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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

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CONSOLIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

I, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, Minister of Environmental Affairs, hereby publish the consolidated environmental implementation and management plan for the Department of Environmental Affairs in terms of section 15(5) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) for implementation by the Department as set out in the Schedule hereto.



BOMO EDITH EDNA MOLEWA

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

SCHEDULE



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (EIMP) 2015/2020

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ACRONYMS

AQA	Air Quality Act
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMP-Es	Biodiversity Management Plans for Ecosystems
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora
CMP	Coastal Management Plan
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DERO	Desired Emissions Reduction Outcomes
DLDD	Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought
DM	District Municipality
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoD	Department of Defence
DoE	Department of Energy
DoHS	Department of Human Settlement
DoL	Department of Labour
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
DST	Department of Science and Technology
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWS	Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation
EC	Eastern Cape
ECA	Environment Conservation Act (73 of 1989)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAMS	Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy
EIMP	Environmental Implementation and Management Plan
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EM	Environmental Management
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMI	Environmental Management Inspector
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FOSAD	Forum of South African Heads of Departments
FS	Free State
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GP	Gauteng Province
HABITAT	Convention on Human Settlements
ICMA	Integrated Coastal Management Act
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IEMP	Integrated Environmental Management Plan
IGCCC	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IGRFA	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act
ITA	International Trade Administration Act
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
KZN	Kwazulu Natal

LGTT	Local Government Task Team
LM	Local Municipality
LP	Limpopo Province
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCCM	Multi-Stakeholder Committee for Chemicals Management
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MINTECH	Ministers Technical Committee
MP	Mpumalanga Province
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NBF	National Biodiversity Framework
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	Northern Cape
NCCC	National Committee on Climate Change
NCCM	National Committee for Chemicals Management
NCMP	National Coastal Management Programme
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)
NEM:AQA	Air Quality Act (39 of 2004)
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004)
NEM:ICM	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (24 of 2008)
NEM:PAA	National Environmental Management Protected Areas Amendment Act (31 of 2004)
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act (59 of 2008)
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
NNRA	National Nuclear Regulator Act
NSSD	National Strategy of Sustainable Development
NW	North West
NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
PA	Protected Areas
PIC	Convention on Prior Informed Consent
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South Africa
SACN	South African Cities Network
SAEO	South Africa Environment Outlook
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAMSA	South African Maritime Safety Authority
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SANBI	South African National Botanical Institute
SANParks	South African National Parks
SARS	South African Revenue Services
SD	Sustainable Development
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEMA	Specific Environmental Management Acts
SMMEs	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
TOPS	Threatened or Protected Species
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WC	Western Cape
WfW	Working for Wetlands
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the context of South Africa, intergovernmental relations is statutorily driven through Chapter 3 of the Constitution and enactment of laws, amongst others, the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act as well as insertion of Chapter 3 (procedures for co-operative governance), and Chapter 8 (Environmental Management Co-operation Agreements) in the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA). The focus of this plan is primarily Chapter 3 of NEMA that requires the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) along with other organs of state that exercise functions that may affect the environment and that perform functions involving the management of the environment to prepare environmental implementation plans (EIPs) and/or environmental management plans (EMPs).

The content of the 2015/2020 DEA Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (EIMP) is guided by sections 13 and 14 of NEMA and the 2014/2019 Guidelines for the preparation of environmental implementation and management plans that were issued in terms of Chapter 3 of the Act. The EIMP is organized according to the following parts, namely, Part A: Strategic Overview (which includes the vision, mission, values, programmes and regulatory frameworks), followed by Part B: Environmental Implementation Plan component of the department's consolidated environmental implementation and management plan (EIMP) which is the environmental implementation plan (EIP) as envisaged in section 13(1) of NEMA; then Part C: Environmental Management Plan and conclude with Part D: Monitoring and Evaluation as well as an Annexure of 34 Environmentally sustainable development indicators.

In a sequence of development, the current EIMP constitute the 3rd edition of preparation of EIPs and EMPs and unlike the previous two plans that had legislated lifespans of four years, will run for five years as it is aligned with the MTSF cycle in terms of the National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Act, 2013. The First Edition of DEA's EIMP was published in the Government Gazette in March 2002 and six years later, the Second EIMP was gazetted on 15 September 2008.

INTRODUCTION

“The web is more a social creation than a technical one. It was designed for a social effect—to help people work together—and not as a technical toy. The ultimate goal of the Web is to support and improve our web-like existence in the world. We clump into families, associations, and companies. We develop trust across the miles and distrust around the corner.” – Tim Berners Lee

As we begin this five year journey, we must face the fact that procedures for cooperative governance are not a panacea; that these procedures are only a small percentage of available solutions to service delivery and sound environmental management; that they cannot right every wrong or mend every broken system. However, it also has to be known that without cooperative governance no service nor benefit, including from the environment could be wholly sustained.

Therefore, a sound and universal compliance with procedures for cooperative governance outlined in chapter 3 of NEMA is a necessity both across and between all spheres of government if the tide of service delivery demands and global warming are to be contained. Hence for the 2015/2020 period, the sector decided to pull together to ensure that environmental implementation and management plans and related supporting intergovernmental institutional arrangements for the same period work in sync and within relevant legislative frameworks. As a coordinator for the environment sector and also an organ of state listed in both schedules 1 and 2 of NEMA, the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is bound by the aforementioned five year commitment when preparing its consolidated environmental implementation and management plan (EIMP). The First Edition of DEA's EIMP was published in the Government Gazette in March 2002 and six years later, the Second EIMP was gazetted on 15 September 2008. This therefore makes the 2015/2020 EIMP the third edition since the National Environmental Management Act came into effect in 1998. The content of this plan is guided by sections 13 and 14 of NEMA and the 2014/2019 Guidelines for the preparation of environmental implementation and management plans that were issued in terms of Chapter 3 of the Act.

In line with NEMA requirements, the current DEA EIMP outlines how the department will –

- (a) coordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the department in its exercise of functions that may affect the environment or powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government, in order to –
 - (i) minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and
 - (ii) promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;
- (b) give effect to the principle of cooperative government in Chapter 3 of the Constitution;
- (c) secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole;
- (d) prevent unreasonable actions by provinces in respect of the environment that are prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and
- (e) enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment.

Sustainable Development objectives

Sustainable development in line with the national strategy for sustainable development refers to the selection and implementation of a development option, which allows for appropriate and justifiable social and economic goals to be achieved, based on the meeting of basic needs and equity, without

compromising the natural system on which it is based. Such development is promulgated in principle 3 of NEMA, as development which is socially, environmentally & economically sustainable. In addition principle 4(a) which highlights the importance of taking into consideration and incorporating all relevant factors including biodiversity, ecosystems, waste, pollution, impacts and people's rights in the development planning processes, somewhat guarantees sustainable development. Furthermore, in addressing the country's developmental challenges on poverty, unemployment, inequality, the NDP's 2030 vision is one of a *transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society*. Hence the DEA EIMP puts forward relevant policy issues to assist the process of facilitating this transition.

Methodology of preparation

The DEA's 2015/2020 consolidated environmental implementation and management plan (EIMP) was prepared through a consultative process. As part of the process, all DEA Branches contributed information and presentations were made to DEA management meetings as well as to the Subcommittee on EIPs and EMPs (at least to 2 subcommittee meetings). The EIMP was also taken through review processes both internally and outside DEA by representatives of selected provincial and national departments. The first stages of formulating the EIMP included inputs from strategic planning workshops of the Directorate: Intergovernmental Planning and Coordination, direct write-up inputs from branches and issue-specific one-to-one meetings with identified representatives of DEA branches and other departments.

In order to enhance use and understanding of this EIMP, the content of the document is aligned with NEMA chapter 3 and is arranged in four distinct parts, namely, Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D. The EIMP commences with Part A: Strategic Overview (incl. vision, mission, values, programmes and regulatory frameworks), followed by Part B: Environmental Implementation Plan, then Part C: Environmental Management Plan and conclude with Part D: Monitoring and Evaluation. There is an annex of indicators that illustrates alignment of identified indicators with other plans relevant to the environment sector.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

The structure of government

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Section 40(1)(1)) explicitly states that government is constituted by national, provincial and local spheres which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. The "distinctive" element reflects that each sphere exists in its own right and it is the final decision-maker on a defined range of functions and is accountable for its decisions.

The Constitution further allocates government functions on either an exclusive (Schedule 5) or concurrent (Schedule 4) basis. Management of the environment is one of the functions that are allocated on a shared or concurrent basis. On this basis, the national government is responsible for policy formulation, determining regulatory frameworks including setting norms and standards, and overseeing the implementation of these functions. Although provinces are "distinctive", they exercise their powers and perform their functions within the regulatory framework set by the national government which is also responsible for monitoring compliance with that framework and, if need be, intervene when constitutional or statutory obligations are not fulfilled. Through section 152 of the Constitution, municipalities also have a role in respect of environmental management to ensure provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner as well as to promote a safe and healthy environment. Notwithstanding this, municipalities are likewise subject to both the national and provincial regulatory and supervisory powers.

It is this relationship of regulation and supervision that defines how the three spheres are "interrelated" and provinces and municipalities exercise their distinctive powers within national frameworks.

South African Intergovernmental System

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 explicitly provides for cooperative governance between the different line functions and spheres of government. Furthermore, the enactment of a law such as the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (IGRFA) and inclusion of chapters 3 and 8 in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) clearly indicates that cooperative governance in South Africa is statutorily driven. Chapter 3 of NEMA stipulates procedures for co-operative governance and chapter 8 of the Act brings a new element to co-operative governance by making provision for conclusion of environmental management agreements with any person or community for the purpose of promoting compliance with the principles laid down in NEMA.

The object of intergovernmental relations is to manage tension between the spheres of government emanating from crosscutting functions - to get coherent government that delivers services to the nation through these spheres of government. In other words, intergovernmental relations are not an end in themselves, but a means for marshalling the distinctive effort, capacity, leadership and resources of each sphere and directing these as effectively as possible towards the developmental and service delivery objectives of government as a whole.

The Constitution spells out the following principles that underpin the South African system of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations across all spheres of government:

Loyalty to the Republic as a whole: This means that all spheres of government should be committed to preserving the indivisibility of the country, securing the well-being of the people and, to that end, must provide effective, transparent, accountable and coherent government for the Republic as a whole. This is the object of co-operative government.

Safeguarding of the distinctiveness of each sphere: This entails respect of powers and functions of each sphere and understanding that each sphere must remain within its constitutional powers and when exercising those powers, a sphere of government must not do so in a manner that encroaches on the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of another sphere.

Realisation of co-operative government: This means that all spheres of government must co-operate with one another in mutual trust and good faith by—

- a) fostering friendly relations;
- b) assisting and supporting one another;
- c) informing one another of, and consulting one another on matters of common interest;
- d) co-ordinating their actions and legislation with one another;
- e) adhering to agreed procedures; and
- f) avoiding legal proceedings against one another.

Management of Intergovernmental Relations in the Environment Sector

Intergovernmental system depends on well-coordinated policy, planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting. This is necessary both within spheres and between spheres as well as across the sectors. Over the past years, this cooperation in the Environment Sector has been driven statutorily primarily through procedures for cooperative governance provided in NEMA Chapter 3, environmental management tools that ensure integrated environmental management stipulated in Chapter 5 of NEMA and Environmental Management Co-operation Agreements provided for in Chapter 8 of NEMA. As a result, to meet the challenge of co-operative government, the three spheres of government have over the past years –

- (a) Developed intergovernmental forums at national and provincial level dealing with issues of alignment, integration and coherence;
- (b) Developed systems and processes in terms of which national, provincial and local governments pursue their common objectives; and
- (c) Engaged in joint work and common projects to give effect to common objectives.

For the purpose of this document, the focus of environmental management intergovernmental system is on the environmental implementation plans (EIPs) and environmental management plans (EMPs) as manifestations of procedures for cooperative government required in terms of Chapter 3 of NEMA.

The EIP describes policies, plans and programmes of a national or provincial department that performs functions that may impact on the environment and how this department's plans will comply with the NEMA principles and national environmental norms and standards. The EMP on the other hand, describes functions of a national department involving the management of the environment and policies and laws, as well as efforts taken by the department to ensure compliance by other departments, with such environmental policies and laws.

The purpose of environmental implementation and management plans as provided in section 12 of NEMA, is to—

- (a) co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various national departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment or are entrusted with powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government, in order to:
 - (i) minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and
 - (ii) promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;
- (b) give effect to the principle of co-operative government in chapter 3 of the Constitution;
- (c) secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole;
- (d) prevent unreasonable actions by provinces in respect of the environment that are prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and
- (e) enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment.

Challenges of coordinating procedures for co-operative government

EIPs and EMPs tools by themselves do not and cannot constitute co-operative government; it is the systems and processes they produce and how they are implemented in the spheres and across the spheres as well as sectors of government that make co-operative government work. Currently, non-compliance with the preparations and implementation of EIPs and EMPs are among the notable challenges for the system to work properly. Some of the challenges noted during the first and second editions of EIPs and EMPs were the following:

(a) Clarity in operational concepts

For consistent practices and sound decision-making processes, all players in the intergovernmental relations system, must work from the same ground rules; there must be clarity on the content of EIPs and EMPs and core concepts such as coordination, integration, consultation and alignment. Currently, these plans and concepts are used interchangeably and loosely or are poorly understood. In as much as these shape the legal powers, functions and responsibilities of NEMA scheduled organs of state, precise clarity of content of EIPs and EMPs and terminology must be used precisely.

