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The LandCare Programme supports the general objectives of chapter 10 of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Agenda, entitled Integrated Approach to the Planning and Management of Land Resources, with the aim:

"To facilitate allocation of land to the uses that provide the greatest sustainable benefits and to promote the transition to a sustainable and integrated management of land resources. In doing so, environmental, social and economic issues should be taken into consideration. Protected areas, private property rights, the rights of indigenous peoples and their communities and other local communities and the economic role of women in agriculture and rural development, among other issues, should also be taken into account."

In the process of initiating the LandCare Programme, the Government will:

- Create a facilitating framework through the instruments of legislation (enabling, administrative and regulatory) and policy, including appropriate incentives and disincentives.
- Review existing international, regional and national policies, legislation, regulations and programme; so as to adhere to international standards and the development of new national criteria.
- Optimise productivity and sustainability of resources resulting in greater productivity, food security, job creation and a better quality of life by introducing both regulatory and nonregulatory measures including economic incentives.
- Place greater emphasis on education and promotion with regard to sustainable farming practices.

The programme is targeted farming groups (commercial and small, medium and communal farmers) associated with exploitive farming practices and limited resources for implementing corrective measures. Additional beneficiaries will be the rural poor, through job creation and transfer of skills and knowledge.

The NGOs and civil society will complement Government efforts in the implementation of its LandCare Programme through provision of additional resources (financial, technical and human). In the face of perceived needs, NGOs will be important sources of technical expertise and offer training to local communities. They will also assist communities in the selection, designing, implementing and monitoring of LandCare projects and provide a link between project initiators, Government and funding agencies interested in LandCare projects. Their entry points will be the provincial LandCare co-ordinators.

3. OVERALL GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the LandCare Programme is to optimise productivity and sustainability of resources so as to result in greater productivity, food security, job creation and a better quality of life for all.

The eight immediate objectives of the LandCare Programme are listed in Box 1.

Box 1. LandCare South Africa objectives

- **Provide a framework for individuals, community organisation and the public and private sector, through partnerships to optimise productivity and sustainability of the natural resources through management, protection and rehabilitation**
- **Develop the capacity and skills of land users through education, knowledge sharing, information, participatory interaction for better access and management of resources**
- **Support institutional building at all levels of governance for improved communication, networking, financial and other support services**
- **Empower all people through knowledge and understanding to take the responsibility for the care of the environment**
- **Ensure as far as is practicable that resources are used at a rate within their capacity for renewal**
- **Maintain and enhance the ecological integrity of natural systems**
- **Minimise or avoid risks that lead to irreversible damage**
- **Maintain biodiversity (contribute towards the maintenance of biodiversity).**

4. OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES

The operational procedures of the programme are guided by the operational principles listed in Box 2.

Box 2. Operational principles

- **Job creation, with the focus on the ‘poorest of the poor’, and sensitivity to gender issues**
- **Sustainability in terms of the natural resource base and, as far possible including economic and social sustainability (through development of new or more viable land-use options, and development of entrepreneurs)**
- **The programme should not be a form of subsidisation for private landowners (but can be a partnership arrangement with equitable input from state and landowner, provided net economic benefit to society exceeds cost)**
- **Efficient and effective delivery system (this may include a national programme manager dedicated solely to managing the development and implementation of the LandCare Programme, and regional co-ordinators with specialised input from relevant agricultural experts, and will ultimately depend on capacity within Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Nongovernment Organisations)**
- **Skill and knowledge transfers, and development of SMMEs (Small, Micro- and Medium Enterprises)**

- **Adherence to provisions of the Labour Relations Act and all other relevant legislation**
- **Education and awareness of why the programme is important and of the reasons for the methods being employed**
- **Monitoring, evaluation and quantification of outcomes in terms of resource conservation and/or improvement and socio-economic indicators relating to the quality of life**

5. THE GOVERNMENT'S LANDCARE PROGRAMME

Successful land care is ultimately the responsibility of agricultural land users who must organise themselves to conserve the natural resources on which they depend. However, the Government has a major responsibility in promoting and assisting resource conservation and it can do this in three ways:

- Through public spending, including both capital spending and reorienting staff resources and programmes towards conservation objectives .
- Through the design of incentive policies, and the removal of disincentives.
- Through regulation and legislation.

