

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

NO. 747

20 August 2021

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)****PUBLICATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020/2024 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT, IN TERMS OF SECTION 15(5) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998**

I, Barbara Dallas Creecy, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby publish the consolidated environmental implementation and management plan 2020/2024 for the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, in terms of section 15(5) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) for implementation as set out in the Schedule hereto.

The consolidated environmental implementation and management plan 2020/2024 for the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment can also be accessed at https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/gazetted_notices.

A hard copy of the document can be viewed in the Department's library located at Environment House, 473 Steve Biko Road, corner Soutpansberg and Steve Biko Road, Arcadia, Pretoria. Alternatively it can be requested from Mr I Daly at Tel.: +27 12 399 9913, or through email: ldaly@environment.gov.za.



**BARBARA DALLAS CREECY
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

SCHEDULE



**forestry, fisheries
& the environment**

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

4TH GENERATION

**ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPLEMENTATION AND
MANAGEMENT PLAN (EIMP)
2020/2024**

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	4
GLOSSARY	8
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	10
2. INTRODUCTION	11
2.1 METHODOLOGY OF EIMP PREPARATION	13
2.2 OVERVIEW OF DFFE.....	15
2.2.1 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MANDATE.....	15
2.2.2 LINKS TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES	22
2.3 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	25
2.3.1 THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT.....	25
2.3.2 SOUTH AFRICAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM	26
2.3.3 MANAGEMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR..	27
3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	31
3.1 POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE DFFE THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT	32
3.2 MANNER IN WHICH DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH THE NEMA PRINCIPLES	39
3.3 METHODOLOGY OF ENSURING FUNCTIONS ARE COMPLIANT WITH RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS, INCLUDING NEMA PRINCIPLES, AND ANY NORMS AND STANDARDS.....	82
4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	86
4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONS EXERCISED BY THE DFFE IN RESPECT OF THE ENVIRONMENT	87
4.2 DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS AND STANDARDS, INCLUDING NORMS AND STANDARDS CONTEMPLATED IN SECTION 146(2)(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION SET OR APPLIED BY DFFE	88
4.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF DFFE THAT ARE DESIGNED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ITS POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE AND PERSONS	92
4.4 DESCRIPTION OF PRIORITIES REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH DFFE POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE AND PERSONS	107
4.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH DFFE POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	115
4.6 ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATION WITH OTHER NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS AND SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT	123
4.7 PROPOSALS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER 5 OF NEMA.....	134

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	136
REFERENCES	177
ANNEXURE A: TEMPLATE FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS	178
6. CONCLUSION	183

Tables:

Table 1: Showing the DEFF's programmes	18
Table 2: Showing government priorities and DFFE response/alignment to the priorities	22
Table 3: Depicting Government goals and DFFE strategic objectives towards the goals	25
Table 4: Policies, plans and programmes of the DFFE with significant impact to the environment	32
Table 5: Manner in which policies, plans and programmes will comply with NEMA principles	39
Table 6: Methodology used to ensure compliance with relevant legislation	82
Table 7: Department's functions	87
Table 8: Environmental norms and standards	88
Table 9: Compliance with DFFE's policies	92
Table 10: Priorities regarding compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state and persons.....	108
Table 11: Extent of compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of the state	115
Table 12: EIP and EMP compliance of previous years by other organs of state	119
Table 13: Internal cooperation arrangements	123
Table 14: External cooperation arrangements	130
Table 15: Tools used for the implementation of IEM	135

ANNEXURE D – ACRONYMS

AQMP	air quality management plan
BioPANZA	Bio Products Advancement Network South Africa
BMA	Border Management Agency
BMPs	biodiversity management plans
BMP-Es	biodiversity management plans for ecosystems
BTT	Biofuels Task Team
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCS	carbon capture and storage
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora
CMP	coastal management plan
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSLF	Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum
CWE	Chemicals and Waste Economy
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DEROs	desired emission reduction outcomes
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DLDD	desertification, land degradation and drought
DM	district municipality
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DoD	Department of Defence
DoHS	Department of Human Settlements
DoL	Department of Labour
DoT	Department of Transport
DSI	Department of Science and Innovation
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
ECA	Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 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
EP	environmental programmes
EPIP	environmental programmes and infrastructure programmes
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FOSAD	Forum of South African Heads of Departments
FPE	fishing processing establishment
FRAP	fishing right allocation process
FS	Free State

GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GP	Gauteng Province
HCFC	hydrochloro fluorocarbons
HPA	Highveld Priority Area
IDP	integrated development plan
IEM	integrated environmental management
IEMP	integrated environmental management plan
IEP	Integrated energy plan
IGCCC	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change
IGR	intergovernmental relations
IGRFA	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005)
ITA	International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002)
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission
ITTs	Implementation Task Team
IWMP	integrated waste management plan
KZN	Kwa-Zulu Natal
LGTT	Local Government Task Team
LM	local municipality
LP	Limpopo Province
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MCCM	Multi-Stakeholder Committee for Chemicals Management
MDC	Millennium Development Goal
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
METT	management effectiveness tracking tool
Mintech	Ministers Technical Committee
MOP	Meeting of the Parties
MoU	memorandum of understanding
MP	Mpumalanga Province
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)
MSDS	material safety data sheet
MSP	marine spatial planning
MSRG	Multi-Stakeholder Reference Group
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
NCF	National Coordinating Forum
NCMP	National Coastal Management Programme
NDC	National Determined Contributions
NDP	National Development Plan
NECES	National Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Strategy
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEM: AQUA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
NEM: BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
NEM: ICMA	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008

	(Act No. 24 of 2008)
NEM: PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
NEM: WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
NFA	National Forest Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998)
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NIP	national implementation plan
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
NNRA	National Nuclear Regulator Act, 1999 (Act No. 47 of 1999)
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NSSD	National Strategy of Sustainable Development
NTSS	National Tourism Sector Strategy
NVFFA	National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act No. 101 of 1998)
NW	North West
NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
ORTIA	Oliver Tambo International Airport
PA	protected areas
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000)
PAJA	Promotion of Administration Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000)
PDI	previously disadvantaged individual
PEPC	Permit and Enforcement Planning Committee
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee
POPs	persistent organic pollutants
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
REDD	reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South Africa
SAELIP	South African Atmospheric Emission Licencing and Inventory Portal
SAAQIS	South African Air Quality Information System
SACN	South African Cities Network
SAEO	South Africa Environment Outlook Report
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAMSA	South African Maritime Safety Authority
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANParks	South African National Parks
SARS	South African Revenue Services
SAWHCC	South African World Heritage Convention Committee
SAWS	South African Weather Services
SD	sustainable development
SDF	spatial development framework
SEA	strategic environmental assessment
SEMA	specific environmental management Acts
SMMEs	small, medium and micro enterprises
SoF	state of forest
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)
TFCA	transfrontier conservation areas
TOPS	threatened or protected species
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

VTAPA	Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area
WC	Western Cape
WfW	Working for Wetlands
WIL	work integrated learning
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

Climate change: the variation in the earth's global climate or in regional climate 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.

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 Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

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.*

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 NEMA.

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 NEMA.

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 NEMA.

Minister: means the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

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 bio-accumulate 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 6th government administration presented a shift towards the management and implementation of environmental legislation, projects and programs within the environmental sector. The strategic issues which are job creation, education, health, fighting crime and sustainable development are addressed in this 2020-2024 Environmental Implementation and Environmental Management Plan (EIMP) through programs, policies and legislation. The 2020-2024 EIMP is the Fourth Edition as per the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), Chapter 3. It incorporates commitments from several programs within the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) namely, Biodiversity and Conservation; Climate Change, Air Quality and Sustainable Development; Chemicals and Waste Management; Regulatory Compliance and Sector Monitoring; Environmental Programs; Oceans and Coasts; Forestry Management and Fisheries Management.

PART A

1 INTRODUCTION

The environment in South Africa is protected through various legislation breathed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The NEMA is an umbrella legislation and it enables various specific environmental management Acts (SEMA) to specifically address environmental challenges and also to enable the management of the environment. Chapter 3 of NEMA requires the DFFE 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). Every national department that is listed in both Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 may prepare a consolidated environmental implementation and management plan (EIMP). The DFFE, as both a Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 Department, has a responsibility to compile a plan for a 5-year period on activities, programs and plans that the DFFE foresees to implement in order to protect the environment on behalf of the citizens of South Africa as mandated by the Constitution of the Republic, 1996 as per section 24 stating that:

“Everyone has the right:

- (a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; and
- (b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that—
 - (i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - (ii) promote conservation; and
 - (iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development”.

Chapter 3 of NEMA outlines the procedures for cooperative governance in South Africa. For good environmental management, cooperative governance is critical in South Africa. EIPs and EMPs are used to monitor and report on activities that have an impact on the environment. Environmental governance refers to the process of decision-making involved in controlling and managing the environment and natural

resources. According to Mngoma et al (2011), the factors that constitute good environmental governance include the following:

- Governance should be responsible and accountable;
- Regulations should be enforced;
- Integrating mechanism and structures that facilitate participation should be established;
- There needs to be inter-ministerial and inter-departmental co-ordination;
- Institutional responsibilities for regulating environmental impacts;
- Promoting resource exploitation should be separate;
- People should have access to information; and
- There need to be institutional and community capacity building.

The principles of cooperative governance include fairness, accountability, transparency and responsibility (Boer, O'Beirne and Greyling 2003:3). Mngoma et al, further emphasises that it is through adherence to the combination of these principles that the true spirit of cooperative governance is realised. Notwithstanding that, the procedures for cooperative governance are not a panacea. Noting the latter, compliance with procedures for cooperative governance as outlined in Chapter 3 of NEMA is necessary, both across and between all spheres of government, if the tide of service delivery is to be maintained.

The First Edition EIMP was published under General Notice No. 354 in Government Gazette No. 23232 on 28 March 2002 for the then Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism for a four year period (2002-2005). The Second Edition EIMP was published under General Notice No. 1138 in Government Gazette No. 31415 on the 15 September 2008 for the then Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism for a four-year period (2008-2011) and the Third Edition EIMP was published under Government Notice No. 530 in Government Gazette No. 39998 on 19 May 2016 for the then Department of Environmental Affairs for a five year period (2015/2020). This therefore marks the Fourth Edition 2020/2024 EIMP since the NEMA came into effect in 1998 for the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment. The content of this plan is guided by sections 13 and 14 of NEMA and the Environmental Implementation Plans and Environmental Management Plans Guidelines.

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

- (a) coordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the DFFE 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.

2.1 METHODOLOGY OF EIMP PREPARATION

The development of the EIMP takes various stages and the content of this plan is guided by sections 13 and 14 of NEMA.

Section 13(1) of NEMA requires that every EIP must contain:

- (a) a description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment;
- (b) a description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes referred to in paragraph (a) will comply with the principles set out in section 2 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;
- (c) a description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that its 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) recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5.

Section 14(1) of NEMA requires that every EMP must contain-

- (a) a description of the functions exercised by the relevant department in respect of the environment;
- (b) a description of environmental norms and standards, including norms and standards contemplated in section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution, set or applied by the relevant department;
- (c) a description of the policies, plans and programmes of the relevant department that are designed to ensure compliance with its policies by other organs of state and persons;
- (d) a description of priorities regarding compliance with the relevant department's policies by other organs of state and persons;
- (e) a description of the extent of compliance with the relevant department's policies by other organs of state and persons;
- (f) a description of 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) proposals for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5.

The DFFE 2020/2024 Environmental Implementation Plan and Environmental Management Plan (EIMP) was developed using the established guidelines for preparation of environmental implementation plans and environmental management plans (2013).

