ISANDLWANA HERITAGE RESERVE

KwaZulu-Natal
South Africa

Protected Area Management Plan:
Public Participation Report
2015

Prepared by
Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife Protected Area Management Planning Unit
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1. **STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS**

The Isandlwana Heritage Reserve is strategically situated in the midst of well-known Anglo-Zulu war and Anglo-Boer war sites of central KwaZulu-Natal. The reserve falls within the Nqutu Local Municipality and the uMzinyathi District Municipality and is situated approximately 15 km in a direct line south of the town of Nqutu and approximately 47 km in a straight line south east of Dundee. The reserve was first proclaimed as a National Monument in 1969, several further proclamations led to the latest proclamation as a nature reserve in terms of the Protected Areas Act.

Isandlwana Heritage Reserve consists of 781 hectares that are jointly managed and maintained by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, AMAFA and the Mangwebuthanani Community. Although the reserve was initially proclaimed for its historical and cultural importance it also conserves portions of the KwaZulu Natal Highland Thornveld and the Thukela Thornveld vegetation types, both types are listed as least threatened. It is also important to note that recent discovery of new invertebrates species are a good indication of the important and potentially undiscovered biodiversity present in the reserve.

The Buffels River – the largest tributary of the Thukela River is classified in terms of the National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area (NF EPA) system as a largely natural free flowing river and forms the south western boundary of the reserve. Various non-perennial streams also occur in the reserve.

Isandlwana Heritage Reserve forms part of a corridor that includes Ntinini Nature Reserve to the North East and Ophathe Nature Reserve, this broad scale landscape corridor that links Ophathe Nature Reserve, Ntinini Nature Reserve and Chelmsford.

1.1 **The Context of Stakeholder Consultation**

In terms of Section 39(3) of the Protected Areas Act, consultation is required with municipalities, other organs of state, local communities and other affected parties, which have an interest in the area, when compiling a management plan for a protected area. Furthermore, the input and support of key stakeholders is considered vitally important in the management of protected areas and in the implementation of many of the actions set out in their management plans. For this reason a comprehensive public participation process has been undertaken in preparing the management plan for Isandlwana Heritage Reserve.
1.3 Approach and Objectives of the Consultation Process

The approach to consultation in preparing the management plan for Isandlwana Heritage Reserve has been to target communities in the area around the reserve together with municipalities, relevant government authorities and other key stakeholders. The plan was developed in consultation with both AMAFA and the Mangwebuthanani Community. The process has been targeted at key representatives of stakeholder groups in an effort to enable meaningful input in the development of the management plan. The objectives of the public consultation process have been to:

- Ensure that the communities around the reserve are aware of its importance and the conservation imperatives that formed the basis for its proclamation.
- Discuss and agree on the values of Isandlwana Heritage Reserve in order to come to a common understanding of why it is important and should be protected.
- Canvas aspirations, issues, concerns and conflicts associated with the reserve that must be resolved through the management plan.
- Provide additional information that is required by individual stakeholders and to request input and pertinent information that may aid the process and the management of the reserve from stakeholders.

The list of participants who have been consulted and who have attended meetings as part of the public consultation process is attached in Appendix A.

1.4 Consultation Process

The public participation process for the compilation of the Isandlwana Heritage Reserve Protected Area Management Plan commenced with consultation with the AMAFA/Ezemvelo Liaison forum in order to establish the joint project as a priority for both organisations. At this stage it was recognised that both the main Amafa/Ezemvelo MOA as well as the subsidiary agreement for the Isandlwana Heritage Reserve needs to be revised. An additional meeting between AMAFA and the management team for Isandlwana was held to revise and update the agreement.

A background Information Document, was sent out with a notice to pre-identified key stakeholders. This included NGO’s, municipalities, local communities and tourism operators. The notice included an invitation to attend the Public Stakeholder Workshop to be held at the Mangwebuthanani Traditional Court, on the 27th February 2014 at 09:30am.