During the next three years, the Government will initiate five major programmes. Their links to civil society contributions are summarised in Table 1 (see Box 3).

The development of the LandCare Programme consists of five (5) programme elements including both implementation projects and activities required to achieve the goals for the development of the programme (see implementation programmes in annexure A).

Box 3. Programme elements

- **Major works programmes for Resource Conservation.**
For each province the major concerns about sustainable resource use will be identified and specific projects developed to address these needs. This projects will be designed to create jobs.
- Capacity building of local communities and support staff The purpose of this programme element is to provide capacity building for local communities and support staff.
- Awareness programme
This will be communication and information strategy geared primarily for the farmers and secondarily for the broader land-user communities and also young people.
- Policy and legislation
This programme will be geared for the formulation of policy and legislation that deal with incentives and disincentives on natural resource management.
- Research and evaluation
It is the purpose of this programme element to establish and implement, on a continuing basis, a monitoring/evaluation system to monitor progress, assess

emerging and changing needs, and to provide a basis for planning and research.

TABLE 1.

Government programmes	Links of civil society	Nature of links
1. Major resource conservation Works	Provincial LandCare Advisory Forum	Review and advice
2. Community and staff capacity building	NGOs, local groups, farmer associations, FLCAF	Partnerships with NGOs, etc to undertake training and community development, advice and research
3. Awareness programme	School-based voluntary groups, environment groups, agricultural unions/co-operatives, business etc, PLCAF	Partnerships, sub-contracting, advice
4. Policy and legislation	Universities, environment groups, PLCAF	Research and advice
5. Research and monitoring	Universities, environment groups, PLCAF	Sub-contracting, advice

5.1 Major works programme for Resource Conservation

For each province, the major concerns for sustainable resource use will be identified and specific projects will be developed to address these needs.

5.1.1 Responsibility

The National and Provincial Departments of Agriculture will coordinate the programme in collaboration with regional and local LandCare groups

5.1.2 Current initiatives

- **establishment and provision of conservation schemes as spelled out in Article 8 and 11 schemes under Act No. 43 of 1983**
- **Technology centres (Agricultural Research Council, universities, non-governmental organisations)**

5.1.3 Activities

- **Supporting the maintenance of conservation works**
- **Identifying badly eroded areas for rehabilitation**
- **Curtailling of bush encroachment**
- **Alien plant control**
- **Flood-plain management**
- **Unlocking the potential of indigenous plants**
- **Reclamation/rehabilitation**
- **Integrated land-use projects**

5.1.4 Budget and funding

Altogether 60 % of the overall budget for the programme on the assumption that additional funding is made available for LandCare.

5.2 Capacity building of local communities and support staff

The purpose of this programme element is to provide education and to support community participation in resource conservation and management of LandCare activities.

Education and assistance are crucial in achieving effective community structures and participation in the whole LandCare Programme.

The responsibility for undertaking community motivation and education, and achieving effective community participation is vested in extension workers, resource conservation officers/inspectors and NGOs in the field.

The field staff will become involved in major works for resource conservation and poverty-relief public works at the earliest stage of project development in collaboration with LandCare coordinators. The government officers will also work with NGOs to provide this component of their projects when necessary. Supportive education materials on Resource Conservation have to be designed and produced with the assistance of all stakeholders for use in communities.

