

# Waterberg Greater Areas Gathering

## June 2nd



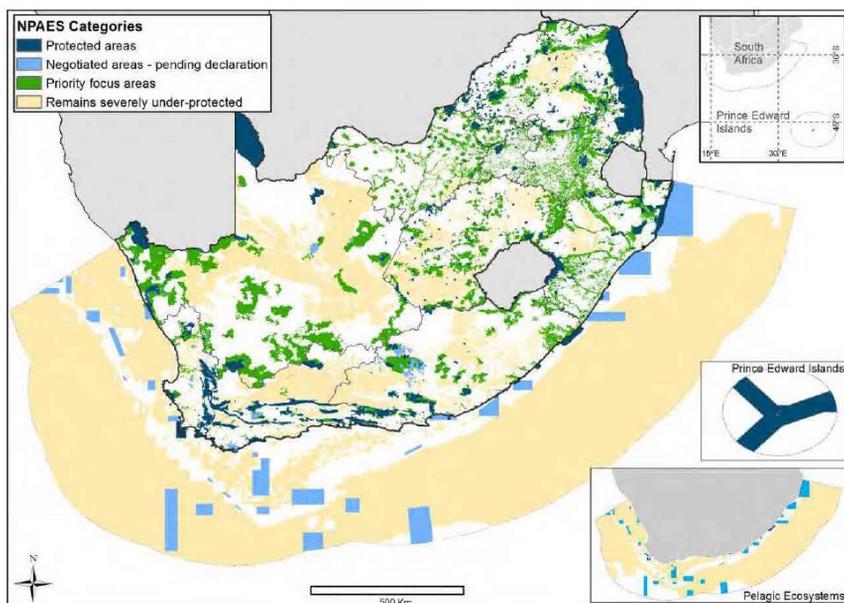
### Presentation 1:

**Dr Tamanna Patel from Endangered Wildlife Trust**

Science Officer: Conservation Planning & Science Unit

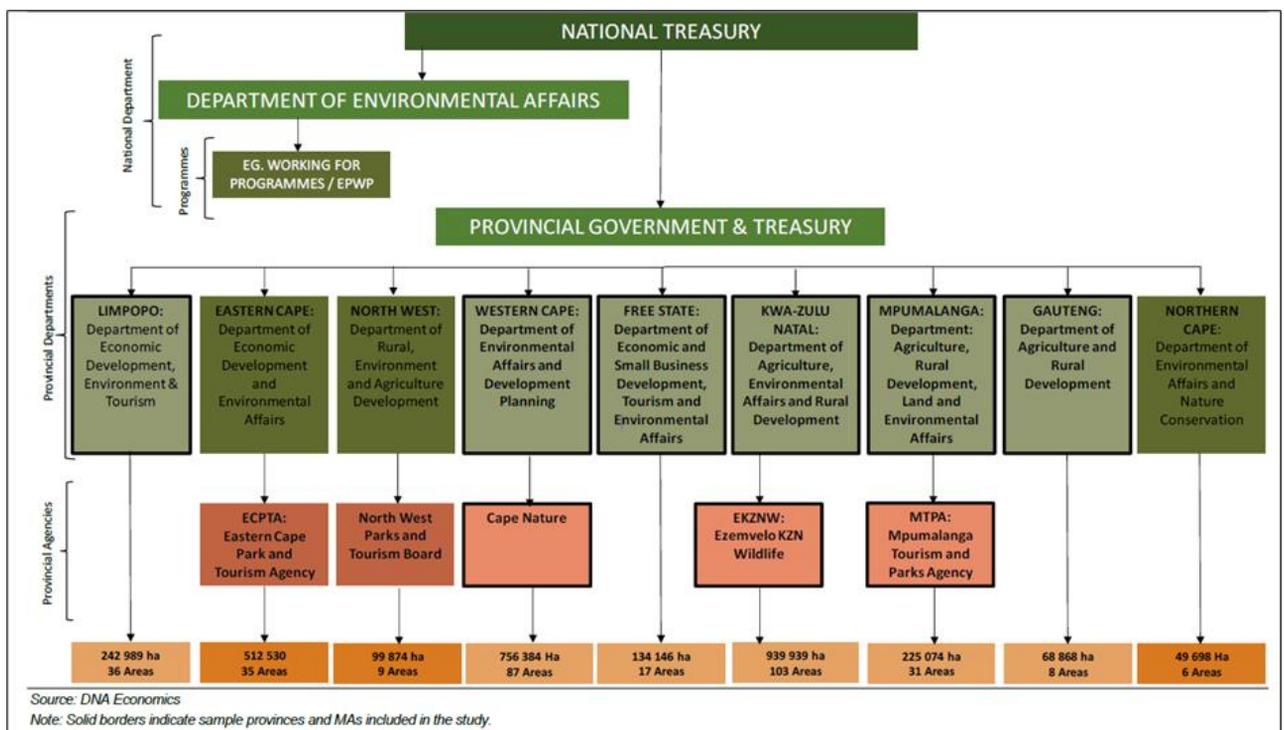
## KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

**TARGET 3:** Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 percent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed.



# The State of the Provincial Reserves in South Africa. Challenges and recommendations

- >400 PRs covering over 3 million ha in South Africa
- Play a vital role
- Protected area estate in South Africa under provincial management is significant
- Is the current standard of management of these reserves is effective for the conservation of critical biodiversity?
- 16.65% of South Africa's 121 million hectares of terrestrial land are under conservation estate (just over 20 million hectares) and about 14.5% of South Africa's coastal and marine areas are protected (DFFE)
- The terrestrial protection % includes the country's vast biosphere reserves, which have expansive buffer zones, which offer no real or effective protection for biodiversity
- According to SAPAD, our protected area estate would equate to around 11.7% without these biosphere buffer areas