The stakeholder workshops were advertised as follows:

Copies of the advertisements can be found in Appendix B. The advertisements stated that the Background Information Documents can be accessed via the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife website (www.kznwildlife.com), under the following pathway: “Conservation” > “Public comment” > “West region” with the protected area name and the word BID in the file name. It was also stated that, should Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP’s) be unable to attend the Public Stakeholder Workshops, the document would remain available and comments would be welcomed. The adverts were displayed on the Amafa and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife website.

Groups that were invited included:

- Local & District Municipalities
- Department of Arts and Culture
The draft protected area management plan was made available to public review for a period of one month. The draft plan was advertised in the:

- Isolezwe - 9th March 2014;
- The Rising Sun (Chatsworth)(Local Newspaper) - 11th March 2014;
- Southlands Sun (Local Newspaper) – 14th March 2014;
- The Mercury - 14th March 2014;

All stakeholders who attended the stakeholder workshop were informed either through e-mail, telephonically or through verbal messages by the Conservation Manager.

Hard copies of the documents were made available at the Nqutu Local Municipality, UMzinyathi District Municipality and the Amafa museum at Isandlwana.

Closing dates for comments was
Table 1.1 Summary of the protected area management plan development process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 2014</td>
<td>1st Contact with Park Planning Committee to set a date for the initial meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 January 2015</td>
<td>1st Management meeting and Site visit of Isandlwana Heritage Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 February 2015</td>
<td>Meeting with iNkosi Mazibuko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 – 9 February 2015</td>
<td>Adverts sent to known stakeholders via e-mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 February 2015</td>
<td>Advert for stakeholder workshop in Isolezwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 February 2015</td>
<td>Advert for stakeholder workshop in The Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 February 2015</td>
<td>Advert for stakeholder workshop in The Witness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 February 2015</td>
<td>Adverts for stakeholder workshop in Eyethu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 February 2015</td>
<td>Adverts for stakeholder workshop in Escort &amp; Midlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 February 2015</td>
<td>Stakeholder workshop for Isandlwana Heritage Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June 2015</td>
<td>Advert sent to known stakeholders via e-mail for public comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June 2015</td>
<td>Advert for public comment in Isolezwe newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June 2015</td>
<td>Advert for public comment in The Eyethu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June 2015</td>
<td>Advert for public comment in The Witness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June 2015</td>
<td>Advert for public comment in The Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 July 2015</td>
<td>Public comment closes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2015</td>
<td>Consideration of public comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2015</td>
<td>Submit final document to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife committees for approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Submission of final protected area management plan and supporting documentation to MEC for approval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **KEY FINDINGS OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS**

The table below summarizes the key findings of the stakeholder consultation process in the six key performance areas.

**Table 2.1 Summary of Key findings of the Stakeholder Consultation Process.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance area</th>
<th>Issue that must be addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Legal compliance and law enforcement | - Functions and roles of the various partners are unclear. Trilateral agreement between Amafa, Ezemvelo and the Mangwabuthanani community needs to be updated.  
  - Cooperative efforts required between neighbours, SAPS and Ezemvelo to address poaching.  
  - SG Diagram description in the proclamation needs to be corrected. The description of two different sections of the reserve both contains the same number.  
  - Poaching (Groups of people hunting with dogs) problems are exacerbated by lack of human resource capacity, fleet and staff numbers. |
| Stakeholder engagement       | - Link between the strategic and operational committee needs to be strengthened.  
  - No regular and effective communication with stakeholders.  
  - Lack of cooperation with direct neighbours in terms of poaching and fire management. Cooperation with specifically the private game farms on northern boundary in terms of operations.  
  - Land use and water use planning do not consider the reserve’s requirements.  
  - There are limited communication between management and the tour operators that make use of the reserve. |
| Eco-cultural tourism development | - The linking of the various eco-tourism activities in the region e.g. the museum, education centre, the lodge and the battlefield site as well as private accommodation products.  
  - Branding as part of the battlefield sites in the region.  
  - Maintenance of hiking trail and tourism areas. There is currently no clarity in terms of who is responsible for maintaining trails. |
| Conservation management      | - Functions and roles of various partners need to be clarified.  
  - Overgrazing due to sheep, goats and cattle in the reserve outside of the times agreed to between Amafa, the community and Ezemvelo. (Especially in the shale areas)  
  - Lack of clarity on actual numbers of livestock in protected area.  
  - Overgrazing during certain times of the year. The carrying capacity of 120 Animal Units is constantly exceeded and this is not sustainable.  
  - Insufficient biodiversity knowledge.  
  - Controlled sustainable resource use – thatch, wood & grazing – this benefits the local community and ensures support for the PA. There is a need to monitor; record and determine the value of the resources that are extracted from the reserve.  
  - Alien plants – at this stage the threat is limited but if it remains unchecked it could increase.  
  - Arson fires threaten the biodiversity in PA.  
  - Bush encroachment – due to overgrazing. |
Operational management