The community-training programme will aim at implementing the following:

- Empower local people to make their own decisions.**
- Ensure that the principles of conservation, sustainable resource use and maintenance of biodiversity are effectively incorporated into their farming systems.**
- Promote through participation, sustainable natural-resource management by farmers.**
- Strengthen and/or develop local institutions that foster effective, democratic, and sustainable control of resource users' interactions between the environment and the adopted farming systems.**
- Encourage natural-resource monitoring at grass roots.**
- Empower LandCare coordinators and groups on proper procedure for equitable distribution of LandCare job-creation projects and their management.**
- Develop entrepreneurial skills at grass roots.**
- Monitoring and evaluation of their own success i.e. setting up LandCare initiatives for success.**

In addition, this programme element seeks to consult with provincial Departments of Agriculture, the National Department of Agriculture to promote a comprehensive restructuring of extension services and extension training facilities in order to integrate primary-level conservation and production-advisory services.

5.2.1 Responsible agency

The Directorate Agricultural Resource Conservation of the National Department of Agriculture will coordinate resource conservation education activities. The farmer support services will be responsible primarily for providing resource-conservation education and helping communities organise their participation. Where available and

appropriate, NGOs and Community Based Organisations working with the province/local government will assist with community organisation and participation. Resource-conservation education materials will be produced by the Directorate Agricultural Resource Conservation in collaboration with other stakeholders.

5.2.2 Current initiatives

- Soil-conservation committees
- Community-based organisation
- Land-tenure reform (Land Development Objectives)
- Water, forestry, range initiatives

5.2.3 Envisaged activities

- Extension training (training of trainers)
- Training of community leaders
- Researchers
- Forming LandCare and other natural-resources management groups
- Facilitate a locally led conservation approach, on a watershed basis, where people work together for effective land stewardship
- Provide training and support for Conservation District supervisor
- Facilitate interaction at the national, provincial and local level to clarify roles and responsibilities of partnership

5.2.4 Budget and funding

Funding is required for the production of the education modules and the cost is expected to be 20 % of the budget allocation. Interdepartmental and provincial coordination is critical for optimum usage of resources.

5.3 Awareness programme

The purpose of the awareness programme is to promote understanding of factors which can lead to unsustainable use of resources in agriculture and of policies and institutions which can address this.

5.3.1 Responsible agency

The National and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. in collaboration with the Department of Education and Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), will coordinate this programme.

5.3.2 Current initiatives

- Awareness programme of the National Action Plan of the Convention to Combat Desertification
- National and Provincial initiatives, e.g. Xoshindlala, the sustainable use of natural resources program of Kwazulu-Natal
- DEAT initiative

5.3.3 Envisaged activities

- **Development of voluntary/independent LandCare South Africa movement**
- **Raise public awareness of the status of resource-conservation management in South Africa**
- **Inform the public on current and planned programmes by Government with regard to agricultural resource management in South Africa**
- **Create awareness of LandCare**
- **Inform schools of LandCare**
- **Inform communities about LandCare**
- **Inform the public and decision makers of the impacts of long-term natural-resource use with and without protection from degradation**
- **Communicate the importance of pertinent resource issues to local and national customers**
- **Establish an effective communication network at all levels**

5.3.4 Budget and funding

10 % of overall budget for the programme on the assumption that additional funding is made available

5.4 Policy and legislation

This programme will be geared towards the formulation of policy and legislation dealing with incentives and disincentives on natural-resource management.

5.4.1 Responsible agency

The National Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Department of Land Affairs will implement this component.

5.4.2 Current initiatives

- **New agricultural policy**
- **Environmental Bill**
- **Water Bill**
- **Land Tenure Draft Bill**
- **Development Facilitation Act**

5.4.3 Envisaged activities

- **Review of Act No. 43 of 1983 (Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act No. 43 of 1983)**
- **Comparative review of international and national experience of incentives and disincentives of sustainable use of resources (fiscal and financial incentives)**

5.4.4 Budget

5 % of overall budget for the programme on the assumption that additional funding is made available

5.5 Research and evaluation

The new research priority will be to develop and extend relatively simple, low-cost responses to natural-resource degradation and basic rural needs.

It is also the purpose of this programme element to establish and implement, on a continuing basis, a monitoring/evaluation system to monitor progress, assess emerging and changing needs, and to provide basis for planning and research. The programme will incorporate assessment of the economic costs and benefits of resource-conservation measures.