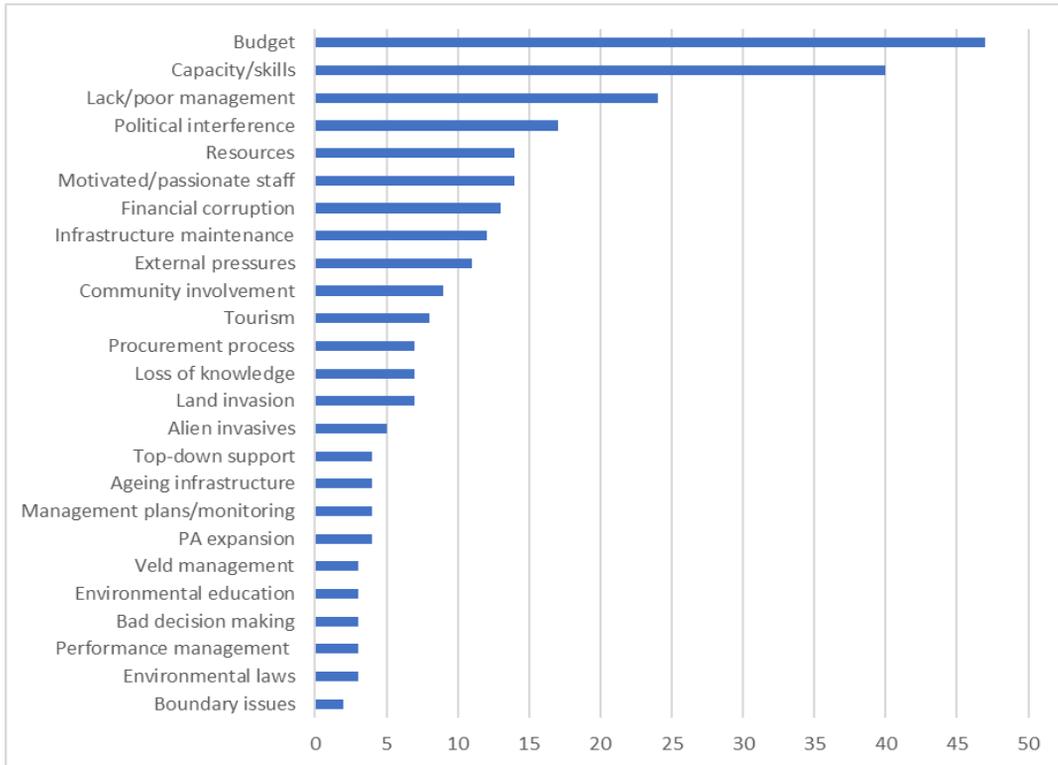
The basic institutional arrangement in each province, the number of PAs under its jurisdiction, and the aggregate size of the PAs. About 54% of Provincial Nature Reserves are situated within KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape and are run by state-owned entities, namely Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and Cape Nature (Cloete et al. 2018).



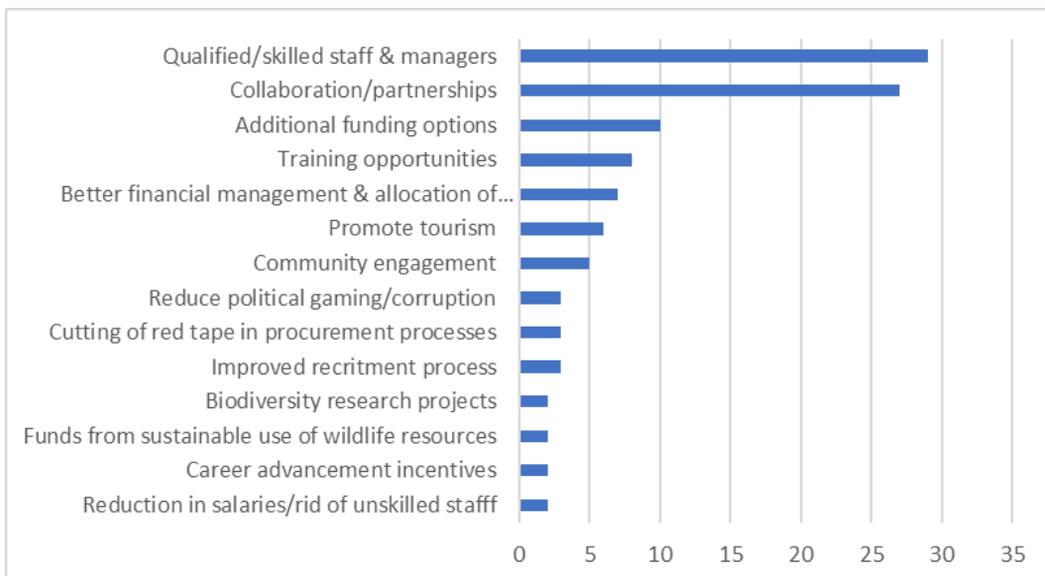
## To assess the reserves we used the following;

1. Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT-SA) reports
2. Online survey
3. Interviews with PR managers, conservation practitioners well-versed in park management, and relevant non-government representatives

## Most common cited challenges



## Most frequently suggested opportunities





Some examples of the poor performance of the reserves included livestock roaming the parks, some reserves may have a single ranger, one reserve hadn't had any staff for 15 years. Vegetable gardens had been planted in some reserves while others had high levels of poaching. Most reserves had received budget cuts and many did not have funds after salaries to pay for the day to day running costs. Many species that were the target species for the specific reserves were often in decline.