(b) Integrating strategic planning between and within spheres and sectors

The basis of coordinating legislation, policies, programmes and budgets is integrated strategic planning. Joint work and common programmes are not possible if the strategic plans of participating spheres and sectors do not "speak" to one another. However, in practice the alignment of strategic planning between spheres and sectors of government is weak or absent. It thus becomes difficult to distinguish the content of EIPs and EMPs from those of sector departments and provinces EIPs and EMPs and to match the intergovernmental relations opportunities articulated in Chapter 3 of NEMA.

(c) Integrated service delivery

Following on integrated strategic planning comes integrated service delivery, a seamless web of services that cuts across jurisdictional boundaries. Conversely, uncoordinated strategic planning and unilateral delivery action by departments contribute to fragmented service delivery. Fragmented and duplicated planning may result in mismatch between programme design and community needs and opportunities.

(d) Integrated and coordinated involvement of local government

Good governance requires that the national government and the provinces execute their regulatory function over municipalities in an integrated and coordinated manner. Several national departments exercise regulatory responsibilities that impact on municipalities and there is a requirement that each provincial government must ensure that municipalities comply with and adhere to relevant environmental implementation and management plans as well as to NEMA principles. If each of the national and provincial departments works with an own understanding of the role and place of local government and its own regulatory powers, the risk is that there are as many concepts of local government as there are departments. The cumulative effect of these different concepts amounts to a burden on local government. The MinMEC on Local Government is not able to address issues that are multi-sectoral. In particular the disjunction between financial budgeting and sectoral planning must be bridged. What is required is a "whole of government" approach to local government.

(e) Effective processes and procedure for settlement of intergovernmental disputes

Over the past years it became clear that provincial departments are more willing to comply with procedures for cooperative government provided in Chapter 3 of NEMA. Enforcement of compliance with the Chapter on national departments is likely to cause inter-departmental conflict. The Constitution obliges spheres of government and organs of state within spheres to avoid litigating against one another. This duty is demanding as section 41(3) requires that every organ of state "must make every reasonable effort to settle the dispute by means of mechanisms and procedures provided for that purpose, and must exhaust all other remedies before it approaches a court to resolve the dispute." The courts may enforce this duty by referring a dispute back to the parties if the requirements of section 41(3) have not been met. The Constitutional Court has taken compliance with this duty seriously. It said that a court, including itself, would "rarely decide an intergovernmental dispute unless the organs of state involved in the dispute have made every reasonable effort to resolve it at a political level."

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW OF DEA

VISION

A prosperous and equitable society living in harmony with our natural resources.

MISSION

Providing leadership in environmental management, conservation and protection towards sustainability for the benefit of South Africans and the global community.

DEPARTMENTAL VALUES

We are driven by our Passion as custodians and ambassadors of the environment, we have to be Proactive and foster innovative thinking and solutions to environmental management premised on a People- centric approach that recognises the centrality of Batho-Pele, for it is when we put our people first that we will serve with Integrity, an important ingredient for high Performance driven organisation such as ours.

DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMMES

The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is organised into seven programmes (otherwise known as branches) which are designed to highlight the areas of focus of the mandate of the department. These programmes outlined in the table below exclude the Administration programme which is not considered relevant for the purpose of this plan, though without its supportive functions none of the outlined programmes could be effective.

Table 1: Departmental programmes

No	Programme	Function
1	Legal, Authorisations, Compliance and Enforcement	Promote the development and implementation of an enabling legal regime, and a licensing/authorisation system to ensure enforcement and compliance with environmental law.
2	Oceans and Coasts	Promote, manage and provide strategic leadership on oceans and coastal conservation.
3	Climate Change and Air Quality	Improve air and atmospheric quality, lead and support, inform, monitor and report efficient and effective international, national and significant provincial and local responses to climate change.
4	Biodiversity and Conservation	Ensure the regulation and management of all biodiversity, heritage and conservation matters in a manner that facilitates sustainable economic growth and development.
5	Environmental Programmes	Implementation of expanded public works and green economy projects in the environmental sector.

6	Chemicals and Waste Management	Manage and ensure that chemicals and waste management policies and legislation are implemented and enforced in compliance with chemicals and waste management authorisations, directives and agreements.
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In addition to the aforementioned programmes, there are four national agencies which report to DEA and which have either legislated environmental responsibilities or delegated ones. These entities are hereunder listed and described.

South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) – The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) leads and coordinates research, and monitors and reports on the state of biodiversity in South Africa. The institute provides knowledge and information, gives planning and policy advice and pilot best-practice management models in partnership with stakeholders. SANBI also engages in ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation, leads the human capital development strategy of the sector and manages the National Botanical Gardens as ‘windows’ to South Africa’s biodiversity for enjoyment and education.

South African National Parks (SANParks) – The South African National Parks, (SANParks), manages a system of national parks which represents the indigenous fauna, flora, landscapes and associated cultural heritage of the country. Of all the 22 national parks, most have overnight tourist facilities, with an unrivalled variety of accommodation in arid, coastal, mountain and bushveld habitats.

South African Weather Services (SAWS) – The South African Weather Service (SAWS) is a Section 3(a) public entity governed by a Board of Directors. The company became a public entity on 15 July 2001 in terms of the South African Weather Service Act (No. 8 of 2001). It is an authoritative voice for weather and climate forecasting in South Africa and as a member of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) it complies with international meteorological standards. As an Aviation Meteorological Authority, SAWS is designated by the state to provide weather services to the aviation industry, marine and a range of other identified clients and to fulfil a range of international obligations of the government. The entity provide two distinct services, namely public good services that are funded by government, and paid-for commercial services.

iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority – The iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority is established in terms of section 9 of the World Heritage Convention Act, (No 49 of 1999) to manage the iSimangaliso Wetland Park World Heritage Site in accordance with the requirements of the World Heritage Convention and the World Heritage Convention Act.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MANDATE

The mandate and core business of the Department of Environmental Affairs is to realize a sound environmental management and is underpinned by the Constitution and all other relevant legislation and policies applicable to government, including the Batho-Pele White Paper. In pursuance of this mandate policies, legislation and regulations have been enacted to also give effect to the environmental rights of all South Africans enshrined in Section 24 of Constitution, which provides that everyone has the right to (a) an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and (b) have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

- (a) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

- (b) promote conservation; and
- (c) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

In the context of this constitutional requirement, policies, legislation and regulations have been enacted in the form of overarching and enabling integrated environmental management legislation which further provides for subsidiary issue specific legislation on biodiversity and heritage resources; oceans and coasts; climate change and air quality management; and waste and chemicals management. Known by the abbreviation of SEMA's, these Specific Environmental Management Acts have provisions relevant to environmental implementation and management plans and they are outlined in the table below.

Table 1: National environmental management: specific environmental management Acts (SEMA)

SEMA	Specific EIP/EMP provision	Implications
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004), known as the NEM:BA	Section 45l on the contents of biodiversity management plans provides that biodiversity management plans must be consistent with— (v) <i>any plans issued in terms of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act;</i> Section 48(1) The national biodiversity framework, a bioregional plan and a biodiversity management plan prepared in terms of this Chapter may not be in conflict with— (a) <i>any environmental implementation or environmental management plans prepared in terms of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act;</i> Section 48(2) on coordination and alignment of biodiversity plans provides that an organ of state that must prepare an environmental implementation or environmental management plan in terms of Chapter 3 of NEMA, and a municipality that must adopt an integrated development plan in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, must – a) <i>align its plan with the national biodiversity framework and any applicable bioregional plan;</i> b) <i>incorporate into that plan those provisions of the national biodiversity framework or bioregional plan that specifically apply to it; and</i> c) <i>demonstrate in its plan how the national biodiversity framework and any applicable bioregional plan may be implemented by that organ of state or municipality.</i>	With a view to provide logic to the legal question at hand, a need arise to define the operative word in section 13 and 14 of the NEMA “description”. The strict rule of interpretation requires that the ordinary grammatical meaning of words must be applied, unless it leads to a glaring absurdity. This approach will assist in deciding whether the word “description” as used in NEMA bears any relationship with grammatical meaning. Insofar as section 13 and 14 of NEMA is concerned, it can be assumed that the intention is that the final EIP and EMP must describe policies, plans, functions and programmes that may significantly affect the environment or include management of the environment.

SEMA	Specific EIP/EMP provision	Implications
	Section 54 provides that an organ of state that must prepare an environmental implementation or environmental management plan in terms of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act, and a municipality that must adopt an integrated development plan in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), must take into account the need for the protection of listed ecosystems.	
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004), known as the NEM:AQA	Section 15(1) provides that each national department or province responsible for preparing an environmental implementation plan or environmental management plan in terms of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act must include in that plan an air quality management plan. Section 16(1)(a) an air quality management plan must within the domain of the relevant national department, province or municipality, seek – i) <i>to give effect, in respect of air quality, to Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act to the extent that that Chapter is applicable to it;</i>	
National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (24 of 2008), known as the NEM:ICM	Section 35(3) provides that the National Coastal Committee must promote integrated coastal management in the Republic and effective co-operative governance by co-ordinating the effective implementation of this Act and of the national coastal management programme, and in particular must— (b) <i>promote the integration of coastal management concerns and objectives into—</i> (i) <i>those environmental implementation</i>	

SEMA	Specific EIP/EMP provision	Implications
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (59 of 2008), known as the NEM:WA	<i>plans and environmental management plans referred to in Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act to which they are relevant;</i> Section 11 provides that: (1) <i>The Department and the provincial departments responsible for waste management to prepare integrated waste management plans.</i> (2) <i>A provincial department may incorporate its integrated waste management plan in any relevant provincial plan.</i> (3) <i>The Department may incorporate its integrated waste management plan in any relevant national environmental plan.</i> Section 12(1)(b) on the contents of integrated waste plans, provides that an integrated waste management plan must at least, within the domain of the Department, provincial department or municipality, set out how that Department, provincial department or municipality intends— i) <i>to give effect, in respect of waste management, to Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act.</i>	

Policies, legislation and regulations have been enacted to enable the Department of Environmental Affairs to achieve and maintain its gains in pursuance of a sound environment, are listed and briefly described hereunder. For ease of reference, these tools are organized in the following groups, namely, integrated environmental management; biodiversity and heritage resources; oceans and coastal environmental management; climate change and air quality management; and chemicals and waste management.

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The globally applied term environmental assessment and management is comparable with the South African term integrated environmental management.

Policies

White Paper on Environmental Management, 1998, sets out the overarching policy framework for environmental management in South Africa. It outlines the government's new vision for environmental policy and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's mission statement. It also identifies a set of policy principles which will underlie future environmental management activities. A broad outline of the government's strategic goals and supporting objectives have also been included. Finally, the White Paper outlines governance issues, defining the powers and responsibilities of different spheres of government and civil society.

National Framework for Sustainable Development, 2008, seeks to promote South Africa's national vision for sustainable development and indicate strategic interventions to re-orientate South Africa's development path in a more sustainable direction. The framework further describes in broad terms how the existing activities of government and its social partners will be strengthened, refined and realigned in a phased manner to achieve inter-related sustainable development goals relating to the economy, society and the environment, and how governance systems will be capacitated to facilitate this process.

National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), 2011, signalled a new wave of thinking aimed at promoting effective stewardship of our natural, social, and economic resources. The NSSD builds on the National Framework on Sustainable Development (NFSD) and a number of existing initiatives by business, government, NGO's, academia and other key role players to address sustainability issues in South Africa. It is a forward-looking strategy that regards sustainable development as a long-term commitment that combines environmental protection, social equity and economic efficiency, in line with our vision and values. The National Framework provides a valuable step in defining key sustainable development principles for the country, while being mindful of global challenges and growth ideals.

Acts of Parliament

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998, (Act No. 107 of 1998), provides for cooperative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote cooperative governance and procedures for coordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state.

National Environmental Management Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No. 46 of 2003), deals with compliance and enforcement and provides for Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs).

National Environmental Management Amendment Act, 2004 (Act No. 8 of 2004), streamlines the process of regulating and administering the impact assessment process. Chapter 5 of the Act lays down

procedures with which the Minister or MEC, as the case may be, must comply before listing or delisting an activity.

National Environment Laws Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 44 of 2008), amends the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, so as to clarify any uncertainty in the Act; authorizes the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry to designate persons as environmental management inspectors; provides for environmental management inspectors to be regarded as peace officers as contemplated in the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977; and amends the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004, so as to substitute Schedule 1 of that Act.

National Environmental Management Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 62 of 2008), empowers the Minister of Minerals and Energy to implement environmental matters in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, in so far as it relates to prospecting, mining, exploration or related activities; aligns environmental requirements in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), Act 28 2002, with NEMA (1998), by providing for the use of one environmental system and by providing for environmental management programmes; and further regulates environmental authorisations.

National Environment Laws Amendment Act, 2009 (Act No. 14 of 2009), amends the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965, so as to adjust the penalties provided for in the said act, the Environment Conservation Act, 1989, so as to adjust the penalties provided for in the said act, the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004, so as to provide for a processing fee to review a licence, and to include directors or senior managers in a juristic person for the criteria for a fit and proper person.

Regulations

National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) Protected Areas Act: Admission of Guilt Fines, 2011, specifies offences in respect of which an admission of guilt fine may be paid.

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2010, regulate procedures and criteria, as contemplated in Chapter 5 of NEMA, for the submission, processing, consideration and decision of applications for environmental authorisations of activities and for matters pertaining thereto.

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Listing Notice 1 of 2010), identify activities that would require environmental authorisations prior to commencement of that activity and to identify competent authorities [basic assessment].

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Listing Notice 2 of 2012), identify activities that would require environmental authorisations prior to commencement of that activity and to identify competent authorities [scoping and environmental impact reporting].

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Listing Notice 3 of 2012), list activities and identify competent authorities where environmental authorisation is required prior to commencement of that activity in specific identified geographical areas.

Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010, regulate the use of environmental management frameworks (maps and certain information) in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisations in or affecting the geographical areas to which those frameworks apply.

Regulations Relating to Qualification Criteria, Training and Identification of, and Forms to be used by, Environmental Management Inspectors, 2006, regulates administrative matters pertaining to the Environmental Management Inspectors.

Regulations for the Establishment of a Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanisms, 2005, which regulate the establishment of the DNA, powers, duties and administrative matters.

Regulations Relating to Identification of Environmental Management Inspectors, 2005, regulates the issuing of identity cards to environmental management inspectors.

Regulations controlling the use of vehicles in the coastal zone, 2001, regulates recreational use of vehicles in the coastal zone.

Next, in this document a list and brief description of environmental legislations is provided and is grouped in accordance with the different programmes of the department.

BIODIVERSITY AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

Policies

White paper on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, 1997, which articulates South Africa's response to the requirement of the Convention on Biological Diversity to develop national strategies to address the agreement's provisions.

Acts of Parliament

World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999), provides for the cultural and environmental protection and sustainable development of, and related activities in a world heritage site.

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, 2009 (Act 15 of 2009), provides for the assignment of national parks, special parks and heritage sites to South African National Parks; makes provision for flight corridors and permission of the management authority to fly over a special national park, national park or heritage site; and provides for the winding up and dissolution of South African National Parks.

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), which significantly reforms South Africa's laws regulating biodiversity. It sets out the mechanisms for managing and conserving South Africa's biodiversity and its components; protecting species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting, including indigenous biological resources; and the establishment of the South African National Biodiversity Institute.

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003), which provides for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas. It further provides for the establishment of a national register of protected areas and the proclamation and management of these areas.

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, 2004 (Act No. 31 of 2004), which provides for a national system of protected areas in South Africa as part of a strategy to manage and conserve the country's biodiversity. A significant part of this act is that the state is appointed as the trustee of protected areas in the country.

Regulations

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003):

Regulations for the Proper Administration of Nature Reserves, 2012, which set out the powers and duties of the management authorities as well as management of nature reserves.

Regulations for the proper Administration of the Knysna Protected Environment, 2009, which regulate the management of the protected environment in accordance with the Act and the management

and protection of the ecological integrity of the protected environment.

Regulations for the Proper Administration of Special Nature Reserves, National Parks and World Heritage Sites, 2005, which regulate the conservation and management of special nature reserves, national parks and world heritage sites.

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)

CITES Regulations, 2010, which regulate the conservation and sustainable utilisation of plants and animals within the Republic in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973.

Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations, 2007, which regulate the permit system set out in Chapter 7 of the Biodiversity Act in so far as that system applies to restricted activities involving specimens of listed threatened or protected species, the registration of captive breeding operations, commercial exhibition facilities, game farms, nurseries, scientific institutions, sanctuaries and rehabilitation facilities and wildlife traders, the regulation of the carrying out of a specific restricted activity, namely hunting, the prohibition of specific restricted activities involving specific listed threatened or protected species, the protection of wild populations of listed threatened species and the composition and operating procedure of the Scientific Authority.

Regulations for bioprospecting, access and benefit-sharing, 2008, which regulate the permit system set out in Chapter 7 of the Act in so far as that system applies to bioprospecting involving any indigenous biological resources or export from the Republic of any indigenous biological resources for the purpose of bioprospecting or any other kind of research and set out the contents of, the requirements and criteria for benefit-sharing and material transfer agreements.

OCEANS AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Policies

White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa, 2000, aims to maximize opportunities for economic and social development connected with coastal resources through maintenance of the health, diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems.

Acts of Parliament

National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008), which establishes a system of integrated coastal and estuarine management in the Republic; ensures that development and the use of natural resources within the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable and ecologically sustainable; determines the responsibilities of organs of state in relation to coastal areas; controls dumping at sea and pollution in the coastal zone; and gives effect to South Africa's international obligations in relation to coastal matters.

Sea Shores Act, 1935, (Act No. 21 of 1935), which declares the President to be the owner of the sea-shore and the sea within South Africa's territorial water and regulate the granting of rights and

alienation thereof.

Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act, 1973 (Act No. 46 of 1973), which provides for control over certain islands and rocks for the protection and conservation of seabirds and seals.

Dumping at Sea Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 73 of 1980), which regulates the control of dumping substances at sea.

Sea Fishery Act, 1988 (Act No. 12 of 1988), most of the powers in terms of this Act were transferred to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Minister only retains powers in terms of section 38 of the Act.

Antarctic Treaties Act, 1996 (Act No. 60 of 1996), which provides for the implementation of certain treaties relating to Antarctica. The treaty is primarily concerned with the regulation of activities in Antarctica, including territorial claims, research and strict environmental protection in general and the protection of certain identified species such as seals.

Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998), which deals with the long-term sustainable utilisation of marine living resources. Most of the powers and functions in terms of this Act were transferred to the Minister of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. The Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs only retained functions pertaining to the Marine Protected Areas, regulatory powers that relates to the protection of the marine environment.

Prince Edward Islands Act, 1948 (Act No. 43 of 1948), which provides for the confirmation of the annexation to the Union of South Africa of the Prince Edward Islands, and for the administration, government and control of the said islands.

Regulations

National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act 24 of 2008:

Regulations for the control of use of vehicles in the Coastal Areas (No. R. 496 of 2014), made under the Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008, concern control of vehicles as defined by these Regulations in the coastal area (also defined by these Regulations). No person may use a vehicle in the coastal area without an authorisation granted under these Regulations. "Coastal area" includes dunes, lagoons, mangroves and wetlands. The Regulations determine permissible uses of vehicles. A permit to use a vehicle in the coastal area may be issued by the Minister for the purposes of, among other things, carrying out a non-recreational activity in terms of a right, permit or exemption granted under the Act, the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 or the Sea Fishery Act, 1988. Exemptions also concern participation in a fishing competition.

National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act 24 of 2008:

Regulations for the management of public launch site (No. R. 497 of 2014), made under the Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008, concern the management of public launch site. The regulations provide for the listing of launch sites, any fee charged for access and approval of the launch site.

Sea shore Act, 1935 (Act No. 21 of 1935):

General regulations, 1955, for the management of the seashore including the removal of sand, rock etc. from the seashore and the charging of fees.

Dumping at Sea Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 73 of 1980):

Regulations made in terms of section 8 of the Act, 1988, which provide for the process for permitting dumping activities at sea.

Antarctic Treaties Act, 1996 (Act No. 60 of 1996):

Regulations made in terms of section 6 of the Act, 1997, which prohibits the catching of any Antarctic marine living resource protected by conventions without a permit.

Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998):

Regulations for the management of the Amathole Marine Protected Area, which provide for the protection and conservation of the marine environment and the marine biodiversity in the Amathole region.

Regulations for the management of the Table Mountain Marine Protected Area, which provide for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.

Regulations for the management of the Aliwal Shoal Marine Protected Area, which provide for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.

Regulations for the management of the Pondoland Marine Protected Area, which provide for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.

Regulations for the management of the Bird Island Marine Protected Area, which provide for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.

Regulations for the management of the Still Bay Marine Protected Area, which provide for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.

Regulations to manage boat-based whale-watching and protection of turtles, which promote the economic growth of the boat-based whale-watching industry and to redress past racial and gender discrimination in this industry; provide for control of the boat-based viewing of whales and dolphins, so that these activities may take place in a manner that does not threaten the safety of individuals or the wellbeing of the whales and dolphins; and provides for control over the viewing of turtles to protect and minimise any adverse impact on turtles.

Regulations for the management of white shark cage diving, which promote the economic growth of the white shark industry and redresses past racial and gender discrimination in this industry; provides for control over diving to view white sharks or the boat-based viewing of white sharks, so that these activities may take place in a manner that does not threaten the safety of divers or the wellbeing of the white sharks; and provides for control over the number of white shark cage diving operations in order to manage any adverse impact on white shark behaviour and to protect white sharks.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Policies

White Paper on National Climate Change Response, 2011, presents the South African Government's vision for an effective climate change response and the long-term, just transition to a climate-resilient and lower-carbon economy and society.

Acts of Parliament

National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004), which reforms the law regulating air quality in order to protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development; and provides for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring.

South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001), which established the South African Weather Service; determined its objects, functions and method of work, the manner in which it is to be managed. It governs and regulates its staff matters and financial affairs.

CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Policies

White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management, 2000, outlines the South African Government's new thinking in relation to pollution and waste management. Unlike previous policies that focussed predominantly on so called "end-of-pipe" treatment, this White Paper underscores the importance of preventing pollution and waste and avoiding environment degradation.

Acts of Parliament

National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), which reforms the law regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution; provides for national norms and standards for regulating the management of waste by all spheres of government; and provides for the licensing and control of waste management activities.

Regulations

Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989):

Waste Tyre Regulations, 2008, which regulate the management of waste tyres by providing for the regulatory mechanisms.



Regulations under section 24(d) of the ECA – plastic carrier bags and plastic flat bags, 2003, which regulate the manufacturing, trade and commercial distribution of domestically produced and imported plastic carrier bags and plastic flat bags.

Regulations regarding waste disposal sites, 1994, which regulate the establishment and operation of landfill sites in the Republic of South Africa.

Regulations for the prohibition of the use, manufacturing, import and export of asbestos and asbestos containing materials, 2008, which prohibit the use, manufacture, import and export of asbestos and asbestos containing materials.

Noise control regulations in terms of section 25, 1992, which regulate noise pollution.

PART B: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This part of the department's consolidated environmental implementation and management plan (EIMP) is the environmental implementation plan (EIP) as envisaged in section 13(1) of NEMA. In accordance with the aforesaid provision, the EIP:

- (a) describes policies, plans and programmes of the Department of Environmental Affairs that may significantly affect the environment;
- (b) describes the manner in which the DEA will ensure that these policies, plans and programmes will comply with the principles set out in section 2 of NEMA as well as any national norms and standards as envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment; also provides a description of the manner in which the DEA will ensure that its functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles set out in section 2 of NEMA, and any national norms and standards envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment;
- (c) description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that the functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles set out in section 2, and any national norms and standards envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment; and
- (d) provides recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of NEMA will not be dealt with in this part, but are dealt with in Part B: Environmental Management Plan.

SECTION 2: DESCRIPTION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

In exercising its mandate, the DEA has developed policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment. Though the list is not intended to be exhaustive, this section of the plan describes in a table below these policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment.

Table 2: Description of programmes that affect the environment

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
National Strategy of Sustainable Development (NSSD)	Implemented since 2011	Promotion of sustainable development including green economy action and sustainable consumption and production	National	Low	DEA, sector departments, provincial departments and municipalities
Environment Sector Research, Development and Evidence Framework	Implemented since 2012	To facilitate a process that will help to generate knowledge and ensure an understanding of the current trends, risks and opportunities as a way of improving environment sector decision making and evidence based policy making.	National	Low	DEA
Working for Water Programme	Implemented since 1995	Working for Water is a government program in South Africa that was founded in 1995 to clear alien invasive	National	High	DEA

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
Working for Wetlands	Implemented	plants while providing social services and rural employment. Alien invasive plants tend to be heavy water users in South Africa's arid climate, so their removal frees water resources for both human needs and the environment. In addition to the specific problem of alien plants, the Working for Water Programme was designed to address a range of sustainable development issues in South Africa by hiring and training unemployed members of marginal communities.	National	Low	SANBI
		Working for Wetlands (WWetlands) is a government programme managed by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), and is a joint initiative of the Departments of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Water Affairs (DWA) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). In this way the			

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
		programme is an expression of the overlapping wetland-related mandates of the three parent departments, and besides giving effect to a range of policy objectives, also honours South Africa's commitments under several international agreements, especially the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. The programme is mandated to rehabilitate damaged wetlands and to protect pristine wetlands throughout South Africa, with an emphasis on complying with the principles of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and using only local Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs). The EPWP seeks to draw significant numbers of unemployed people into the productive sector of the economy, gaining skills while they work and increasing their capacity to earn an income.			

