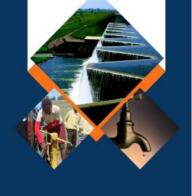




uMngeni Resilience Project Overview



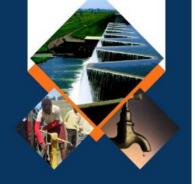
District Climate Change Response Strategy found that:

- KZN Midlands area is an area of high climate change risk.
- Predictions:
 - warmer future,
 - increased frequency and intensity of severe storms and flash flooding,
 - Lightning strikes are predicted to increase as a result of climate change,
 - Increased potential for drought events
- Impact likely to be severe:
 - many vulnerable communities which are heavily dependent on natural resources



uMDM Vulnerabilities

- Housing located close to river watercourses or on flood plains
- Housing located on steep hillsides
- Traditional and formal building methods not designed to withstand the new reality (increased magnitude and frequency of storms & floods)
- Heavy reliance on natural resources
- Unsustainable practices on communal grazing lands (grasslands)
- Small scale farmers using crops and methods that increase vulnerability (eg: monocropping)
- Triple threat of poverty, inequality and unemployment
- Population that is young and significant percentage (30%) in traditional and informal housing



Project Description

The overall objective of the URP is to reduce the vulnerability and increase resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and small scale farmers in the uMDM to the impacts of climate change, through an integrated adaptation approach



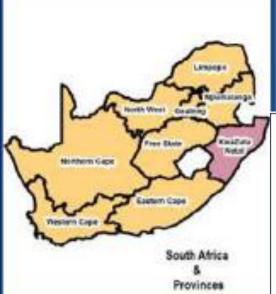
Objective

Reduce the vulnerability & increase resilience to the impacts of climate change

Capacitating communities to find the means to continuously adapt to ever changing weather patterns.

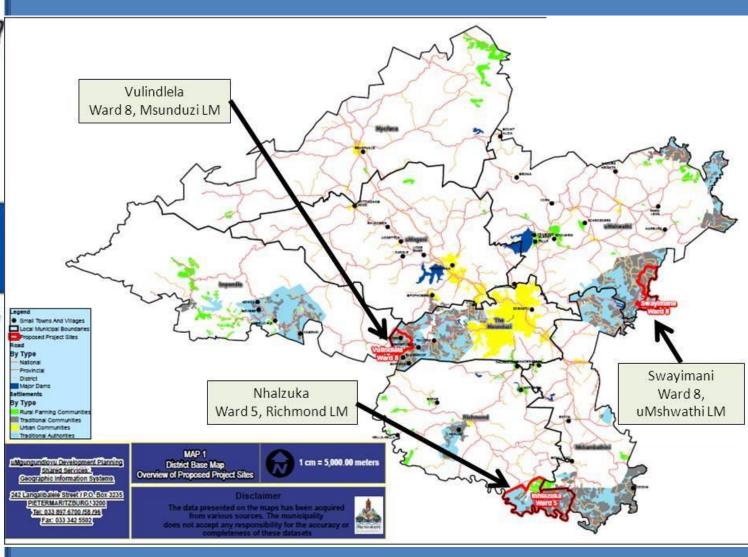
Household
/farm
Community
Ward

Local
municipality
District
Municipal
Province
National









URP- integrated approach to adaptation

Component	Objective	
Component 1	Early warning systems Early warning and response systems improve preparedness and adaptive capacity of local communities and small scale farmers, drawing on and integrating scientific and local knowledge.	
Component 2	Climate-proof settlements A combination of ecological and engineering solutions reduces vulnerability of communities to existing and anticipated impacts of climate variability and change.	
Component 3	Climate-resilient agriculture Small scale farmers have improved resilience and reduced vulnerability to existing and anticipated impacts of climate variability and change.	
Component 4	Capacity building and learning Capacity building and sharing of lessons and policy recommendations facilitates scaling up and replication.	



