



Refining the Land User Incentive Spatial Framework

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Overview

- Background and rationale
- NRM's Working for Programmes
- Designing the Land User Incentive (LUI) matrix
- The issue of scale (assessment unit)
- LUIv2 vs LUIv3
- Input datasets and analysis
- Way forward

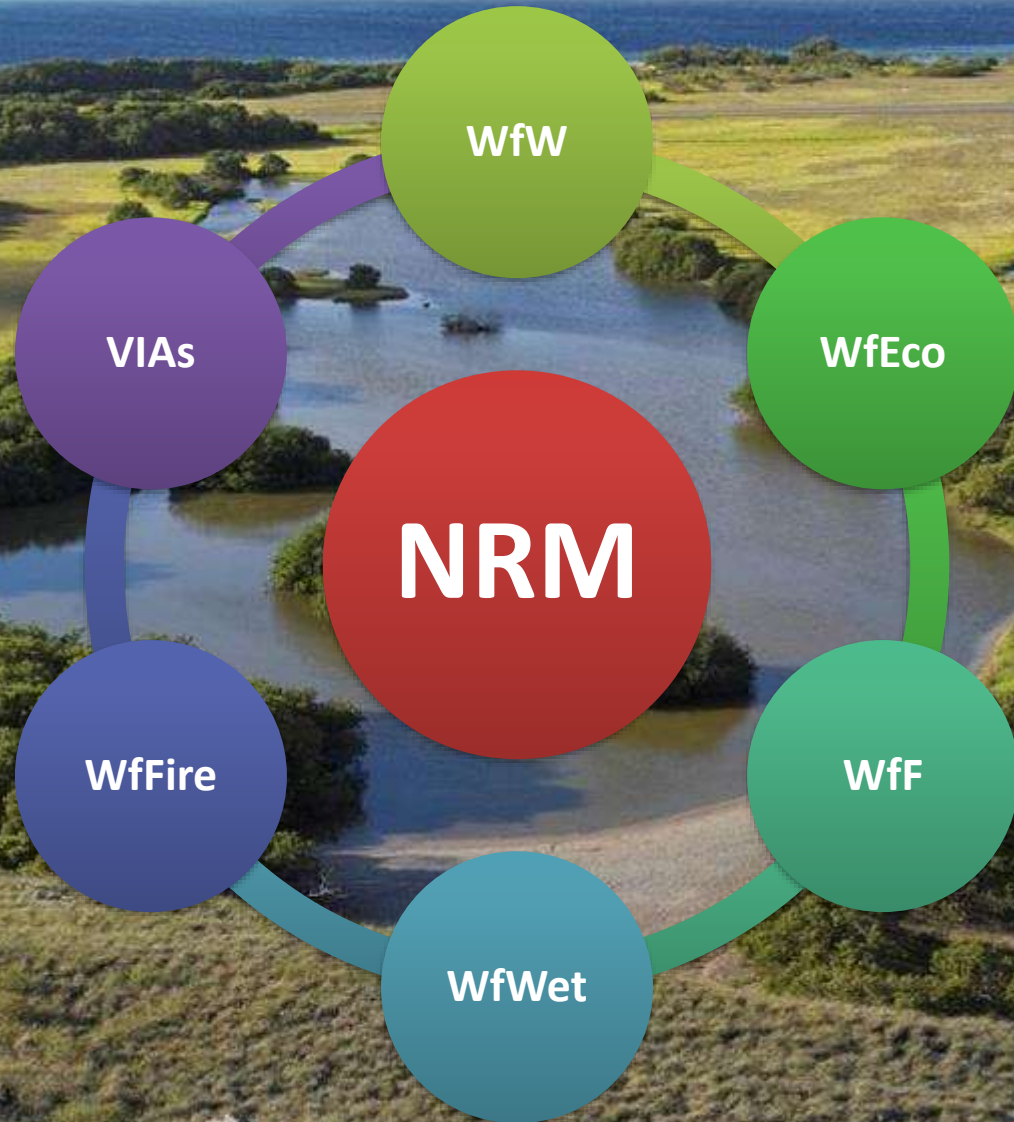


Background

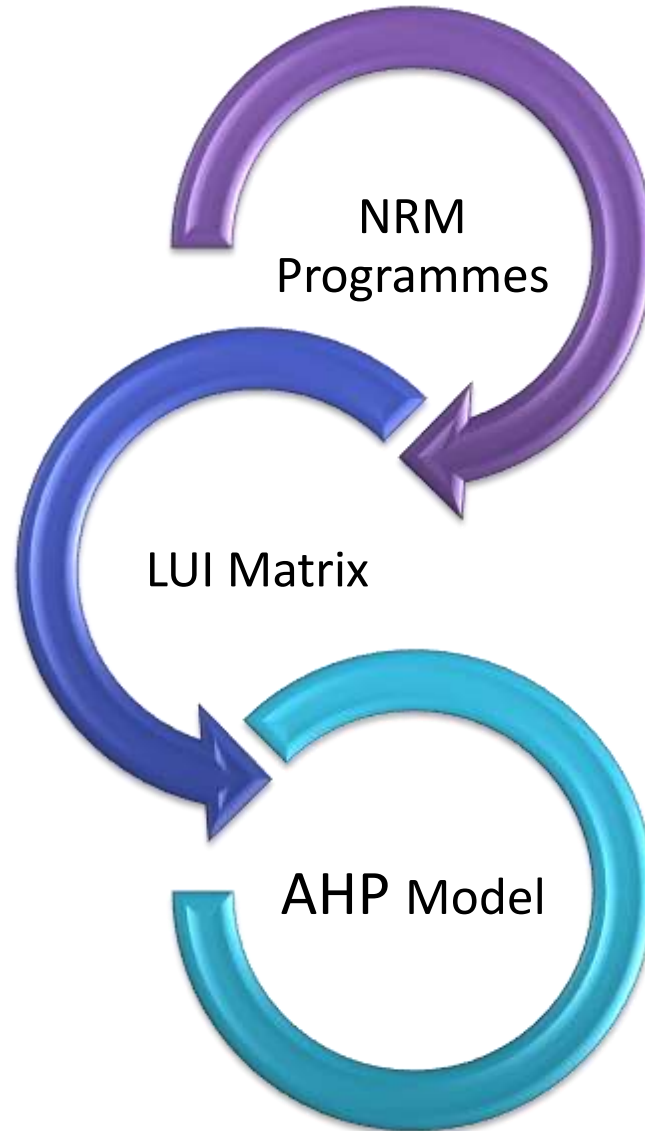
- Objectives of DEA's Natural Resources Management (NRM) Programme.
- NRM works within the employment prescripts of the Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP).
- The programme aims to invest in areas with important biodiversity, ecological infrastructure AND high levels of poverty.
- LUI provides wage support for projects (e.g. NGOs and private landowners) pursuing the objectives of NRM programmes.
- Role: To support the further development of spatial frameworks for evaluating future investments through the LUI programme.



NRM Programmes



Designing the LUI Matrix



Input Datasets

LUI Clusters:

- Biodiversity
- Climate
- Fire
- Poverty
- Ecosystem Dependence
- Invasive Alien Species and Erosion
- Watershed Services