- Staff capacity in terms of numbers, training, equipment and fleet needs to be addressed
- Lack of financial resources for the effective management of IHR.
- Lack of Standard Operating Procedures to guide staff and management.
- State of the fence not sufficient to secure the area and prevent unregulated entry from livestock.
3. COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING REVIEW OF THE DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Comment received</th>
<th>Action carried out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None received</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None received
## LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN OR BEEN INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PREPARATION OF THE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ISANDLWANA HERITAGE RESERVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Name/ Surname</th>
<th>E-mail Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jabulani Sithole</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nqgikazi@gmail.com">nqgikazi@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Thulani</td>
<td><a href="mailto:princethulani@gmail.com">princethulani@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZNDED</td>
<td>Peggy Dlamini</td>
<td><a href="mailto:DlaminiPE@kznded.gov.za">DlaminiPE@kznded.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premier’s office</td>
<td>Vusumuzi Shonwe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yusumuzi.shongwe@kznpremier.gov.za">yusumuzi.shongwe@kznpremier.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezemvelo</td>
<td>Bhekisisa Khoza</td>
<td><a href="mailto:khozab@kznwildlife.com">khozab@kznwildlife.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ken Gillings</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ken.gillings@mweb.co.za">ken.gillings@mweb.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diocese of Zululand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nqutu Local Municipality</td>
<td>Thkozane N</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thokozanin@nquthu.gov.za">thokozanin@nquthu.gov.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umzinyathi District Municipality</td>
<td>Abie Wentzel</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abie@zulu.org.za">abie@zulu.org.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAFA</td>
<td>Bongani</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bongani@heritagekzn.co.za">bongani@heritagekzn.co.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional authority</td>
<td>iNkosi Mazibuko</td>
<td>Hand delivered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roy Bowman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlands trust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Rangers Association of South Africa</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Birdlife SA</td>
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<td>KZNDED</td>
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<td>WESSA</td>
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<td>Nqutu Local Municipality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endumeni Local Municipality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fugitives Lodge</td>
<td><a href="mailto:reservations@fugitivesdrift.com">reservations@fugitivesdrift.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isandlwana Lodge</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lodge@isandlwana.co.za">lodge@isandlwana.co.za</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCANS OF THE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE PUBLIC MEETING AND PUBLIC REVIEW OF THE DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN
Human trafficking awareness

LARRY BENTLEY

SIX SAPS police officers, Colonel Danie and Captains Shem Caltis, Captains Glin and Adaile Baxley, Captains Thembeka Janie van Vuuren, Constable Menzie Gumbi and Constable Mduzzi Simalane of the Zuibland area, left from the Durban City Hall participating in a relay walk to Johannesburg.

The aim of the walk was to highlight awareness regarding human trafficking in South Africa and the rest of the world.

The six officers were part of a bigger team of 16 SAPS walkers from KZN and 16 civilian workers from the Durban area. The route was through the rural areas of the Drakensberg, Free State and Gauteng.

The team gave presentations regarding human trafficking awareness to schools along the route.

After walking 599km, the town closed the finish line at 54km marketing, in the Mandela Park area of Johannesburg.

The Zuiblanders said that although the walk was very tough, they had more than a few trials and tests thrown at them, it was rewarding to see that Ubuntu is still alive and well in most parts of South Africa.

Zuibland walk at back: Const Mduzzi Simalane, Capt Adeile Baxley, Const Menzie Gumbi, Capt Shem Caltis, Cpl Shane Caltis (front) Capt Thembeka Janie van Vuuren and Capt Glin Baxley.

