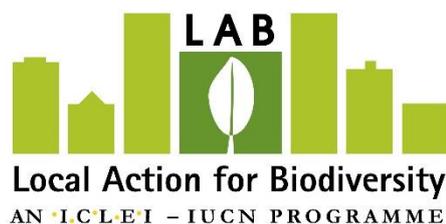


Bojanala Platinum District Municipality

Wetland Strategy and Action Plan

(2017- 2030)

Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB): Wetlands South Africa





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DISCLAIMER

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**BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
WETLAND STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2017- 2030)**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AS	Africa Secretariat
BPDM	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMS	Environmental Management System
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
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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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.

The wetlands throughout Bojanala Platinum District Municipality are considered to be high-value 'ecological infrastructure' as they provide habitat for flora and fauna, but also provide critical ecosystem services to 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.

Despite the wetlands within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality being of high value to the municipality in terms of ecosystem service provision, a large number of the wetlands in the region are under threat or have already been lost, largely due to extensive and excessive platinum mining and agriculture. Mining and quarrying industry in the province and certainly in the district remains the backbone of the district's economic output. It is said 94% of the country's platinum is found in the Rustenburg and Brits areas which areas are also said to produce more platinum than any other single area in the world. 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. As such, careful management as well as the investment in the maintenance of healthy wetlands and the rehabilitation and restoration of damaged or degraded wetlands is required. This will ensure the continued provision of these vital ecosystem services to the municipality.

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.

Bojanala Platinum District 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 Bojanala Platinum District 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 Bojanala Platinum District 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 THE BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT 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 Bojanala Platinum District Municipality. Please refer to the Bojanala Platinum District 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 Bojanala Platinum District 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 Bojanala Platinum District Municipality provide.

Table 1: Ecosystem services identified in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

Ecosystem Service Type	Ecosystem Service	Description/ Case Study
Provisioning	Food and medicinal plants	Communities harvest local plants and animals as a food source.
	Raw materials supporting local economies and livelihoods	Communities harvest reeds from the wetlands to make products they can sell for income
	Clean drinking water	Local communities use clean water supplied by the wetlands for drinking purposes (both human and livestock)
Regulatory	Water storage and stream flow regulation	The local wetlands store stormwater runoff and slowly release the water as the water table drops. This contributes to sustained streamflow throughout the year.
	Flood attenuation and control	Wetlands and the associated plants absorb flood water and reduce the velocity of flood waters moving through the system. This contributes to the protection of infrastructure downstream.
	Erosion control	Wetland plants strengthen the banks of wetlands and thereby contribute to sediment stabilisation and soil retention within the catchment.
	Water filtration	Wetlands contribute substantially to improving water quality by modifying or trapping a wide range of substances commonly considered to be pollutants. This includes suspended sediment, excess nutrients, toxicants and pathogenic bacteria and viruses. This contributes to clean drinkable water downstream.
Cultural	Recreation	Recreation activities undertaken within the wetlands within Bojanala includes bird watching,
	Tourism	The wetlands within Bojanala provide a diverse landscape and rich biodiversity that promote tourism within the district
	Social upliftment	The rehabilitation and maintenance of wetlands within the district provide opportunities for job creation for the local communities. These opportunities not only support local incomes but also include important skills development as well as environmental education.

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 Bojanala Platinum District 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 several impacts including 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.

In the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality the mining, quarrying and agricultural sectors impact severely on wetland ecosystems, stressing the need for urgent intervention.

Further threats to wetlands in the district are summarised in the list below

- Spread of invasive alien plants;
- Deliberate drainage of wetlands to make way for development and agriculture;
- Inappropriate development without including suitable buffers around the wetland systems;
- Inappropriate or poorly regulated agricultural practices such as overgrazing, ploughing within wetland;
- Stormwater and sewage into wetlands;
- Erosion of banks and subsequent sedimentation;
- Deliberate burning of wetland vegetation;
- Dumping in wetlands;
- Climate change

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 Bojanala Platinum District 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 Bojanala Platinum District 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 Bojanala Platinum District 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	Considers the role of biodiversity.
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.