2.2 OVERVIEW OF DFFE

The DFFE's vision is to attain "a prosperous and equitable society living in harmony with our natural resources". This is achieved through (mission) provision of leadership in environmental management, conservation and protection towards sustainability for the benefit of South Africans and the global community.

Moreover, the DFFE operates under the following values:

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 in a high **Performance driven** organisation such as ours.

2.2.1 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MANDATE

The mandate and core business of the DFFE is to realise sound environmental management that 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 give effect to the environmental rights of all South Africans as enshrined in section 24 of the 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 right, policies, legislation and Regulations have been enacted in the form of overarching and enabling integrated environmental management (IEM) legislation which further provides for subsidiary, issue specific legislation, called specific environmental management Acts (SEMA), on

biodiversity and conservation resources; protected areas; oceans and coasts; climate change and air quality management; and chemicals and waste management. Below is the table showing the DFFE programmes.

Table 1: Showing the DFFE's programmes

No	Programme	Function
1	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.
2	Climate change, Air Quality and Sustainable Development	Lead, promote, facilitate, inform, monitor and review the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability, low carbon and climate resilience and air quality in South Africa's transition to sustainable development
3	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.
4	Regulatory Compliance and Sector Monitoring	Promote the development of an enabling legal regime and licensing authorisation system that will promote enforcement and compliance and ensure coordination of sector performance.
5	Environmental Programmes	Implement the expanded public works programme and green economy projects in the environmental sector.
6	Oceans and Coasts	Promote, manage and provide strategic leadership on oceans and coastal conservation.
7	Administration	Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the DFFE
8	Forestry	Develop and facilitate the implementation of policies and targeted programme to ensure management of forests, sustainable use and protection of land and water as well as managing agricultural risks and disaster
9	Fisheries	Ensure the sustainability utilisation and orderly access to the marine living resources through improved management and regulation

In addition to the aforementioned programmes, there are four national public entities which report to DFFE and which have either legislated environmental responsibilities or delegated ones. These entities are hereunder listed and described.

South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) – The SANBI is established in terms of section 10 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM: BA) and, among other things, leads and coordinates research, and monitors and reports on the status of biodiversity

in South Africa. SANBI 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 SANParks was established by section 5 of the National Parks Act, 1976 (Act No. 57 of 1976) and continues to exist in terms of section 54 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEM: PAA). 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 public entity governed by a Board of Directors. The company became a public entity on 15 July 2001 in terms of section 2 of the South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (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 provides 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, 1999 (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, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999).

2.2.1.1 ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) 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 co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; and provides for certain aspects of the administration and enforcement of other environmental management laws.

Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989) provides for the effective protection and controlled utilization of the environment and for matters incidental thereto. This Act has been largely repealed and replaced by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998). There are however still a number of provisions which are still in operation.

BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

The World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999) (WHCA) provides for the incorporation of the World Heritage Convention into South African law, the enforcement and implementation of the World Heritage Convention in South Africa, the recognition and establishment of world heritage sites, the establishment of Authorities and the granting of additional powers to existing organs of state; the powers and duties of such Authorities, especially those safeguarding the integrity of world heritage sites; where appropriate the establishment of boards and executive staff components of the Authorities; integrated management plans in respect of world heritage sites; land matters in relation to world heritage sites; and financial, auditing and reporting controls over the Authorities.

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM: BA) significantly reforms South Africa's laws regulating biodiversity. It provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of NEMA. It sets out the mechanisms for managing and conserving South Africa's biodiversity and its components; provide for the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources; and the establishment and functions of the South African National Biodiversity Institute.

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEM: PAA) provides for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes. It further provides for the establishment of a national register of all national, provincial and local protected areas; for the management of those areas in accordance with national norms and standards; for intergovernmental co-operation and public consultation in matters concerning protected areas; for the continued existence, governance and functions of South African National Parks.

FISHERIES, OCEANS AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) (NEM: ICMA) establishes a system of integrated coastal and estuarine management in the Republic, including norms, standards and policies, in order to promote the conservation of the coastal environment and to maintain the natural attributes of coastal landscapes and seascapes; ensures that development and the use of natural resources within the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable and ecologically sustainable; defines the rights and duties in relation to coastal areas; determines the responsibilities of organs of state in relation to coastal areas; prohibits incineration at sea; controls dumping at sea, pollution in the coastal zone, inappropriate development of the coastal environment and other adverse effects on the coastal environment; and gives effect to South Africa's international obligations in relation to coastal matters.

The Sea Shores Act, 1935, (Act No. 21 of 1935) declares the President to be the owner of the sea-shore and the sea within South Africa's territorial water and provide for the granting of rights and alienation of portions thereof. This Act has been repealed by the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) to the extent that it has not been assigned to the provinces.

The Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act, 1973 (Act No. 46 of 1973) provides for the control over certain islands and rocks; for the protection, conservation, and the control of the capture and killing of sea birds and seals; and for the disposal of the products of sea birds and seals.

Sea Fishery Acts 1988 (Act No. 12 of 1988) provides for the conservation of the marine ecology and the orderly exploitation, utilization and protection of certain marine resources; for that purpose, to provide for the exercise of control over sea fishery; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

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

The Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998) (MLRA) provides for the conservation of the marine ecosystem, the long-term sustainable utilisation of marine living resources and the orderly access to exploitation, utilisation and protection of certain marine living resources; and for these purposes provide for the exercise of control over marine living resources in a fair and equitable manner to the benefit of all the citizens of South Africa.

Marine Spatial Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 16 of 2018) provides a framework for marine spatial planning in South Africa; provides for the development of marine spatial plans; provides for institutional arrangements for the implementation of marine spatial plans and governance of the use of the ocean by multiple sectors; and provides for matters connected therewith.

11

The Prince Edward Islands Act, 1948 (Act No. 43 of 1948) 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.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No.39 of 2004) (NEM: AQA) 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 while promoting justifiable economic and social development; to provide for national norms and

standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government; for specific air quality measures; and for matters incidental thereto.

South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001) establishes a juristic person to be known as the South African Weather Service; determines its objects, functions and method of work; prescribes the manner in which it is to be managed and governed; regulates its staff matters and financial affairs; and provide for matters connected therewith.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) reforms the law regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development; provides for institutional arrangements and planning matters, provides for national norms and standards for regulating the management of waste by all spheres of government; specific waste management measures; licensing and control of waste management activities; remediation of contaminated land; the national waste information system and to furthermore provide for compliance and enforcement.

FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

The National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) (NFA) promotes the sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of all; creates the conditions necessary to restructure forestry in state forests; provide special measures for the protection of certain forests and trees; promote the sustainable use of forests for environmental, economic, educational, recreational, cultural, health and spiritual purposes; promote community forestry; and promote greater participation in all aspects of forestry and the forest products industry by persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.

The National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act No. 101 of 1998) (NVFFA) makes provisions for the prevention, combatting and management of veld, forest and mountain fires throughout the Republic of South Africa.

Management of State Forests Act, 1992 (Act No. 128 of 1992) provides for the management of and control over State forests by a company to be established; and for matters connected therewith.

2.2.2 LINKS TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

This 4TH edition EIMP falls within the sixth government administration and priorities thereof. Below are the priorities of government as announced by the President of the Republic of South Africa and how DFFE will align itself in order to realize them.

Table 2: Showing government priorities and DFFE response/alignment to the priorities

PRIORITIES OF GOVERNMENT 2019-2024 MTSF PERIOD	DEPARTMENT RESPONSES: ALIGNMENT AND CONTRIBUTION TO PRIORITIES
Economic transformation and job creation	• Implementation of the Government's Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) for the Environment Sector. <i>The DFFE has projected that it will create 359 568 work opportunities through implementation of labour intensive environmental programmes by 2023/24. An estimated 233 719 of beneficiaries of this work opportunities during the MTSF period will be young people.</i> • Implementation of waste management programmes: <i>An estimated 700 new jobs will be created and 60 Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) established in the waste management sector by 2023/24.</i> • Implementation of biodiversity economy initiatives and other Departmental programmes: <i>The DFFE facilitates implementation of the Biodiversity Economy initiatives and various other environment management programmes. The DFFE will continue to implement measures aimed at enhancing the environmental sector's contribution towards advancing social and economic transformation and participation of small business in the mainstream economy. Key interventions include the following:</i> ○ Training of 2000 entrepreneurs in the biodiversity sector. ○ Identifying and cultivating 2500 hectares of land for indigenous species. ○ Securing 2500 heads of game for previously disadvantaged individuals (PDI's) and communities. ○ Over 8000 SMMEs will be used/provided with business

Education and skills development

- opportunities as part of implementation of the DFFE's Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) environmental programmes.
 - 65% of the DFFE's budget for goods and services will be spend on affirmative procurement.
- Implementation of Government's Chemical and Waste Phakisa and the Ocean Economy Phakisa programmes.
- **Improved capacity for the environmental sector** (Implementation of DFFE internship and environment education programmes):
 - *The DFFE will recruit and give practical work experience to 300 young people who will participate in the internship programme during the MTSF period.*
 - *A further 500 students will be placed in Work Integrated Learning Programme (WIL) by 2024.*
 - *1000 teachers in various Provinces will receive training in different aspects of environmental management through the "Fundisa for Change" programme which is a partnership programme with the Department of Basic Education focusing on environmental learning and teacher education.*
- **Environmental management education and awareness:** Implementation of key environmental awareness interventions; inform society and change behaviours; over 20 environmental awareness campaigns will be undertaken with a focus on:
 - *Air Quality Management; Biodiversity Economy; Climate Change; Good Green Deeds (waste management)*
 - *An estimated 70 environmental events will be hosted over the MTSF period (Ministerial public participation events, conferences, celebration of key environment days etc.).*

A capable, ethical and developmental state

Implementation of Improved governance and oversight mechanisms: *The DFFE continues to implement, review and enhance good governance, oversight and accountability mechanisms for managing*

A better Africa and World

its operations and also in relation to the operations of all of the public entities of the DFFE.

Human resources management and development programmes: *Development and implementation of effective human resources management and development programmes for the DFFE to ensure recruitment, retention and a sustainable and adequate supply of the talent and skills to execute the constitutional mandate of protecting and conserving the environment (350 bursaries will be issued over the MTSF period).*

- **Lead and Influence an environmental management global agenda which advances South Africa and Africa's socio-economic development priorities:**
 - Manage and lead South Africa's participation and negotiations on climate change, sustainable development, chemicals and waste management, oceans and coastal management, biodiversity and conservation.
 - Pursue targeted and strategic global and regional engagements.

Human settlements and local government

- **Local Government Support Programme on Environmental Management:**
 - Effective implementation of planned Local Government support interventions to support municipalities in carrying out their environmental management mandate. 44 district municipalities will be assisted to incorporate environmental priorities in their integrated development plans (IDPs).
- **Waste management, air quality and Climate change:** Sound environmental management of hazardous waste streams to protect communities from being affected by dumped or badly managed waste. Implement effective air quality management interventions and ensure reduction of atmospheric emissions from major

polluters. Building and skilling a climate resilient society.

Below is the table showing alignment of the work of the DFFE with the five goals of Government for the next 9 years (2020-2028).