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
Landcare Programme	Implemented	LandCare South Africa and the Government's land-care initiatives are guided by international conventions to which the country is a party and signatories. These include the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR), the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change.	National	Low	DAFF
National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa	Implemented (2013)	The purpose of the National Framework, as stated in Paragraph 1.1, is to achieve the objectives of the AQA, and as such the National Framework provides a medium – to long-term plan of the practical implementation of the AQA. The framework must provide mechanisms, systems and procedures to promote holistic and integrated air quality management through pollution prevention and	National, provincial and local	High	DEA, provincial departments and municipalities

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
		minimization at source, and through impact management with respect to the receiving environment from local scale to international issues.			
Air Quality Management Plans	Implemented	These plans, amongst others, seek to implement the Republic's obligations in respect of international agreements (Section 16(1)(a)(vii)).	National and provincial	High	DEA, provincial environmental departments
National Waste Management Strategy	Implemented	The National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) is a legislative requirement of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), the "Waste Act". The purpose of the NWMS is to achieve the objects of the Waste Act. The overall purpose of the strategy is to give effect to the objects of the Waste Act, which are to protect health, well-being and the environment through sound waste management and	National	Medium	DEA, provincial departments and municipalities

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
		application of the waste management hierarchy. The strategy provides a plan to give practical effect to the Waste Act, and as such it seeks to ensure that responsibility for waste management is properly apportioned.			
White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean (2014)	Implemented	This Ocean Policy seeks to balance sustainable development and protection of the ocean environment for societal benefit. The policy recognises that a robust and sustainable society and economy depends on services that marine ecosystems provide. The sustainable use of ocean resources requires an understanding of the marine development opportunities, the protection of biodiversity, maintenance of ocean ecosystem integrity and the avoidance of significant long term harmful impacts on the ocean environment. The	National	High	Coastal provinces, coastal municipalities, coastal practitioners and decision-makers (as well as professionals working in non-government organisations and other institutions that have a bearing on coastal management)

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
National Coastal Management Programme of South Africa 2013 – 2017	Implemented	policy also takes into account the National Planning Commission's request for an appraisal of the maritime sector in light of its geopolitical positioning, a consideration of the contribution our ocean could make to employment and regional trade and the necessity for a holistic response to climate change adaptation as required by the South African National Climate Change Response White Paper. South Africa's National Coastal Management Programme (NCMP) under the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act No. 24 of 2008) (ICM Act) is the most important tool for integrating coastal management in South Africa. In simpler terms, the NCMP provides the direction and guidance towards a structured	National	High	Coastal provinces, coastal municipalities, coastal practitioners and decision-makers (as well as professionals working in non-government organisations and other institutions that have a bearing on coastal management)

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
National Biodiversity Framework (2009)	Implemented	and standardized approach coastal management in South Africa, including an appropriate cooperative governance framework. However, the NCMP is an iterative, dynamic process where priorities for coastal management must be periodically evaluated to improve performance and revise strategies. The purpose of the NBF is to provide a framework for co-ordination and alignment of the efforts of the many organisations and individuals involved in conserving and managing South Africa's biodiversity, in support of sustainable development. The NBF is a requirement of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004) and it aims to:	National	Low	Organs of state whose core business includes biodiversity conservation; organs of state whose core business is not biodiversity conservation, but whose policies, programmes and decisions impact directly and substantially on how biodiversity is managed; government-led programmes (NGOs wishing to make a contribution to biodiversity conservation in South

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
		- Focus attention on the most urgent strategies and actions required for conserving and managing South Africa's biodiversity; and - Point to roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, including key organs of state whose mandates impact directly on biodiversity conservation and management			Africa; private sector, particularly those production sectors whose activities contribute to the major pressures on South Africa's biodiversity, such as loss of natural habitat, over-abstraction of freshwater resources, and over-harvesting of marine resources)
National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)	Implemented	The White Paper presents the South African Government's vision for an effective climate change response and the long-term, just transition to a climate-resilient and lower-carbon economy and society. South Africa's response to climate change has two objectives: Effectively manage inevitable climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's	National, provincial and local	High	DEA and provincial departments of environment

Name of programme, policy or plan	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented?)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme that affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
		social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity. Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that avoids dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system within a timeframe that enables economic, social and environmental development to proceed in a sustainable manner.			

SECTION 3: MANNER IN WHICH DEA WILL ENSURE THAT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH THE NEMA PRINCIPLES

This section of the plan describes norms and standards applicable to the following DEA programmes, namely, biodiversity and heritage resources; climate change and air quality; and chemicals and waste management. There are not yet existing norms and standards for oceans and coast, hence they are not reflected in this section.

Table 3: Compliance with NEMA principles

Name of programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
Biodiversity and Heritage Resources	Norms and Standards for the Management of Protected Areas in South Africa, 7 July 2014, issued in terms of the National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act, (Act No 57 of 2003)	The department will use guidelines and existing intergovernmental forums for further guidance; enter into partnerships (incl. signing of MoUs and agreements with partners); consider other norms and standards for alignment; undertake focused public events, celebration of calendar days and awareness raising; develop mechanisms for monitoring and reporting for the biodiversity sector; develop the financing model for the biodiversity sector; and, undertake compliance monitoring activities	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group VI: Jobs; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; MINTECH and MINMEC
	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10/2004): Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Ecosystems, 7 February 2014		
	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10/2004): Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for		

Climate Change and Air Quality	Species, 3 March 2009		Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts;
	Guidelines regarding the determination of Bioregions and the preparation of and publication of Bioregional Plans, 16 March 2006		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group VI: Jobs; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts;
	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10/2004): National norms and standards for the management of elephants in South Africa	Same as above	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group VI: Jobs; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts;
	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10/2004): Norms and standards for the marking of rhinoceros and rhinoceros horn, and for the hunting of rhinoceros for trophy hunting purposes		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group VI: Jobs; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts;
Climate Change and Air Quality	National ambient air quality standards, 24 December 2009	Conduct Climate Change Risk Analysis as well as situational analysis and needs assessment (SANAS) of provincial CC response planning & adaptive capacity; finalize the National Framework for Climate Services and facilitate implementation for key sectors (including health, water, agriculture, human settlements); ensure that a web-based climate change M&E system is developed and fully operational; initiate a process of updating DEROS, and Carbon Budgets (2021 – 2025 & 2026 – 2030); set the first Desired Emissions Reduction Outcomes (DERO's) (2016-2020); finalize the sector adaptation plans and facilitate implementation of these plans; Publish the 2017 National Air	Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group VI: Jobs; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: Climate Change; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform
	National Ambient Air Standard for Particulate Matter with Aerodynamic		Yes, Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group VI:

Diameter less than 2.5 Micon Metres (PM2.5), 29 June 2012	Quality Management Framework; finalize the National Climate Change Response Bill and implement the Act; publish annual CC M&E reports.	Jobs; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: Climate Change; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform
Declaration of a Small Boiler as a Controlled Emitter and Establishment of Emission Standards, 1 November 2013		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group VI: Jobs; Yes, Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: Climate Change; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform
List of Activities which result in Atmospheric Emission which have or may have a significant Detrimental Effect on the Environment, including Health, Social Conditions, or Cultural Heritage, 22 November 2013		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group VI: Jobs; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: Climate Change; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform
Declaration of Temporary Asphalt Plants as a Controlled Emitter and Establishment of Emission Standards, 28 March 2014		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group VI: Jobs; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: Climate Change; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform

Chemicals and Waste Management	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): National Standards for the Scrapping or Recovery of motor vehicles	Develop and implement a number of chemical management Instruments (amongst others, Chemicals management policy, Chemicals Management Act, HFC management regulations, Strategy to manage Lead and Cadmium, banning of plastics to landfills, Separation at source Regulations, , prohibition of burning of waste, Waste classification amendment regulations, Waste Tyre regulations amended, Import / Export regulations, Policy for Waste to energy, etc); implement the National Chemicals Awareness campaigns in all provinces;	Xi: Policy and Law Reform
	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): National Standards for the Extraction, Flaring or Recovery of landfill gas		
	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste		
	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): National Domestic Waste Collection Standards		
	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): Norms and Standards for the Remediation of Contaminated Land and Soil Quality		
		Yes. Working Group IX: Pollution and Waste; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management	
		Yes. Working Group IX: Pollution and Waste; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management	
		Yes. Working Group IX: Pollution and Waste; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management	
		Yes. Working Group IX: Pollution and Waste; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management	
		Yes. Working Group IX: Pollution and Waste; Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform; Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management	

SECTION 4: METHODOLOGY OF ENSURING FUNCTIONS ARE COMPLIANT WITH RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS, INCLUDING NEMA PRINCIPLES, AND ANY NORMS AND STANDARDS

This section of the EIMP describes in the table form, the manner in which the department will ensure that its functions are compliant with relevant legislative provisions, including with NEMA principles and norms and standards. Therefore, methodologies highlighted in this sections include selected committees, memoranda of understanding (MoU), and programmes used by the DEA.

Table 4 : Compliance with relevant legislative provisions

(a) Identification of institutional mechanism for coordination in place (i.e. is it a committee, procedures, MoU, etc)	Does the institutional mechanism has a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	(b) What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department to coordination	
			Human resources	Budget
Working Group I: Biodiversity	No	The overall objective of the working group is to support MINTECH (Technical Implementation Forum) to achieve an effective governance framework and ensure that is maintained and implemented in a manner that ensures that the unacceptable past, current and future impacts on the quality of the environment are minimized, mitigated or managed in line with government policy, legislation, goals and strategies.	Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group II: Air Quality	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group III: Cooperative Governance	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group V: Water	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group VI: Jobs	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management	No		Staff component	Annual allocation

Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts	No			Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group IX: Pollution and Waste	No			Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group X: Climate Change	No			Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform	No			Staff component	Annual allocation
Subcommittee on Environmental Implementation and Management Plans	No			Staff component	Annual allocation
Local Government Task Team (LGTT)	No			Staff component	Annual allocation

The EIP/EMP sub-committee reports to Working Group III: Sector Coordination and gives effect to procedures for cooperative governance outlined in Chapter 3 of NEMA

The Local Government Task team is established to achieve the following objectives:

- Identify opportunities for streamlining and integrating DEA's local government initiatives.
- Clarify DEA's mandate for local government programmes.
- Identify gaps in co-operation with local government sector.
- Promote consistency in approach to consultation with provinces on local government programmes.
- Promote synergy between local government initiatives within DEA and other national and provincial departments
- Maximize DEA's relations with SALGA, SANBI, SACN and COGTA as representative organs of local government.

Environmental Educators Forum	No	It is a platform for sharing environmental practices and information and reporting to Working Group 3	Staff component	Annual allocation
National Environmental Sector Skills Planning Forum	No	The Forum is a streamlined, responsive national gathering of individuals from government agencies and partners that are actively involved in catalysing and supporting nationally relevant environmental skills development initiatives.	Staff component	Annual allocation
Air Quality Multi-Stakeholder Reference Group (MSRG)	No	The MSRG was established to pursue the intention to improve the situation at identified highly polluted priority areas. Towards this intentions, the MSRG serves as a consultation and reporting forum for the declaration of these highly polluted priority areas and also for the development of air quality management plan.	Staff component	Annual allocation
Implementation Task Teams (ITTs) for Highveld, Vaal, and Waterberg Priority Areas	No	The ITTs are established at municipal district level and are established by the MSRG as implementers of air quality management plans.	District Air Quality Officers	Annual Allocations
Working for programmes	No	Working for programmes are initiatives by the department of environmental affairs implemented through EPIP under the auspices of EPWP. The initiatives are proactive preventative measures that recognizes that inadequate waste, water, fire, and coast services may lead to health hazards and environmental degradation. The programmes seek to ensure that both social and ecological sustainability is achieved through implementation of sustainable waste, water, fire and coast management practices.	Staff component	Annual Allocations
Environment Sector Conflict Management Focal Point Forum	No	To coordinate internal sector disputes in different functions within the department.	Staff component	Annual Allocations
EP MoUs (e.g. Working for	Yes	To outline identify the parties to the	SANBI staff	SANBI

Wetlands, EMP)		agreement, the conditions of the agreement, the project specifications and expected deliverables as well as lifespan of the agreement.		Allocations
NCCC	No	National Committee on Climate Change is the official national platform for continuous broad stakeholder engagement on climate change.	Staff component	Annual Allocations
IGCCC (WG 10)	No	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change was established in 2008 to foster information exchange, consultation, agreement and support among the spheres of government on climate change. The IGCCC enables a high level exchange of information on key topics. As a high level platform, it brings together representatives from national departments of environmental affairs, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, energy, health, human settlements, international relations and cooperation, trade and industry, housing, transport, national treasury, rural development and land reform, science and technology, social development and water affairs, from provincial environment department and SALGA.	Staff component	Annual Allocations

PART C: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This part of the department's consolidated environmental implementation and management plan (EIMP) is the environmental management plan (EMP) as envisaged in section 14 of NEMA. In accordance with the aforesaid provision, Part C of the document:

- (a) describes functions exercised by the DEA in respect of the environment;
- (b) describes environmental norms and standards, including norms and standards contemplated in section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution, set or applied by the department;
- (c) describes the policies, plans and programmes of the department that are designed to ensure compliance with its policies by other organs of state and persons;
- (d) describes priorities regarding compliance with the relevant departments' policies by other organs of state and persons;
- (e) describes the extent of compliance with the department's policies by other organs of state and persons;
- (f) describes arrangements for co-operation with other national departments and spheres of government, including any existing or proposed memoranda of understanding entered into, or delegation or assignment of powers to other organs of state, with a bearing on environmental management; and
- (g) provides proposals for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of NEMA.

SECTION 2: A DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONS EXERCISED BY THE DEA IN RESPECT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

In this section and through the table hereunder, the functions exercised by DEA in respect of the environment are listed and described. For ease of reading, these functions are grouped according to the programmes making up the department's establishment.

Table 5: DEA programmes and functions

No	Programme	Function
1	Legal, Authorisations, Compliance and Enforcement	Promote the development of an enabling legal regime, and a licensing and authorisation system for enforcement and compliance.
2	Oceans and Coasts	Promote, manage and provide strategic leadership on oceans and coastal conservation.
3	Climate Change and Air Quality	Formulate policies, administer legislation and implement systems to improve regulation, monitoring and compliance over climate change and air quality.
4	Biodiversity and Conservation	Ensure the regulation and management of all biodiversity, heritage and conservation matters in a manner that facilitates sustainable economic growth and development.
5	Environmental Programmes	Implementation of expanded public works and green economy projects in the environmental sector.
6	Chemicals and Waste Management	Formulate policies and administer legislation on chemicals and waste management to improve regulation, monitoring, compliance and enforcement.

SECTION 3: A DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS AND STANDARDS, INCLUDING NORMS AND STANDARDS CONTEMPLATED IN SECTION 146(2))(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION APPLIED BY DEA

This section describes environmental norms and standards, set or applied nationally by DEA. For ease of reference, these norms and standards are arranged according to the following categories, biodiversity and heritage resources; climate change and air quality; chemicals and waste management. As was highlighted in the EIP part earlier in this document, there are no oceans and coast norms and standards as yet.