5.5.1 Responsibility

National and Provincial Departments of Agricultural, in partnership with research institutions (universities, NGOs)

5.5.2 Current initiatives

- Inventory of innovative and effective soil and water conservation initiatives that are of significance today, by Council for Scientific and Industrial Research**
- Study by the National Botanical Institute for the National Action Program of Convention to Combat Desertification**
- Directorate Agricultural Resource Conservation commissioned research**

5.5.3 Envisaged activities

- Utilise the research institutes, centres, and consortium to develop and transmit the latest natural-resource technology through partnerships**
- Develop new technologies and methods of delivering soil and other resource information to meet customer needs, e.g. Geographical Information System**
- Conduct ongoing and regular programme assessment to evaluate programme participation and carry out needed actions**
- Conduct Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) and resource assessment, and relate them to infrastructure needs and benefits**
- Conduct conservation needs and resource assessments at local, provincial and regional levels**
- Develop outcome measures, models, and data-collection procedures that emphasise the scenarios and benefits of natural resource infrastructure investment**
- Develop procedures to calculate and display the offsite and onsite benefits of conservation to highlight public benefits from investments**
- Develop priority areas at the local, provincial and regional level, for all conservation programmes**

5.5.4 Budget

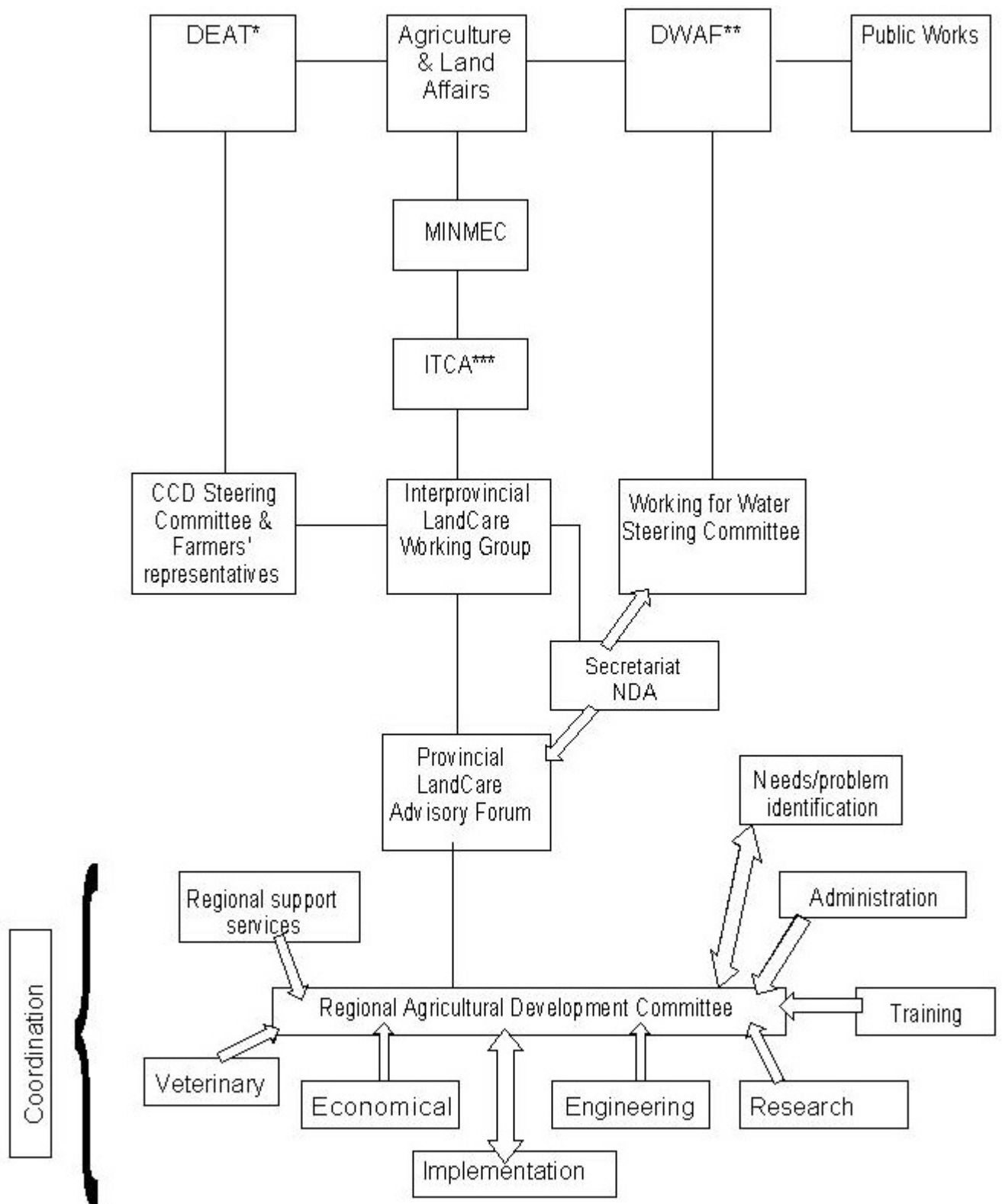
10 % of overall budget for the programme on the assumption that additional funding is made available

6. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organisational structure is designed to foster national and provincial ownership of the government LandCare Programme and to ensure integration of its activities into priority ongoing national agricultural development programmes. The structure interlinks national and provincial departments of agriculture, NGOs and civil society, as indicated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Organisation chart

STRUCTURE OF THE LANDCARE PROGRAMME



* DEAT (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism)

** DWAF (Department of Water Affairs and Forestry)

*** Represented at the statutory committee of all Director-Generals through the Committee for Environmental Coordination

DEAT is responsible for coordinating the implementation of international conventions, including the Convention to Combat Desertification. LandCare will have strong linkages with Integrated Catchment Management proposed in the new Water Bill.

6.1 MINMEC Agriculture

The MINMEC is the forum for the National Minister for Agriculture together with the MECs for Agriculture and it is the political governing body for the LandCare Programme.

Box 4. MINMEC responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of MINMEC include:

- setting broad policy guidelines, strategies and priorities
- reviewing and approving overall recurrent budget allocations

6.2 Intergovernmental Technical Committee on Agriculture (ITCA)

ITCA is the technical and administrative arm of the MINMEC, and the Director-General is the principal executing officer of the programme.

Composition

- Director-General
- Deputy Director-General
- Provincial Heads of Departments
- Chief Directors

Box 5. ITCA responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of ITCA include:

- coordinating provincial LandCare activities on a national level
- recommending national policy guidelines, priorities and strategies

6.3 Interprovincial LandCare Working Group

- Review and approve work plans
- Assess overall progress of the programme
- Establish mechanism for interprovincial exchange of expertise
- Coordinate of budgetary allocation for the LandCare Programme
- Recommend and review national policy, priorities and strategies for LandCare
- Account for budgetary and other resources
- Establish and maintain linkages with other relevant projects and programmes
- Foster policy and institutional linkages and adjustments for the institutionalisation of the systems and participatory approach.

6.4 Provincial LandCare Advisory Forum (PLAF)

The PLAFs are the provincial governance bodies of the programme and are expected to provide a basis for LandCare South Africa in due course.

Composition

- **Provincial LandCare coordinator**
- **Representative of NGOs**
- **Representative of Civil Society**
- **Representative of community-based organisation**

Box 6. PLAF responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of the PLAF are to:

- advise on programmes and projects for implementation at provincial level
- harmonise and incorporate the views of target groups and all stakeholders in the identification, planning, implementation and assessment of projects
- strengthen linkages among local stakeholders
- account for the budgetary and other resources
- monitor programme activities at provincial level
- prepare reports and other required programme information

6.5 LandCare Secretariat (National Department of Agriculture)

Supports the Interprovincial LandCare Working Group in carrying out its responsibilities and functions.