IMeya iduduze imindeniyabashonetelwe

LARRY BENTLEY

IMeya kampanjala weFunda sase-Zuibland uKhuluma Mpiyakhe Hlahlangene ukufuneka analo iindawo umngqenzise yaphambonakalise "yabashonelwe" eyo taba ngikhathi nenikelelwe iyangiyakhe kwiemeruhluwula yokuyikhathile kombona. Lengcoli yinokuthi lehleleni lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni kune lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni. Izikhetheni, ngezikhetheni ngiphumisa ngiyakho yasezikhathini yasezikhathini lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni kune lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni.

Langa izikhetheni izikhutha umgqenzise yaphambonakalise yasezikhathini yasezikhathini lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni kune lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni. Izikhetheni, ngezikhetheni ngiphumisa ngiyakho yasezikhathini yasezikhathini lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni kune lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni.

Langa izikhetheni izikhutha umgqenzise yaphambonakalise yasezikhathini yasezikhathini lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni kune lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni. Izikhetheni, ngezikhetheni ngiphumisa ngiyakho yasezikhathini yasezikhathini lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni kune lokuthutha ngokwaziya kufangakwaziya kwiimizeni.

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Kushone ababili esikoleni saseNquthu

LARRY BENTLEY

UMFUNDI kwaGrades 6 kaholide ephakathi kwesemile nesendawo, ngokuhlungishe ababili saseabahloli kweNkotsheni, khuphe, ababili sasekhaya, ababili sasebenza, ababili sasebhaca, ababili sasekehleng, ababili sasebenza, ababili sasebhaca, ababili sasekehleng

Kushone ababili esikoleni saseNquthu

LARRY BENTLEY

UMFUNDI kwaGrades 6 kaholide ephakathi kwesemile nesendawo, ngokuhlungishe ababili saseabahloli kweNkotsheni, khuphe, ababili sasekhaya, ababili sasebenza, ababili sasebhaca, ababili sasekehleng, ababili sasebenza, ababili sasebhaca, ababili sasekehleng
Uyale abesifazane ngezikhozhakali

BONUSWA MHLALE

Impilo shezommuzo ngiyiqhubeka kwemuzwariwe milungu zikhole zikhuluma zonke zasebenza ezifunyenkeza izikhulu ezicelwe ezimvelo ezikhlonseni kwizimboni zikosebenza. Izicelwe ezicelwe ezakhele kunye nesihlelabhe ngesxenxelo ezikhuza ezikhakhe ezinjalo ezikhele ezizonezeka. Izicelwe ezibonakwazi esibonakwazi sithetha kuzingenza kumvelo ezikhuluma ezikhele ezikhele ezizonezeka ezikhuza ezikhakhe ezisikhathi ezikhele ezikhuza ezikhele ezikhele ezisikhathi ezikhele ezikhuza izifunyelwa.

Kufunwa izihlobo zokwazana ezokwakawo izihlobo ezizwe ezikhele ezimvelo ezikhuza ezikanamagcasa. Izichiko ezikhele ezimvelo ezikhuza ezikanamagcasa ezinafana ngezozonisa ezikhele ezikhuza ezikhele ezizonezeka ezakhele kunye nesihlelabhe ngesxenxelo ezikhuza ezikhakhe ezisikhathi ezikhele ezikhuza ezikhele ezixomba ezikhele ezikhuza ezivudlane ezinjalo ezikhuza ezikhele ezisedzinywa ezikhuza ezikhakhe ezikhakhe ezibonakwazi ezibonakwazi ezikhakhe ezizonezeka eziskhele eziskhele ezisibonakwazi ezisibonakwazi ezikhakhe ezizonezeka eziskhele eziskhele ezibonzela ezikhakhe ezizonezeka eziskhele eziskhele eziqinise ezikhakhe ezizonezeka ezisikhathi ezisikhathi ezizonezeka ezibonakwazi ezibonakwazi ezikhakhe ezizonezeka.