LUI Matrix

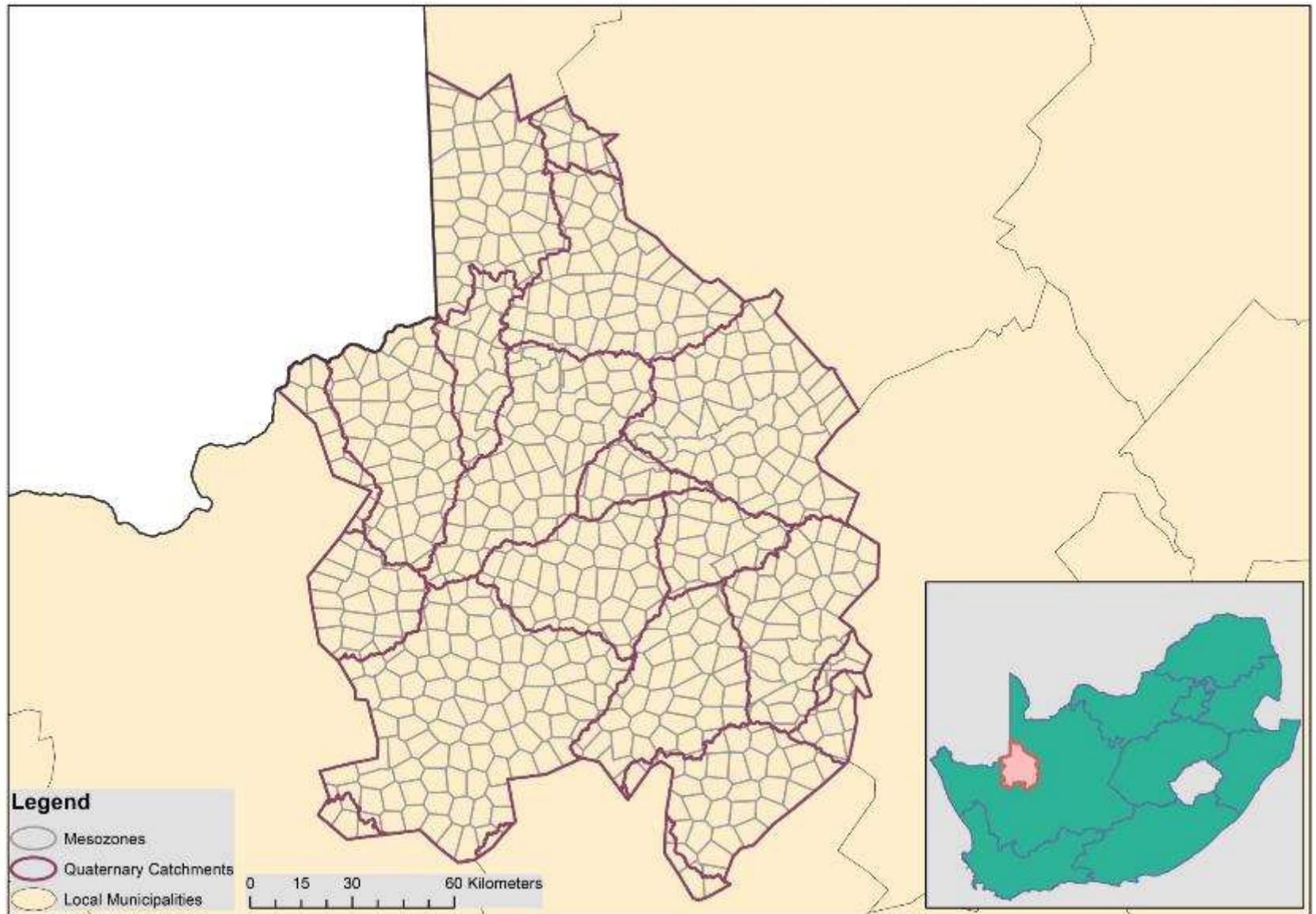
2	Cluster	Criteria	Working for Water	Working for Wetlands	Working for Ecosystems	Working for Forests	Working on Fire	VIAs
3	Poverty	Local Poverty & Unemployment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4		Local Household Income	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5		Mean Living Level of Income	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Ecosystems dependence	Direct sourcing of water from the natural environment	✓	✓	✓			
7		Reliance on natural material for building material		✓	✓	✓		
8		Reliance on natural veld for livestock production	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9		Reliance on wood/dung for cooking	✓	✓	✓			
10		Reliance on wood /dung for heating	✓	✓	✓			
11	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12		Climate Change Mitigation	✓	✓	✓	✓		
13	Fire	Fire Management & Risk Reduction	✓				✓	✓
14		Fire Risk and Vulnerability	✓				✓	✓
15	Biodiversity	Protected Areas and CBAs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
16		Wetland and River FEPAs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17	Watershed Services	Strategic Water Source Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18		High water yielding areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
19		Wetlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
20		Catchments upstream protected areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	Invasive Species and	Invasive Alien Species Infestation Levels	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Erosion	Erosion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