LEGISLATION/ POLICY/ STRATEGY	HOW IT RELATES TO WETLANDS
Environmental Management Framework	Map and land use guidelines for areas of environmental importance.
Sector Plans	e.g. Disaster Management Plan
Strategies	
The National Biodiversity Framework	Provides biodiversity targets for South Africa.
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 designated wetland management authority within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality. Instead, the management of wetlands is a collective but disconnected effort between the various departments of the municipality, the local municipalities within the district, and other external stakeholders such as Working for Wetlands. Some municipalities are more capacitated and resourced in terms of wetland management than others. Rustenburg Local Municipality for example has a municipal wetland inventory which includes maps and the status of wetland ecosystems in the region. The wetland inventory provides the municipality with the necessary information to assist with land use planning application. The municipality also engage communalities, creating awareness around wetland/biodiversity and why it is important to protect and conserve. Smaller municipalities like Kgethlengrivier Local Municipality have limited capacity and depend on the BPDM for guidance and support regarding issues related to environmental management in general.

There is a real need for a consolidated platform for municipalities and other relevant stakeholders to engage and work together. The potential for the establishment of a district-wide forum is a real opportunity to drive integration. The forum could focus on a broader scope of environmental management, with wetland management as a thematic focus area.

2.3 Local and regional partnerships and programmes managing wetlands within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality



In addition to the collective municipal work that is being undertaken at both the district and local level to monitor and manage wetlands within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, there are numerous projects and activities currently being implemented within and around wetlands by both the public and private sector as well as several NGOs. Wetland related projects currently underway within the district are Working for Wetlands rehabilitation ventures which include the appointment of and partnership with local business stakeholders. These initiatives are outlined in Table 6 below.

Table 3: Working for Wetlands initiatives in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

Project Name	Project Description	Project Implementing Entity
Kgaswane Mounain Reserve	A headcut which is threatening the wetland has been rehabilitated by the construction of Rock masonry structure which deactivates the headcut and stops erosion completely which in turn secure the wetland within Kgaswane Mountain Reserve in Rustenburg.	WfW, Rainbow Moon Trading, Central Weland Rehabilitation, Naledzi Environmental Consulting
Borakalalo Game Reserve	The rehabilitation objectives was to reinstate hydrological function of the system; to arrest erosion associated with the impacts including the facilitation of vegetation regrowth. This can be achieved through implementation of the following strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of berms with mitre drains to facilitate water flow and drainage on all of the roads; - Maintenance and changes made to existing structures to secure the structures and ensure functionality of these interventions; - Deactivate headcut and even-out the energy differential to minimise the erosion; and - Brush-pack bare soil for the sake of protecting the soil and to enhance vegetation establishment and growth. 	WfW, Naledzi Environmental Consulting, Rainbow Moon Trading, Central Wetland Rehabilitation
Boekenhoutfontein farm Wetland	Working for Wetlands have done invaluable work removing alien vegetation and restoring the wetlands, which attract a wide variety of birdlife to the area.	WfW, Naledzi Environmental Consulting, Rainbow Moon Trading
Boitekong Wetland	The predominant land use surrounding the wetlands is communal grazing (overgrazing) coupled with housing developments and associated infrastructure which include roads and sewer lines. There is some evidence that these activities	WfW, Naledzi Environmental Consulting, Rainbow Moon Trading,



Project Name	Project Description	Project Implementing Entity
	<p>influence not only the vegetation but also the runoff characteristics. In particular grazing and the tracks created by livestock appear to have had a marked impact on channelled valley bottom wetlands.</p> <p>The objectives for rehabilitation activities at this site include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevention of sedimentation associated with this wetland to flow downstream into the Bospoortdam, - restore a degree of wetland functioning and eco services to the area, and - raise the local water table and allow the redistribution of water to the entire wetland front. 	<p>Central Wetland Rehabilitation</p>