### Overall performance level at the provincial level

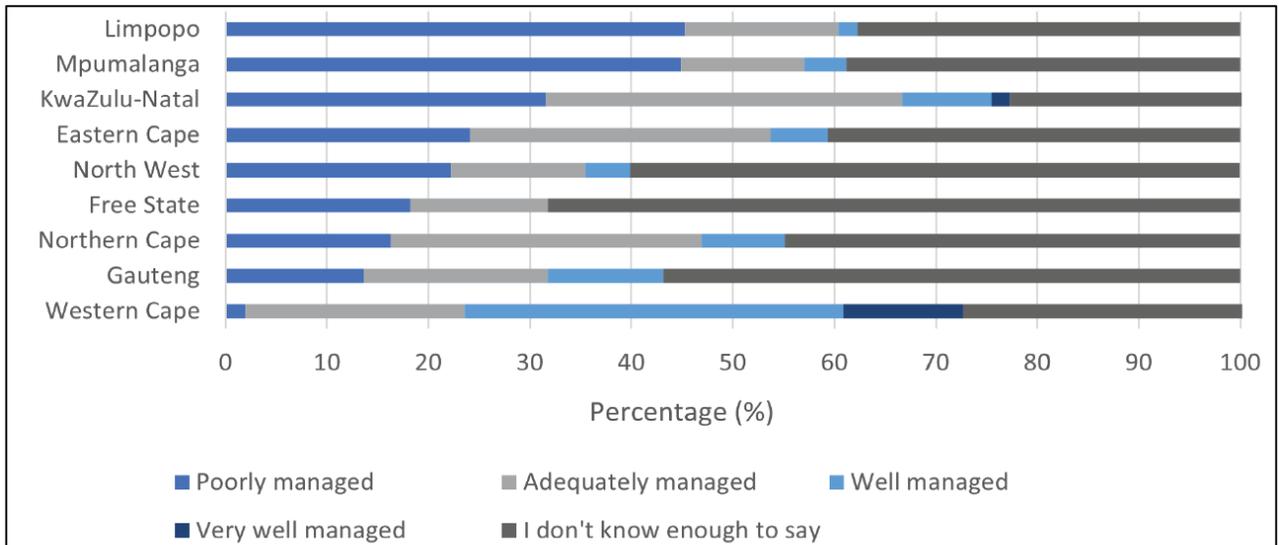


Figure 3: Expert opinions on the overall management effectiveness of Provincial Reserves in each province in South Africa (n=71 survey responses).

### Urgent interventions are needed

#### Experienced staff

- Appointing (and retaining) experienced staff
- Passionate and dedicated career conservationists (including park management boards to ensure that board members are effective, objective and committed – rather than political appointees)
- Need for targeted training and mentoring of existing staff and managers

#### More money

- Across all provinces, there are inadequate budgets for effective park management
- No inflation-linked budget increases to maintain reserves, and in many cases, budgets have been cut significantly
- “Parks are supposed to make money”
- Political heads of provincial conservation departments should be pushing more strongly to provide adequate finance to parks and reserves to fulfil their conservation mandate for current and future generations



## **Tourism and infrastructure**

- Poorly maintained infrastructure (from roads to rondavels) needs to be refurbished
- Many have below-standard infrastructure, accommodation, and under-resourced catering facilities
- Greater infrastructure investment or strategic partnerships with dedicated tourism operators
- Many have the potential to generate income through tourism but require capital investment to upgrade facilities before this is even possible
- Maintaining infrastructure over time, as the current financial model within provincial systems does not allow income generated through tourism to be channeled back to reserve maintenance

## **New private sector and community partnerships**

- Partnerships and collaborations with the private sector, NGOs and communities
  - private/public partnership options
  - co-management agreements
- This approach could entail contractual agreements such as long-term leases to tourism operators or co-management agreements with neighbouring private or communal farming or tourism enterprises

## **Business Plans**

- Reserves should all have business plans in a standardised format
- Business plans must provide an overarching strategic policy framework
- It is important to instil in Managers the importance of these plans
- KPA's must flow from plans to ensure good governance and performance indicators
- Have targeted programmes for budgeting
- Third parties can fund CORE biodiversity functions (does not mean that provinces should not budget for these), examples include:
  - Alien clearing
  - Wetland rehabilitation
  - Coastal management
  - Fire

## **IN SUMMARY**

- Several South African PRs with high-scoring conservation value are not being managed effectively
- Key challenges
  - lack of critical skills and capacity
  - poor management implementation
  - inadequate budgets



- Opportunities to address these challenges and key recommendations include
  - building staff capacity and ensuring experienced managers are appointed
  - refurbishing poorly-maintained infrastructure to develop the tourism potential of the PRs
  - encouraging partnerships and collaborations with the private sector, NGOs, and communities to catalyse opportunities for income generation and mutually beneficial relationships between PRs and local communities
- Survey: LP and MP were the most poorly managed provinces from a conservation perspective, followed by KZN and EC
- WC was considered the best-managed province, rating the highest in the ‘well managed’ and ‘very well managed’ responses

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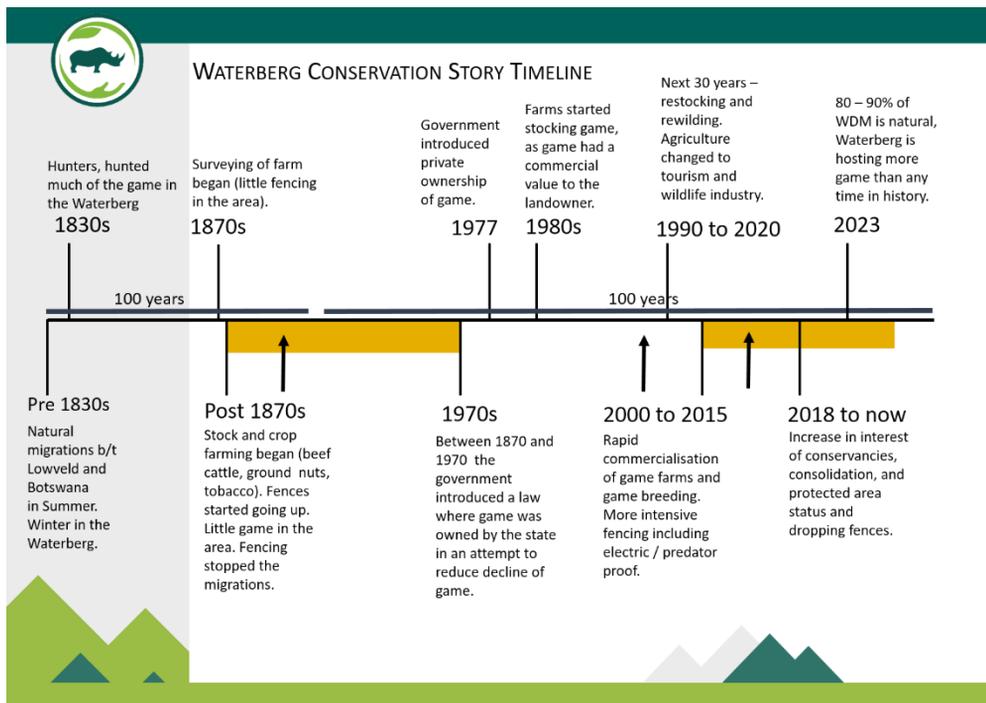
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## Presentation 2:

### Kelly Abram from Waterberg Landscape Alliance

The Waterberg; Conservation history, importance and the next steps and opportunities for conservation





The Waterberg is important and unique ecologically. This includes it being an ancient mountain range and a unique bio-physical region that could be a potential centre of endemism. The Waterberg has also undergone a rewilding process over the past three decades, where most of the biodiversity that was lost has been brought back. It contains three importance biodiversity and bird areas (IBAs) as well as a Ramsar site that is the largest inland floodplain system in South Africa, where up to 80,000 breeding water birds gather in a flood years. 70% of the district has endemic or near-endemic vegetation types and the plateau constitutes as a critical water catchment area. On the highest areas in the Waterberg there are ecologically unique grassland biome patches that contain Proteas and grassland bird species.

The Waterberg is a critical area for Cape Vultures, Blue Cranes, black and white rhino, pangolin, African wild dogs, leopard, giraffe, cheetah, brown hyaena, sable, roan, nyala, mountain reedbuck as well as reptiles. The Waterberg is home to 63 animal species that are threatened. While the Waterberg occupies only 3.7% of the country it contains 40% of the total bird and mammal species and 34% of the reptiles of the country.

**NUMBER OF SPECIES IN THE WATERBERG**

Group	Taxon Group	Species
<b>Plant diversity</b>	Plants - general	2015
	Trees	271
	Grass	206
	Flowering plants	553
	Parasitic plants	20
	Threatened species	22
	Special concern species	64
<b>Animal diversity</b>	Mammals	119
	Birds - all	447
	Birds - residents	340
	Amphibians	28
	Bony fishes	44
	Reptiles	99
	Reptiles - Snakes	48
	Reptiles - Lizards	45
	Reptiles - Chelonians	6
	Insects (iNaturalist) More than	2162
	Insects - Dragonflies	91
	Insects - Butterflies	128
	Spiders - More than	500
	Threatened species	63
	Special concern species	15

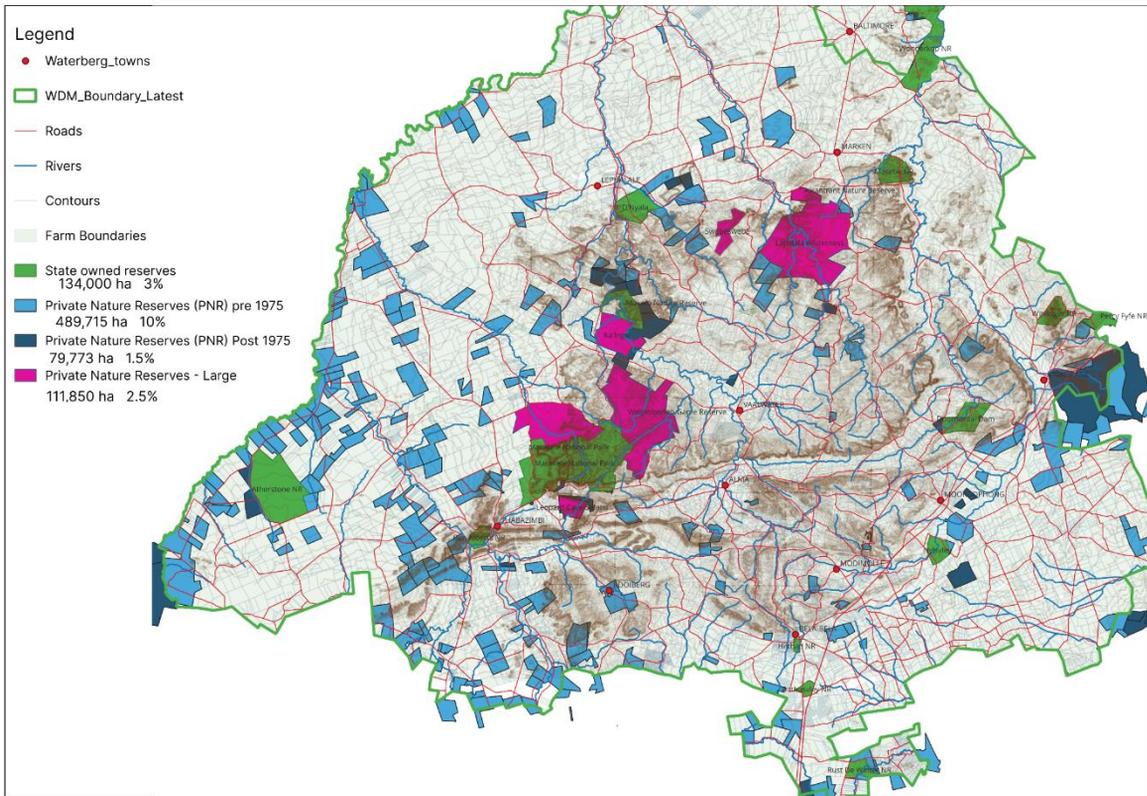
Numbers are approximate as these numbers are changing all the time.