Table 6: Environmental Norms and Standards

NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
BIODIVERSITY AND HERITAGE RESOURCES	
Norms and Standards for the Management of Protected Areas in South Africa, 7 July 2014, issued in terms of the National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act, (Act No 57 of 2003)	The purpose of these norms and standards is to prescribe norms and standards for the management and development of protected areas, with particular reference to the following two objectives of NEMA (section 2) - - to effect a national system of protected areas in South Africa as part of a strategy to manage and conserve its biodiversity; and - to promote sustainable utilisation of protected areas for the benefit of people, in a manner that would preserve the ecological character of such areas.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10/2004): Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Ecosystems, 7 February 2014	The purpose of the norms and standards for BMP-Es is to guide the development of BMP-Es, providing a consistent approach across the country, while being sufficiently flexible to accommodate the variability of ecosystems and their management requirements.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10/2004): Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Species, 3 March 2009	The purpose of these norms and standards is to provide a national approach and minimum standards for the development of biodiversity management plans for species.
Guidelines regarding the determination of Bioregions and the preparation of and publication of Bioregional Plans, 16 March 2006	The purpose of this Guideline is to provide guidance on the manner in which bioregions should be proposed and bioregional plans drawn up for the Minister to support designation or publication. It sets out the process to be followed by those wishing to have an area determined as a bioregion or wishing to draw up and have published a bioregional plan.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10/2004): National norms and standards for the management of	The purpose of these norms and standards is to ensure that elephants are managed in a way that ensures the long term survival of elephants within the ecosystem in which they occur or may occur in future; does not disrupt the ecological integrity of the ecosystems

NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
elephants in South Africa	in which elephants occur; enables the achievement of specific management objectives of protected areas, registered game farms, private or communal land; and is ethical and humane.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10/2004): Norms and standards for the marking of rhinoceros and rhinoceros horn, and for the hunting of rhinoceros for trophy hunting purposes	These standards provide for the marking of live rhinoceros and any rhinoceros horn; management of hunting rhinoceros; collection of samples for DNA profiling. The provisions of these standards are read in conjunction with the provisions of the Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, 2007, published in Government Notice No. R.152 in Gazette No. 29657 of 23 February 2007
CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR QUALITY	
National ambient air quality standards, 24 December 2009	These standards define the quality of air that is not harmful to human health and the environment. They are used as yardstick to measure the efficiency of air quality interventions.
National Ambient Air Standard for Particulate Matter with Aerodynamic Diameter less than 2.5 Micron Metres (PM2.5), 29 June 2012	
Declaration of a Small Boiler as a Controlled Emitter and Establishment of Emission Standards, 1 November 2013	These standards provide for the control of emission of combustion pollutants from the boilers, by establishment of emission standards.
List of Activities which result in Atmospheric Emission which have or may have a significant Detrimental Effect on the Environment, including Health, Social Conditions, or Cultural Heritage, 22 November 2013	Provides a list of significant pollution sources in the country (that need to be licensed through atmospheric emission licenses). Furthermore, this notice establishes emission standards for pollutants that have to be controlled to meet ambient air quality standards.
Declaration of Temporary Asphalt Plants as a Controlled Emitter and Establishment of Emission Standards, 28 March 2014	These standards establish acceptable emission levels from the temporary asphalt plants.
CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT	
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): National Standards for the Scrapping or Recovery of motor vehicles	The standards aim at controlling the scrapping or recovery of motor vehicles at a facility that falls within the threshold as described in the standards in order to prevent or minimize potential negative impacts on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): National Standards for the Extraction, Flaring or Recovery of landfill gas	The standards aim at controlling the extraction, flaring or recovery of landfill gas at facilities as described in the standards in order to prevent or minimize potential negative impacts on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.

NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste	The purpose of these norms and standards is to provide a uniform national approach relating to the management of waste storage facilities; ensure best practice in the management of waste storage facilities; and provide minimum standards for the design and operation of new and existing waste storage facilities.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): National Domestic Waste Collection Standards	It is recognized that the South Africa is a developing country and the purpose of setting standards is to ensure a service to all while complying with health and safety regulations without unnecessarily changing current creative collection processes as long as they function well and deliver a service of acceptable standard to all households. These standards are therefore applicable to all domestic waste collection services throughout the country.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008): Norms and Standards for the Remediation of Contaminated Land and Soil Quality	The purpose of these norms and standards is to provide a uniform national approach to determine the contamination status of an investigation area; limit uncertainties about the most appropriate criteria and method to apply in the assessment of contaminated land; and provide minimum standards for assessing necessary environmental protection measures for remediation activities.

SECTION 4: DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF DEA THAT ARE DESIGNED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ITS POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE AND PERSONS

In pursuance of its mandate, DEA has policies, plans and programmes that in their nature need to be coordinated nationally as various spheres of government and sector departments have a role to play. This section therefore outlines these instruments as well as how it will ensure compliance by other organs of state. These policies, plans and programmes are illustrated in the table below.

Table 7: Compliance with DEA's policies

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm	In line with the requirements of the Convention and realizing the need to take the necessary measure to prevent the harmful impacts of POPs, South Africa has developed its National Implementation plan (NIP) with the following expected outcomes: to protect South Africans' health from the effect of POPs; x to promote a cleaner South	National Committee for Chemicals Management (NCCM) and Multi Stakeholder Committee for Chemicals Management (MCCM)	DEA, DWA, DAFF, DoL, DoH, DTI, ITAC, SARS, DST, SAMSA	DoH role in chemicals management is to protect human health by ensuring a sustainable, safe and healthy environment for South Africans and the protection of public health and the environment by providing adequate regulatory tools and comprehensive environmental health services. The Department administers the National Health Act, the Hazardous Substances Act and the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act. The Minister of DAFF has the power to restrict or ban certain pesticide for use in South Africa through the identification of a	Budget allocations and staff	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
	African environment; - to improve South Africa's capacity to manage POPs; - to reduce South Africa's contribution to global pollutant loading; and - to contribute to meeting South Africa's commitments under the Stockholm Convention			Registrar of agricultural and stock remedies. POPs pesticides are among the pesticides that pose unmanageable risk that have been identified for special attention. DoL provides policy advice on a range of issues including - national occupational health and safety, workers' compensation, as well as reviewing, developing and implementing safety standards, e.g. for storage and handling of chemicals in the workplace. The DoL also administers the Occupational Health and Safety Act and the Hazardous Substances regulations promulgated under the Occupational Health and Safety Act which requires all chemicals for use in a work place to be accompanied by a Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). This will apply to any POPs chemicals used in the workplace. DWS is entrusted with the		

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
				custody of the nation's water resources. As such the Department has the power to regulate the use, flow and control of water in the country and currently performs both implementation and regulatory functions in respect of water quality and quantity. The Programme: Water Resources Management (WRM) is responsible for ensuring that the water resources are protected, used, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner. Although not specifically designed to ensure compliance with the obligations under the Stockholm Convention, certain of the strategic objectives of this Programme are relevant to the Convention. DTI administers the International Trade Administration Act (ITAC) which makes provision for the control, through a permit system, of the import and export of goods specified by regulation. The import and export control		

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
				system extends to chemicals and could include POPs chemicals. ITAC administers the International Trade Administration Act which makes provision for the control, through a permit system, of the import and export of goods specified by regulation. SARS performs several important functions in international and local trade, some of which are relevant to POPs management. One of SARS' core functions include the provision of a customs service, which is central to regulating the import and export of POPs and enforcing compliance with the obligations under the Stockholm Convention to eliminate the import and export of chemicals listed in Annex A to the Convention. DST's key functions include developing and coordinating research and technological innovation and creating centres		

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy (EIAMS)	EIAMS aims to provide a more effective and efficient integrated environmental management (IEM) system that is supported by a range of EM instruments and tools. The EIAMS has been informed by, and provides a summary	Joint forums, existing cooperative governance structures, clusters	All three spheres of government	of excellence' in science and technology. DST is hosting a National Laboratory Service which could be useful for analysis for POPs. SAMSA , under the Department of Transport is the national maritime safety agency whose primary task is maritime safety of the environment, managing ocean going vessels that are of local and international origin and is responsible for implementing and enforcing a number of international conventions that pertain to the management of chemical and hazardous substances.	Allocations	5 years

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
	of, clear national directives that should inform the sustainability pathway of the country, drawn from inter alia, the National Development Plan (NDP), the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), Presidential Outcome 10 and the National Strategy of Sustainable Development (NSSD). The EIAMS, therefore focuses on how to change the current IEM system to support the move towards a sustainability path for the country.					
South African Environment Outlook Report (SAEO)	The aim of SAEO is to highlight critical environmental areas, or "tipping points" , where debates and interventions need to occur and which require understanding, co-	Intergovernmental horizontal coordination at a <u>national level</u> includes: Forum of South African Heads of Departments (FOSAD) and the cluster system, in particular the Cluster	National government ; provincial government ; local government ; research institutions	Government's role is to aggregate a variety of interests from society to decide which interest takes priority.	Allocations	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
	ordination and co-operation across the different sectors and decision-making levels of our society, from the individual and community level to the corporate and government level.	for International Cooperation, Trade and Security, Social Protection and Community Development, the Human Development Cluster, the Economic Sectors and Employment Cluster, and the Infrastructure and the Infrastructure Development Cluster Vertical coordination with provinces will be take place through the President's Co-ordinating Committee, meetings of MINTEC (Ministerial Technical Committee) and MINMEC (Ministers and Executive Committee)				
Environmental Implementation and management Plans (EIP/EMP)	EIP and EMP gives effect to cooperative governance by coordinating and harmonizing environmental policies, plans,	Working Group 3 Subcommittee on EIPs and EMPs	NEMA Schedule 1 organs of state	The role of Schedule 1 organs of state is to compile EIPs and related annual plans as well as participate in the cooperative governance structures	Allocations	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
	programmes and decisions of the various national departments exercising functions that may affect the environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government to minimize duplication of procedures and functions as well as promoting consistency.					
National Waste Management Strategy, November 2011 developed in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (No. 59 of 2008)	The National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) is a legislative requirement of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), the "Waste Act". The purpose of the NWMS is to achieve the objects of the Waste Act. Organs of state and affected persons are obliged to	Partnerships; publication of standards for disposal of waste to landfill; completion of a nationwide assessment of the steps required to standardise management and licensing of existing disposal sites; encourage general waste transporters to register with the relevant Waste	Government (incl. municipalities)	The NWMS is an institutionally inclusive strategy because its achievement relies on participation by numerous role-players in the public sector, private sector and civil society. Government's role is to provide national recycling infrastructure.	Allocations	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
	give effect to the NWMS.	Management Officer (at national, provincial and local levels); licensing; industry waste management plans				
2012 National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa prepared as contemplated in Section 7 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (No. 39 of 2004) and serving as the DEA Air Quality Management Plan as contemplated in Section 15(1) of the Act	The purpose of the National Framework is to achieve the objectives of the Air Quality Act, 2004 (No. 39 of 2004), and as such the National Framework provides a medium- to long-term plan of the practical implement of the AQA. The framework provide mechanisms, systems and procedures to promote holistic and integrated air quality management through pollution prevention and minimisation at source, and through impact management with respect to receiving environment from local scale	Working Group II: Air Quality	All three spheres of government	DEA is the national Lead Agent for environmental management, and hence air quality management, and must therefore provide national norms and standards to ensure coordinated, integrated and cohesive air quality governance. Provincial environmental departments are the provincial Lead Agents for environmental management, and hence air quality management, in each province and must therefore provide, where necessary, provincial norms and standards to ensure coordinated, integrated and cohesive air quality governance in the province. Municipalities have a number of responsibilities within the governance cycle which is described in Chapter 4 of the	Allocations	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
	international issues. Hence, the National Framework provides norms and standards for all technical aspects of air quality management.			framework. Other national departments (DAFF, DoE, DoH, DoL, DWA, DRDLR, DoT, DHS, DoD, DPE, DTI and DST) within their various jurisdictions, have an impact on air quality and, hence, have an interest or responsibilities in respect of managing atmospheric emissions within their jurisdictions.		
National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy	The National Protected Areas Strategy (NPAES) aims to achieve cost-effective protected area expansion for ecological sustainability and increased resilience to climate change. The strategy highlights ways in which the country can be more efficient and effective in allocating the scarce human and financial resources available for protected	Implementation of the NPAES will rely on a range of mechanisms, including declaration of public land available for conservation, land acquisition (through donations, purchase, leasing), and negotiation of contractual arrangements with landowners. Biodiversity stewardship programmes which encourage contractual arrangements with	DEA, SANParks, DAFF, provincial conservation authorities	The roles of the organs of state is to facilitate and enter into arrangements with landowners	Allocations	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DEA ensure compliance to the policy, plan or programme by other organs of state	List of affected organs of state	What are the responsibilities of the affected organs of state?	Resources to ensure compliance	Lifespan of the policy, plan, or programme
	area expansion. It sets targets for protected area expansion, provides maps of the most important areas for protected area expansion, and makes recommendations on mechanisms for protected area expansion. The common set of target and spatial priorities provided by the NPAES enable coordination between the many role players involved in protected area expansion.	landowners. Working Group 1 will remain a crucial instrument.				

SECTION 5: DESCRIPTION OF PRIORITIES REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH DEA POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE AND PERSONS

This section of the plan provides a description of priorities regarding compliance with DEA's policies by other organs of state.