Table 3: Depicting Government goals and DFFE strategic objectives towards the goals

No.	Government Goals for the next 9 years	Outcome Goals/Strategic Objectives of the DFFE
1.	Eradication of Hunger, Poverty, Inequality and unemployment: That within the next 10 years we will have made progress in tackling poverty, inequality and unemployment. No person in South Africa will go hungry.	Improved socio-economic benefits to communities (employment creation, SMME development and support, skills development etc.).
2.	Economic growth: Our economy will grow at a much faster rate than our population.	Environmental economic contribution optimised.
3.	Youth employment: Two million more young people will be in employment.	Improved socio-economic benefits (Implementation of environmental programmes and providing employment and skill development opportunities specifically targeting young people, women and people with disabilities).
4.	Education: Our schools will have better educational outcomes and every 10 year old will be able to read for meaning.	Improved profile, support and enhanced capacity for the environmental sector.
5.	Fighting crime: Violent crime will be halved.	Improved compliance with environmental legislation.

2.3 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

2.3.1 THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 [section 40(1)] clearly states that government is constituted as national, provincial and local spheres which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. The "distinctive" element reflects that each sphere exists in its own right and is the final decision maker on a defined range of functions and is accountable for its decisions.

The Constitution further allocates legislative powers on either an exclusive (Schedule 5) or concurrent (Schedule 4) basis. In terms of Schedule 4 of the Constitution, the "environment" is a functional area of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence which means environmental legislation can be

made at both national and provincial level. The national and provincial executive authorities are responsible for the implementation of national legislation within the functional areas listed in Schedule 4, except where the Constitution or an Act of Parliament provides otherwise. On this basis, the national government is responsible, at a national level, 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 how provinces and municipalities exercise their distinctive powers within national frameworks.

2.3.2 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, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005) (IGRFA) and the inclusion of Chapters 3 and 8 of NEMA clearly indicates that cooperative governance in South Africa is statutorily driven. Chapter 3 of NEMA stipulates procedures for cooperative governance and chapter 8 of NEMA brings a new element to cooperative 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 relationships and potential tension between the respective spheres of government emanating from crosscutting functions and to get a 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, among others, 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.

2.3.3 MANAGEMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Intergovernmental systems depend 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 environmental sector has been driven statutorily primarily through procedures for cooperative governance provided for in NEMA Chapter 3, environmental management tools that ensure IEM stipulated in Chapter 5 of NEMA and environmental management co-operation agreements provided for in Chapter 8 of NEMA. As a result, to address the challenges 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 is on the EIPs and EMPs as a mechanism for cooperative governance 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 such departments' 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 DFFE to ensure compliance by other departments, with such environmental policies and laws.

The purpose of EIPs and EMPs 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.

2.3.3.1 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

requirements for the preparation and implementation of EIPs and EMPs are among the notable challenges to be addressed for the system to work properly. Some of the challenges noted during the First, Second and Third 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 concepts are used interchangeably and loosely or are poorly understood.

(b) 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 actions by departments contribute to fragmented service delivery. Fragmented and duplicated planning may result in mismatching between programme design and community needs and opportunities.

(c) 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 EIPs and EMPs 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. 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.

(d) 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 than national departments. Enforcement of compliance with Chapter 3 of NEMA 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 mandatory as section 41(3) of the Constitution 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) of the Constitution have not been met.

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Introduction

This EIP:

- Describes policies, plans and programmes of the DFFE that may significantly affect the environment;
- Describes the manner in which the DFFE 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 DFFE 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;
- 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 which will not be dealt with in this part, but dealt with in Part C: Environmental Management Plan.

3.1 POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE DFFE THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Table 4: Policies, plans and programmes of the DFFE with significant impact to 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 affects the environment?	What degree of control does the DFFE has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
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 environmental sector decision making and evidence based policy making.	National	Low	DFFE
Working for on Programmes (Water, Wetlands, Forests, Ecosystem, Coast, Land, Fire, Waste)	Implemented since 2005	Working for Programmes addresses departmental mandate on ensuring benefit from environmental assets, which presents an opportunity to contribute significantly to job creation, social inclusion and the low carbon green economy.	National	High	DFFE
"Driving Force for Change" pilot youth support initiative	2020	To provide the support to enable the youth to becoming that "Driving Force for Change" and develop and lead environmental initiatives that puts us on the path of a low carbon and	National	Low	DFFE

Youth Environmental Services (YES) Programme	Implemented	climate resilient development pathway. The YES entails the involvement of unemployed young people in activities which provide environmental service that benefits the community whilst they are also provided with opportunities for personal development, accredited training and exit opportunities.	National	Medium	DFFE
Groen Sebenza Jobs Fund partnership project	Implemented	This project intends to equip the graduates and matriculates with the skills and experience needed to access jobs in the biodiversity sector.	National	Medium	SANBI/DFFE
Eco furniture	Implemented	The Eco-Furniture Programme project aims to capitalise on the latent value of the invasive alien species and value-added products by manufacturing products in line with government needs while maximising job creation and skills transfer opportunities.	National	Low	Economic Development Department. And DFFE
Bioprospecting Economy	Implemented	Fair access and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources promoted. Biological resources sustainably utilized and regulated.	National	High	DFFE
Biodiversity Economy	Implemented	The Wildlife Economy in South Africa is centred on the sustainable utilisation of indigenous biological resources including biodiversity-derived products for trade and bioprospecting, the hunting industry, agriculture and agro-processing of indigenous crops and vegetables and livestock breeds and indigenous	National	High	DFFE

		marine resources and fisheries. Wildlife Economy focus areas are centred on the socio-economic benefits of eco-tourism, co-managed conservation areas and ancillary services to protected areas.			
People and Parks Programme	Implemented	The overall aim of the People and Parks Programme is to address issues at the interface between conservation and communities, in particular, the realization of tangible benefits by communities who were previously displaced to pave way for the establishment of protected areas.	National	Medium	DFFE
Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Implemented	To provide policy relevant scientific knowledge to inform decision making.	National	High	National, Provincial and municipality
Transfrontier Conservation Areas	Implemented	The establishment and development of Transfrontier Conservation Areas as a vehicle for conservation and sustainable use of biological and cultural resources has the objective of facilitating and promoting regional peace, co-operation and socio-economic development. It taps on the notion that nature knows no boundaries.	National	High	DFFE
Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) - South Africa	Implemented	NMT enhances/compliments existing public transport systems by providing secure access to public transport through walking or cycling.	National	Low	Sector Departments
Green Fund	Implemented	To support the transition to a low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient development path delivering	National	High	DFFE

National Framework for Air Quality Management In the Republic of South Africa	Implemented (2013)	high impact economic, environmental and social benefits. The purpose of the National Framework, as stated in paragraph 1.1, is to achieve the objectives of the NEM: AQA, and as such the National Framework provides a medium to long term plan of the practical implementation of the NEM: AQA. The framework must provide mechanisms, systems and procedures to promote holistic and integrated air quality management through pollution prevention, minimization at source, and through impact management with respect to the receiving environment from local scale to international issues.	National, provincial and local	High	DFFE, provincial departments and municipalities
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) of NEM: AQA].	National and provincial	High	DFFE, provincial departments
National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS)	Implemented	The NWMS is a legislative requirement of the NEM: WA. The overall purpose of the NWMS is to give effect to the objects of the NEM: WA, which are to protect health, well-being and the environment through sound waste management and application of the waste management hierarchy. The strategy provides a plan to give practical effect to the NEM: WA, and as such it seeks to	National	Medium	DFFE, provincial departments and municipalities

White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean (2014)	Implemented	ensure that responsibility for waste management is properly apportioned.	National	High	Coastal provinces, coastal municipalities, coastal practitioners and decision-makers (as well as professionals working in non-government organisations and other organisations and institutions that have a bearing on coastal management)
Operation Phakisa	Implemented	This Ocean Policy seeks to balance sustainable development and protection of the ocean environment for societal benefit. The policy recognizes 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 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.	National	High	Cross-sector programme with various stakeholders

National Biodiversity Framework (2009) (NBF)

Implemented

Operation Phakisa is a cross-sector programme where various stakeholders engage to implement initiatives and concrete actions to address constraints to delivery in a prioritised focused area for public accountability and transparency. The programme have several hubs including

- Oceans economy Lab
- Health Lab
- Education Lab
- Mining Lab
- Biodiversity Economy Lab
- Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Lab
- Chemical and Waste Economy Lab

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 NEM: BA and it aims to:

- 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

National

High

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 Africa; private sector, particularly those production sectors whose activities contribute to the major

National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)	Implemented	organs of state whose mandates impact directly on biodiversity conservation and management	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 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.	National, provincial and local	High	pressures on South Africa's biodiversity, such as loss of natural habitat, over-abstraction of freshwater resources, and over-harvesting of marine resources) DFFE and provincial departments
--	-------------	--	---	--------------------------------	------	---

3.2 MANNER IN WHICH DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH THE NEMA PRINCIPLES

Table 5: Manner in which policies, plans and programmes will comply with NEMA principles

Name of programme	List of relevant regulations, norms and standards, policies, plans and programmes	Description of how the DFFE 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 regulations, 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 Conservation	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004 (NEM: BA)	The DFFE will use guidelines and existing intergovernmental forums for further guidance; enter into partnerships [including the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (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 and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEM: BA THREATENED OR PROTECTED SPECIES REGULATIONS, 2007		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

NEM: BA NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ELEPHANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2008		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
GUIDELINES REGARDING THE DETERMINATION OF BIOREGIONS AND THE PREPARATION OF AND PUBLICATION OF BIOREGIONAL PLANS, 2009		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR SPECIES, 2009		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA CITES REGULATIONS, 2010		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

NEM: BA BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ENCEPHALARTOS LATIFRONS, 2011	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ALBANY CYCAD, ENCEPHALARTOS LATIFRONS, 2011	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA PROHIBITION OF TRADE IN CERTAIN ENCEPHALARTOS (CYCAD) SPECIES, 2012	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PELARGONIUM SIDOIDES DC, 2013	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

NEM: BA BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE AFRICAN PENGUIN, 2013	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR ECOSYSTEMS, 2014	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR GYPAETUS BARBATUS MERIDIONALIS, 2014	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA ALIEN AND INVASIVE SPECIES REGULATIONS, 2014	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

NEM: BA BIOPROSPECTING, ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING AMENDMENTS REGULATIONS, 2015	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA SHARK BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN, 2015	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA SHARK BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN, 2015	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE LION (PANTHERA LEO), 2015	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

NEM: BA THE BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR WHITE RHINOCEROS (CERATOTHERIUM SIMUM), 2015	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA THREATENED OR PROTECTED MARINE SPECIES REGULATIONS, 2017	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA POLICY ON BOAT-BASED WHALE AND DOLPHIN WATCHING, 2017	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA POLICY ON WHITE SHARK CAGE DIVING, 2017	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV:

PLAN FOR 11 CRITICALLY ENDANGERED AND 4 ENDANGERED ENCEPHALARTOS SPECIES, 2017	Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CAPE MOUNTAIN ZEBRA (EQUUS ZEBRA ZEBRA), 2018	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE MARKING OF RHINOCEROS AND RHINOCEROS HORN, AND FOR THE HUNTING OF RHINOCEROS FOR TROPHY HUNTING PURPOSES, 2018	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: BA ALIEN AND INVASIVE SPECIES REGULATIONS, 2020 (ENVISAGED COMMENCEMENT DATE – 1 MARCH 2021 AND WILL REPEAL THE 2014 REGULATIONS WHEN COMMENCE)	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003 (NEM: PAA)	The DFFE will use the Regulations and existing intergovernmental forums to manage and provide guidance on the application of these Regulations and general management thereof; 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 and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE PROPER ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL NATURE RESERVES, NATIONAL PARKS AND WORLD HERITAGE SITES, 2005		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE PROPER ADMINISTRATION OF NATURE RESERVES, 2012		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