### How much is protected

- Waterberg - 7% Land - 17% inc Private Nature Reserves
  - 85% of land is natural (not modified)
- South Africa - 9,27% Land - 5,4% Seas
- Africa - 19% Land - 17% Seas
- World - 15% Land - 7% Oceans

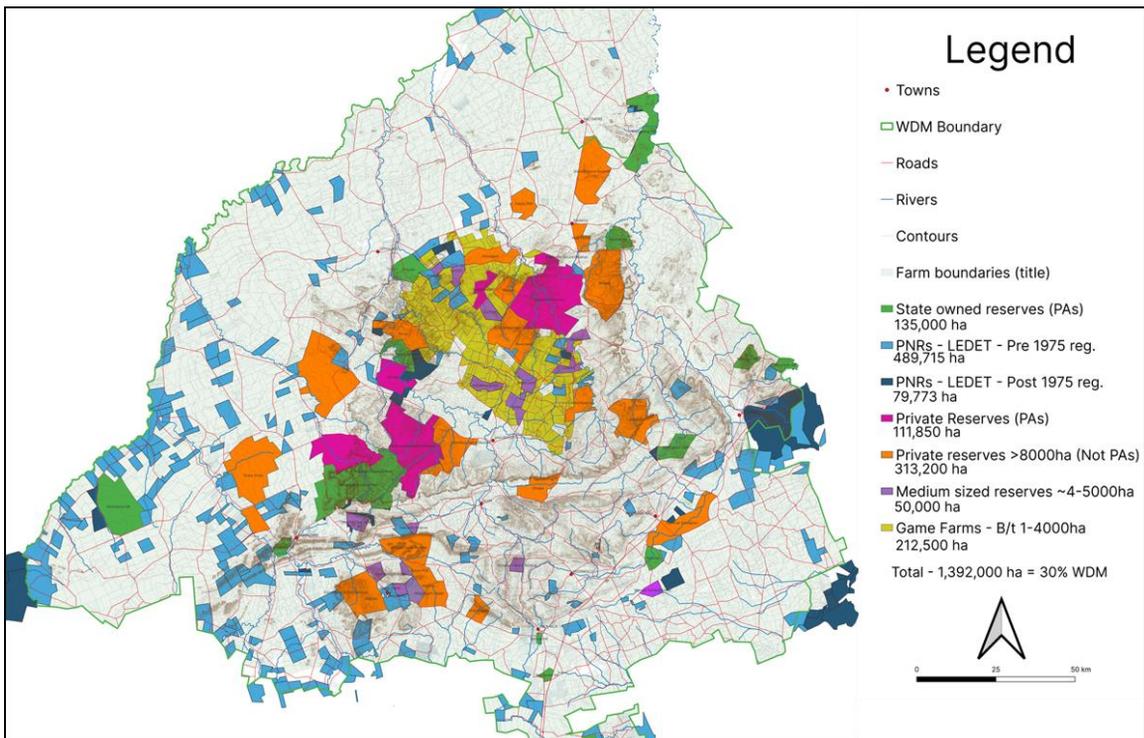


# Protected areas in the Waterberg



But there is huge opportunity.

There is 600,000 ha in properties that are more than 4000ha in size.





## Reasons for greater areas

- Nature/ biodiversity is critical for OUR survival, and working societies.
- Our knowledge of the natural world is limited. It is an incredibly complex and intricate system. Much of which we do not understand.
- However, scientists are aware that the system is highly interconnected. This connectivity is both critical to the system function, and provides the resilience for the system.
- High risk of mismanagement or loss of biodiversity assets before even knowing what we have.
- Biodiversity loss is the most advanced planetary boundary of the 9.
- Too much biodiversity loss, or loss of connectivity and the system may collapse.
- This has been recognised at the global level – COP 15 30 x 30 deal for Nature.

## ***Its about SAFEGUARDING our LIFE SUPPORT system***

- Our NEXT step..... Interconnectivity through Greater Areas models and opportunities.
  - Conservancies
  - Corridors
  - Consolidating properties
  - Dropping fences
  - Protected area status and expansion
  - Private public partnership options / opportunities
- This will create a robust/ resilient area
- Larger areas opportunities for more intact ecosystems (larger wildlife)
- Reducing fencing makes the area safer for many species – tortoises, pangolins, wild dogs.

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## **More information about the Waterberg**

[www.waterberg-bioquest.co.za](http://www.waterberg-bioquest.co.za)

[www.inaturalist.org](http://www.inaturalist.org)

[www.limpobirding.com/](http://www.limpobirding.com/)

[welgevondenflowers.wixsite.com/flowers-by-colour](http://welgevondenflowers.wixsite.com/flowers-by-colour)

## Presentation 3

# Reilly Mooney of Waterberg Wild Dog Initiative (WWDI)

## AFRICAN WILD DOG CONSERVATION CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS PRIVATE CONSERVATION AREAS

Started in August 2020

Mission: Working alongside the community to enhance understanding and promote the conservation of African wild dogs within the Waterberg.

Vision: Conserving the Waterberg Wild Dogs.

### Objectives;

- Monitor the Waterberg Wild Dog population;
- Understand and mitigate human-wildlife conflict, where possible;
- Collect accurate data;
- Raise awareness;
- Provide education; and
- Boost the dogs' ecotourism potential.

### About the Waterberg Wild Dogs

- Wild, natural, and free-ranging population
- Globally Endangered Species with declining population
- Important population of some of SA's last free-roaming African wild dogs
- Closest free-roaming AWDs to Gauteng
- Ecotourism
  
- Two resident packs –TOOG and Melkriver
- 19 dogs in the TOOG Pack (Feb 2023)
- 11 dogs in Melkriver Pack (Feb 2023)

### Conservation goals

- Stable, resident population
- Safe connection with neighbouring populations
  - Gene flow
- Natural processes
  - Breeding
  - Dispersal
  - Pack Formations

### Main threats include;

- ❖ Human-wildlife conflict
  - Persecution due to perceived financial impact on game and livestock farms
  - Work to understand actual vs perceived impact through data collection
  - Assist properties with high impact (denning season)
  - Ecotourism potential can assist, but limited
  - Come a long way in 3 years, still a long way to go



- ❖ Disease
  - Highly susceptible to canine distemper, parvovirus, and rabies
  - Transmitted through contact with domestic dogs
- ❖ Snaring
  - Highly susceptible
  - High risk to entire pack
- ❖ Road Collisions
  - Can be both intentional and accidental
  - Accidental collision risk being mitigated through projects with SANRAL and Roads Department
- ❖ Habitat fragmentation
  - On both large and small scale
  - Waterberg is fragmented from Kruger, KZN, Botswana, and Zimbabwe populations
  - Reserves are fragmented within Waterberg

## How can Greater Areas assist in African Wild Dog Conservation?

**Human-wildlife conflict** – often financially motivated

Can Greater Areas improve finances of individual farmers?