3. DEVELOPING THE BOJANALA PLATINUM 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 Bojanala Platinum District Municipality located and engaged with key stakeholders (provincial, district and local municipal officials within the municipality as well as key external representatives 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 at the Borakalalo National Park in June 2016. Prior to this workshop, a desktop study was undertaken to ascertain which stakeholders within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality are working in the wetland/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 Bojanala Platinum District Municipality co-developed a Wetland Report throughout the course of 2016. The Bojanala Platinum District 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 relevant stakeholders 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 Bojanala WSAP Workshop was held in Rustenburg on 1 and 2 December 2016. All stakeholders identified during previous engagements were invited to attend. During the workshop ,feedback



on the findings of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality Wetland Report were presented to the stakeholders, namely the critical ecosystem services the wetlands within Bojanala 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/>

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4. BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY WETLAND STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2017- 2030)

VISION STATEMENT

"To create a safe and sustainable ecosystem through conserving wetlands for present and future generations."

VALUES

- ✓ Sustainable
- ✓ Efficiency
- ✓ Good governance (Consultation)
- ✓ Transparency
- ✓ Respect & Integrity
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Appreciation
- ✓ Capability/Expertise
- ✓ Accessibility
- ✓ Ownership

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



1. <i>Projects and Plans.</i>	
2. <i>Monitoring & Evaluation.</i>	
3. <i>Stakeholder engagement.</i>	
4. <i>Research and Capacity.</i>	
5. <i>Funding.</i>	
6. <i>Education and Awareness Raising.</i>	
(S.M.A.R.T.) GOALS FOR EACH FOCUS AREA <i>*(Action, Detail, Measure, Unit, Deadline)</i>	
FOCUS AREA 1: <i>Projects and Plans.</i>	Goal 1.1: <i>Identify and map all wetlands within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality by ?</i>
	Goal 1.2: <i>Identify and prioritise key wetlands to be considered for rehabilitation by ?</i>
	Goal 1.3 <i>Explore and enhance recreational and eco-tourism potential around wetlands in BPDM by ?</i>
	Goal 1.4 <i>Draw links between identified wetlands and agricultural development and potential by ?</i>
FOCUS AREA 2: <i>Monitoring and Evaluation.</i>	Goal 2.1 <i>Develop a wetlands monitoring and evaluation toolkit for BPDM by ?</i>
	Goal 2.2 <i>Conduct thorough monitoring and evaluation of all identified, mapped and prioritised wetlands in BPDM by ?</i>
FOCUS AREA 3: <i>Stakeholder engagement.</i>	Goal 3.1 <i>Identify all relevant stakeholders working on wetlands in the Bojanala Region by ?</i>
	Goal 3.2 <i>Consult all relevant, identified stakeholders by ?</i>



	Goal 3.3 Support by ?
	Goal 3.4 Implementation by ?
FOCUS AREA 4: <i>Research and Capacity.</i>	Goal 4.1 Identify and map wetlands within BPDM for research purposes. As per Goal 1.1 by ?
	Goal 4.2 Identify key fauna and flora species present in identified and mapped wetlands by ?
	Goal 4.3 Enhanced protection of all fauna and flora species in wetlands by ?
	Goal 4.4 Create an electronic database for all wetland related information by ?
FOCUS AREA 5: <i>Funding.</i>	Goal 5.1 Investigate and explore funding/budget opportunities (internally and externally) for wetland related work – projects, programmes etc by ?
FOCUS AREA 6: <i>Education and awareness.</i>	Goal 6.1 Ensure relevant stakeholders are educated and made aware of the importance of wetlands every 6 months
	Goal 6.2 Ensure communities within BPDM are educated and made aware of the importance of wetlands every 6 months
	Goal 6.3 Institutionalise the annual celebration of environmental calendar days into BPDM by?.
	Goal 6.4 Establish new and support existing environmental organization (e.g. clubs and forums)



HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
Focus Area 1: <i>Projects and Plans.</i>			
Goal 1.1: Identify and map all wetlands within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality by ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create goe-database of all wetlands. • Develop datasheet accordingly • Map wetlands and capture data collected in database 	District and local municipalities.	5 years
Goal 1.2: Identify and prioritise key wetlands to be considered for rehabilitation by ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop criteria for prioritizing wetlands • Use plants which conserve water and wetlands e.g lilies. • Create gabions to protect wetlands. 	District and local municipalities.	5 years
Goal 1.3: Explore and enhance recreational and eco-tourism potential around wetlands in BPDM by ?.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create parks around wetlands. 	District and local municipalities.	5 years
Goal 1.4: Draw links between identified wetlands and agricultural development and potential by ?.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop food gardens. 	BPDM and all relevant stakeholders.	
Focus Area 2: <i>Monitoring and Evaluation.</i>			
Goal 2.1: Develop a wetlands monitoring and evaluation toolkit for BPDM by ?.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct site inspections. • Create a checklist. 	BPDM	Ongoing
Goal 2.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct site inspections. • Compile relevant reports. 	BPDM	Ongoing

HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
Conduct thorough monitoring and evaluation of all identified, mapped and prioritised wetlands in BPDM by ?.			
Focus Area 3: Stakeholder engagement.			
Goal 3.1 Identify all relevant stakeholders working on wetlands in the Bojanala Region by ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer and make use of existing databases. Probe existing stakeholder. 	To be led by Bojanala Platinum District Municipality	2018
Goal 3.2 Consult all relevant, identified stakeholders by ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create publicity materials (printed media, radio, billboards, social media) Loud hauling Meetings 	BPDM: Project coordinator Communication Unit	Ongoing
Goal 3.3 Support by ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create detailed presentations about project concepts (budget plans). Constant follow ups. 	Project coordinator	Ongoing
Goal 3.4 Implementation by ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate tasks. Monitor Follow up 	Project coordinator	Ongoing
Focus Area 4: Research and Capacity.			
Goal 4.1 Identify and map wetlands within BPDM for research purposes. As per Goal 1.1 by ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint responsible entity. Conduct site inspections. Utilise geo-database. 	Provincial and local government	Twice a year

HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
Goal 4.2 Identify key fauna and flora species present in identified and mapped wetlands by ?.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct site inspections. • 	Provincial and local government	Twice a year
Goal 4.3 Enhanced protection of all fauna and flora species in wetlands by ?.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous monitoring • Involve law enforcement entities. 	National and Provincial government	Ongoing
Goal 4.4 Create an electronic database for all wetland related information by ?.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create database using Microsoft Excel. • Make database available on BPDM website. • Ensure continuous updating of database. 	BPDM	Ongoing
Focus Area 5: Funding.			
Goal 5.1 Investigate and explore funding/budget opportunities (internally and externally) for wetland related work – projects, programmes etc by ?.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify priority wetlands (research) • Conduct costing analysis for wetland project. • Implement projects. 	BPDM	Ongoing
Focus Area 6: Education and awareness.			
Goal 6.1 Ensure relevant stakeholders are educated and made aware of the importance of wetlands every 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop politicians, traditional leaders and other relevant stakeholders. 	National, Provincial and Local government.	Every 6 months.



HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

FOCUS AREA & GOALS	KEY ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
Goal 6.2 Ensure communities within BPDM are educated and made aware of the importance of wetlands every 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erect billboards along relevant roads. Coordinate and facilitate exhibitions and imbizos. Door to door campaigns. 	National, Provincial and Local government.	Ongoing
Goal 6.3 Institutionalise the annual celebration of environmental calendar days into BPDM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build-up campaigns prior to events in the communities, schools etc. 	National, Provincial and Local government.	Ongoing
Goal 6.4 Establish new and support existing environmental organization (e.g. clubs and forums)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity on the management and protection of wetlands. 	Local municipalities	Ongoing