NEM: PAA NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2016	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: PAA MOUNTAIN ZEBRA CAMDEBOO PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS, 2016	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TSITSIKAMMA NATIONAL PARK MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2016	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: PAA CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY GUIDELINES AND ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR PROTECTED AREAS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2017	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts;

		Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTHEAST ATLANTIC SEAMOUNTS MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AGULHAS MUDS MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST INDIAN SEAMOUNT MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

**NEM: PAA
REGULATIONS FOR THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE
ROBBEN ISLAND MARINE
PROTECTED AREA, 2019**

**NEM: PAA
REGULATIONS FOR THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE
PROTEA BANKS MARINE
PROTECTED AREA, 2019**

**NEM: PAA
REGULATIONS FOR THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE
ORANGE SHELF EDGE MARINE
PROTECTED AREA, 2019**

Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

	NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE UTHUKELA MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ISIMANGALISO MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NAMAQUA NATIONAL PARK MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NAMAQUA FOSSIL FOREST MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts;

		Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PORT ELIZABETH CORALS MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019	Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CHILDS BANK MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019	Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CAPE CANYON MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019	Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BROWNS BANK CORALS MARINE PROTECTED AREA,	Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact

2019		Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BENGUELA MUDS MARINE PROTECTED AREA 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ALIWAL SHOAL MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AGULHAS BANK COMPLEX MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AGULHAS FRONT MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AMATHOLE OFFSHORE MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: PAA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ADDO ELEPHANT NATIONAL PARK MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

Climate Change, Air Quality and sustainable development	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT, 2004 (NEMAQA)	Conduct Climate Change Risk Analysis as well as a situational analysis and needs assessment (SANAS) of provincial climate change 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 monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is developed and fully operational; initiate a process of updating Desired Emissions Reduction Outcomes (DEROs), and Carbon Budgets (2021 – 2025 & 2026 – 2030); finalize the sector adaptation plans and facilitate implementation of these plans; finalize the National Climate Change Response Bill and implement the Act; publish annual CC M&E reports.	Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts. Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: AQA NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS, 2009		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts. Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: AQA VAAL TRIANGLE PRIORITY AREA AQMP IMPLEMENTATION REGULATIONS, 2009		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts. Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

NEM: AQA
VAAL TRIANGLE AIR-SHED
PRIORITY AREA AIR
QUALITY MANAGEMENT
PLAN, 2009

NEM: AQA
MODEL AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT BY-LAW FOR
EASY ADOPTION AND
ADAPTATION BY
MUNICIPALITIES, 2010

NEM: AQA
NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR
QUALITY STANDARD FOR
PARTICULATE MATTER
WITH AERODYNAMIC
DIAMETER LESS THAN 2.5
MICRON METRES (PM_{2.5}),
2012

NEM: AQA
HIGHELD PRIORITY AREA
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT
PLAN, 2012

Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

Yes, Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

Yes, Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

Yes, Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change;

			Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: AQA NATIONAL DUST CONTROL REGULATIONS, 2013		Yes, Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: AQA DECLARATION OF A SMALL BOILER AS A CONTROLLED EMITTER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EMISSION STANDARDS, 2013		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: AQA 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, 2013		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: AQA		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact

DECLARATION OF TEMPORARY ASPHALT PLANTS AS A CONTROLLED EMITTER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EMISSION STANDARDS, 2014	Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA NATIONAL POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS REGULATIONS, 2014	Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA REGULATIONS REGARDING THE PHASING-OUT AND MANAGEMENT OF OZONE- DEPLETING SUBSTANCES, 2014	Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA REGULATIONS REGARDING AIR DISPERSION MODELLING, 2014	Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA	Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement;

NATIONAL ATMOSPHERIC REPORTING REGULATIONS, 2015		Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA WATERBERG BOJANALA PRIORITY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN , 2015 Part 1, Part 2, Part 3, Part 4		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA REGULATIONS PRESCRIBING THE ATMOSPHERIC EMISSION LICENCE PROCESSING FEE, 2016		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA AIR QUALITY OFFSETS GUIDELINE, 2016		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

NEM: AQA NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REPORTING REGULATIONS, 2017		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA NATIONAL POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS REGULATIONS, 2017		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA DECLARATION OF GREENHOUSE GASES AS PRIORITY AIR POLLUTANTS, 2017		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: AQA TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY INDUSTRY, 2017		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

	NEM: AQA GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS IN RESPECT OF THE GREENHOUSE GASES, 2018		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: AQA 2017 NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 2018		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	MITIGATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION GUIDELINES SERIES OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM VOLUME 1 - POLICIES, STRATEGIES & LAWS, 2019		Yes. Working Group II: Air Quality; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
Chemicals and Waste Management	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT, 2008 (NEM: WA)	Develop and implement a number of chemical management instruments (amongst others, chemicals management policy, Chemicals Management Act, Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (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;	Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	GUIDELINE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF		Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs;

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS (IWMPS)	Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: WA NATIONAL DOMESTIC WASTE COLLECTION STANDARDS, 2011	Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: WA WASTE CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, 2012	Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: WA NATIONAL WASTE INFORMATION REGULATIONS, 2012	Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: WA NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF WASTE FOR LANDFILL DISPOSAL, 2013	Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: WA NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE SCRAPPING OR RECOVERY OF MOTOR VEHICLES, 2013	Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: WA	Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste

NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE EXTRACTION, FLARING OR RECOVERY OF LANDFILL GAS, 2013		Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: WA: NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE STORAGE OF WASTE, 2013		Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: WA: NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATED LAND AND SOIL QUALITY, 2013		Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: WA: REGULATIONS REGARDING THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUE STOCKPILES AND RESIDUE DEPOSITS, 2015		Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: WA REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF GUILT FINES: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT, 2008 (ACT NO.59 OF 2008), 2015		Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
NEM: WA		Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

	WASTE TYRE REGULATIONS, 2017		Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: WA NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE SORTING, SHREDDING, GRINDING, CRUSHING, SCREENING OR BALING OF GENERAL WASTE, 2017		Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group: XI Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: WA WASTE EXCLUSION REGULATIONS, 2018		Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group: XI Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NEM: WA NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, 2020		Yes. Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group: XI Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
Fisheries Management	MARINE LIVING RESOURCES ACT, 1998 (MLRA)	Implement a number of instruments in terms of the MLRA.	Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

MARINE LIVING RESOURCES ACT, 1998: PUBLICATION OF POLICY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE MARINE AQUACULTURE SECTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2007	Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR RESPONSIBLE AQUACULTURE, 2008	Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD ABALONE (HALIOTIS), 2008	Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA REGULATIONS ON THE STILBAAI MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2008	Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI:

			Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	MLRA PUBLICATION OF THE POLICY FOR THE TRANSFER OF COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS, 2009		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	MLRA REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AMATHOLE MARINE PROTECTED AREA, 2011		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	MLRA POLICY FOR THE SMALL SCALE FISHERIES SECTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2012		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	MLRA REGULATIONS FOR FISHING FOR ELASMOBRANCHS (SHARKS) IN THE ESTUARY OF THE BREEDE RIVER, 2013		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group

		VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
MLRA PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS MARINE PROTECTED AREA REGULATIONS, 2013		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
MLRA REGULATIONS FOR A PROHIBITION ON FISHING AT NIGHT IN THE ESTUARY OF THE BREEDE RIVER, 2013		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
MLRA GENERAL POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHING RIGHTS: 2013 AND 2013 FISHERY SPECIFIC POLICIES, 2013		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and

RIGHTS IN THE WEST COAST ROCK LOBSTER (NEARSHORE) FISHERY, 2015		Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS IN THE LARGE PELAGIC LONGLINE FISHERY, 2015		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS IN THE HAKE INSHORE TRAWL FISHERY, 2015		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS IN THE HORSE MACKEREL FISHERY, 2015		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and

POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS IN THE KWAZULU NATAL SARDINE BEACH SEINE FISHERY, 2015		Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHING RIGHTS IN THE NETFISH FISHERY, 2015		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS IN THE PATAGONIAN TOOTHFISH FISHERY, 2015		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS IN THE SEAWEED FISHERY, 2015		Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.

MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS IN THE WEST COAST ROCK LOBSTER (NEARSHORE) FISHERY, 2015	Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS IN THE ABALONE FISHERY, 2015	Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA POLICY ON THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RIGHTS TO OPERATE FISH PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS, 2015	Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA REGULATIONS RELATING TO SMALL-SCALE FISHING, 2015	Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change; Working Group XI:

Forestry Management	NATIONAL FOREST ACT, 1998 (NFA)	The DFFE will use the regulations to promote the sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of all; create the conditions necessary to restructure forestry in State forests; provide special measures for the protection of certain forests and trees; promote the sustainable use of forests for environmental, economic, educational, recreational, cultural, health and spiritual purposes; promote community forestry; promote greater participation in all aspects of forestry and the forest products industry by persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.	Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
	NFA: REGULATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL FORESTS ACT, 1998		Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.
	NFA: SUSTAINABLE FOREST DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY WHITE PAPER, 1997		Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.
	NFA: KEY ISSUE PAPER FOR A POLICY ON TRANSFERS OF STATE OWNED INDUSTRIAL PLANTATIONS, 2004		Yes. Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NFA:		Yes. Community forums, businesses forums, disaster management forums,

	POLICY AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR PARTICIPATORY FOREST MANAGEMENT, 2004		Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NFA: COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT POLICY: NATIONAL FOREST ACT, 1998 NATIONAL VELD AND FOREST ACT, 1998, 2005		Yes. Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NFA: FRAMEWORK FOR THE NATIONAL FORESTRY PROGRAMME (NFP) IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2005		Yes. Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NFA: FRAMEWORK FOR THE FOREST SECTOR CHARTER DOCUMENT, 2005		Yes. Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NFA: POLICY REGARDING ACCESS TO STATE FORESTS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION, EDUCATION, CULTURE OR SPIRITUAL PURPOSES		Yes. Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

NFA: POLICY PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING NATURAL FORESTS, 2010		Yes. Community forums, business forums , disaster management forums, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NATIONAL VELD AND FOREST FIRE ACT, 1998 (NVFFA)	The DFFE will use provisions of the Act to prevent and combat veld, forest and mountain fires throughout the Republic. Also provides for a variety of institutions, methods and practices for achieving the purpose	National protection associations, disaster management forums, community forums, business forums, international agreement, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, etc.
NVFFA FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION REGULATIONS, 2003		National protection associations, disaster management forums, community forums, business forums, international agreement, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, etc.
NVFFA POLICY ON THE FORMATION OF UMBRELLA FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS, 2003		National protection associations, disaster management forums, Community forums, business forums, international agreement, Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, etc.
NVFFA		National protection associations, disaster management forums, Community forums, business forums, international agreement ,

	POLICY ON EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DUTY TO PREPARE AND MAINTAIN FIREBREAKS IN TERMS OF SECTION 14 OF THE NATIONAL VELD AND FOREST FIRE ACT, 2003		Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, etc.
Oceans and Coast	NEM: INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2008 (NEM: ICMA)	The DFFE will implement a number of instruments under the NEMICMA. Amongst other things, the DFFE will use the regulations to ensure that all potential reclamation on the South African coast will be subject to an appropriate and effective authorisation process.	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts.
	NEM: ICMA A USER FRIENDLY GUIDE TO THE INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT ACT OF SOUTH AFRICA, 2009		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts. Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEM: ICMA CONTROL OF USE OF VEHICLES IN THE COASTAL AREA, 2014		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts. Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEM: ICMA		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs;

INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT APPEAL REGULATIONS, 2016		Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts. Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: ICMA DUMPING AT SEA REGULATIONS, 2017		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts. Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: ICMA RECLAMATION OF LAND FROM COASTAL WATERS REGULATIONS, 2018		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts. Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: ICMA COASTAL WATERS DISCHARGE PERMIT REGULATIONS, 2019		Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts. Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