Usukuzi Hlanganile mhlabonzo ngezikhuluma ezikhuluma ezakhele kunye nesihlelabhe ngesxenxelo ezikhuza ezikhakhe ezisikhathi ezikhakhe ezizonezeka ezibonakwazi ezibonakwazi ezikhakhe ezizonezeka eziskhele eziskhele ezibonzela ezikhakhe ezizonezeka eziskhele eziskhele eziqinise ezikhakhe ezizonezeka ezisikhathi ezisikhathi ezizonezeka ezibonakwazi ezibonakwazi ezikhakhe ezizonezeka.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT CIRCULATED PRIOR TO THE PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

ISANDLWANA HERITAGE RESERVE

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Purpose of this document

- Inform stakeholders of the development of the protected area management plan.
- Invite stakeholders to participate in the development process.

The Isandlwana Heritage Reserve

During 1879 the British forces in process of invading Zululand had their first major encounter with the Zulu nation in the Anglo-Zulu war at Isandlwana. Isandlwana Heritage Reserve is a premier battlefield site in central KZN situated 74 km from the town of Dundee and approximately 18 km from the town of Nqutu within the Nqutu Local Municipality and the uMhlathini District Municipality. The reserve is an important component in the KZN tourism product specifically with regard to the battlefield routes.

Part of the battlefield site was initially proclaimed in 1972, followed by negotiations in 1994 between the Mangwebuthanani community and the KwaZulu Natal Monuments Council, which lead to the further proclamation in 1989 as a Historic Reserve under the KwaZulu Natal Monuments Act. In 2012 the reserve was proclaimed as a heritage reserve under the National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act. Post 1994 the reserve was managed by Amalta KwaZulu Natal and in 2004 the biodiversity management was taken over by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

The reserve is well known for its cultural values but also conserve important vegetation types, habitats and biodiversity. Isandlwana protects a representative portion of the KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld and the Thukela Thornveld. A great variety of important invertebrate species occur in the reserve. The reserve also conserves a variety of mammals and bird species including Impala, Zebra, Yellow-billed kite and Martial eagle.

The protected area management plan

Protected area management plans are intended to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No.37 of 2003) in managing protected areas. Furthermore, they are designed to be high-level documents that provide a tool to assist Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife in the strategic planning and management of the protected area under its control.

Key management issues

A review of ecological, cultural and social issues and management of the nature reserve has revealed the following issues that need to be addressed in the management plan:

- The tri-lateral agreement between AMAFA, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and the Mangwebuthanani Traditional Council is out-dated and needs to be reviewed in order to clearly identify the roles and responsibility of each partner.
- Sustainable resource use benefits the community and ensures support the protected area; this need to be facilitated in a controlled fashion, sustainable use includes wood, thatch and grazing.
- Financial and staff resources are not sufficient to effectively manage the reserve, this include staff numbers, capacity, equipment and fleet required.

The abovementioned issues are by no means the only issues to be addressed and consultation with stakeholders would allow for further discussions of interventions required.

Stakeholder consultation process

One of Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife's principles in preparing protected area management plans is collaboration and transparency. Stakeholders will be canvassed and their inputs will be facilitated in the development of the plan.

A stakeholder workshop has been advertised and will be held on 27 February 2015 at the Mangwebuthanani Traditional Court (1000). The vision, objectives and management issues that need to be addressed in the plan will be discussed.

Once the draft protected area management plan has been prepared, it will be made available for
public review and comment prior to its finalisation and submission to the KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Board, and MEC.

If you or your organisation would like to participate in this process or would like any further information, please contact:

Magda Goosen     (033) 845 1465

magda.goosen@kznwildlife.com
COPIES OF STANDARD INVITATIONS SENT TO KNOWN STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP
ISANDLWANA HERITAGE RESERVE

Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (Ezemvelo) is the designated Management Authority for the Isandlwana Heritage Reserve and is responsible for the compilation of a Protected Area Management Plan for this reserve in accordance with the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No.57 of 2003. Isandlwana Heritage Reserve is managed as a three-way partnership between Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, the Mangwebuthanani community and AMAFA aKwaZulu-Natal. The Management Plan is a planning document that provides an overarching management framework and zonation plan, compiled specifically for each nature reserve with the assistance of stakeholders through a public consultation process.