Table 8: Priorities policies, plans and programmes regarding compliance with DEA policies

Name of policy, plan and programme	Date of commencement of policy, plan or programme (including duration where applicable)	Description of risk of non-compliance by other organs of state	Description of expected state of compliance	Name of affected organ(s) of state	Target timeframe of compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DEA to ensure compliance
Review of Environmental Implementation plans (EIPs) and environmental management plans (EMPs) required in terms of Chapter 3 of NEMA	1998	Procedures for cooperative governance (incl. compilations of EIPs and EMPs as well as submissions of annual reports and participation in intergovernmental forums) are legislated and the risk is total collapse of these procedures due to continuing non-compliance by schedules 1 and 2 organs of state	Full compliance with procedures for cooperative governance as provided in NEMA Adherence to the requirements of Chapter 3 (i.e. compilation of EIPs and EMPs and submission of annual reports) by all NEMA schedules 1 and 2 organs of state and proper functioning of cooperative governance structures	All NEMA schedules 1 and 2 organs of state	2020	Subcommittee on EIPs and EMPs, Working Group 3, bilateral meetings, letters to affected organs of state, involvement of MINTECH and Auditor-General, awareness raising
United Nations (UN)	Date Signed: 9 January 1995	In terms of this Convention, South	Increase in percentage of	Environmental Affairs (Working for	2019	Awareness campaigns and

Name of policy, plan and programme	Date of commencement of policy, plan or programme (including duration where applicable)	Description of risk of non-compliance by other organs of state	Description of expected state of compliance	Name of affected organ(s) of state	Target timeframe of compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DEA to ensure compliance
Convention to Combat Desertification	Ratification: 30 September 1997 Entry Into Force: 29 December 1997	Africa has an obligation to identify the factors contributing to desertification and practical measures to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. If nothing is done in this regard, the country will not be honouring its international commitment.	hectares of land under rehabilitation/restoration (initial) as well as being rehabilitated and number of emerging invasive species targeted for early detection	programmes) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (forestry areas)		celebration of Wetland Day
Expansion of the conservation area estate through declaration of state owned protected areas, MPAs and biodiversity stewardship	2010	The risk is failure to meet the expansion target and competing land uses.	Record increase of percentage of land under conservation	DEA, SANParks and provinces	2019	Distribution of the Protected Areas Expansion Strategy
CBD- Convention on Biological Diversity	Date Signed: 04 June 1999 Ratification: 02 November 1995 Accession: 14 August 2003 (R) Entry into Force: December 1993	Loss of biodiversity	Reduction in the loss of species and enjoyment of ecosystems services	DEA, SANBI and provinces	2020	New legislative tools developed for species and ecosystems introduced

Name of policy, plan and programme	Date of commencement of policy, plan or programme (including duration where applicable)	Description of risk of non-compliance by other organs of state	Description of expected state of compliance	Name of affected organ(s) of state	Target timeframe of compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DEA to ensure compliance
UNCLOS- United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea	Date Signed: 10 December 1982 Ratification: 23 December 1997 Entry into Force: 16 November 1994	Fragmented development and implementation of policies related to the sea	Fully-fledged Water Quality monitoring programme extended to all priority areas and achieve a functional National Pollution Laboratory	Department of Environmental Affairs with Support from Department of Water and Sanitation, and Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	2019	Improve coordination and implementation of policies related to the sea
UNFCCC- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Date Signed: 15 June 1993 Ratification: 29 August 1997 (R) Accession: 31 July 2002 (Ac) Entry into Force: 27 November 1997, 15 January 1990 (Ac)	Increase in temperatures and loss of biodiversity due to impacts of climate change	National framework for climate services established	Environmental Affairs supported by South African Weather Services	2019	Introduction of legislative tools
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Date Signed: 23 May 2001 Ratification: 04 November 2002 Entry into Force: 23 May 2001	Exposure to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) can lead to serious health effects including certain cancers, birth defects, dysfunctional immune and reproductive systems, greater susceptibility to disease and even diminished	Improved management of POPs	DEA	2018	National Chemicals management policy developed

Name of policy, plan and programme	Date of commencement of policy, plan or programme (including duration where applicable)	Description of risk of non-compliance by other organs of state	Description of expected state of compliance	Name of affected organ(s) of state	Target timeframe of compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DEA to ensure compliance
Local Government Support and Engagement	Date of Approval: February 2014	Decrease in the number of environmental issues reflected in local government plans	Percentage implementation of the Local Government Support Strategy	DEA	2020	Define the role of Local Government in environmental management and establish the costs of performing the functions by municipalities

SECTION 6: DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH DEA POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE

This section of the plan provides a description of the challenges of complying with selected DEA policies against the expected state of compliance with policy. Furthermore, an indication of the challenges of complying with the preparation and submission of EIPs and EMPs by organs of state listed in schedules 1 and 2 of NEMA is provided.

Table 9: Extent of compliance with DEA policies

Policy	Extent of compliance with policy		
	Description of expected state of compliance	Organ of State expected to comply	What are the compliance challenges?
White Paper on	Use of environmental policy by all spheres of	All spheres of	Non-aligned and uncoordinated

Environmental Management Policy for South Africa, 1998	government. The policy intends to achieve a bold paradigm shift in government policy that introduced an integrated and coordinated management regime that: - addresses the total environment and all human activities impacting on it, and - will ensure that all aspects of environmental governance including norms, standards, legislation, administration and enforcement are dealt with uniformly across departments and in all spheres of government.	government and their entities	government policies
National Policy for the provision of basic refuse removal services to indigent households, 2011	The purpose of the National Policy for the Provision of Basic Refuse Removal Services to Indigent Households is to ensure that poor (indigent) households have access to at least basic (essential) refuse removal services from the concerned municipality. Meeting this purpose requires aligning the National Policy for the Provision of Basic Refuse Removal Services to Indigent Households with already existing key relevant legislation, Indigent Policies for different municipalities, financial management systems, while being mindful of the need to ensure that there is uniformity when dealing with various cases of the indigent households.	Provinces and municipalities	South African municipalities face a number of challenges with respect to delivering an effective and sustainable waste service to all households, including insufficient budget, skilled capacity, lack of appropriate equipment and poor access to service areas. These challenges are exacerbated by growing urban populations who need access to municipal services and migration from rural to urban areas. South Africa's rapidly growing economy is also expected to see increasing volumes of waste being generated.
NEM: Waste Act (59/2008): National Policy in Thermal Treatment of General and Hazardous Waste	South Africa has several notable waste management policies, plans and strategies that support the waste management hierarchy. However, the development and implementation of certain waste management alternatives, which would allow waste to be better managed within the waste hierarchy, have been restricted partly due to the absence of decisive national policy related to waste treatment and recovery through thermal processes, including dedicated incineration and co-processing in cement production.	All spheres of Government	Use of the proposed conditions of environmental authorisations by the relevant Licensing Authority for activities triggered by the NEMA; NEM:WA and NEM: AQA.

	The lack in policy direction has resulted in or contributed to a number of constraints. In many instances, these constraints include poor environmental performance related to waste management in the country, the lack of, delayed or conflicting decision-making regarding the authorisation of waste incineration and co-processing activities, uncertainty in Government and industry with regard to exploring and developing these technologies as waste management options, and significant opposition from certain sectors of society that oppose any form of thermal waste treatment. As a result, Provincial Environmental Departments, NGOs and Industry have in the past requested decisive direction on the application of these technologies. This policy responds to these calls, and provides the certainty required to allow for the development of alternative waste treatment technologies in the country, particularly the establishment and management of waste incineration or co-processing of waste as AFRs in cement production.		
White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean, 2013	Oceans policies seek to improve sectoral management of the ocean sector and planning and management across sectors for accumulated and aggregated impacts. Thus the expected compliance is alignment of policies and interventions.	All spheres of Government	Lack of alignment of policies and interventions
White Paper on National Climate Change Response, 2011	The expected state of compliance with this White Paper will be the achievement of Government's vision for an effective climate change response and the long-term, just transition to a climate-resilient and lower-carbon economy and society. South Africa's response to climate change has two objectives:	All spheres of Government	Challenges are around business buy-in on mitigation aspects.

	- Effectively manage inevitable climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity. - Make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that avoids dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system within a timeframe that enables economic, social and environmental development to proceed in a sustainable manner. Organs of state are therefore expected to align their interventions. Historically activities that are undertaken in the ocean and coastal environments have been regulated by individual departments and other organs of state. However, this is done with regard to their respective economic mandates and does not always adequately consider the mandate of conservation and protection or a holistic approach to the management of pressures. A coordinated approach will facilitate efficiencies and cost saving in sectors cooperating to support each other's efforts to expand existing sectors and explore new sectors. Amongst others, South Africa's ocean policy therefore takes cognisance of the responsibilities in the marine area under its national jurisdiction to ensure co-ordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment at an intergovernmental level.			Continuing limited coordination and harmonisation of planning, implementation and reporting by coastal provinces.
White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa, 2000			DEA and coastal provinces	
National Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2011	"South Africa aspires to be a sustainable, economically prosperous and self-reliant nation state that safeguards its democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of its people, by managing its limited ecological resources responsibly for current and future generations,	All spheres of government and public entities		Lack of integration of the national strategy into organs of state plans. Thus limiting reporting and participation in the national structures as well as interventions undertaken.

	and by advancing efficient and effective integrated planning and governance through national, regional and global collaboration". In order to achieve this, there are a set of interventions, indicators that should be incorporated in plans, and institutional arrangements where relevant organs of state (including non-state parties) participate. There are also feedback and reporting mechanisms on progress with the indicators		
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The past rounds of Environmental Implementation and Management Plans were characterized by erratic compliance in terms of preparation of EIPs and EMPs and reporting, especially relating to national departments. The extent of the challenges of complying with preparation of EIPs and EMPs by NEMA schedules 1 and 2 organs of state in the past editions is illustrated through the table below.

Table 10: Compliance with EIPs and EMPs

Departments Impacting on the Environment	1st Gazette date	2nd Gazette date
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	17 May 2002, G.N. 23374, N.N. 659	-
Defence and Military Veterans	6 February 2002, G.N. 22022, N.N. 249	22 August 2008
Environmental Affairs	28 March 2002, G.N. 23232, N.N. 354	15 September 2008
Human Settlements	G.N. 23374	3 April 2009
Rural Development and Land Reform	2000, G.N. 21562, Vol. 423	3 March 2011
Trade and Industry	28 March 2002, G.N. 23254, N.N. 404	18 July 2005
Transport	13 December 2002, G.N. 24140	11 December 2009
Energy	14 December 2001, G.N. 22929, Vol. 438	16 July 2008
Tourism	28 March 2002, G.N. 23232, N.N. 354	
Water Affairs and Sanitation	14 December 2001, G.N. 22929, Vol. 438	23 January 2009
Public Works	-	-
Public Enterprises	-	-
Departments Managing the Environment	Date	
Environmental Affairs	28 March 2002, G.N. 23232, N.N. 354	15 September 2008
Water Affairs and Sanitation	14 December 2001, G.N. 22929, Vol. 438	23 January 2009
Mineral Resources	23 February 2001, G.N. 22080	16 July 2008
Energy	23 February 2001, G.N. 22080	16 July 2008
Rural Development and Land Reform	2000, G.N. 21562, Vol. 423	3 March 2011
Health	-	25 November 2009
Labour	27 May 2002, G.N. 23395, N.N. 7350	
Human Settlements	-	3 April 2009
Provinces	Date	
Eastern Cape	-	24 March 2014
Free State	13 December 2002, N.N. 89	13 June 2014
Gauteng	22 February 2002, P.G. Extraordinary No. 46, N.N. 488	5 July 2010
Kwa Zulu Natal	-	13 May 2009
Limpopo	2001, P.G. 755, N.N. 186	
Mpumalanga	1 November 2001, P.G. 790, N.N. 270	30 September 2009
North West	-	1 December 2008
Northern Cape	-	13 June 2008
Western Cape	4 November 2002, P.G. 5940	20 August 2010

SECTION 7: ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATION WITH OTHER NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS AND SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

This section provides an overview of institutional arrangements including structures, procedures and agreements implemented by DEA to facilitate co-ordination and co-operation with national, provincial and local government departments and environmental stakeholders. Furthermore, the section outlines co-operative arrangements that are co-ordinated by other sectors to which DEA participates. Co-operation arrangements provided in this section are categorized into internal (i.e. DEA co-ordinated) and external (i.e. other sectors' co-ordinated) arrangements.