Regulatory Compliance and Sector Monitoring	NEMA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998	All development projects use the appropriate environmental management instrument to be excluded from the requirement to obtain an environmental authorisation.	Yes. Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEMA: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK REGULATIONS UNDER SECTIONS 24(5) AND 44 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEMA: REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 25(3) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998: ESTABLISHMENT OF A DESIGNATED NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM, 2004		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEMA: REGULATIONS RELATING TO IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and

MANAGEMENT INSPECTORS, 2005		Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEMA: EMI CODE OF CONDUCT, 2012		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEMA: PUBLICATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GUIDELINE, IN TERMS OF SECTION 24J OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO.107 OF 1998), 2012		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEMA: NATIONAL APPEAL REGULATIONS, 2014		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

	NEMA: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEMA: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS LISTING NOTICES 1, 2014		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEMA: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS LISTING NOTICE 2, 2014		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS LISTING NOTICE 3, 2014		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and

		Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEMA: NATIONAL EXEMPTION REGULATIONS, 2014	Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEMA: REGULATIONS TO PHASE-OUT THE USE OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs) MATERIALS AND POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCBs) CONTAMINATED MATERIALS, UNDER SECTION 44(1)(AA) AND (AB) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998, 2014	Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	NEMA: REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED WHEN ORAL REQUESTS ARE MADE IN TERMS OF SECTION 30A, 2015	Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group

		VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEMA: SECTION 24G FINE REGULATIONS, 2017		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEMA: REGULATIONS TO PHASE-OUT THE USE OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEMA: REGULATIONS LAYING DOWN THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED FOR THE ADOPTION OF SPATIAL TOOLS OR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS CONTEMPLATED IN SECTION 24(2)(c AND (e) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998, 2019		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

	ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1989 (ECA)	To provide for the effective protection and controlled utilization of the environment and for matters incidental thereto.	Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	ECA: REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF SECTION 25 - NOISE CONTROL, 1992		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	ECA: GENERAL POLICY IN TERMS OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT 73 OF 1989, 1994		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	ECA: REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (d) OF THE ENVIRONMENT		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and

CONSERVATION ACT (ACT No. 73 of 1989), 2003		Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
ECA: DIRECTIONS IN TERMS OF SECTION 20(5)(b) OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1989 (ACT 73 OF 1989) WITH REGARD TO THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF GENERAL COMMUNAL AND GENERAL SMALL WASTE DISPOSAL SITES		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
ECA: REGULATIONS FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, MANUFACTURING, IMPORT AND EXPORT OF ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS		Yes. Working Group, I: Biodiversity and Conservation; Working Group II: Air Quality Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs; Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts; Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change, Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

The above list of norms, regulations, policies, standards is not exhaustive. Please visit <https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/gazetted> notices and <http://www.gpwonline.co.za> website for further information.

3.3 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 DFFE 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 DFFE.

Table 6: Methodology used to ensure compliance with relevant legislation

(a) Identification of institutional mechanism for coordination in place (i.e. is it a committee, procedures, MoU, etc)	Does the institutional mechanism have 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 DFFE to coordinate	
			Human resources	Budget
Working Group I: Biodiversity and Conservation	No	The overall objective of the working group is to support Mintech (Technical Implementation Forum) to achieve an effective governance framework and ensure that it 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: Planning and Coordination	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management & Water Affairs	No		Staff component	Annual allocation

Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group IX: Chemical and Waste Management	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group XI: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy And Law Reform	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group XII: Communication	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Subcommittee on Environmental Implementation and Environmental Management Plans	No	The EIP/EMP sub-committee reports to Working Group III: Planning and Coordination and gives effect to procedures for cooperative governance outlined in Chapter 3 of NEMA.	Staff component	Annual allocation
Local Government Task Team (LGTT)	No	The Local Government Task team is established to achieve the following objectives: • Identify opportunities for streamlining and integrating DFFE's local government initiatives. • Clarify DFFE's mandate for local government programmes. • Identify gaps in co-operation with local government sector.	Staff component	Annual allocation

		- Promote consistency in approach to consultation with provinces on local government programmes. - Promote synergy between local government initiatives within DFFE and other national and provincial departments. - Maximize DFFE's relations with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), SANBI, South African Cities Network (SACN) and Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (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 III	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 intention, 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 plans.	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 DFFE implemented through Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes (EPIP) under the auspices of EPWP. The initiatives are proactive preventative measures that recognizes that inadequate waste, water, fire, and coastal services may lead to health hazards and environmental degradation. The programmes seek	Staff component	Annual Allocations

		to ensure that both social and ecological sustainability is achieved through implementation of sustainable waste, water, fire and coastal management practices.		
Environmental Sector Conflict Management Focal Point Forum	No	To coordinate the dispute resolution	Staff component	Annual Allocations
Environmental Programmes MoUs (e.g. Working for Wetlands, EMP)	Yes	To identify and to outline the parties to the agreement, the conditions of the agreement, the project specifications and expected deliverables as well as lifespan of the agreement.	SANBI staff	SANBI Allocations
National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC)	No	NCCC is the official national platform for continuous broad stakeholder engagement on climate change.	Staff component	Annual Allocations
Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change (IGCCC) (WG 10)	No	IGCCC 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: DFFE, DMRE, DoE, DoHS, DWS, International Relations and Cooperation, DTIC, DoT, National Treasury, DALRRD, DSI, and Social Development, as well as from provincial environmental departments and SALGA.	Staff component	Annual Allocations

PART C

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

DFFE is a listed Schedule 2 department and therefore must prepare an EMP. This section (Part C) thus deals with DFFE EMP and addresses the following:

- A description of the functions exercised by the DFFE in respect of the environment;
- A description of environmental norms and standards, including norms and standards contemplated in section 146(2)(i) of the constitution set or applied by DFFE;
- Description of the policies, plans and programmes of DFFE that are designed to ensure compliance with its policies by other organs of state and persons;
- Description of priorities regarding compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state and persons;
- Description of the extent of compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state;
- Arrangements for cooperation with other national departments and spheres of government; and
- Proposals for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and Regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of NEMA.

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONS EXERCISED BY THE DFFE IN RESPECT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The table below indicates the departmental programmes that are carried out in order to manage the environment.

Table 7: Department's functions

No	Programme	Function
1	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.
2	Climate change, Air Quality and Sustainable Development	Lead, promote, facilitate, inform, monitor and review the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability, low carbon and climate resilience and air quality in South Africa's transition to sustainable development.
3	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.
4	Regulatory Compliance and Sector Monitoring	Promote the development of an enabling legal regime and licensing authorisation system that will promote enforcement and compliance and ensure coordination of sector performance.
5	Environmental Programmes	Implement the expanded public works programme and green economy projects in the environmental sector.
6	Oceans and Coasts	Promote, manage and provide strategic leadership on oceans and coastal conservation.
7	Administration	Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the DFFE
8	Forestry	Develop and facilitate the implementation of policies and targeted programme to ensure management of forests, sustainable use and

protection of land and water as well as managing agricultural risks and disaster

9 Fisheries

Ensure the sustainability utilisation and orderly access to the marine living resources through improved management and regulation

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS AND STANDARDS, INCLUDING NORMS AND STANDARDS CONTEMPLATED IN SECTION 146(2)(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION SET OR APPLIED BY DFFE

This section describes environmental norms and standards, set or applied nationally by DFFE. For ease of reference, these norms and standards are arranged according to the following categories: biodiversity and conservation; climate change, air quality and sustainable development; chemicals and waste management; regulatory compliance and sector monitoring. As was highlighted in the EIP (Part B), there are no oceans and coast norms and standards as yet.

Table 8: Environmental norms and standards

NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION	
NEM: BA Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Ecosystems, 2014	The purpose of the norms and standards for biodiversity management plans for ecosystems (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.
NEM: BA Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Species, 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.
NEM: BA 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

Elephants in South Africa, 2008	the ecological integrity of the ecosystems in which elephants occur; enables the achievement of specific management objectives of protected areas, registered game farms, private or communal land; ensure the sustainable use of hair, skin, meat and ivory products; is ethical and humane; and recognises their sentient nature, highly organised social structure and ability to communicate
NEM: BA Norms and Standards for the Marking of Rhinoceros and Rhinoceros Horn, and for the Hunting of Rhinoceros for Trophy Hunting Purposes, 2018	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
NEM: PAA Norms and Standards for the Management of Protected areas in South Africa, 2016	The purpose of these norms and standards is: • to ensure the South Africa's protected areas fulfil the purpose for which they were declared as set out in section 17 of the Act; • to ensure that human induced disturbance within or originating outside of protected areas is avoided, and where such cannot be achieved is minimised and the impacts remedied; • to provide a goal for protected area management authorities to strive for in managing their protected areas; • to ensure protected areas are managed efficiently and effectively.
Norms and Standards for the Inclusion of Private Nature Reserves in the Register of Protected Areas of South Africa, 2017	The purpose of these norms and standards is to- ○ verify the existence of private nature reserves in practices, not only in name; ○ provide for the recognition of the private nature reserves as bona fide protected areas in terms of the Act; ○ secure the continued integrity of private nature reserves as natural areas supporting South Africa's biological diversity and its landscapes through their management; and ○ ensure that only verified private nature reserves are included into the National Protected Areas Register and into the Protected Areas Database.
CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR QUALITY	
NEM: AQA National Ambient Air Quality standards, 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.
NEM: AQA National Ambient Air Standard for Particulate Matter	

with Aerodynamic Diameter less than 2.5 Micron Metres (PM_{2.5}), 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 a Small-Scale Char and Small-Scale Charcoal Plants as Controlled Emitter and Establishment of Emission Standards, 2015	These standards establish acceptable emission levels from the small-scale char and small-scale charcoal plants.
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	
NEM: WA National Standards for the Scrapping or Recovery of Motor Vehicles, 2013	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.
NEM: WA National Standards for the Extraction, Flaring or Recovery of Landfill Gas, 2013	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.
NEM: WA National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste, 2013	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.

NEM: WA National Domestic Waste Collection Standards, 2011	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.
NEM: WA Norms and Standards for the Remediation of Contaminated Land and Soil Quality in the Republic of South Africa, 2014	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.
NEM: WA National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill, 2013	These Norms and Standards determine the requirements for the disposal of waste to landfill as contemplated in regulation 8(1)(b) and (c) of the Waste Classification and Management Regulations, 2013.
National Norms and Standards for the Sorting, Shredding, Grinding, Crushing, Screening or Baling of General Waste, 2017	The purpose of these Norms and Standards is to provide a uniform national approach relating to the management of waste facilities that sort, shred, grind, crush, screen, chip or bale general waste.
National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal, 2013	These Norms and Standards prescribe the requirements for the assessment of waste prior to disposal to landfill in terms of regulation 8(1)(a) of the Waste Classification and Management Regulations, 2013.
REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND SECTOR MONITORING	
NEMA Adoption of the Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework Standard and Exclusion of Associated Activities from the Requirement to Obtain an Environmental Authorisation in terms of Section 24(2)(d) and 24(10)(1) read with Section 24(10)(d) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, for the Implementation of the Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework	The purpose of the Standard is to provide rules which must be complied with, ensuring- • compliance to the principles contained in section 2 of the NEMA and the duty of care in terms of section 28(1) of the NEMA; • sustainable development within Gauteng Province; and • compliance to management measures, based on which activities are excluded from the requirement to obtain an environmental authorisation.