To facilitate public input in developing these plans, you are invited to attend the Stakeholder Workshop that will be held at:

Venue: The Mangwebuthanani Traditional Court
Date: 27 February 2015
Time: 10:00

A background document will be available one week prior to the workshop on the Ezemvelo website www.kznwildlife.com (Pathway is “Conservation” > “Planning” > “Protected Area Management Plan” > “West Region”). Should you be unable to attend the workshop, comments on the document will be welcomed by 24th of March 2015. Should you be attending the meeting, please register through the contact details below by 25th February 2015.

Contact: Magda Goosen 033 845 1465
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Following the various stakeholder meetings, incorporating the input and comments received, a draft Protected Area Management Plan will be developed and will be advertised for further public review and comment.
MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

BRIEF MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING FOR MANGWEBUTHANANI T/C, AMAFA AND EZEMVELO KZNWIL LIFE HELD AT ISANDLWANA ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTRE ON 6 FEBRUARY 2015 AT 10:00

Present: Inkosi Mazibuko (Mangwebuthanani TC)  
Mr. James van Vuuren (AMAFA)  
Mr. Mdunge (AMAFA)  
Babu (Ps.) Z. Maseko (EKZNW)  
Mr. R. Zikhali (EKZNW)

1. Welcome/Opening remarks:
The meeting started at about 10:45 and Babu Z. Maseko took the chair as there was no formal person assigned to chair the meeting. He then welcomed everyone and particularly Inkosi who had made it possible to attend the meeting.

James made some overview of the purpose of the meeting in support of what the chairperson of the day had highlighted. Most of the issues that are there were seen as details and will be dealt with during the stakeholders workshop, the main focus was then on the preparation for the stakeholders workshop that will be held on 27 February 2015 at the Traditional Council offices. It will be duty of the workshop to come out with details and make resolutions thereafter about the future of Isandlwana. It was however urged that all parties i.e. AMAFA, EKZNW and the T/A should come readily prepared to answer any questions that may arise from the workshop.

2. Stakeholders Invitation:
The following stakeholders were identified as potential stakeholders that must be invited on the stakeholders workshop to be held on the 27 February 2015:

- Nqutu Local Municipality
- Endumeni District Municipality
- Office of the Premier
- Department of Arts and Culture
- Kwa-Zulu Natal Tour Guard Association (KZNTGA)
- TKZN
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Officials
- British High Commissioner
- Perish & Diocese representing the local church
- Department of Land Affairs
- Department of Agriculture
- South African Police Services
- Other stakeholders would be included whenever found necessary

3. Stakeholders Meeting Agenda:
Ms Madga Goosen was actioned to circulate the agenda prior the stakeholders workshop

4. Concerns raised:
Inkosi Mazibuko raised a concern about the poor coordination of Isandlwana Battle Field events. As a result, some key stakeholders are often left out or excluded during the preparation of such events.

Inkosi Mazibuko indicated that the Isandlwana events are not carried out in an acceptable standard considering the history of the Isandlwana.

Inkosi informed the meeting about a proposal that was made by His Majesty King Goodwill to change the name of Isandlwana to be known as “Intaba Engcwele” (Holy Mountain).

His majesty also raised a concern about the people that invaded the area and settled around the Isandlwana Heritage Reserve; however, Inkosi blamed Izinduna who gave PTO’s to the people in the wrong area.

5. Proposal of a special committee:
Babu Maseko proposed to the committee members present to considers that a special committee should meet on regular basis in order to sort out the unacceptable challenges that take place at Isandlwana. James then gave a name of the committee to be “Isandwana Joint Management Committee” and that proposal was
unanimously agreed upon and such a committee should meet at least twice a year in order to discuss all issues at a higher level that relate to Isandlwana Heritage Reserve. James and Zech will decide when the joint management committee should start meeting. EKZNW to be represented by Babu Maseko, AMAFA to be represented by James and other representatives to be decided upon by him and Mangwebuthanani T/C to be represented by Inkosi and whoever he may decide to add. This committee is not replacing the Liaison committee that sits every month and EKZNW DCO-D to be part of the liaison committee, it was added.