Table 11: Internal Cooperation Arrangements

Name of co-operation mechanism (including identification of whether it is a committee, MoU, etc)	Description of the purpose of the co-operation mechanism	Does the co-operation mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so what is that lifespan?	Who are the parties, role-players, etc. to the co-operation mechanism?	Are the parties, role-players committed to the mechanism?
Oceans Economy Coordinating Committee	The purpose of the Committee is to coordinate the implementation of the Oceans Economy Plan	No	National departments (DEA Chairs)	Yes
MINTECH	The purpose of the MINTECH (intergovernmental technical structure) is to maintain and implement effective intergovernmental relations that ensure, the environmental sector responds to government priorities, goals and sustainable development agenda. The roles of this intergovernmental technical structure are to: - advise the intergovernmental forum (MINMECs) on matters affecting the environment sector; - refer crosscutting issues including legislation and high-level policy issues to the relevant working group; - assist working groups in formulating priorities and work plans aligned to government priorities; - develop and identify policy, legislations and strategy to protect the environmental sector; - coordinate and secure mutual support amongst	No	Director-General of DEA (as Chairperson); HoDs responsible for environmental mandate from provinces or their alternates; SALGA; DGI or representatives of DWAS; DMR; DoE; DRDLR; DoH, DAFF, DST, DEA DDGs and CDs, CEOs or representatives of environmental agencies; and Municipal managers of metropolitan municipalities	Yes

Name of co-operation mechanism (including identification of whether it is a committee, MoU, etc)	Description of the purpose of the co-operation mechanism	Does the co-operation mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so what is that lifespan?	Who are the parties, role-players, etc. to the co-operation mechanism?	Are the parties, role-players committed to the mechanism?
	all the stakeholders in fast-tracking service delivery and improvement of the sector; - monitor and report, on an on-going basis, on the implementation of the environmental sector priorities; and - identify and resolve emerging bottlenecks which impact on the implementation of the sector's policy and legislation			
11 Working Groups, namely: - Working Group I: Biodiversity - Working Group II: Air Quality - Working Group III: Cooperative Governance - Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement - Working Group V: Water - Working Group VI: Jobs - Working Group VII: Environmental Impact Management - Working Group	The overall objective of the working group is to support MINTECH (Technical Implementation Forum) to achieve an effective governance framework and ensure that is maintained and implemented in a manner that ensures that the unacceptable past, current and future impacts on the quality of the environment are minimized, mitigated or managed in line with government policy, legislation, goals and strategies.	No	Representatives for DEA and provincial departments of environment as well as entities	Yes, but there are some challenges with attendance and levels of representation in some Working Groups

Name of co-operation mechanism (including identification of whether it is a committee, MoU, etc)	Description of the purpose of the co-operation mechanism	Does the co-operation mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so what is that lifespan?	Who are the parties, role-players, etc. to the co-operation mechanism?	Are the parties, role-players committed to the mechanism?
- VIII: Oceans & Coasts - Working Group IX: Pollution and Waste - Working Group X: Climate Change - Working Group XI: Policy and Law Reform				
EIP/EMP Sub-committee	The Sub-committee reports to Working Group III: Sector Coordination and gives effect to procedures for cooperative governance outlined in Chapter 3 of NEMA. It scrutinizes every EIP and EMP and makes recommendations to the MENTEC through Working Group 3 on desired improvements to or the extent to which the EIP/EMP fails to comply with NEMA principles; the purpose and objectives of EIPs; and any matter relevant to the EMP. This sub-committee has developed guidelines for the evaluation of the content of EIPs and EMPs.	No	NEMA schedules 1 and 2 organs of state	Not all of the organs of state
IDP Forums	Looks at integrated municipal planning	No	Representatives from all spheres of government (incl. municipalities)	Not all of the organs of state
Environmental Forums	Looks at environmental planning functions within municipalities and implementation of local government support strategy districts	No	Representatives from all spheres of government (incl. municipalities)	Not all of the organs of state
Specific sector forums lead by municipalities (e.g.	These sector forums deliberate on specific that affect relevant municipalities and provide advice on how to address them	No	Representatives from all spheres of government (incl. municipalities)	Yes

Name of co-operation mechanism (including identification of whether it is a committee, MoU, etc)	Description of the purpose of the co-operation mechanism	Does the co-operation mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so what is that lifespan?	Who are the parties, role-players, etc. to the co-operation mechanism?	Are the parties, role-players committed to the mechanism?
Waste, Climate Change, Air Quality, Coastal, Wetlands)				
Local Government Support Task Team	Coordinates provincial and national work meant for municipalities	No	Representatives of DEA, provincial departments of environment and SALGA	Yes
TFCA Agreement	TFCA Agreements are normally in the form of MoUs and treaties signed by Ministers and Heads of State to establish TFCAs. These agreements specify boundaries, responsibilities of parties and conditions related to respect for national sovereignty of the parties.	No	South Africa and relevant neighbouring States	Yes
MoU between DEA and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	This MoU outlines the service agreement for the development of air quality standards for air quality monitoring systems.	No	DEA and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	Yes
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between South Africa and range and consumer states on cooperation in the field of biodiversity conservation and management	This MoU is signed with various countries and it defines actions to be taken by the parties. It is accompanied by an implementation plan that outlines specific commitments.	No	South Africa and range and consumer states on cooperation in the field of biodiversity conservation and management	Yes
MoU between DEA and the National Metrology Institute of South Africa	This MoU outlines an agreement between the parties on the provision of testing services of all air quality monitoring instruments according to international standards	No	DEA and the National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	Yes

Name of co-operation mechanism (including identification of whether it is a committee, MoU, etc)	Description of the purpose of the co-operation mechanism	Does the co-operation mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so what is that lifespan?	Who are the parties, role-players, etc. to the co-operation mechanism?	Are the parties, role-players committed to the mechanism?
(NMISA) MoU between DEA and the South African Weather Services	This MoU outlines an agreement for the hosting of the air quality information system on behalf of DEA	No	DEA and the South African Weather Services	Yes
Subcommittee on EIPs and EMPs	The purpose of the Subcommittee is to provide a platform for realization of the procedures for cooperative governance outlined in Chapter 3 of NEMA	No	All NEMA schedules 1 and 2	Yes
Intergovernmental Committee (Waste)	Addresses waste service delivery issues and implement a programme to build the capacity of government officials in waste management	No	DEA, National Treasury, DCOG, SALGA, DHS	Yes
Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) agreements	TFCA agreements' purpose is to state commitments of the parties to the agreement on the envisaged TFCA as well as outline their roles and responsibilities	No	South Africa and affected neighbouring state parties	Yes
South African World Heritage Convention Committee (SAWHCC)	The purpose of the SAWHCC is to coordinate and facilitate national implementation of the World Heritage Convention	No	DEA, DAC, DIRCO, provincial departments of environment and culture, World Heritage Management Authorities, ICOMOS and IUCN	Yes
People and Parks Steering Committee	The purpose of the Committee is to coordinate the People and Parks programme	No	DEA, DRDLR, national and provincial entities and communities	Yes
MAB National Committee	The purpose of the Committee is to guide implementation of the MAB programme	No	SALGA, NDT (not active), national and provincial entities, DBE, UNESCO National Commission, DST, COGTA, NGOs	Yes
Biosphere Regional Forums	The purpose of the forums is to coordinate regional MAB programmes	No	Provincial departments of environment, district and local municipalities, NGOs	Yes

Name of co-operation mechanism (including identification of whether it is a committee, MoU, etc)	Description of the purpose of the co-operation mechanism	Does the co-operation mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so what is that lifespan?	Who are the parties, role-players, etc. to the co-operation mechanism?	Are the parties, role-players committed to the mechanism?
Permit and Enforcement Planning Committee (PEPC)	The purpose of PEPC is to discuss permits and enforcement related matters	No	DEA and all 9 provinces	Yes

Table 12: External Cooperation Arrangements

Mechanism	Description / purpose	Lifespan	Other departments	Level of commitment
Land Claims Think Tank Team	The purpose of the Task Team is to fast track settlement of land claims within and affecting protected areas	Ongoing	DEA, DRDLR, provinces and national and provincial entities	Co-chair
IEP Steering Committee	The IEP Steering Committee is an inter-departmental government committee led by the DoE to oversee the IEP development process and ensure that legislation, strategies and policies that have an impact on the energy sector are taken into account. It is supported by various working groups whose focus is on more specific policy issues and, where relevant, the provision of technical input.	Ongoing since 2013	DoE, DST, DWS, NT, DED, DTI, DHS, DoT, DRDLR, DMR, NPC	Participant
Carbon Capture and Storage Task Team	The Carbon Capture and Storage Task Team is a DoE established inter-departmental structure of all departments on which CCS cuts across. This structure coordinates different views of relevant departments from policies, acts and regulations with the goal of developing a common government position.	Ongoing	DoE, DMR, NT, DST, DTI, DWA, DPE	Participant

Mechanism	Description / purpose	Lifespan	Other departments	Level of commitment
Co-operative agreement entered into between the NNR and the DEA (Section 6 of the NNR Act) in respect of the monitoring and control of radioactive material or exposure to ionizing radiation	This co-operative agreement is entered into in compliance with the NNR Act (section 6) requirement that all organs of state, on which functions in respect of the monitoring and control of radioactive material or exposure to ionizing radiation are conferred by the NNR Act or other legislation, must co-operate with one another in order to amongst others: (i) ensure the effective monitoring and control of the nuclear hazard; (ii) co-ordinate the exercise of such functions; (iii) minimise the duplication of such functions and procedures regarding the exercise of such functions; and (iv) promote consistency in the exercise of such functions.	Various agreements	DoE and NNR	Party to agreement
Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)	The Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum is a Ministerial-level forum that includes 23 member countries and the European Commission and is established to advance carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology. Membership is open to national governmental entities that are significant producers or users of fossil fuel and that have a commitment to invest resources in research, development and demonstration activities in carbon dioxide capture and storage technologies	Ongoing	National departments, various Countries reps	Participant
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Wind and Solar Projects	The SEA provides a platform for coordination between the various authorities that have a mandate in terms of issuing authorisations, consents or permits to allow for a more streamlined process related to identification of geographical areas best suited for the rollout of wind and solar PV energy projects and the supporting electricity grid network	January 2013 to December 2014	DoE	Participant
Biofuels Task Team (BTT)	The BTT is tasked with the responsibility to drive the outcomes of the Biofuels Industrial Strategy. Aligned	Ongoing	DoE (Chair), DRDLR, NT,	Participant

Mechanism	Description / purpose	Lifespan	Other departments	Level of commitment
	with the Biofuels Industrial Strategy		DPW, DST, PO, DTI, DWS, DoT, DPLG	
SPLUMA National Coordinating Forum (NCF)	The NCF is one of the structures that drives the SPLUMA implementation by coordinating four working groups dealing with: • SLUMA regulations • Various SPLUMA guidelines • Institutional capacity establishment • Training and capacity building	Ongoing structures	All spheres of government	Participant
National Tourism Stakeholder Forum	The National Stakeholder Forum was established in 2011 by the NDT as a delivery mechanism for the National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS). This forum provides an invaluable platform for coordinating the implementation of the NTSS and process alignment between Government and the private sector.	Ongoing		
Border Management Agency (BMA) Policy and Legal Task Team	The BMA Policy and Legal Task Team is one of the intergovernmental structures established by the Department of Home Affairs to deal specifically with policy and legal matters relating to the establishment of the BMA	Until BMA is established	National departments, entities and agencies dealing with border related issues	Participant
Local OR Tambo International Airport (ORTIA) Border Control Operations Coordinating Committee	The Local OR Tambo International Airport (ORTIA) Border Control Operations Coordinating Committee is led by the Department of Home Affairs to coordinate and align organs of states' efforts in ensuring border law compliance and enforcement at port of entry/exit	Ongoing	All organs of state active at the port of entry/exit	Participant
Eskom – DEA Coordination Committee	Coordination of joint projects with this State Owned Company	Ongoing	Eskom	Party to agreement
DEA – Transnet Coordination Committee	Coordination of joint projects with this State Owned Company	Ongoing	Transnet	Party to agreement
SANRAL - DEA Cooperative	Coordination of joint projects with this State Owned	Ongoing	SANRAL	Party to agreement

Mechanism	Description / purpose	Lifespan	Other departments	Level of commitment
Committee	Company			
Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC)	Coordinate economic development contribution of different departments. Primary aim is to expedite infrastructure development of the country 18 SIPs have meeting with different Sub-coordinators who report back to the PICC	Ongoing	Department of Economic Development	Participant
Specific sector forums lead by municipalities (e.g. Waste, Climate Change, Air Quality, Coastal, Wetlands)	These sector forums deliberate on specific that affect relevant municipalities and provide advice on how to address them	Ongoing	Representatives from all spheres of government (incl. municipalities)	Participant
DEA-DST Bilateral	MOU in place for promotion of evidence and science-policy interface in environmental, science and technology areas of common interest between the two Department	5 years	DST	DG-DG Chairing

SECTION 8: PROPOSALS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER 5 OF NEMA

Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) is a tool used to assess the environmental impacts of development and is designed to ensure that environmental consequences of development proposals are adequately considered in the planning process to mitigate any negative impacts and to enhance any positive aspects of development proposals. IEM tackles related issues together such as management and governance, integrated spatial planning, economic wellbeing and competitiveness, social inclusion, and environmental stewardship. In the South African context, Chapter 5 of NEMA outlines the purpose of IEM as to:

- (a) Promote the integration of the principles of environmental management set out in section 2 of NEMA into the making of all decisions which may have a significant effect on the environment;
- (b) Identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, the risks and consequences and alternatives and options for mitigation of activities, with a view to minimising negative impacts, maximising benefits, and promoting compliance with the principles of environmental management set out in section 2 of NEMA;
- (c) Ensure that the effects of the activities on the environment receive adequate consideration before action are taken in connection with them;
- (d) Ensure adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment;
- (e) Ensure consideration of environmental attributes in management and decision-making which may have a significant effect on the environment;
- (f) Identify and employ the modes of environmental management best suited to ensuring that a particular activity is pursued in accordance with the principles of environmental management set out in section 2 of NEMA.

The table below illustrates the proposals for the promotion of the IEM through the following instruments.

Table 13: Proposals for implementation of IEM tools

No	Proposal	Objective
1	Development of indicators to report five yearly on the economic impact of Environmental Impact Assessments in different sectors (Transportation, energy, mining and etc.)	- To document and monitor the economic contribution of EIAs to different sectors (e.g. energy) - Ensure that the effects of the activities on the environment receive adequate consideration before action are taken in connection with them
2	Co-ordination and integration of EIAs with Waste Management Licenses and Air Emissions Licenses	To integrate environmental authorizations, licenses and permits
3	Implement environmental compliance and enforcement strategy for EMI in line with targets in Strategy Implementation Plan	- To improve compliance with environmental legislation by effective compliance and enforcement - To promote the integration of the principles of

		environmental management set out in section 2 of NEMA into the making of all decisions which may have a significant effect on the environment
4	Development of the NEMA IEM training strategy	• To develop IEM skills
5	Conducting of annual general legal training sessions on PAIA, PAJA and Contract Management	To ensure adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment

PART D: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

"One of the great mistakes is to judge policies and programs by their intentions rather than their results" Milton Friedman

Efforts were made to select a suite of indicators that are generally appropriate for monitoring cooperative governance around environmental management, which is the main purpose of EIPs and EMPs and monitoring the implementation of the adopted EIPs and EMPs as well as reporting against these plans, which is the responsibility of the DEA according to **Section 16(2)** of NEMA. Moreover, performance indicators of institutional compliance with the mechanisms and procedures for cooperative governance are provided in this edition of the EIMP as well as sustainable development indicators. This includes indicators related to development of plans, systems and processes, representation on indicated committees, and compliance with statutory environmental management procedures. In the next five years the department will, amongst others, perform the following 34 key priority indicators for the purpose of the environmental implementation and management plans.