ANNEXURE A

5. PROGRAMME ELEMENTS

5.1 Programme for implementation of the major works for Resource Conservation

The following sequence is proposed:

5.1.1 Creating understanding of the need for LandCare

Awareness, building vision, coordination and support for LandCare will bring coherence to planned actions and sustain the programme. Foster a sustainable programme for working arrangements between the communities and the implementing organisations (in this case they will initially be Provincial Departments of Agriculture). Liaison lines need to be secured.

5.1.2 Provincial and national institutional support

Provincial and national institutional capacity to manage the LandCare Programme needs to be developed. It is important that managerial capability within the Provincial Departments of Agriculture is enhanced.

5.1.3 Participatory planning and developing of LandCare groups

Participatory planning that includes formation/enhancement of LandCare groups to the common concern of the group and their opinion could be identified. This is necessary so that there is agreement on the vision of LandCare, the bounds of the catchment/LandCare group and also to gain local commitment for future land management.

5.1.4 Developing land use-plans

Within the groups of organisations the community can establish community-based land-use plans so that the extent of land degradation, land management and resource-use constraints and LandCare needs can be assessed.

5.1.5 On-ground physical works (also to include the jobs outlined above)

Constructed land rehabilitation on-ground physical works and established land-management entrepreneurial and supporting projects. Promotions of value-adding physical on-ground works that will further demonstrate the benefits of LandCare, land management and sustainable resource utilisation.

5.1.6 Neighbourhood watches

Establish community agricultural/natural resource neighbourhood watch with the aim to guard land from sliding back to an undesired state. An awareness programme that includes the compiling of "state of the area" reports that prompt intervention by modifying land- management practices, will form an integral part of the neighbourhood watch.

5.1.7 Information dissemination

Develop community-based LandCare information system. The system will be designed to support both existing and future activities of a specific community. The information system will also serve as a decision support system for the Provincial Department of Agriculture and agriculture extensionists.

5.2 Programme for capacity building of local communities and support staff

The capacity building of local communities is an integral part of all LandCare projects and will take place for the full decade of LandCare and beyond. The aim is to develop an ethic of LandCare by means of the following plan:

- Developing supporting resource-conservation education materials and modules, which will be designed and produced in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. These modules and materials will also be enriched by the products from the "building from below" processes that will be developed by the Institute of Natural Resources. It is envisaged that training products will be fine-tuned by a review process with other departments and NGOs.**

- Field staff will be oriented with the "building from below" processes of LandCare.
- The staff will use the procedures and principles of this process to support the major works for resource conservation, the poverty-relief public works in collaboration with other LandCare coordinators.
- Further motivation for community participation will be achieved through media support. The products of the education programme as well as the education material will be made available through the public media.

Activities in preparation for the capacity building of support staff will be initiated with the Directorates concerned. Preparation activities include consultation between directorates, funding institutional arrangement, preparation of training modules and identification of trainees. The Directorate Programme Planning in collaboration with the inspectors will act as a mechanism to deliver the message. Training will continue throughout the decade of LandCare and beyond, in the nine provinces. The aim is to orient field staff with the "building from below" processes of LandCare by means of the following plan:

- Building a collegial ethos of extension service in support of a sustainable agricultural production system. The extension services should form a programme, which has its focus on sustainable agriculture and rural development, necessitating structural transformation in order to enhance production, to improve food security and reduce poverty. This process should be conceived as a comprehensive development approach where the criteria of efficiency, equity and sustainability are carefully integrated within a coherent and operational framework.
- Promoting the extension and advisory functions of agricultural service, industries, NGOs, CBOs and—above all—of farmers in support of other farmers.
- Revising extension-training curricula to reflect current policy on support to sustainable resource use and gender sensitivity in extension service i.e. provision of refresher and training courses for extension workers who are already in service.