6. Closing:
The meeting then closed at 12:00 noon.

Isandlwana Stakeholder Meeting
27 February 2015
Mangwebuthanane Traditional Court

1. Opening & welcome

The meeting was opened by Mr Zech Maseko who welcomed iNkoso Mazibuku and all stakeholders present. There was a general discussion about the lack of stakeholders at the meeting, except for the management team and facilitator the following stakeholders was represented:

- Amafa
- Mangwebuthanane community
- South African Military History Society

It was indicated that the meeting clashed with the KZN Parliament opening as well as an Ingonyama Trust meeting. Translation services was provided by Mr Raymond Zikhali to two members who required this.

There was a proposal that the meeting be postponed since it was felt that all stakeholders are not present and it was felt that we might not do justice to the consultation process. A letter will be written to the local and district municipality to indicate that they are affected by and important to this process. A separate meeting with the municipality to discuss access, roads and land-use issues will be held by the PAMP planner and potentially a member of the management team.

2. Introduction to Isandlwana Heritage Reserve

A brief introduction was given of the history, proclamation and conservation management history of Isandlwana Heritage Reserve. It was emphasised that Isandlwana have both cultural and natural heritage of importance.

3. Why Protected Area Management Plans & Process

The reason for the development of protected area management as contained in the Protected Areas Act was discussed. Furthermore it was indicated that the process for the development of the plan provide various opportunities for stakeholders to engage and give input into the plan.

4. Values of Isandlwana Heritage Reserve

The values of Isandlwana Heritage Reserve are important as those are the attributes that mainly led to its proclamation and also the attributes that need to be protected. The reserve was originally proclaimed as a result of its historical significance and subsequent to the 2012 proclamation in terms of the protected areas act there is also a mandate to conserve the biodiversity.

The Cultural values heading needs to be changed to Heritage value. For the purpose of clarity the natural or biodiversity values should be kept separate from the heritage value. The heritage value will include both tangible and intangible values. AMAFA (James) will assist with drafting a value statement for heritage. It was also recommended that the tourism should have a separate value statement than the
heritage or socio-economic values; the tourism is mostly hinged on the heritage and military aspects although a component also rides on the biodiversity component.

**Heritage Values:**

- Protection of an internationally important heritage site

**Natural Values:**

- Protection of important species and habitat
- New species discovered – potential for more biodiversity that we are unaware of
- Ecosystem goods and services including pollination services, soil stability etc
- Buffalo river form part of PA boundary

**Tourism Values:**

**Socio-economic Values:**

- Contribute to the local economy by creating employment opportunities and links to the private sector
- Environmental and cultural education and awareness

5. **Vision for Isandlwana Heritage Reserve**

The vision refers to the long term desired state of IHR.

- Conservation of natural and cultural heritage
- Benefit local community

6. **Objectives**

The following objectives were proposed:

- Comply with and enforce legislation pertaining to the protection, development and management of IHR.
- Enable and maintain effective stakeholder relations through communication and collaboration.
- Protect the biodiversity and cultural assets of IHR by promoting compatible land-use and activities in areas surrounding the nature reserve.
- Maintain sustainable eco-tourism in IHR whilst promoting the natural and cultural values of the reserve.
- Ensure the protection and public appreciation of all cultural and heritage resources within the reserve in accordance with statutory regulations.
- Protect the ecological integrity and cultural assets of IHR through active interventions based on principles of adaptive management.
- Provide adequate human resources, equipment, infrastructure and funding to enable the effective protection, development and management of Isandlwana Heritage Reserve.

7. **Management Issues to be addressed in the plan (SWOT)**

The following SWOT analysis was discussed at the meeting and highlighted the issues that needs to be addressed in the plan:

**Threats:**

- Poaching with groups of people with dogs
- Erosion
- Fence status not sufficient to prevent unregulated entry of livestock
- Carrying capacity constantly exceeded due to uncontrolled livestock grazing (Committee to decide)
- Alien plants – limited
- Arson fires threaten biodiversity in PA
- Bush encroachment

**Weaknesses:**

- Functions and roles of the various partners unclear
- Staff capacity, numbers, training, equipment and fleet
- Lack of sufficient resources for effective management of the reserve
- Lack of regular interaction with stakeholders
- Grazing must be sustainable

8. **General**

- Events management: It was indicated that events management must follow relevant approval processes.