4.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF DFFE THAT ARE DESIGNED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ITS POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE AND PERSONS

In pursuance of its mandate, DFFE 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 9: Compliance with DFFE's policies

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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 persistent organic pollutants (POPs), South Africa has developed its National Implementation plan (NIP) with the	National Committee for Chemicals Management (NCCM) and Multi Stakeholder Committee for Chemicals Management (MCCM)	DFFE, DWS, DALRRD, DoL, DoH, DTIC, ITAC, SARS, DSI, 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, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003), the Hazardous Substances Act,	Budget allocations and staff	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
	following expected outcomes: • to protect South Africans' health from the effect of POPs; • to promote a cleaner South 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			73 (Act No. 15 of 1973) and the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972). The Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has the power to restrict or ban certain pesticide for use in South Africa through the identification of a 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		

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
				administers the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) and the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances, 1995 under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) which requires all chemicals for use in a work place to be accompanied by a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). This will apply to any POPs chemicals used in the workplace. DWS is entrusted with the 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		

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
				Management 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. DTIC administers the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002) 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 system extends to chemicals and could include POPs chemicals.		

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
				ITAC of South Africa administers the International Trade Administration Act, 2002 (Act No. 71 of 2002) which makes provision for the control, through a permitting system, of the import and export of goods specified by Regulations. 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 Annexure A to the Convention.		

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
				DSI key functions include developing and coordinating research and technological innovation and creating centres of excellence' in science and technology. DSI is hosting a National Laboratory Service which could be useful for analysis for POPs. SAMSA, under the DoT 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.		
South African Environment	The aim of SAEO is to highlight critical environmental areas, or	Intergovernmental horizontal coordination at a national level includes:	National government; provincial	Government's role is to <i>aggregate</i> a variety of interests from society	Allocations	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
Outlook Report (SAEO)	"tipping points", where debates and interventions need to occur and which require understanding, co-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.	Forum of South African Heads of Departments (FOSAD) and the cluster system, in particular the Cluster for International Cooperation, Trade and Security, Social Protection and Community Development, the Human Development Cluster, the Economic Sectors Employment and Infrastructure Development Cluster Vertical coordination with provinces will take place through the President's Co-ordinating Committee, meetings of Mintech (Ministerial Technical Committee) and Minmec (Ministers and Executive Committee)	government; local government; research institutions	to decide which interest takes priority.		

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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 Implementation and management Plans (EIP/EMP)	EIP and EMP gives effect to cooperative governance by coordinating and harmonizing environmental policies, plans, 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.	Working Group III Subcommittee on EIPs and EMPs	NEMA Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 organs of state	The role of Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 organs of state is to compile EMPs/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 DFFE 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
NEM: WA National Waste Management Strategy, 2011 (NWMS)	The NWMS is a legislative requirement of the NEM: WA. The purpose of the NWMS is to achieve the objects of the NEM: WA. Organs of state and affected persons are obliged to give effect to the NWMS.	Partnerships; publication of standards for disposal of waste to landfill; completion of a nation-wide assessment of the steps required to standardise management and licensing of existing disposal sites; encourage general waste transporters to register with the relevant Waste Management Officer (at national, provincial and local levels); licensing; industry waste management plans	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 (amongst others): - Promote waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste. - Establish effective compliance with and enforcement of the Waste Act. - Ensure the effective and efficient delivery of waste services. - Grow the contribution of the waste sector to the green economy.	Allocations	Ongoing
2012 National Framework for Air Quality Management in	The purpose of the National Framework is to achieve the objectives of the	Working Group II: Air Quality	All three spheres of government	DFFE is the national Lead Agent for environmental management, and hence air quality management, and must	Allocations	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
the Republic of South Africa prepared as contemplated in Section 7 of the NEM: AQA and serving as the DFFE Air Quality Management Plan as contemplated in section 15(1) of the NEM: AQA	NEM: AQA, and as such the National Framework provides a medium- to long-term plan of the practical implement of the NEM: AQA. The framework provides 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 international issues. Hence, the National Framework provides norms and standards for all technical			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 framework. Other national departments (DALRRD, DMRE, DoH, DoL, DWS, DoT, DoHS, DoD and Department of Public Enterprise,		

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
	aspects of air quality management.			DTIC and DSI 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 (NPAES)	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 area expansion. It	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, and biodiversity stewardship programmes which encourage contractual arrangements with landowners. Working	DFFE, SANParks, DALRRD and 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 DFFE 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
	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 co-ordination between the many role players involved in protected area expansion.	Group 1 will remain a crucial instrument.				
South African National Biodiversity Strategy and	Conserve, manage and sustainably use biodiversity to ensure equitable benefits to the people of South	Management of biodiversity assets and their contribution to the economy,	DFFE, provincial Departments, SANBI, SANParks,	Conserve, manage and sustainably use biodiversity to ensure equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future.	Allocation	2025

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
Action Plan 2015-2025	Africa, now and in the future.	rural development, job creation and social well-being is enhanced. - Investments in ecological infrastructure enhance resilience and ensure benefits to society. - Biodiversity considerations are mainstreamed into policies, strategies and practices of a range of sectors. - People are mobilised to adopt practices that sustain the long term benefits of biodiversity - Conservation and	local authorities, NGOs, private, corporates, parastatals, other state departments, zoological gardens, etc.			

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
		management of biodiversity is improved through the development of an equitable and suitably skilled workforce. Effective knowledge foundations, including indigenous knowledge and citizen science, support the management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity				
National Strategy for the Safety and Security of Rhinoceros' Populations in South Africa	Provide guiding principles to inform decision making processes, strategic planning and operations aimed at reducing the effects of poaching on rhino	Implementing an immediate action plan aimed at mitigating the current escalation in the poaching of rhino and the illegal trade in rhino horns;	DFFE, SANParks, DALRRD, provincial conservation authorities, all relevant law enforcement	"Reduce the effects of poaching, and ensure the successful conviction and sentencing of rhino poachers and illegal traders	Allocations	Ongoing

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
	species and to ensure the successful arrest, conviction and sentencing of poachers, illegal traders and crime syndicates operating locally (at reserve level), nationally, regionally and internationally. The purpose is to also provide better controls and monitoring of rhino horn stockpile management and to promote improved management of the conditions under which rhino may be legally hunted	• Securing the shared commitment of government (at national and provincial level), private land owners local communities and international stakeholders, as well as the necessary financial and manpower resources and political will to implement this policy; • Supporting the establishment of a national coordination structure for information management, law-enforcement response, investigation and prosecution; • Developing an integrated and coordinated national information management system for all information related to rhino species in order to adequately inform security related decisions;	and conservation agencies as well as private land owners, non-government bodies and communities involved in the management of rhino populations.			

Plan or policy	What is the policy about?	How will the DFFE 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
		Investigating proactive security measures aimed at facilitating regulated and controlled international trade in the species, and any associated by-products.				

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF PRIORITIES REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH DFFE POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE AND PERSONS

This section of the EMP provides a description of priorities regarding compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state. Below is a table describing the priorities regarding compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state.

Table 10: Priorities regarding compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state and persons

Priority/ Problem Statement	Key departmental response to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance by organs of the state	Name of affected organ(s) of state
South Africa is committed to a transition towards a low carbon and climate resilient society. The adoption of the National Climate Change Policy in 2011, as well as the recent ratification of the Paris agreement are critical steps towards improving the country's ranking amongst the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitters.	Climate change coordination, development and implementation of climate response regulatory framework and plans: • Support the establishment of the Presidential Climate Change Commission • Finalisation of the Climate Change Bill • Finalise the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and support provinces and municipalities with development and implementation of climate adaptation plans	Climate change regulatory framework and tools developed and implemented National Climate Change Act implemented: • Adaption systems • Mitigation systems	Provinces, municipalities and national departments
Although in most parts of the country the air quality is relatively good, there are priority/ specific areas where air quality improvements have not been realized fast enough. In South Africa, air pollution continues to be a problem, and the levels of SO ₂ , PM, and O ₃ , are a cause for concern. Exposure to air pollution results in numerous respiratory health problems in people and the effects are more pronounced among the elderly, young and also	Establishment of regulatory framework for air quality management: In order to ensure the progressive realisation of everyone's right to air that is not harmful to health and well-being it is imperative that there is progressive reduction in atmospheric pollutants to levels that result in full compliance with ambient air quality standards. Measures taken to improve air quality: • Declaration of hotspots as priority areas, development and	• National Atmospheric Emission Inventory System (NAEIS) Reporting • South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS) • Inter-Ministerial Committee established • Priority Area Working Group established (communities, NGOs and industry) • 2nd generation Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) air quality	Provinces, municipalities and national departments

Priority/ Problem Statement	Key departmental response to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance by organs of the state	Name of affected organ(s) of state
more evident in people with existing respiratory health conditions. The main pollution sources are industrial and mining related emissions, domestic fuel burning, burning of waste and vehicle emissions. A persistent concern is the level of pollution from domestic fuel burning and the associated health effects. Low income households and informal settlements are dependent on domestic fuels, such as coal, paraffin and wood used for cooking and heating. Exposure to unsafe ambient pollutant concentrations and associated health effects: Poor air quality is harming people's health in some areas (i.e. respiratory diseases). Air quality in low dense income settlements remains a concern.	implementation of air quality management plans to concentrate efforts to reduce air pollution. Regulation of industrial emissions using both section 21 and section 23 Notices of the NEM: AQA.	management plan (AQMP) approved and implemented 2nd generation Highveld Priority Area (HPA) AQMP approved and implemented	
The DFFE implements the National Waste Management Strategy which is aimed at minimizing the amount of waste generated and going to landfill sites to unlock economic opportunities.	Less and better managed waste: Solid waste management and minimisation through improved collection, disposal and	- Waste Economy Master Plan approved - Master plan implemented across 3 work streams (Bulk	Provinces, municipalities and national departments

Priority/ Problem Statement	Key departmental response to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance by organs of the state	Name of affected organ(s) of state
This is done to promote a recycling economy ethos through various recycling and waste beneficiation initiatives. These initiatives need to be expanded and grown on a larger commercial scale to offer more value to beneficiaries and enterprise support programmes to the informal sector. Even though waste collection services have improved significantly in recent years, there are still areas in the country where access to these services need to be improved. Data collection, reporting on waste volumes and management of increasing waste volumes has proved problematic. There is also an urgent need to address the licensing status of landfill sites and where licenses are in place, compliance to license conditions must be enforced.	recycling (increased percentage of households with basic waste collection). Providing support to municipalities in licensing of unlicensed waste landfill sites or closing of unlicensed sites in other areas. Development of policy and legislative mechanisms and implementation of these instruments need to be enhanced. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): Implementation of plans and measures for prioritized waste streams (Paper & packaging, E-Waste Lighting and Waste tyres) Waste tyres, diversion of 30% (51 078 of 170 266) of waste.	Industrial Waste, Municipal Waste and Product design & Waste Minimization) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in terms of section 18 of NEMWA for 3 prioritized waste streams implemented to achieve: • Notice on Extended Producer Responsibilities measures and programme gazetted. • Paper & packaging waste diversion of 64% (2 519 tonnes of 3 877 tonnes) of waste • E-waste diversion of 21% (77 000 of 360 000) of waste	