*Greater land value, shared costs of maintenance, predation losses are shared*

**Disease** – highest risk in areas with unvaccinated domestic dogs

Can Greater Areas reduce the risk of contact between domestic dogs and wildlife?

*Buffer zones with outlying settlements with Greater Conservation Areas*

**Snaring** – area integrity threat

Is it more efficient/effective to protect one large, continuous area OR many smaller, isolated areas?

*Takes collective action to reduce the risk*

*Risk could be reduced through Greater Areas and better security/patrols*

**Habitat Fragmentation** – fences

*Fewer fences = less fragmentation/barriers to movement*

*Fewer fences = fewer chances of fence-related mortalities*

## CHALLENGES TO CONSERVANCY DEVELOPMENT

Responses from a recent survey

- Conflicts with hunting
- Concerns over access



- Concerns over management
- Conflicts with livestock farming
- Conflicts with values of private ownership of land and animals and decision-making authority
- Concerns over loss of sighting quality as animals migrate to other properties
- Will be unable to walk freely due to Big 5 animals
- Concerns over depleted grazing quality on many farms in the area
- Concerns regarding poaching and security risk

AFRICAN WILD DOG CONSERVATION IN THE WATERBERG WILL NOT SEE LONG-TERM SUCCESS WITHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREATER CONSERVATION AREAS.

**Reilly Mooney**

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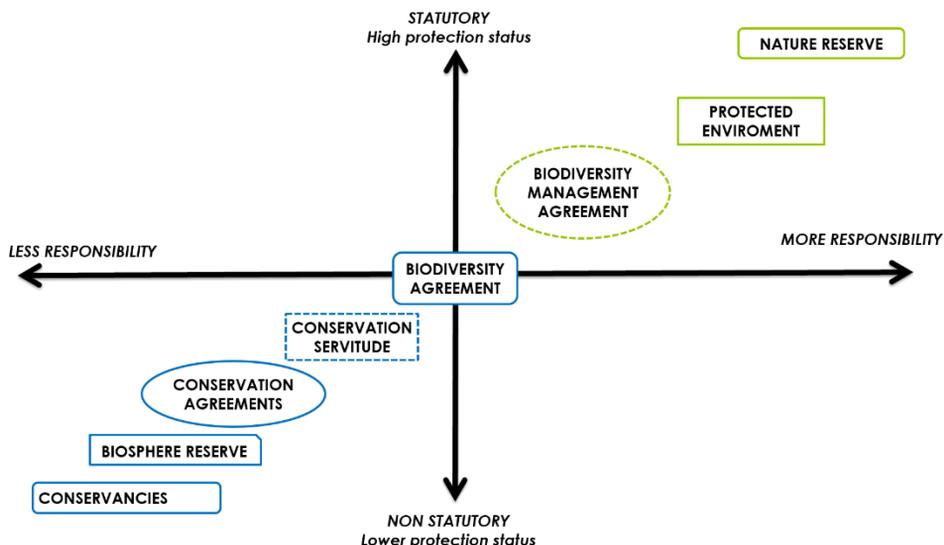
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**Presentation 4**

**Johan Kruger (Pr.Sci.Nat.) - Scientific Manager From LEDET  
CONSERVING THE WATERBERG**

- Why do we need to conserve the Waterberg ?
- How do we best conserve what we need to conserve?
- The district is mostly made up of natural vegetation which provides an opportunity for conservation
- The area is dominated by endemic vegetation types
- There area has UNESCO Biosphere Reserve status
- The area has a bioregional plan to assist with conservation and appropriate development for the area
- Important water catchment area with important river corridors





## NATURE RESERVE

### LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

- Area declared under: NEMPAA
- Duration: 99 years
- Establishment of a management authority
- Through a written agreement with MEC
- Approved management plan required
- Notarial deed required
- Developments and activities must be environmentally friendly and sustainable

### BENEFITS:

- Protected against mining and prospecting
- Property tax rate exemption
- Other ones off tax incentives
- Higher fines and stricter conviction on illegal activities
- Marketing benefits

## PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT

### LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

- Area declared under: NEMPAA
- Duration: 99 years
- May have a management authority, Management plan required
- Notarial deed required
- Developments and activities less restrictive than a nature reserve

### BENEFITS:

- Mining and prospecting only allowed with consent of Ministers
- No Property tax rate exemption
- Other ones off tax incentives
- Higher fines and stricter conviction on illegal activities
- Marketing benefits



## BIODIVERSITY AGREEMENT

### LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

- Area not legally declared and not recognized as a protected area.
- Agreement between MEC and landowner under contract law
- Duration: 5 - 15 years
- Must have a management plan
- Developments and activities less restrictive than a nature reserve or protected environment.
- Agreement mainly based on biodiversity aspects

### BENEFITS:

- Support from provincial conservation authorities
- Responsibilities to conservation authority as per agreement.
- Agreement can be used to source conservation funding.

## CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

### LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

- Legal agreement
- 3 years
- Mainly community areas
- Actions for benefits
- Based on biodiversity and social benefits

### BENEFITS:

- Benefit package negotiated with Government and NGO's

## BIOSPHERE RESERVE

### **Established under Man and Biosphere UNESCO**

#### **Main aim is sustainable development**

To conserve biological diversity

To protect cultural heritage

To maintain healthy ecosystems

To learn about natural systems and how they are changing

To learn about traditional forms of land-use

To share knowledge on how to manage natural resources in a sustainable way

To cooperate in solving natural resource problems

To help create sustainable livelihoods and jobs

To help create, safe and healthy living areas for people

To act as a coordinating unit between different organisations for greater collaborations

To help with coordinated effort against unsuitable development

To help with further opportunities to benefit the area, such as international project funding for conservation and sustainable development



## CONSERVANCIES

**LEGAL FRAMEWORK:**

- No legal framework
- Voluntary association of owners to manage their land environmentally friendly

**BENEFITS:**

- Recognized by provincial conservation authorities

### ARE BIGGER CONSERVATION AREAS ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL ??? (The human factor)

- Ownership** - Ownership proportions (ha) and value (R, biodiversity, landscape)  
Transfer of ownership
- Rights** - Ownership rights vs. shared rights (traversing rights and utilization of animals)
- Management** - Common vision, principles and objectives (activities, hunting and development)
- Financing** - How will the area be financed and is everybody able to finance on the same level. (Finances can change).
- Conflict** - How will conflict be handled?
- Legal** - Agreements, contracts management plans etc.