The issue of scale

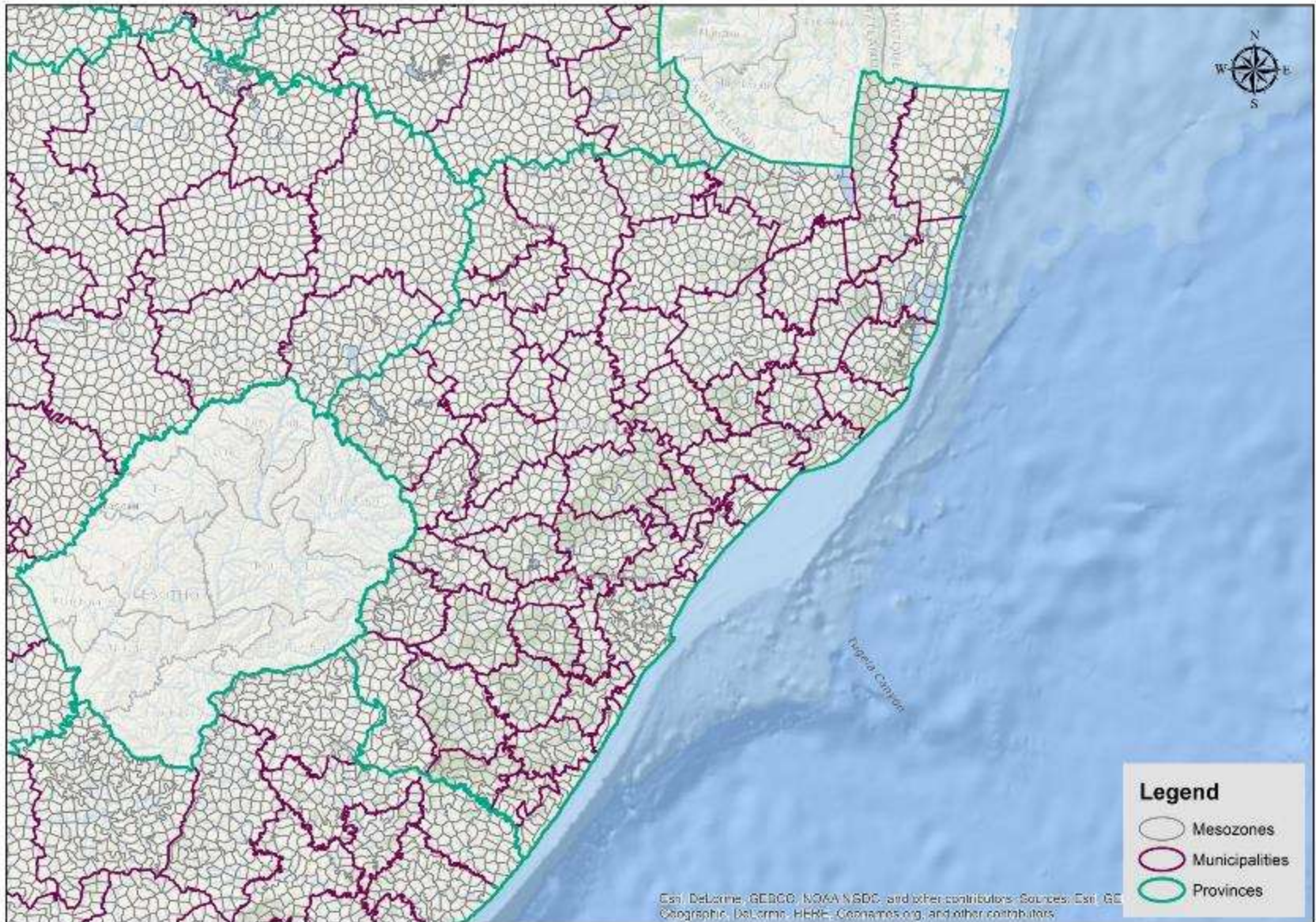
- LUIv2 used quaternary catchments as the spatial unit of assessment.
- Quaternary catchments are too large to guide implementation on the ground.
- Mesozones will be used for LUIv3.
- The mesozone represents a demarcation of the whole country into a “grid” of 25 000 spatial units.
- Range in size but aim to be approximately 50 km².
- Mesozones fit completely within the current municipalities and other significant geo-economic and historic area demarcations.