In addition, LandCare coordinators and implementing agents will need training in skills of financial management, business principles and project management. Sustainable land and management farming systems will require retraining of the agricultural support services. These could be skills such as grazing management, erosion control systems, forage management and other entrepreneurial skills. Specific technology required for effective resource management will be researched and assembled, as well as a procedure for transferring the technology to all the farmers and other land users involved.

5.3 Programme for implementation of research and evaluation

The following procedures will be undertaken as simple and effective ways of monitoring area/catchment health.

Baseline studies will be carried out at the beginning of the programme for each of the aspects below. All surveys will incorporate community-defined indicators (indigenous-knowledge indicators) for catchment degradation and subsequently improvement.

- **Monitoring of the severity of soil erosion by means of the universal soil loss equation**

It is proposed that the recently modified universal soil equation in which GIS-based digital terrain models are employed to estimate the mean annual sediment yields from each subcatchment, will be used. (This will give an estimation of these sediment yields before and after implementation of LandCare.) This will demonstrate very simply and convincingly the impact the LandCare initiative is having in reducing sediment yields as a result of improved land cover. Other methods that will be used in collaboration include approaches such as estimated phosphorus and *E. coli*-pollution levels.

The water quality in the catchment will also be monitored through direct water-quality measurements of water sources by schools and the community. Particularly high school pupils will be involved. They will collect water samples at strategic points within the catchment and the turbidity tests will be conducted to assess sediment loads.

- **Monitoring wetland creation and life span**

The increase in land cover means that the soil surface will be protected from the erosive impact of raindrops. The erosive capacity of runoff is also reduced as most of the sediment will settle within the vegetation, thereby reducing the sediment yield from the catchment into the river system of the catchment. A significant reduction in sediment yields will translate into a longer life span of the wetland as the siltation rate will be reduced proportionately. The number of wetlands was reduced significantly as a result of silting up by sediments from the catchment. Wetlands are biodiversity hotspots (inhabited by a large number of species) and need to be conserved. The siltation rates of wetlands in the catchment will be monitored before and after plant cover of the catchment has been removed. Over time an increase in the number of wetland areas will be documented.

- **Monitoring water quality**

This will include a stream habitat survey and benthic macroinvertebrate surveys. Invertebrates are useful indicators of the ecological status of an area because of their ubiquity, abundance, rapid life cycles and importance in food chains. In rivers, their presence reflects conditions upstream. As water quality improves (reduction in sediment yields, phosphorus pollution, etc) with the implementation of LandCare in the catchment species composition and abundance of benthic invertebrates will change, reflecting the improvement in water quality. The study hence proposes to monitor these changes.

- **Monitoring biodiversity**

Monitoring of species diversity both on land and water. An initial assessment will be done to determine the indigenous species richness. Monitoring will be done on the presence and/or increase of indicator indigenous plant and animal species.

- **Socio-economic monitoring**

The quality of life of the people directly affected by the programme should be improved. It should also be possible to document the improvement of life of all communities in the vicinity of the programme, e.g. within a 20-km radius. Indicators for each of the aspects would have to be developed in conjunction with the communities concerned. Socio-economic monitoring will be carried out as follows:

Livelihoods

Baseline information will be established. An assessment of the current situation regarding dependency on the natural resource base for survival; the current employment and sources of income, the current patterns of land use that contribute directly to the people's livelihoods.

Access to the project

Areas or communities where the poorest households are, should be included in the plan. The community should identify poor households by using their own identified indicators to indicate poverty.

Gender enhancement

Assess to what extent do the wider or immediate objectives meet women's practical or strategic needs, e.g. improving their income through training or allowing them to take part in decision making about the projects, e.g. local committee membership; participation in elections for the project committee, setting payment of women at the same rate as that of men.

Improvement in incomes

Establish baseline information on the types of enterprises and incomes derived. Also baseline information on the purchases made in a specific period and compare them with a similar period in the course of the project.

ANNEXURE B

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ANNEXURE C

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