### IS REMOVING FENCES ALWAYS REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH BIGGER CONSERVATION AREAS?

- IT DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU WANT TO CONSERVE AND WHAT THE OBJECTIVES OF THE AREAS IS**
- BENEFITS OF NOT REMOVING FENCES IN LARGE CONSERVATION AREAS**
  - **Ownership** - Ownership not affected
  - **Rights** - Fewer issues around shared rights
  - **Management** - Allows for individual visions, principles and objectives within a bigger conservation framework.
  - **Financing** - Individual budgets
  - **Conflict** - Conflict is less as ownership, rights, management and finances is not done collectively
  - **Legal** - Legal matter are less complicated and cumbersome.



- SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
  - RESEARCH
  - FIRE MANAGEMENT
  - MARKETING
  - TRAINING
- 
- BENEFITS:
  - Cost effective
  - More coordinated
  - Pooling of resources to achieve more
  - More skills and knowledge
  - Better community relations

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### **Presentation 5**



**Andrew Bembridge**

### **The implementation of the legal regime for protected areas**

- Driven by the need to drop fences and create a greater biosphere
- Loss of sovereignty
- Now have a partner/s to deal with

### **Issues to take note of:**

- Decide the objects of the venture
- Create a constitution or a group of rules
- Decide who represents the greater biosphere
- Agree on who the members will be and what the qualification is and how you members are admitted
- Mechanisms to exclude delinquent members or to discipline them with finding procedures
- How to terminate membership and the consequences of termination
- Financial issues and the levying of funds for maintenance of the biosphere
- Calculation of levies
- Rules such as no hunting, keeping of domestic animals and the like
- The right to take off animals and the splitting of the proceeds



- hunting for the pot
- ownership of animals
- appointment of a warden
- rights of traverse on other members properties
- security and control of access to the biosphere
- pre-emptive rights and control of rights to sell

## **To incorporate or not?**

- Unincorporated constitutions must be very detailed
- It is preferable to incorporate to have the backing of the Companies Act when issues are tested
- A non-profit company NPC
- MOI to deal with all the issues such as appointment of directors, annual general meetings and the like
- Voting and polls
- Recordal of rights to avoid densification has none vehicles permitted, limitation on further development and commercial beds that are permitted.
- Restrictions on further development such as share block companies
- Appointment of a warden to the board
- The company assumes responsibility for security
- Any codes of conduct
- The obligation to be a member of the company and recorded in title deeds
- Appointment of the board of directors e.g. to include all owners
- Dispute resolution mechanisms
- Submit to proclaim the property as a nature reserve and submit to a management authority

## **Which model to adopt?**

- A unitary model as with SSWA
- A federal model as with Balule



## **The legislative framework**

- The National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 (“NEMPA”)
- The National Environmental: Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (“NEMBA”)

## **Should an owner submit to legislation?**

- Background and the GLTFCA

## **Various types of protected areas**

### **1. Conservation areas**

- No legal status
- Agreement with conservation agency and landowner
- No management with or a T or management plan required
- Provincial recognition
- NEMPA not applicable
- Mining activity is not prohibited

### **2. Biodiversity management area**

- Contact with conservation authority and landowner in terms of number
- No legal status and Nampa
- Draught management say management plan to be gazetted
- Mining activity is not prohibited

### **3. Protected environment**

- Proclaimed in terms of Section 28 of Nampa and in the gazette by the minister
- No contract required
- Management plan must be submitted to the minister
- Mining activity is prohibited without Ministerial approval



#### 4. Nature reserves

- Proclaimed areas
- Declared over private land only if the owner has consented
- Notarial deed registered against title deeds
- Assign the management of a nature reserve to a suitable person
- Submit a management plan to the minister for approval
- No development construction or farming permitted without the approval of the management authority  
No new subdivisions permitted unless approved by the management authority
- No rates and taxes payable on undeveloped land that is proclaimed
- Conservation and management expenses deductible for income tax purposes
- Mining expressly prohibited
- The legal process is cumbersome and time consuming

#### 5. Disputes and difficulties

- Exiting of a Conservancy/nature reserve - the Sabi Sabi/Mala Mala issue
- Belligerent members intent on litigation - Thornybush
- Dealing with land owners with strategic properties who do not wish to be involved - Umbabat
- The ultimate sanction of fencing out members who are non-compliant

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## Presentation 6

John Wesson from WESSA

# THE ROAD TO “PROTECTED AREAS” EXPANSION- THE VITAL ROLE CONSERVANCIES AND WESSA FRIENDS GROUPS CAN PLAY

## OECM,s - OTHER EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

A new paradigm for area-based conservation

Defined as managed areas that deliver effective conservation of biodiversity within a given site, regardless of whether that is the goal. For example, a sacred natural site with high biodiversity value may be conserved due to its cultural or religious significance. The objective in this case is not biodiversity conservation, but it is still a result of conserving the site.

It's important to note that some OECMs do list biodiversity conservation as a primary objective, and either cannot or do not want to seek protected area status.

OECMs are sites **outside protected areas** that deliver the effective and long-term in situ conservation of biodiversity, support associated ecosystem functions and services, and promote cultural, spiritual, socio-economic and other locally relevant values.

## Alternative forms of Conserving our Biodiversity

Conservancies

### Important concepts for biological processes

- Protected areas are islands
- Who owns the land in between these Protected areas ?
- Bigger areas are more resilient
- Man made forests, grassland & wooded corridors are vital
- Landscape conservation

Conservancies are where people come together to determine what is healthy and sustainable for their futures.

