

Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality

Wetland Strategy and Action Plan

(2017- 2030)

Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB): Wetlands South Africa





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DISCLAIMER

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BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY
WETLAND STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2017- 2030)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AS	Africa Secretariat
BCMM	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality
BSP	Biodiversity Sector Plans
CARA	Conservation Agricultural Resources Act
CoGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMS	Environmental Management System
EMU	Environmental Management Unit
IAP	Invasive Alien Plant
ICLEI	ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LAB	Local Action for Biodiversity
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NEM: BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act
NEM: PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act
NEM: WA	National Environmental Management: Water Act
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NWA	National Water Act
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Initiative
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act

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INTRODUCTION

South Africa is endowed with a rich wealth of biodiversity, which offers an immense opportunity to support the country's development path by providing many goods and services which contribute to municipal service delivery, water and food security and quality of life, especially under a changing climate.

Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (BCMM) is located within the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa and is one of 8 metropolitan municipalities within the country. The metropolitan covers area of approximately 2 515 km² of which 82 km consists of Indian Ocean coastline. The municipality is home to two key biomes; namely Albany Thicket Biome and Savanna Biome. Numerous wetlands, of high ecological value and exceptional beauty, occur throughout the municipality and provide crucial habitat for not only a number of species specially adapted to these two biomes but also for a variety of nationally critically endangered flora and fauna species. The wetlands throughout Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality are also considered to be high-value 'ecological infrastructure' as they provide critical ecosystem services to the local communities living within the municipality. These include flood attenuation, water filtration, erosion control and water storage (regulatory services) as well as food provision, supply of raw materials and clean drinking water (provisioning services). The wetlands within the municipality also play a pivotal role in disaster risk management as well as reducing the impacts of climate change within the district.

Within Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality however, a significant number of the wetlands are under threat or have already been lost. This is largely due to invasive alien plants (IAPs), erosion, inappropriate development in and around wetlands, pollution, deliberate draining of wetlands and overgrazing/ trampling. Degraded wetlands are unable to function to the same degree as healthy wetlands and as such ecosystem service provision is severely hindered or even lost altogether.

In light of this, there is an urgent need to increase awareness of wetland importance and to incorporate natural wetland resource considerations into municipal governance mechanisms and planning. Careful management as well as the investment in the maintenance of healthy wetlands and the rehabilitation and restoration of damaged or degraded wetlands is also needed. This will ensure the continued provision of these vital ecosystem services to the municipality.

Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality is implementing the Local Action for Biodiversity: Wetlands South Africa (LAB: Wetlands SA) programme with support from ICLEI Africa Secretariat (ICLEI AS). The LAB: Wetlands SA project aims to ensure the protection of priority natural wetland resources, thus enabling the supply of ecosystem services, and promoting resilient communities and sustainable local economies under a changing climate within South African local governments. Through the development of this WSAP, ICLEI AS will assist Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality in identifying the gaps in management and assist with devising new and better wetlands management strategies going forward.

Supporting Documentation:

This document relies heavily on two supporting documents: The Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality Wetland Report (2017) and the Wetland Strategy and Action Plan Guidelines (2017).

These can be downloaded from <http://cbc.iclei.org/project/lab-wetlands-sa/>

1. WETLANDS IN BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

1.1. What is a Wetland?

“Wetlands are land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems, where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil”.

National Water Act No. 36 of 1998.

In simpler terms, a wetland is a feature in the landscape which is saturated with water for a long enough period that the soil conditions change (mottling as a result of the anaerobic conditions) and the vegetation shifts to respond to these changes.



Figure 1 & 2: Mottled soils indicative of a wetland (left) and specially adapted wetland vegetation (right).

For more detailed information regarding wetlands within the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality. Please refer to the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality: Wetland Report (2017) which can be accessed here: <http://cbc.iclei.org/project/lab-wetlands-sa/>

1.2 The Value of Wetlands to the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality

All wetland types can be classified as high value ‘ecological infrastructure’ due to the large number of ecosystem services that they provide. Wetland ecosystem services can be classified into four separate categories namely ‘provisioning services’, ‘regulating services’, ‘cultural services’ and ‘supporting services’. Provisioning services can be described as the products one can physically obtain from wetlands. Regulatory services can be described as the benefits one receives from the wetland. Cultural services are the nonmaterial benefits that one can obtain from wetlands. Lastly supporting services are the services provided that are necessary for the production of all other

ecosystem services. Please refer to **Table 1** below for a detailed description of the ecosystem services that wetlands within Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality provide.

Table 1: Ecosystem services identified in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality.