9. **Way forward**

- Develop draft plan
- Update the MOA through the AMAFA/Ezemvelo liaison committee
- Make plan available for comment
- Finalise plan and submit for approval

10. **Closing**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME &amp; Surname</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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**PRESENTATION FROM THE PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP**

### Agenda
1. Opening & welcome
2. Introduction to Isandlwana Heritage Reserve
3. Why Protected Area Management Plans & Process
4. Values of Isandlwana Heritage Reserve
5. Vision for Isandlwana Heritage Reserve
6. Objectives
7. Management issues to be addressed in the plan (SWOT)
8. General
9. Way forward
10. Closing

### Introduction
- Proclamation - 1932 Part of the battlefield proclaimed
- 1985 Proclaimed Historical Reserve (KwaZulu, Monuments Act)
- Proclamation as nature reserve (2012)
- 1994 start of negotiations (KwaReetho) & KwaZulu Monuments Council
- Tripartite agreement between Ezemvelo, AAMPA & community
- Post 1994 reserve managed by Amata (Northern Natal). In 2001 Ezemvelo took over the biodiversity component
- Premier battlefield site part of the KZN tourism product - important heritage values
- Important Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services - biodiversity value

### Opening and Welcome

### Why Protected Areas Management Plans
- NEMPA Act No 57 of 2003 & amendments
- Inform management at all levels
- Primary strategic tool for management of the nature reserve
- Provide motivations for budgets

### Why Protected Areas Management Plans
- Build accountability
- Capacity building, future thinking and continuity
- Develop and manage – protect values and the purpose for which it was created

### The Process

### Values
- remarkable attributes
- exemplify an area
- largely the reason that it has been proclaimed as a protected area.

Values are important in planning and management, as they are the aspects of the place that must be protected.
Values

Values of the reserve

Vision

Long term desired state
- Conservation of natural and cultural heritage
- Benefit local community

Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Performance Areas</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal compliance and law enforcement</td>
<td>Comply with and enforce legislation pertaining to the protection, development and management of the reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder engagement</td>
<td>Enable and maintain effective stakeholder relations through communication and collaboration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer zone protection and regional management</td>
<td>Protect the biodiversity and cultural assets of the reserve by promoting compatible land-use and activities in areas surrounding the reserve.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Objectives

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Key Performance Areas</th>
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<tr>
<td>Eco-tourism and Environmental awareness</td>
<td>Maintain sustainable eco-tourism in line with promoting the natural and cultural values of the reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural heritage management</td>
<td>Ensure the protection and public appreciation of all cultural and heritage resources within the reserve in accordance with statutory regulations.</td>
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Management issues (SWOT & T)

Strengths:
- Strong three way partnership (Community, Amata and Economist)
- Natural resource based tourism created local economy with links between Amata, private sector and community
- New biodiversity discovered
- AMATA initiatives and private eco-tourism link support the PA product
- Community benefits from the reserve in the form of resource use (hatch, wood, grazing)

Opportunities:
- Strengthening of cultural tourism product in the region

Threats:
- Poaching with groups of people with dogs
- Erosion
- Fenceline status not sufficient to prevent unregulated entry of livestock
- Carrying capacity constantly exceeded due to uncontrolled livestock grazing (Committee to decide)
- Alien plants—limited
- Afromosia threat to biodiversity in PA
- Bush encroachment
Management issues (S,W,O & T)

Weaknesses:
- Functions and roles of the various partners unclear
- Staff capacity, numbers, training, equipment and fleet
- Lack of sufficient resources for effective management of the reserve
- Lack of regular interaction with stakeholders
- Grazing must be sustainable

General
- Events management
- Other

Way forward
- Develop draft plan
- Update the MOA through the AMAFA/Ezemvelo liaison committee
- Make plan available for comment
- Finalise plan and submit for approval