In response to a threefold challenge:

- The need to conserve and protect the spaces that sustain us and the places we live in.
- The need to stand for healthy communities in a healthy environment
- The need to empower communities in the face of powerful and elitist developmental interests
- The voluntary co-operative environmental management of an area by its community and users



What conservancies are not:

- Not part of “The Nature Conservancy”
- Not there to give legal protection
- Not a quick fix in the face of developmental pressure
- Required to obtain title deed endorsement

*Background to NACSSA* Established in August 2003 to:

Promote community-driven conservation nationally by supporting Provincial Conservancy Associations and to network with local and international bodies with similar aims.

### Status

At this stage we have approximately 750 conservancies in South Africa and 6 regional\affiliated Associations under the National umbrella organisation NACSSA.

Which manages over 5.8 million hectares of land.

Direct registrations-

Province	Hectares
Eastern Cape	632,393.900
Northern Cape	350,000.000
Western Cape	696,980.630
KZN	337,358.000
North West	446,889.740
Gauteng	812,192.000
Mpumalanga	465,435.000
Limpopo	654,033.000
OFS	470,443.693
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,865,725.963</b>

**The main characteristics of any South African conservancy will almost always include:**

- Natural resources in an identified geographical area that are worth protecting;
- Owners, land users and possibly other stakeholders that have agreed to pool resources and work together in order to achieve sustainable usage and conservation objectives as set from time to time in their management plan;
- Varying levels of success, commitment and awareness of what is going on, what is being done and what the real risks are at any given time.

**TWO Key components apart from the constitution for an effective conservancy :**

- A well researched management plan.
- Regular evaluation.



The Friends Groups concept is a WESSA initiative which began in the Western Cape in the early 1980s.

WESSA Friends are – volunteers who work together to help the management / owners of local, provincial, small and large nature areas, reserves and parks by contributing time, skills and funding.

They encourage public participation by educating, maintaining, rehabilitating or preventing inappropriate development in their favourite nature area.

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**Presentation 7** 

**Dr Peter Oberem**

**Community Development Initiatives – An Imperative**

**Why – Community Development?**

- World population growth has been very rapid between 1700 and 2100.
- With the increase in population comes an increase in population density and this means an increase in use of resources as well as increase in the need of employment, jobs and the opportunity to make a living.
- Much of useable land is already used as cropland, grazing and urban areas.
- SA's unemployment rate increased from 4,7 million in Q4 of 2012 to 7,8 million in Q4 in 2022.
- 42.1m or 60,6% of South Africans live on less than US\$5,5 per day (+/-R100pd).
- Using the National Upper Poverty Line: <R1,417.00 pppm 30,3m people or 55,5% of our population is in poverty.
- Food poverty (<R663.00 pppm) is experienced by 13,8m people (25% of SA population).
- 2023 unemployment rate in South Africa is: 35,6% (7,7m people), and, 61% amongst the youth.

More bad news:

- Infant deaths are at 23,6/1000 births
- Deaths of under 5 years old are at 30,7/1000 births.

Older data but still relevant (An Empty Plate by Tracy Ledger)

- 68% of South African children eat nothing before going to school in the morning;
- 8,8% were under weight
- 24,6% were stunted
- 4,8% were wasted = meaning 40% of South African children suffered from measurable effects of poor nutrition.



## How – Community Development

There are only 2 types of people in SA

1. “The have nots”:

- Lack skills/education
- Lack resources (money, assets to invest)
- Lack hope (hopeless)
- Have nothing to lose.

2. “The haves” (a minority)

- Have skills/education
- Have resources
- Have everything to lose.

- Government has shown over three (3) decades now that it is not capable (or willing?) to do the necessary.
- It is to the benefit of “The haves” to work together and make a difference by reducing the numbers of hopeless “have nots” with empty stomachs and no ears. If we do not, then June 2021 was a taste of what is to come.
- We need to do this in every way we can, in particular, through Community Development in order to ensure a broader, fairer spread and impact.

Any project (e.g., community upliftment and conservation projects) must have a plan, inclusive of:

- End goal or IMPACT (long term vision/mission/actions broken down into measurable steps/ achievable timelines),
- Inclusion of relevant stakeholders,
- Planning (plotted course), See image 1, pg. 52, of Rewilding SA
- Implementation (step by step), and,
- Measurement (step by step) to determine success, e.g.,
- production parameters (conception rate, weaning rate, weaning weight, animals sold, prices realized, and
- social impact, e.g., jobs created, Poverty Stoplight Assessment.

Poverty Stoplight Assessment – example on how to monitor impact.





## Dabchick Wildlife Reserve (DWR) - Example

- Transformation shareholding (Workers Trust is 50% shareholder).
- Training – capacity building inclusive of:
  - driver’s licenses,
  - courses in hospitality, catering, fire fighting, building, etc.
  - skills = recognition/reward, self image, pride in job done.

### Opportunities - SANBI internships (WRSA)

- 2 interns based at DWR: Biodiversity assessment project and tourism “graduate”.

### Afrivet Project Emthonjeni, Encobo, Eastern Cape

The Emthonjeni programme is based on four pillars.

1. Community mobilisation: Afrivet has appointed 35 community animal health workers (CAHW) to provide real-time support at a local level.
2. Dip tank management.
3. Access to veterinary products and services.
4. Livestock marketing.

“Many small-scale cattle farmers now have a positive perception about auctions, which in turn, leads to higher cattle productivity and brings in more revenue for their prize herds.”

### Afrivet Project Neurocysticercosis, Eastern Cape

A vaccination campaign in the rural pig population of Upper Gxulu village, Eastern Cape. The vaccination project is a world-first in South Africa through Afrivet’s caring for the community that it serves and its focus on One Health. The project aims to tackle a disease known as Neurocysticercosis (NCC), which is a leading cause of serious neurological disorders such as seizures in people living in certain rural settings around the world.

### Lessons Learnt

Understand the need (short term).

- Forget government – a hindrance rather than a help.
- Proper communication of details:
- Plan development.
- Be very clear on expectations on both sides.
- Proper evaluation and management, e.g., Poverty Spotlight Assessment.
- This creates a track record and may help in getting funds for further expansion of projects or for new projects.

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