Priority/ Problem Statement	Key departmental response to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance by organs of the state	Name of affected organ(s) of state
		Lighting waste diversion of 10% (27 181 tonnes of 271 810) of waste	
The DFFE and other key sector partners have over the years implemented successful programmes (Working for Land & Working for Forests) for the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. However, land degradation and soil erosion still remain a serious challenge, undermining the productive potential of the land. Degradation continues to threaten the local resource base upon which rural communal livelihoods depend. Over 70% of South African land surface has been intensely affected by a variety of soil erosion. Over 0.7 million ha of land is degraded and left bare by soil erosion (sheet and gully erosion). It is estimated that almost 9,000 plant species have been introduced to South Africa so far. Of these, about 161 species are deemed invasive, covering ten percent of the country	Sustainable Land use management: Ensure greater alignment of sustainability criteria in all levels of integrated and spatial planning as well as in project formulation. Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems: The hectares of land rehabilitated will be increased each year to contribute to ecosystem resilience.	National Forests Act, 1998 (NFA) Amendment Bill approved Regulations developed. National REDD+ Strategy approved	Provinces, municipalities and national departments

Priority/ Problem Statement	Key departmental response to be Introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance	Description of measures to be Introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance by organs of the state	Name of affected organ(s) of state
The country has over the years implemented a strategy on expanding its conservation estate towards levels which will ensure adequate protection of biodiversity. A land area equating to a minimum of 0.5% of South Africa's total land area is added to the protected area network annually. However, the current protected area network is still inadequate for sustaining biodiversity and ecological processes. This is largely due to the fact that only 22% of terrestrial ecosystem types is well protected and 35% completely unprotected. Due to the multifaceted value in South Africa's biodiversity, many plants and animals are subjected to exploitation. A total of 192 plants species are known to be threatened by direct use or are harvested at levels that are not sustainable. The natural resources (fauna and flora) are being exploited in an unsustainable manner, threatening the functioning of ecosystems that may undermine social and economic development. It is estimated that at least 10 million hectares of land in South Africa has been invaded by invasive alien plant species with an estimated water use of 3, 303million m3 per annum.	Expansion of the conservation estate: Land protection and conservation by gradually increasing the percentage of land mass under conservation in each year from a current baseline of 12.96 % to 15.7% (19 175 164 / 121,909,000.00 ha) by the year 2024. To preserve biodiversity and protected ecosystem and species. The number of species under formal protection should increase and the proportion of species threatened with extinction should decline. Equitable sharing of benefits: Implementation of policies and interventions aimed at promoting equitable sharing of benefits derived from biodiversity. Biodiversity Economy: Increase the contribution of the biodiversity sector to economic growth and development.	15.7% (19 175 164 / 121,909,000 ha) in total under conservation for 2023/2024. 0.5% of land under conservation added National Joint Wetlands Management Policy developed NBF approved	Provinces, municipalities and national departments

Priority/ Problem Statement	Key departmental response to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance by organs of the state	Name of affected organ(s) of state
The key drivers of biodiversity loss include unsustainable use, illegal harvesting and unequitable sharing of benefits.			
The DFFE implements the "Working for Wetlands Programme" in partnership with the DWS and the DALRRD which is aimed at ensuring the rehabilitation and protection of wetlands. In South Africa the "outright loss of wetlands is estimated to be more than 50% of the original wetland area. 65% of wetland types have been identified as threatened, 48% are critically endangered, 12% are endangered and five percent are vulnerable. Floodplain wetlands have the highest proportion of critically endangered ecosystems. An estimated 50% of our wetlands have been destroyed or converted to other land uses (serve as filtration systems and regulators of water flow).	The formal protection, restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands: Need to be strengthened through improvements in land use planning, land and development management policies as well as operational and regulatory means at various scales. More than 165 wetlands will be rehabilitated per annum and management plans developed for all Ramsar sites.	2500 hectares of land for indigenous species cultivated	Provinces, municipalities and national departments
South Africa's coastline and ocean are largely in a good environmental state. There are however, a number of concerns in these sub-sectors of the environment which require intervention. These challenges include	Protected ecosystems and species: Develop and implement effective strategies for the management of the oceans' environment. Increasing total area of the Exclusive Economic Zone which is declared as new offshore protected area and developing marine	Final research report on possible additional 5% of oceans and coastal area protection compiled	Provinces, municipalities and national departments

Priority/ Problem Statement	Key departmental response to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance	Description of measures to be introduced by DFFE to ensure compliance by organs of the state	Name of affected organ(s) of state
higher pollution levels around coastal metropolitan areas. The impact of pollution and reduced fresh water flow through estuaries (together with extractive pressure), leading to deteriorating environmental health and the risk of oil spillages in the coastline, coastal waters and islands. The exploitation of marine resources continues to expand in ways that are not always predictable. Some sand-mining or sand-winning, takes place along South Africa's coastline, with much of the existing activity being undertaken illegally, making it difficult to estimate its value. The severity of wastewater pollution in the marine environment has continued to grow. The overexploitation of natural resources from the ocean and the coastal zone. Unplanned and uncontrolled coastal development continue to pose severe threats.	protected areas management plans for effective management of declared areas.		

4.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH DFFE POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE

This section of the plan provides a description of the challenges of complying with selected DFFE 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 11: Extent of compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of the state

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 Environmental Management Policy for South Africa, 1998	Use of environmental policy by all spheres of 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.	All spheres of government and their entities	Non-aligned and uncoordinated 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	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

	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.		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.
White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean, 2014	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: • 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.	All spheres of Government	Challenges are around business buy-in on mitigation aspects.

	Organs of state are therefore expected to align their interventions.		
White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa, 2000	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.	DFFE and coastal provinces	Continuing limited coordination and harmonisation of planning, implementation and reporting by coastal provinces.
National Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2011. National Development Plan Chapter 5	"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, 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.	All spheres of government and public entities	Lack of integration of the national strategy into organs of state's plans. Thus limiting reporting and participation in the national structures as well as interventions undertaken.

White Paper on Marine Fisheries Policy, 1997	The objective of the Marine Fisheries Policy is to improve the overall contribution from the fishing industry to the long-term vision of a democratic South Africa (as stated in the Macro-Economic Strategy presented by the Department of Finance) which is • a competitive, fast-growing economy which creates sufficient jobs for all work-seekers • a redistribution of income and opportunities in favour of the poor • a society in which sound health, education and other services are available to all • an environment in which homes are secure and places of work are productive. The paper sets out the main policy principles that the Government of South Africa will endeavour to implement through its marine fisheries management institutions in order to achieve this overall policy objective.	All spheres of government and public entities	The exploitation of the living marine resources of South Africa.
White Paper on Sustainable Forest Development in South Africa: the Policy of Government of National Unity, 1997	The overall goal of Government is to promote a thriving forest sector, utilised to the lasting and sustained benefit of the total community, and developed and managed to protect and to improve the environment. The broad aim of the White Paper policy is to weld together the three strains of conservation forestry, commercial forestry and community forestry.	All spheres of government and public entities, communities	Challenges of sustainable relationships between people and forest resources.

Table 12 below represents compliance by organs of the state with the EIPs and EMPs for the period 2015-2020 (please note the table uses the old departmental names because the work in the table dates back before reconfiguration of governments departments occurred).

Table 12: EIP and EMP compliance of previous years by other organs of state

Name of National Department or Province	Third Edition Plans			Annual Compliance Reports EIPs/EMPs 2015/2020				
	Third Edition status Quo	Outstanding work	Third Edition Government Gazette Notice (date and notice number)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1. Department of Environmental Affairs	EIMP adopted and implemented	None	GN 530: 39998 - 19 May 2016	2016/5/102	2016/6/102	2017/2/102	2018/8/102	2020/6/102
2. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	None	EIPs and annual compliance reports	None	-	-	-	-	-
3. Department of Defence	None	EIPs and annual compliance reports	None	-	-	-	-	-
4. Department of Energy	EIP adopted and implemented	2019-20 annual compliance report	GN 255: 39816 - 16 March 2016	2016/5/102	2016/6/102	2017/2/102	2018/8/102	2020/6/102

5. Department of Health	EMP adopted and implemented	2019-20 annual compliance report	GN 2: 39730 - 25 February 2016	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Finalizing
6. Department of Human Settlement	EMP adopted and Implemented	2019-20 annual compliance report	GN 880: 39164 - 3 September 2015	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Finalizing
7. Department of Labour	None	EIPs and annual compliance reports	None	-	-	-	-	-
8. Department of Mineral Resources	EMP adopted and Implemented	2019-20 annual compliance report	GN 1192: 42010 -2 November 2018	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Finalizing
9. Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	None	EMP and annual compliance reports	None	-	-	-	-	-
10. Department of Trade and Industry	EIP adopted and Implemented	2019-20 annual compliance report	GN 59: 40577- 27 January 2017	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Finalizing
11. Department of Transport	EIP adopted and Implemented	Third edition (5years) annual compliance reports	GN 728: 42053- 23 November 2018	-	-	-	-	-

12. Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation	None	EMP and annual compliance reports	None	.	.	.	.	.
13. Department of Public Works	None	EIP and annual compliance reports	None	.	.	.	.	.
14. Department of Tourism	EIP adopted and Implemented	2019-20 annual compliance reports	GN 197: 41581 - 31 March 2018	2015/2016	2102/8102	8102/2102	2018/2019	Finalizing
15. Department of Public Enterprise	EIP presented and adopted but not gazetted	Third edition (5years) annual compliance reports	Not gazetted	.	.	.	.	.
16. Department of Small Business Development	None	EIP and annual compliance reports	None	.	.	.	.	.
17. Free State Province	EIP presented and adopted but not gazetted	Annual compliance reports	Not gazetted	2015/2016	.	.	.	.
18. Gauteng Province	EIP adopted and Implemented	None	GN 1217: 294 - 14 September 2016	2016/8102	2102/8102	8102/2102	6102/8102	0202/6102

19. Kwa-Zulu Natal Province	EIP adopted and Implemented	2019-20 annual compliance report	GN: 1603 - 11 February 2016	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Finalizing
20. Mpumalanga Province	EIP adopted and Implemented	None	GN 15: 2657 - 29 February 2016	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	
21. Northern Cape Province	EIP adopted and Implemented	None	GN 173: 1972 - 20 November 2015	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	
22. North West Province	EIP adopted and Implemented	None	GN 220: 7443 - 15 May 2015	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	
23. Western Cape Province	EIP adopted and Implemented	None	GN 332: 7502 - 02 October 2015	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	
24. Limpopo Province	EIP adopted and Implemented	None	GN 64: 2715 - 10 June 2016	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	
25. Eastern Cape Province	EIP presented and adopted but not gazetted	Third edition (5 years) annual compliance reports	Not gazette	2016/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	-

4.6 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 DFFE 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 in which DFFE participates. Co-operative arrangements provided in this section are categorized into internal (i.e. DFFE co-ordinated) and external (i.e. other sectors' co-ordinated) arrangements.