Ecosystem Service Type	Ecosystem Service	Description/ Case Study
Provisioning	Food	Wetlands provide food in the form of plants and fish.
	Fresh Water	Wetlands retain water. They also filter water which can be used for water for drinking and irrigation.
	Fibre and Fuel	Wetlands provide raw materials such as wood, reeds and peat.
	Medicinal products	Many plants within wetlands can be used for medicinal purposes.
Regulatory	Climate regulation	Wetlands store carbon and other greenhouse gasses preventing them from being released into the atmosphere.
	Water regulation (hydrological flows)	Wetlands absorb and store storm water much like a sponge and slowly release it over time. This reduces sediment loss and reduces flooding of areas down-stream. Wetlands also help with ground water recharge and discharge.
	Water purification and waste treatment	Wetlands have the ability to retain and remove excess nutrients and pollutants from the water. Wetlands also remove bacteria and pesticides which can contribute to ill-health in humans and animals if ingested.
	Erosion control	Wetland plants retain sediment that would otherwise be carried downstream and deposited in dams and floodplains.
	Natural hazard regulation	Wetlands control floods and also offer storm protection by slowing water runoff thus reducing the potential for severe flooding incidents downstream.
	Pollination	Wetlands provide habitat and breeding ground for pollinators (both insects and birds).
	Cultural	Spiritual
Recreational		Wetlands provide opportunities for recreational activities (e.g. boating and fishing) and ecotourism (e.g. birding and hiking trails). Wetlands improve the quality of life in communities.
Aesthetic		Natural wetlands systems are beautiful and have high aesthetic value.
Educational		Wetlands provide opportunity for learning at a primary, high school and university level.
Supporting	Soil formation	Wetlands retain sediment and organic matter providing perfect conditions for soil formation.
	Nutrient cycling	Storage and recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients.
	Biodiversity	Wetlands provide critical habitat for a variety of flora and fauna; in particular, wetlands provide breeding ground for frogs, insects, fish and birds.

It should be noted that the numerous ecosystem services provided by wetlands come at no cost to the municipality and as such, all that needs to be done to ensure continued provision of these services is to protect and maintain local wetlands. However, the inappropriate management of wetlands, can cause a loss of wetland area and subsequent loss of ecosystem services. This results in the municipalities having to invest in expensive infrastructure (e.g. water filtration plants or flood barriers) to ensure the same level of service delivery.

1.3 Threats to Wetlands within Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality

Despite the huge benefits that wetlands provide in terms of ecosystem services, 50% of wetlands in South Africa have already been lost and 48% of the remaining wetlands are critically endangered and/or degraded. This loss is a direct result of deliberate draining of wetlands, development and expansion (both urban and agricultural) and pollution. Damage to wetlands results in increasingly limited functionality and subsequently a decrease in the ability to provide valuable ecosystem services.

Following verbal communications with active stakeholders working in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, it became clear that wetlands face a significant number of threats all of which have the ability to either destroy the wetland entirely or severely compromise function and provision of ecosystem services. The most significant threats to the wetlands located within Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality include:

- Invasive alien plants
- Erosion
- Development within & around wetlands
- Pollution and excess nutrients
- Draining of water
- Over grazing/tramping
- Lack of buffer zones next to wetlands

2. GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT

South Africa has an extensive legislative framework concerning the environment and biodiversity is considered in both development planning as well as national government priorities. This section outlines key legislation and policies as well as the governance structure within the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality which leads to the current wetland management strategy within the district.

2.1 Policy framework

Table 2 provides a comprehensive summary of all South African legislation, policies and strategies pertinent for the management of wetlands within the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality. It is important to note that some of the legislation such as the National Environmental Management Act provides specific instructions regarding wetland management whilst other legislation indirectly supports management of wetlands such as the National Environmental Management: Waste Act.

Table 2: Legislation governing wetland management in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality

LEGISLATION/ POLICY/ STRATEGY	HOW IT RELATES TO WETLANDS
Legislation	
South African Constitution	Overarching principles of care for the environment.
National Water Act	Water use control, including extraction and construction within the vicinity of a watercourse or wetland.
National Environmental Management Act	Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for the development of a new or disturbed site within the vicinity of a watercourse or wetland.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act	Protection of biodiversity and the formulation of a number of tools (e.g. bioregional plans and threatened ecosystem lists) that feed into land use planning and EIA procedures.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act - Alien and Invasive Species Regulations	All matters related to invasive species management (fauna and flora).
National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act	Integrated landscape protection from catchment to the coast.
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act	Protection of national parks, protected areas and conservation sites. This includes the protection of wetland site.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act	Regulation of illegal dumping
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act	Protect the utilization of the natural agricultural resources to promote the conservation of the soil, the water sources and the vegetation and the combating of weeds and invasive plants.
Municipal Systems Act	Role of local governments and the requirements for IDPs, SDFs and Disaster Management Plans
Municipal Structures Act	Promotion of regional planning and spatial planning categories.
Municipal Health Act	Monitoring of WWTW discharge
Policies	
National Development Plan, and associated Medium Term Strategic Framework.	The NDP sets out measures to protect natural resources in South Africa. Through the creation of the MTSF and associated 'Delivery Agreements', required outputs and targets are set.
Local and Provincial Development Policies	Is the green economy or the role of biodiversity considered?
Municipal Planning	
Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	Overall strategy document for the municipality.
Provincial Strategic Development Framework (SDF)	Overarching spatial planning guidelines for the province.
District SDF	Broad spatial planning guidelines for the district (including a map of land use within the district)
Local Municipal SDFs	Strategic plans to manage municipal land at the local level.
Open Space Framework	Demarcation of Open Space Areas.
Environmental Management Framework	Map and land use guidelines for areas of environmental importance.
Sector Plans	Disaster Management Plan
Strategies	
The National Biodiversity Framework	Provides biodiversity targets for South Africa.



LEGISLATION/ POLICY/ STRATEGY	HOW IT RELATES TO WETLANDS
National Water Resource Strategy	Speaks to protection and rehabilitation of wetlands.
Other	
Bioregional plans (draft or gazetted)	Maps Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs).
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act	Provides a framework for spatial planning and land use management in South Africa. It sets out in its definitions that municipal planning is primarily the executive function of the local sphere of government and requires that biodiversity is adequately considered in spatial planning.
Disaster Management Amendment Bill	Outlines how ecosystems should be considered in the updated Disaster Management Act.

2.2 Wetland management within the municipality

Currently there is no specific designated wetland management authority or wetland management capacity within Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality. Instead, the management of wetlands is a collective effort between the Environmental Management, Disaster Management, Municipal Health Services, Urban Planning and Water and Sanitation, each of which manage wetlands through their own key mandates and legislative requirements.

3. DEVELOPING THE BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY WETLAND STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Prior to the development of a WSAP, it was critical to undertake an extensive and inclusive stakeholder engagement process in order to gather all relevant information and inputs from key stakeholders for populating the WSAP as well as ensuring critical stakeholder buy-in. In order to achieve this, as part of the LAB: Wetlands SA project, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability and Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality located and engaged with key stakeholders (provincial and metropolitan municipal officials within Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality as well as representatives from local NGOs and private landowners) in three key ways namely through a Wetland Awareness Raising Workshop, one on one meetings which facilitated the development of a Wetland Report and at a WSAP Workshop in order to gather the required information for inclusion in the WSAP and secure stakeholder buy-in at the local level.

The Wetland Awareness Raising Workshop was undertaken in East London in December 2015. Prior to this workshop, a desktop study was undertaken to ascertain which stakeholders within Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality are working in the planning and biodiversity sectors. All identified stakeholders were invited to the workshop which was then used to not only raise awareness of the value of wetlands but also to identify possible stakeholders who should also be included in the WSAP development process.

After the Wetland Awareness Raising Workshop, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability and Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality co-developed a Wetland Report throughout the course of 2016 and early 2017. The Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality Wetland Report was a desktop study and aimed to include all the known information on wetlands within the municipality. One on one interviews were undertaken with all stakeholders identified up until that point and resulted



in critical information being gathered for the report but also resulted in critical 'gaps' in wetland management being identified that need to be addressed. This set the scene for the final stakeholder engagement – the WSAP Workshop.

The Buffalo City WSAP Workshop was held in East London in April 2017. All stakeholders identified during previous engagements were invited to attend. During the workshop feedback on the findings of the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality Wetland Report were presented to the stakeholders, namely the critical ecosystem services the wetlands within Buffalo City provide, the threats to these wetlands and the gaps in wetland management. This set the scene for the development of the WSAP. The WSAP is outlined below and includes all identified issues as well as proposed solutions as developed by all stakeholders present at the WSAP workshop as well as those that contributed to the Wetland Report.

The WSAP was developed with close reference to the ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability Wetland Strategy and Action Guidelines which are an ICLEI – developed tool freely available for download: <http://cbc.iclei.org/project/lab-wetlands-sa/>



4. BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY WETLAND STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2017- 2030)

VISION STATEMENT

"Working together towards healthy and protected wetland systems which are sustainably managed for the benefit of all communities and the environment."