Table 14: Performance Targets

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Estimated performance 2015/16	Medium-term targets			
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Number of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) training session conducted per annum	4 IEM training sessions conducted	4 IEM training sessions conducted	4 IEM training sessions conducted	4 IEM training sessions conducted	4 IEM training sessions conducted
Percentage implementation of local government support strategy	100% annual action plan implemented	100% annual action plan implemented	100% annual action plan implemented	100% annual action plan implemented	100% annual action plan implemented
SA Environmentally Sustainable Development Indicators Policy makers outlook published	Investigation on availability, accessibility and cost of data finalised	Regulations gazetted, data collected and processed	Regulations implemented (annual plan)	Regulations implemented (annual plan)	Regulations implemented (annual plan)
	Regulations on procedure, format				

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Estimated performance 2015/16	Medium-term targets			
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	and content of the provincial and metro outlook report drafted				
SA Environmentally Sustainable Development Indicators published	Development of the Environmentally sustainable development indicators	Final set of indicators approved	Final set of indicators published	Implementation of SA Environmentally Sustainable Development Indicators	Implementation of SA Environmentally Sustainable Development Indicators
Number of environmental sustainability policies reviewed	Environmental sustainability policy action plan developed	Environmental sustainability policy action plan implemented (phase 1)	Environmental sustainability policy action plan implemented (phase 2)	-	-
Number of high-level environmental and sustainable development threat, weakness/opportunity early warning and response options researched and reports developed	4 quarterly warning and/or issue scanning reports prepared	4 quarterly warning and/or issue scanning reports prepared	4 quarterly warning and/or issue scanning reports prepared	4 quarterly warning and/or issue scanning reports prepared	4 quarterly warning and/or issue scanning reports prepared
Number of environmental research projects commissioned in line with framework	1 environmental sustainability policy research projects commissioned	1 environmental sustainability policy research projects commissioned	1 environmental sustainability systematic review research projects commissioned	1 environmental sustainability policy research projects commissioned	1 environmental sustainability policy research projects commissioned

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Estimated performance 2015/16	Medium-term targets			
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Number of environmental knowledge and information management systems developed and implemented	SASQAF data annual improvement plan for the protected areas database implemented	SASQAF data annual improvement plan for the protected areas database implemented	and published SASQAF data annual improvement plan for the protected areas database implemented	SASQAF data annual improvement plan for the protected areas database implemented	SASQAF data annual improvement plan for the protected areas database implemented
Mandatory international and national reports prepared and submitted within time frame (in terms of relevant legislation and/ or international obligations/ conventions)	2014/15 NEMA S26 report tabled in Parliament	2015/16 NEMA S26 report tabled in Parliament	2016/17 NEMA S26 report tabled in Parliament	2017/18 NEMA S26 report tabled in Parliament	2018/19 NEMA S26 report tabled in Parliament
Number of joint compliance operations conducted	7	12	11	10	40
Number of officials trained in environmental compliance and enforcement	280	300	320	340	1540
Number of interventions for streamlining environmental authorisation/management developed	4 additional IEM instruments developed (Adoption regulations gazetted, NEMA/SEMA Law reform concept document, Gazetted outputs for SIP, Exception listing notice)	1 additional IEM instrument developed	1 additional IEM instrument developed	1 additional IEM instrument developed	1 additional IEM instrument developed
National Coastal Management Programme interventions implemented	Draft national norms and	National norms and standards	Implementation of norms and	-	-

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Estimated performance 2015/16	Medium-term targets			
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	standards for coastal management setback lines developed	for coastal management setback lines approved	standards monitored in 4 provinces (Cumulative)		
Number of relief voyages to remote stations (Antarctica and Islands) undertaken	3 relief voyages per annum undertaken	3 relief voyages per annum undertaken	3 relief voyages per annum undertaken	3 relief voyages per annum undertaken	3 relief voyages per annum undertaken
Number of Estuary Management Plans developed	2 additional Estuarine Management Plans developed	2 additional Estuarine Management Plans developed	2 additional Estuarine Management Plans developed	2 additional Estuarine Management Plans developed	2 additional Estuarine Management Plans developed
State of the environment report on Oceans and Coasts published	Annual report card on key ocean and coasts indicators complied	Annual report card on key ocean and coasts indicators complied	Annual report card on key ocean and coasts indicators complied	Annual report card on key ocean and coasts indicators complied	Annual report card on key ocean and coasts indicators complied
National Climate Change Response M & E system developed and implemented	M&E Data sharing framework developed Web-based platform of the climate change M&E system developed	Data sharing agreements for M&E system developed Web-based platform of the climate change M&E system tested	Data sharing agreements for M&E system developed Web-based platform of the climate change M&E system finalized		

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Estimated performance 2015/16	Medium-term targets			
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Climate Change Regulatory Framework and tools developed and implemented	Discussion document for the National Climate Change Response Bill published	National Climate Change Response Act published	National Climate Change Response Act implementation plan developed	National Climate Change Response Act implementation plan implemented	National Climate Change Response Act implementation plan implemented
Provincial and Local Government Climate Change Adaptation Programme implemented	Let's Respond Tool rolled out in 40 municipalities	Let's Respond Tool rolled out in 40 municipalities	Let's Respond Tool rolled out in 40 municipalities	Let's Respond Tool rolled out in 40 municipalities	Let's Respond Tool rolled out in 40 municipalities
Number of Climate Change Risk Analysis and Adaptation studies conducted	Climate Change Risk Analysis for 2 provinces conducted	Climate Change Risk Analysis for 2 provinces conducted	Climate Change Risk Analysis for 2 provinces conducted	Climate Change Risk Analysis for 2 provinces conducted	Climate Change Risk Analysis for 1 province conducted
Framework for reporting on greenhouse gas emissions by industry developed and reports compiled	Annual CC M&E reports published	Annual CC M&E reports published	Annual CC M&E reports published	Annual CC M&E reports published	Annual CC M&E reports published
Number of Climate Change flagship programmes facilitated/coordinated	Sector flagship framework developed (Renewable energy)	Sector flagship framework developed (Water demand management)	Sector flagship framework developed	-	-
Number of additional biodiversity stewardship sites established	1 additional stewardship site established	1 additional stewardship site established	1 additional stewardship site established	1 additional stewardship site established	1 additional stewardship site established
Number (of legislative) tools for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity developed and implemented	2 Biodiversity Management Plans approved	2 Biodiversity Management Plans (African Lion and White	2 Biodiversity Management Plans approved (African Lion	2 Biodiversity Management Plans approved	2 Biodiversity Management Plans

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Estimated performance 2015/16	Medium-term targets			
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	(African Lion and White Rhino)	Rhino) implemented	and White Rhino) monitored	(African Lion and White Rhino) monitored	approved (African Lion and White Rhino)
Number of benefit sharing agreements concluded and approved	5 benefit sharing agreements concluded	5 benefit sharing agreements concluded	5 benefit sharing agreements concluded	5 benefit sharing agreements concluded	5 benefit sharing agreements concluded
Number of natural resource based enterprises established in support of wildlife economy vision 2024	10 sustainable natural resource based enterprises established	10 sustainable natural resource based enterprises established	10 sustainable natural resource based enterprises established	10 sustainable natural resource based enterprises established	10 sustainable natural resource based enterprises established
Number of industry waste management plans (IndWMPPs) reviewed per annum	3 IndWMPPs reviewed (E-waste, lighting, paper and packaging)	3 IndWMPPs reviewed	1 IndWMPPs reviewed	1 IndWMPPs reviewed	1 IndWMPPs reviewed
Number of waste management facilities audited per annum	15 facilities audited	15 facilities audited	15 facilities audited	15 facilities audited	15 facilities audited
Increase in the number of NEMA schedules 1 and 2 organs of state complying with preparations of EIPs and EMPs	-	2 additional organ of state	1 additional organ of state	2 additional organ of state	1 additional organ of state
Increase in the number of NEMA schedules 1 and 2 organs of state attending the Subcommittee on EIPs and EMPs	1 additional organ of state	1 additional organ of state	1 additional organ of state	1 additional organ of state	1 additional organ of state
Review of implementation of EIPs and EMPs required in terms of Chapter 3 of NEMA	Appointment of service provider	Stakeholder engagement	Draft review report and stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder engagement	Final EIPs and EMPs review report

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Estimated performance 2015/16	Medium-term targets			
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Percentage of recyclables diverted from landfill for re-use, recycle and recovery	2%	2%	2%	3%	-
The development of standard minimum environmental requirements for inclusion in the development of SDFs	Draft standard minimum environmental requirements for inclusion in the development of SDFs	Standard minimum environmental requirements for inclusion in the development of SDFs gazetted	-	-	-

GLOSSARY

Climate change: the variation in the Earth's global climate or in regional climates over time. It includes changes in the variability or in the average state of the atmosphere – or average weather – over timescales ranging from decades to millions of years. Anthropogenic climate change refers to climate change that is attributable directly or indirectly to human activities that alter the composition of the global atmosphere.

Constitution: means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996): (xii)

Co-operative governance: In South Africa, government is constituted as national, provincial and local spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. All spheres of government must observe and adhere to the principles in section 41 of the Constitution and must conduct their activities within the parameters that the chapter provides.

Department: means the national Department of Environmental Affairs.

Desertification: the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas, resulting from various factors including climatic variations and human activities.

Environment: means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of—

- (i) *the land, water and atmosphere of the earth;*
- (ii) *micro-organisms, plant and animal life;*
- (iii) *any part or combination of (i) and (ii) and the interrelationships among and between them; and*
- (iv) *the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being, (xix).*

Environmental implementation plan: means a statutory instrument for promoting co-operative governance for environmental management among different spheres of government as envisaged in chapter 3 of the Act.

Environmental management plan: means a statutory instrument for promoting co-operative governance for environmental management among different spheres of government as envisaged in chapter 3 of the Act.

Evaluation: is a time-bound and periodic exercise that seeks to provide credible and useful information to answer specific questions to guide decision making by staff, managers and policy makers.

Governance: the systems of values, policies, and institutions by which society manages its economic, political, and social affairs through interactions within and among the state, civil society, and the private sector.

Indicator: a measure that helps to assess the extent of the success with which goals are being achieved.

Integrated environmental management: a code of practice to ensure that environmental considerations are fully integrated into the management of all activities, so as to achieve a desirable balance between conservation and development as envisaged in chapter 5 of the Act.

Minister: means the Minister of Environmental Affairs.

Monitoring: involves collecting, analysing, and reporting data on inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts as well as external factors, in a way that supports effective management.

National department: means a department of State within the national sphere of government

Organ of state: has the meaning assigned to it in section 239 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa



Performance indicator: is a pre-determined signal that a specific point in a process has been reached or result achieved

Persistent Organic Pollutants: chemical substances that are toxic, persist in the environment for long periods of time, and bioaccumulate as they move up through the food chain.

Stakeholders: people and/or organizations involved or interested in an area or an issue, for example, residents, councillors, business people, trade unions, government institutions.

Sustainable development: means the integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision-making so as to ensure that development serves present and future generations

ANNEXURE A: TEMPLATE FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE					REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other
Number of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) training session conducted per annum														
Percentage implementation of local government support strategy														
SA Environmentally Sustainable Development Indicators Policy makers outlook published														
SA Environmentally Sustainable Development Indicators published														
Number of environmental sustainability policies reviewed														
Number of high-level environmental and sustainable development threat, weakness/opportunity early warning and response options researched and reports developed														
Number of environmental research projects commissioned in line with framework														
Number of environmental knowledge and information management systems developed and implemented														
Mandatory international and national reports prepared and submitted within time frame (in terms of relevant legislation and/or international obligations/conventions)														
Number of joint compliance														

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE					REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other
operations conducted														
Number of officials trained in environmental compliance and enforcement														
Number of interventions for streamlining environmental authorisation/management developed														
National Coastal Management Programme interventions implemented														
Number of relief voyages to remote stations (Antarctica and Islands) undertaken														
Number of Estuary Management Plans developed														
State of the environment report on Oceans and Coasts published														
National Climate Change Response M & E system developed and implemented														
Climate Change Regulatory Framework and tools developed and implemented														
Provincial and Local Government Climate Change Adaptation Programme implemented														
Number of Climate Change Risk Analysis and Adaptation studies conducted														
Framework for reporting on greenhouse gas emissions by industry developed and reports compiled														
Number of Climate Change flagship programmes facilitated/coordinated														
Number of additional biodiversity														

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE					REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other
stewardship sites established														
Number (of legislative) tools for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity developed and implemented														
Number of benefit sharing agreements concluded and approved														
Number of natural resource based enterprises established in support of wildlife economy vision 2024														
Number of industry waste management plans (IndWMPs) reviewed per annum														
Number of waste management facilities audited per annum														
Increase in the number of NEMA schedules 1 and 2 organs of state complying with preparations of EIPs and EMPs														
Increase in the number of NEMA schedules 1 and 2 organs of state attending the Subcommittee on EIPs and EMPs														
Review of implementation of EIPs and EMPs required in terms of Chapter 3 of NEMA														
Percentage of recyclables diverted from landfill for re-use, recycle and recovery														
The development of standard minimum environmental requirements for inclusion in the development of SDFs														

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS****Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan: 01 April 2015 – 31 March 2020****Approved by:**
22/12/2015**Mr Alf Wills****Director-General (Acting)****FEEDBACK****Should you have any comments please feel free to contact:****Mr Ntsizi November**
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