

Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality in South Africa by 2030

South Africa's Sustainable Land Management Programme aims at reducing and rehabilitating degraded land

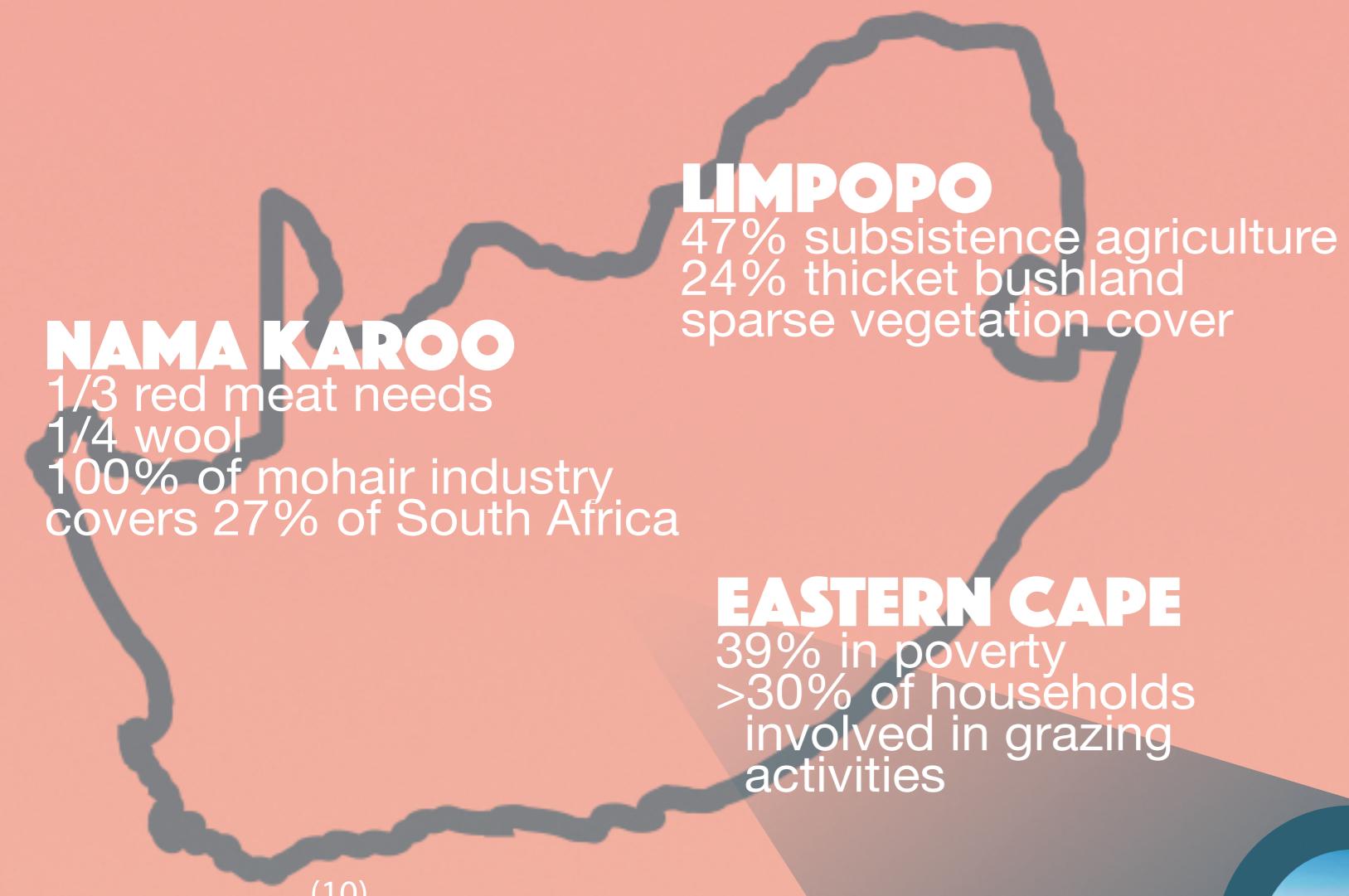


Local

THE OUTCOMES

- 1: IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES
Local responsibilities, ecosystem rehabilitation, long-term strategies
- 2: INCREASE TECHNICAL CAPACITY AND MANAGEMENT OF LD RISKS
Availability of degradation data for effective analysis, Training and skills development at national, provincial and local levels
- 3: CREATE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
Access for farmers to the carbon market
- 4: DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL AND GOVERNMENT FRAMEWORKS
Support of SLM approaches, strategies for provincial development and municipal land-use plans and policies, implementing nationwide measures

(1)



(10)