VALUES

- ✓ *Good governance*
- ✓ *Fairness and Equality*
- ✓ *Recognition of human capital*
- ✓ *Professionalism*
- ✓ *Service Excellence*
- ✓ *Respect for Cultural Diversity*
- ✓ *Innovation*
- ✓ *Unity of Purpose*
- ✓ *Ubuntu*



FOCUS AREAS (3 – 6 strategic interventions / priorities):

1. *Wetland Research*
2. *Wetland Planning and Management*
3. *Empowerment (includes awareness raising as well as capacity building)*
4. *Wetland Rehabilitation*
5. *Funding*

(S.M.A.R.T.) GOALS FOR EACH FOCUS AREA

FOCUS AREA 1: *Wetland Research*

- Goal 1.1:** Develop and regularly update a wetland geodatabase that contains all wetland related information (maps, research etc.) **by ?**
- Goal 1.2:** Develop a ground-truthed wetland map indicating the location of all wetlands within BCMM within 2 years of approval of the Wetland Strategy and Action Plan (this document) (2018).
- Goal 1.3:** Undertake wetland assessments to establish the state of all wetlands found within BCMM following the development of the wetland map by 2020.
- Goal 1.4:** Undertake identified key wetland related research on an ongoing basis.



FOCUS AREA 2: <i>Wetland Planning and Management</i>	Goal 2.1: Develop and implement a costed BCMM Wetland Management Plan to address outcomes of Goal 1.2 and Goal 1.3 by 2022.
	Goal 2.2: Ensure that wetlands and wetland management are incorporated into the SDF and IDP by 2020.
	Goal 2.3: Conduct wetland monitoring and evaluation on an ongoing basis to ensure effective implementation of Goal 2.1 .
FOCUS AREA 3: <i>Empowerment (capacity building and education)</i>	Goal 3.1: Review and adapt the current BCMM Education Strategy to have a stronger wetland focus by 2018.
	Goal 3.2: Implement the updated BCMM Education Strategy by 2018/19.
FOCUS AREA 4: <i>Wetland Rehabilitation</i>	Goal 4.1: Develop a 'Wetland Clean-up' Campaign by ? .
	Goal 4.2: Implement the 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign' and ensure pollution and waste is removed from key wetlands within BCMM by ? .
FOCUS AREA 5: <i>Funding</i>	Goal 5.1: Identify sources of funding for the development and implementation of the BCMM Wetland Management Plan, the update of the BCMM Education Strategy and the 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign' by ?
	Goal 5.2: Secure funding for the development and implementation of the BCMM Wetland Management Plan, the update of the BCMM Education Strategy and the 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign' by ?

HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	TIME FRAME
Focus Area 1: Wetland Research			
<p>Goal 1.1 Develop and regularly update a wetland database that contains all wetland related information (maps, research etc.) by ?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategy for sourcing wetland related information. • Establish a list of what information is needed to be included in the database (e.g. maps, GIS information, research articles, management guidelines etc.) • Develop a platform/ online library where wetland related information can be stored in one place. • Allocate a person/ department responsible for sourcing the information and maintaining the database. • Undertake a desk top data collection exercise to source of key wetland related information. • Share database with key stakeholders including municipal officials of BCMM as well as external researchers and NGOs. • Regularly review and update database as required. 		
<p>Goal 1.2: Develop a ground-truthed wetland map indicating the location of all wetlands within BCMM within 2 years of approval of the Wetland Strategy and Action Plan (this document) (2018).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify what wetland mapping information is already available for BCMM. • Obtain GIS tools and allocate staff / hire GIS staff required to develop BCMM wetland map/ build upon existing maps if they are already available (e.g. SANBI BGIS Mapping tool). • Allocate staff/ hire personnel to conduct field trips to conduct ground – truthing exercise. 		

HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	TIME FRAME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train allocated staff/ hired personnel to identify wetlands during the ground-truthing exercise. • Conduct fieldtrips to ground truth wetlands identified in wetland map. • Update the wetland map to include all information verified during the ground-truthing exercise. • Include wetland map in the geodatabase (Goal 1.1). 		
<p>Goal 1.3: Undertake wetland assessments to establish the state of all wetlands found within BCMM following the development of the wetland map by 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascertain what information is currently available regarding the state of wetlands within BCMM. • Allocate staff/ hire an external team to assess the state of wetlands within BCMM using the wetland map (Goal 1.2) as a locality reference. • Using the wetland map and wetland assessment information (Goal 1.2 and Goal 1.3) develop a prioritisation list of wetlands within BCMM that need to be cleared, rehabilitated etc. • Include all wetland assessment information and priority list in the geodatabase (Goal 1.1). 		
<p>Goal 1.4 Undertake required wetland related research on an ongoing basis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on outcomes of Goal 1.1 identify where there are gaps in wetlands knowledge required for effective wetland management and planning within BCMM. • Develop a research plan. • Identify key stakeholders to undertake the required research. 		



HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	TIME FRAME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a call for research to undertake required research. • Appoint staff/ hire a service provider to undertake required research. • Develop an MOU with service providers appointed to undertake research work. • Undertake research as per the call for research. • Include all research information in the geodatabase (Goal 1.1). 		
Focus Area 2: Wetland Planning and Management			
<p>Goal 2.1 Develop and implement a costed BCMM Wetland Management Plan to address outcomes of Goal 1.2 and Goal 1.3 by 2022.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a team to develop the BCMM Wetland Management Plan. • Develop criteria of what needs to be included in the BCMM Wetland Management Plan. • Develop a budget plan to cover the costs of implementing the BCMM Wetland Management Plan. • Allocate staff/ hire an external party to implement the BCMM Wetland Management Plan. 		
<p>Goal 2.2 Ensure that wetlands and wetland management are incorporated into the SDF and IDP by 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the BCMM SDF and IDP timeframes. • Present the BCMM Wetland Management Plan to Council as well as the IDP Committee. • Submit the BCMM Wetland Management Plan (Goal 2.2) to the relevant authorities to be included as an appendix to the SDF and IDP. 		

HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	TIME FRAME
<p>Goal 2.3 Conduct wetland monitoring and evaluation on an ongoing basis to ensure effective implementation of Goal 2.1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a wetland monitoring programme and implementation plan. • Identify key staff members within BCMM / external stakeholder to implement the Wetland Monitoring Programme. • Implement monitoring programme as per the Implementation Plan. • Review and update the Wetland Monitoring Programme as required. • Include the Wetland Monitoring Programme in the wetland database (Goal 1.1). 		
<p>Focus Area 3: Empowerment (capacity building and education)</p>			
<p>Goal 3.1 Review and adapt the current BCMM Education Strategy to have a stronger wetland focus by 2018.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a stakeholder engagement process to establish a multi-stakeholder advisory committee to oversee the review and implementation of the revised BCMM Education Strategy by 2018. • Develop a Terms of Reference for the review of the BCMM Education Strategy. • Secure funding for the review of the current BCMM • Identify what wetland related information needs to be included in the BCMM Education Strategy. • Review and update the BCMM Education Strategy to include required wetland related information. 		
<p>Goal 3.2 Implement the updated BCMM Education Strategy by 2018/19.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate/ appoint staff to implement the updated BCMM Education Strategy • Develop a M&E framework. 		

HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	TIME FRAME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out the updated BCMM Education Strategy. 		
Focus Area 4: Wetland Rehabilitation			
Goal 4.1 Develop a 'Wetland Clean-up' Campaign by ?.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint a team to establish the focus of the 'Wetland Clean-Up Campaign' Identify a target audience to whom the clean-up campaign will be aimed at (e.g. schools, industry etc.) Identify sources of pollution affecting wetlands. Develop 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign' which includes measurable actions for cleaning up identified wetlands and addresses identified pollution sources. 		
Goal 4.2 Implement the 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign' by ?.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure funding to implement the 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign' Establish a committee to implement the 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign' Train staff on the specifics of implementing the clean-up campaign. Identify priority wetlands which are included as per of the programme. Conduct site assessments of prioritised wetlands to establish pollution source. Capture site inspection data. Remove rubbish and pollution from identified wetlands as per the Wetland Clean-up Campaign methodology. 		

HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN			
FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	TIME FRAME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-introduce indigenous flora and fauna to degraded wetlands as per the Wetland Clean-Up Campaign methodology Raise awareness of the clean-up actions through targeted media releases. 		
Focus Area 5: Funding			
Goal 5.1 Identify sources of funding for the development and implementation of the BCMM Wetland Management Plan, the update of the BCMM Education Strategy and the 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign' by ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint municipal official to source funding options. Review all internal sources of funding within BCMM as well as all external sources of funding which can be applied for. Compile a list of all internal sources of funding within BCMM as well as all external sources of funding which can be applied for. 		
Goal 5.2 Secure funding for the development and implementation of the BCMM Wetland Management Plan, the update of the BCMM Education Strategy and the 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign' by ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a ToR and a budget for development and implementation the Wetland Management Plan Develop a ToR and a budget for the update of the BCMM Education Strategy Develop a ToR and a budget to implement the Wetland Clean-up Campaign. Obtain budget approval. Apply for funding to implement the Wetland Management Plan, update the BCMM Education Strategy and implement the 'Wetland Clean-up Campaign'. 		