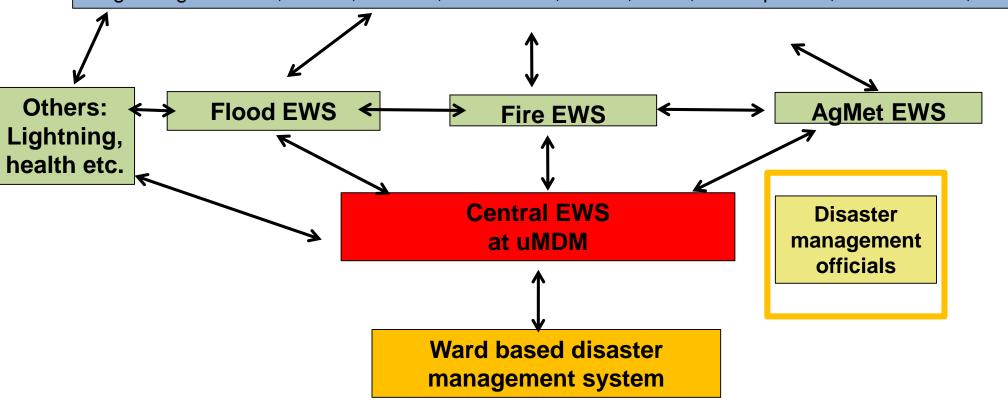
Component 1: Early warning systems

Combining indigenous knowledge and scientific knowledge to improve preparedness of communities and officials

Ward-based Integrated EWS

Information from partners through different ports:

E.g.: Umgeni Water, SAWS, COGTA, ARC-ISCW, CSAG, FPAs, Municipalities, Communities, IKS



Community champions, schools, spaza shops, ward councilors, induna etc

To community: SMS, Two way Radio system, Word of mouth, Flags, whistles, loud hailers etc.

Climate-proof settlements (engineering solutions)

Critical settlement infrastructure, community facilities and homes will be strengthened and stabilised



Climate-proof settlements (ecological solutions)

Ecological infrastructure will be rehabilitated to buffer communities against increased extreme weather events.



- restored grassland
- rehabilitated riparian zones
- alien vegetation removed to prevent bush encroachment
- Firebreaks
- rangeland management plan





Climate-proof settlements

Tools for mainstreaming adaptation considerations into municipal planning processes



Sustainable livelihoods training:

- household risk reduction,
- environmental awareness,
- food security&nutrition,
- basic financial management (eg budgeting & saving)

<u>mainstreaming</u>

mainstreaming tool



Climate Resilient Agriculture

Reducing vulnerability at **farm** level



- Build climate resilient farming methodologies into farming practices for small scale farmers:
 - (re)introduce high drought and heat tolerant crops (eg: canola, cowpea)
 - Look at crops with stable yields
 - Look at crops with good nutritional value
- Combining scientific methods and local knowledge
- Increase yields and access to markets



Climate Resilient Agriculture

Reducing vulnerability at **policy** level

- Working to LED departments to support and formalise co-ops
- Providing training to DARD Extension Officers
- Ensure mainstreaming into DARD practices



Improving capacity and sharing learnings

- Community champions, councilors and officials
- Community Resilience Committees
 - support and guide the implementation of URP and advocate for a more climate-resilient community.
- Schools' Programme



Improving capacity and sharing learnings

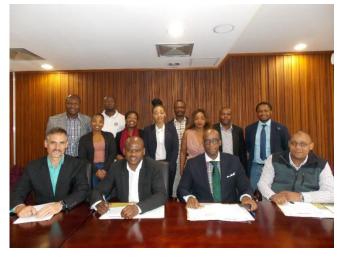
- Developing research agenda:
 - Top- up bursaries for Masters and PhD studies
 - Internships
- Sharing lessons and sustaining outcomes:
 - Community to community
 - Across uMDM
 - Across and beyond KZN



Highlights Y1 and Y2

- National workshop on early warning systems
- EWS component a pilot for the NFCS-SA
- Facilitated MOUs for cooperation and data sharing: SAWS & UKZN; SAWS & Umgeni Water
- Established a Steering Committee for Component 1: uMDM, UKZN, SAWS, DEA, uMngeni Water, Central University of Technology and University of Cape Town.
- Data collection of indigenous knowledge for integration into EWS







Highlights Y1 and Y2

- Partnerships with provincial departments:
 - DARD: training programme for EOs and scientists
 - EDTEA: climate change module in schools' programme
- 221 farmers: 163 women 20 youth
- Farmer learning exchange
- Supplying cabbage, spinach, carrot and green pepper to local Spar (Wartburg)





Thank you!



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