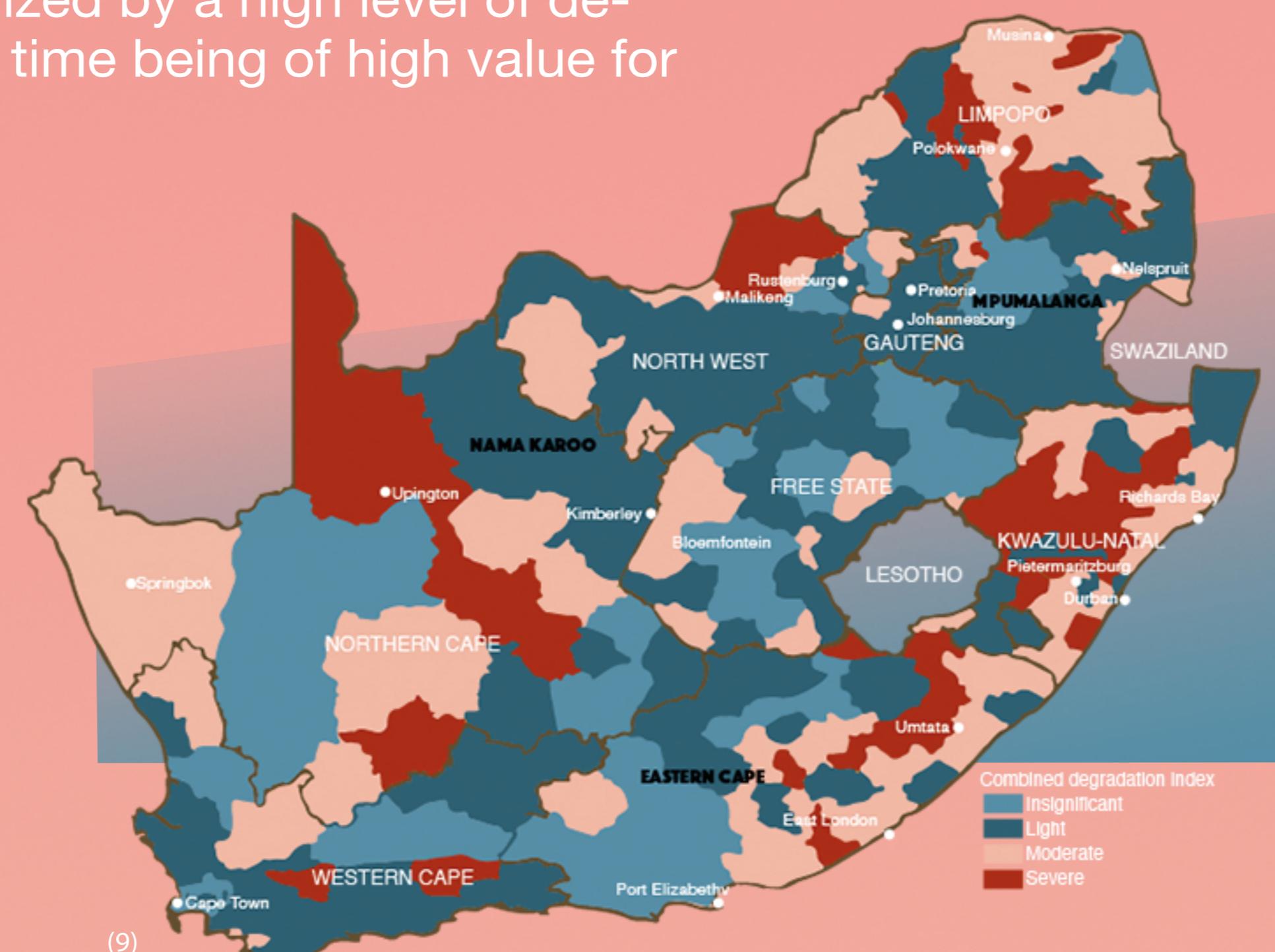
SOUTH AFRICA'S DEGRADED LANDSCAPES

National

THE PROJECT

South Africa's five year Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Programme intends to secure multiple ecosystem benefits through SLM in the productive but degraded landscapes of the three pilot sites in the Nama Karoo, Eastern Cape and Limpopo Province (see map). Those regions are characterized by a high level of degradation while at the same time being of high value for the country's population.

(2)



(9)

92% of South Africa's 122 Mio. ha land surface is dryland, which makes it especially prone to desertification, degradation or drought, exacerbated by human activity

82% of the land are used for agricultural purposes, but only

14% of that are suitable for crop farming. The rest is used for extensive grazing, forestry and nature conservation

(3)

Global

LAND DEGRADATION

is by definition a socially constructed problem as its negative implication results from social criteria. It means that the productivity of land is declining, thus unfulfilling the services which are essential for human well-being. Therefore it is likewise a social, economic and ecological problem.

(8)

DIRECT DRIVERS

- OVERABSTRACTION OF WATER
- URBANIZATION & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
- MINING
- ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES
- BUSH ENCROACHMENT
- UNSUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT
- OVERHARVESTING OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(12)

INDIRECT DRIVERS

- POVERTY
- HIGH POPULATION DENSITY
- MARKET ACCESS
- DECENTRALIZATION
- LAND TENURE
- INTERNATIONAL POLICIES
- HISTORIC INFLUENCE

(13)

Initiated by the UNCCD's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting Programme (TSP) so far **127 nations** committed to setting national targets in synergy with the 17 SDGs to achieve LDN by 2030. (, by implementing policies that benefit all, socially, economically, ecologically) One of them is South Africa.

(4)

UNCCD
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

(5)

LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY

„A state whereby the amount and quality of land resources, necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security, remains stable or increases within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems“

- definition by UNCCD⁽⁶⁾