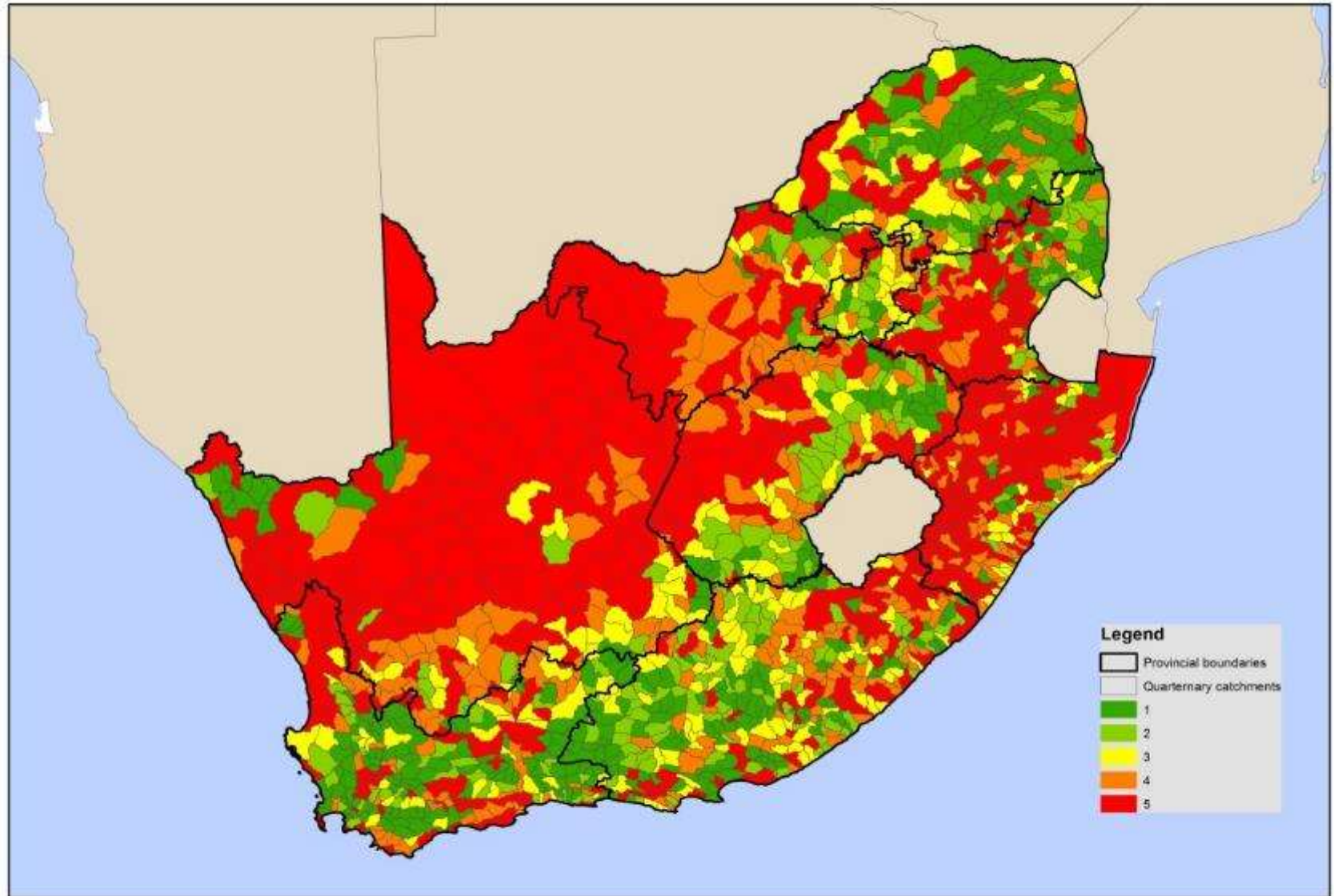
QCs vs Mesozones



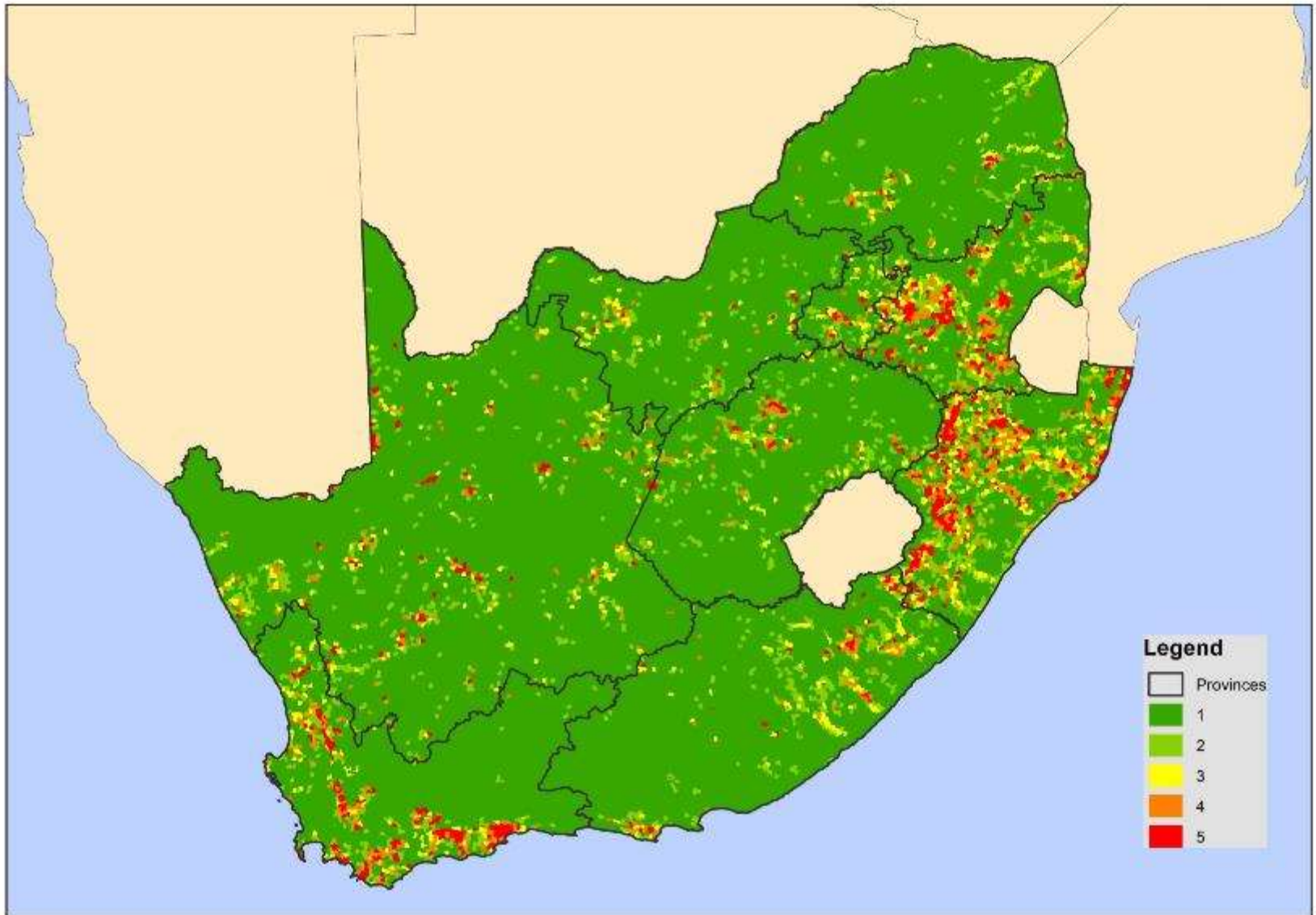
Administrative Boundaries



Quaternary Catchments

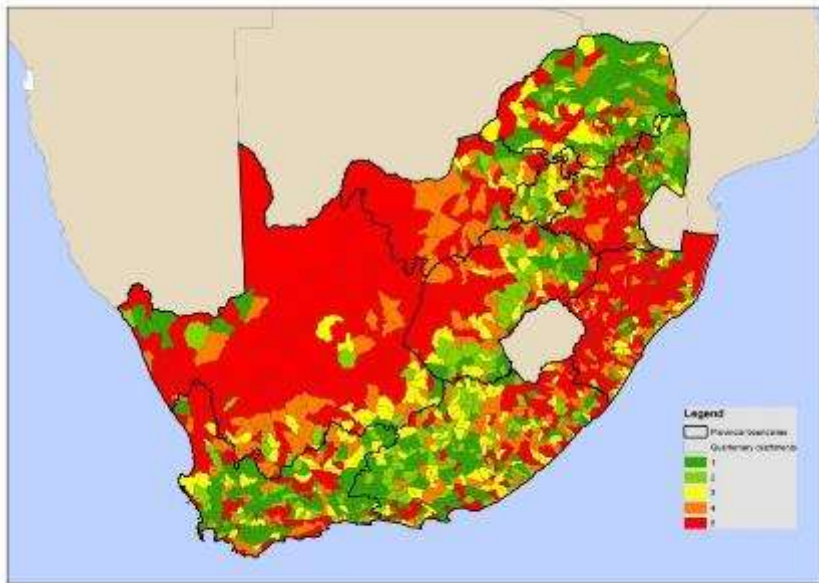


Mesozones

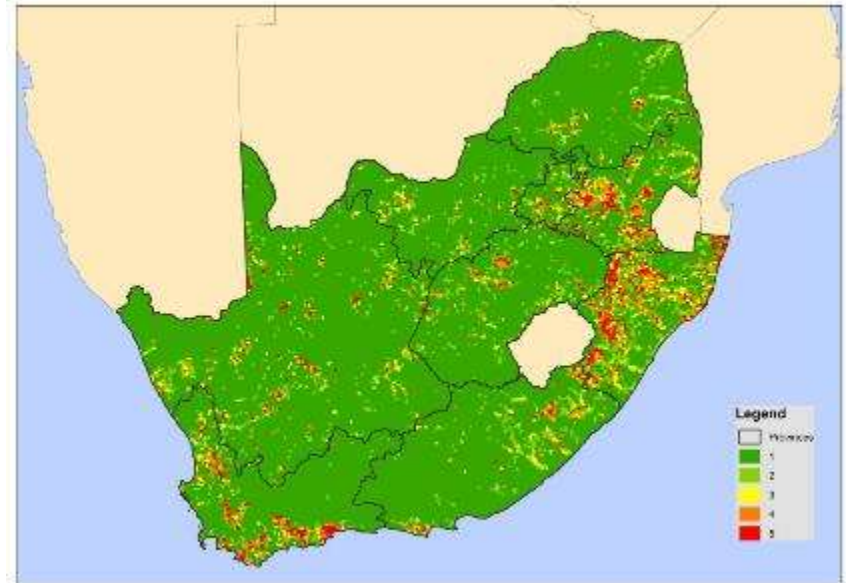


Scale

- LUIv2



- LIUv3



Advantages of using Mesozones

- Each mesozone has a unique identifier
- Applicants can identify the priorities in the mesozone(s) and align their proposals accordingly
- Better accuracy in identifying priority areas – implementing agents



Way Forward

- Develop all the spatial layers and hand over to DEA by the end of June.
- Call for proposals
- Data layers available for LUIv3
- Develop the spatial layers into a Multi-criteria decision analysis tool.



Thank you