Table 13: 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 (DFFE 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:	No	Director-General of DFFE (as Chairperson); Head of Departments (HoDs) responsible for environmental mandate from provinces or their alternates; SALGA; Director General or	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?
	- 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, legislation and strategy to protect the environmental sector; - coordinate and secure mutual support amongst 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.		representatives of DoHS; DWS; DMRE; DALRRD; DSI; DFFE; DDGs and CDs, CEOs or representatives of environmental agencies; and municipal managers of metropolitan municipalities	
11 Working Groups, namely: - Working Group I: Biodiversity & Conservation - Working Group II: Air Quality	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 DFFE 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

CONTINUES ON PAGE 130 OF BOOK 2

Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001
Contact Centre Tel: 012-748 6200. eMail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
Publications: Tel: (012) 748 6053, 748 6061, 748 6065



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 674

20

August
Augustus

2021

No. 45014

PART 2 OF 2

N.B. The Government Printing Works will not be held responsible for the quality of "Hard Copies" or "Electronic Files" submitted for publication purposes

ISSN 1682-5845



9 771682 584003



4 5 0 1 4



AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-0123-22 Prevention is the cure

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?
• Working Group III: Planning and Coordination • Working Group IV: Compliance and Enforcement • Working Group V: Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs • Working Group VI: Environmental Sector Jobs • Working Group VIII: Oceans & Coasts • Working Group IX: Chemicals and Waste Management • Working Group X: IGCCC Climate Change • Working Group XI: Advisory committee on				

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?
Environmental Policy and Law Reform • Working Group XII : Communication				
EIP/EMP Sub-committee	The Sub-committee reports to Working Group III: Planning and 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 Mintech through Working Group III 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 EIP/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 (including 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 (including municipalities)	Not all of the organs of state

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?
Specific sector forums lead by municipalities (e.g. waste, climate change, air quality, coastal, wetlands)	These sector forums deliberate on specifics that affect relevant municipalities and provide advice on how to address them.	No	Representatives from all spheres of government (including municipalities)	Yes
Local Government Support Task Team	Coordinates provincial and national work meant for municipalities.	No	Representatives of DFFE, provincial departments of environment and SALGA	Yes
Transfrontier Conservation Areas (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 DFFE 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	DFFE and the SANAS	Yes
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between South Africa and range and consumer states on cooperation in the field of biodiversity	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

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?
conservation and management				
MoU between DFFE and the National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	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	DFFE and the NMISA	Yes
MoU between DFFE and the South African Weather Services (SAWS)	This MoU outlines an agreement for the hosting of the air quality information system on behalf of DFFE.	No	DFFE 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 Departments	Yes
Intergovernmental Committee (Waste)	Addresses waste service delivery issues and implement a programme to build the capacity of government officials in waste management.	No	DFFE, National Treasury, Dept. of Cooperative Governance, SALGA, DoHS	Yes
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	DFFE, Department of Sports, Arts and Culture, Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), provincial departments of environment, World Heritage Management	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?
			Authorities; International Council on Monuments and Site and International Union for Conservation of Nature	
People and Parks Steering Committee	The purpose of the Committee is to coordinate the People and Parks programme	No	DFFE, DALRRD, national and provincial entities and communities	Yes
Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) National Committee	The purpose of the Committee is to guide implementation of the MAB programme	No	SALGA, national and provincial entities, DBE, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) National Commission, DSI, COGTA, Non-governmental Organisations (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
Permit and Enforcement Planning Committee (PEPC)	The purpose of PEPC is to discuss permits and enforcement related matters	No	DFFE and all 9 provinces	Yes

Table 14: External cooperation arrangements

MECHANISM	DESCRIPTION / PURPOSE	LIFESPAN	OTHER DEPARTMENTS	LEVEL OF COMMITMENT
Land Claims Think Tank Task Team	The purpose of the Task Team is to fast track settlement of land claims within and affecting protected areas	Ongoing	DFFE, DALRRD, provinces and national and provincial entities	Co-chair
Integrated Energy Plan (IEP) Steering Committee	The Integrated Energy Plan (IEP) Steering Committee is an inter-departmental government committee led by the DMRE 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	DMRE, DSI, DWS, DoHS, DoT, DALRRD, National Planning Committee	Participant
Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Task Team	The CCS Team is a DoE established inter-departmental structure of all departments on which CCS cuts across. This structure coordinates different views of relevant departments on policies, Acts and Regulations with the goal of developing a common government position.	Ongoing	DMRE, National Treasury, DSI, DTIC, DWS, Department of Public Enterprise	Participant
Co-operative agreement entered into between the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) and the DFFE [Section 6 of the National Nuclear Regulator Act, 1999 (Act No. 47 of 1999) (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;	Various agreements	DMRE and NNR	Party to agreement

	(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.			
Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)	The CSLF is a Ministerial-level forum that includes 23 member countries and the European Commission and is established to advance 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 representatives	Participant
Biofuels Task Team (BTT)	The BTT is tasked with the responsibility to drive the outcomes of the Biofuels Industrial Strategy.	Ongoing	DMRE (Chair), DALRRD, National Treasury, Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, DSI, DTIC, DWS, DoT, COGTA	Participant
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) National Coordinating Forum (NCF)	The NCF is one of the structures that drives the SPLUMA implementation by coordinating four working groups dealing with: • SPLUMA Regulations • Various SPLUMA guidelines • Institutional capacity establishment • Training and capacity building	Ongoing structures	All spheres of government	Participant
National Tourism Stakeholder Forum	The National Tourism Stakeholder Forum was established in 2011 by the National Department of Tourism as a delivery mechanism for the National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS). This forum provides an invaluable platform for coordinating the implementation of the NTSS	Ongoing	Members of all the NTSS Implementation Work Streams;	Participant

	and process alignment between Government and the private sector.		Industry associations representing different sub-sectors; Provincial departments with the tourism mandate; Relevant national sector departments whose mandate impact directly or indirectly on tourism; National and provincial government entities responsible for destination branding, marketing and investment; Community and Non-Governmental Organisations with a tourism focus; and Research and educational institutions.	
--	--	--	---	--

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 (DHA) 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 ORTIA Border Control Operations Coordinating Committee is led by the DHA 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 ports of entry/exit	Participant
Eskom – DFFE Coordination Committee	Coordination of joint projects with this state owned company.	Ongoing	Eskom	Party to agreement
DFFE – Transnet Coordination Committee	Coordination of joint projects with this state owned company.	Ongoing	Transnet	Party to agreement
South African National Road Agency (SANRAL) - DFFE Cooperative Committee	Coordination of joint projects with this state owned company.	Ongoing	SANRAL	Party to agreement
Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC)	Coordinate economic development contribution of different departments. Primary aim is to expedite infrastructure development of the country's 18 Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs)	Ongoing	DTIC	Participant
Specific sector forums lead by municipalities (e.g. waste, climate change, air quality, coastal, wetlands)	These sector forums deliberate on specifics that affect relevant municipalities and provide advice on how to address them.	Ongoing	Representatives from all spheres of government (including municipalities)	Participant
DFFE-DSI Bilateral	MOU in place for promotion of evidence and science-policy interface in environmental, science and innovation areas of common interest between the two Departments.	5 years	DSI	DG-DG Chairing

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

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. It provides a holistic framework that can be embraced by all sectors of society for the assessment and management of environmental impacts and aspects associated with each stage of the activity life cycle, taking into consideration a broad definition of environment and with the overall aim of promoting sustainable development. 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 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;

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.

Table 15 below illustrates the tools proposed for the promotion of the IEM

Table 15: Tools used for the implementation of IEM

No	Tools proposed and plans	Objective
1.	Development of indicators to report five yearly on the economic impact of EIAs 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 atmospheric emissions licenses	To integrate environmental authorisations, licenses and permits.
3.	Development of the NEMA IEM training strategy	To develop IEM skills.
4.	South African Carbon Sinks Atlas	To understand the distribution of the carbon stocks and fluxes across South Africa, to identify the land based mitigation opportunities and to conduct policy review to understand the impact of policy on sustainable land management.
5.	South African Atmospheric Emission Licensing and Inventory Portal (SAAELIP)	To manage AELs as well as the estimation and reporting of atmospheric emission inventories terms of the NEM: AQA. SAAELIP provides a seamless integration between the management of AELs and the reporting of atmospheric emissions into the National Atmospheric Emission Inventory System.
6.	Geographical Information Systems (GIS)	Provides access to baseline environmental geospatial data, map services, printable maps and relevant documents to users of geospatial technology, government as well as the public.
7.	South African Waste Information Centre	Provides the public, business, industry and government with access to information on the management of waste in South Africa.
8.	Environmental Indicators Database	To help support environmental monitoring and reporting.
9.	National Environmental Authorisation System (NEAS)	The main objective of the portal is to promote service delivery quality through the improvement of communication between the public administrators and the public.
10.	SAAQIS	Provides a common platform for managing air quality information in South Africa.

PART D

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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 DFFE's implementation of the provisions of Chapter 3 of NEMA in line with section 16(2). 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 include 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 DFFE will, amongst others, perform the following 91 indicators for the purpose of the EIPs and EMPs.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Number of public education and awareness campaigns implemented	4 environmental awareness campaigns implemented:	Public education and awareness campaigns	Public education and awareness campaigns implemented on 4 thematic areas:	Public education and awareness campaigns	20 Environmental awareness campaigns implemented:

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
	• Air Quality Management • Biodiversity Economy • Climate Change • Good Green Deeds	implemented on 4 thematic areas: • Climate change and biodiversity conservation • Environmental protection and waste management • Fishing rights allocation process (FRAP 2021) • Oceans Phakisa, marine protection and sustainability	• Climate change and biodiversity conservation • Environmental protection and waste management • Fishing rights allocation process (FRAP 2021) • Oceans Phakisa, marine protection and sustainability	implemented on 3 thematic areas: • Climate change and biodiversity Conservation • Environmental protection and waste management • Oceans Phakisa, marine protection and sustainability	• Air Quality Management • Biodiversity Economy • Climate Change • Good Green Deeds
Number of environmental authorisations	160	165	170	175	850

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
inspected for compliance					
Number of environmental performance assessments conducted	25	25	25	25	125 Environmental Performance Assessments conducted
Number of inspections conducted for verification of the rhino horns and elephant tusks stockpiles	14	14	14	14	70
Number of criminal cases finalised and dockets handed over to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for prosecution	46	46	46	46	230
Number of administrative	220	220	220	220	1110

138

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
enforcement notices issued					
Number of joint enforcement operations conducted	96	45	45	45	68
Number of schools in which environmental education and awareness programmes are conducted	n/a	6 000	6 500	7 000	7 500
Integrated Compliance and Enforcement Strategy reviewed and approved	Year 5 targets of National Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Strategy (NECES) 2014 implemented	Draft revised NECES 2021 developed	Finalised NECES 2021 and implementation plan finalised	Year 1 targets NECES 2021 implemented	Rhino strategy implemented: Key interventions implemented focusing on 5 identified areas as per the Rhino Lab Outcomes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Number of interventions for streamlining environmental	3 Legislative Interventions:	3 Environmental Management tools developed:	3 Environmental Management Tools developed:	1 Environmental Management tool developed:	• Law enforcement • Community development • Management of rhino population (Biological interventions to improve population numbers) • Responsive legislative framework • Demand Management
					Financial Provisioning Regulations for the

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
authorisation/ management developed	Financial Provisioning Regulations for the mining sector finalised	Financial Provisioning Regulations for the mining sector gazetted for public comments	Financial Provisioning Regulations for the mining sector gazetted for implementation		mining sector finalised
	Project to initiate to prepare minimum requirements for the submission of EIAs for shale gas installations developed	Minimum requirements for the submission of EIAs for shale gas installations prepared	Minimum requirements for the submission of EIAs for shale gas installations gazetted for public comments	Minimum requirements for the submission of EIAs for shale gas installations gazetted for implementation	Minimum requirements for the submission of EIAs for shale gas installations gazetted for implementation
	Generic EMPs for the Working for Water, Wetlands and Land Care programmes finalised for submission to gazette for public comment	Generic EMPs for Working for Programmes gazetted for implementation	Exclusion of activities related to the Working for Programmes gazetted for implementation	N/A	3 Generic EMPs for the exclusion of activities related to the "working for programmes"

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Oceans Economy Master Plan developed and implemented	N/A	Oceans Economy Master Plan approved	N/A	N/A	Oceans Economy Master Plan approved Oceans Economy Master Plan implemented in 4 focus areas: - Aquaculture and Fisheries - Marine Transport & Manufacturing - Offshore Oil & Gas - Coastal Marine Tourism
National Oceans and Coasts Water Quality Monitoring Programme	Water quality monitoring Programme implemented in 20	Water Quality Trends Report compiled	Water Quality Trends Report compiled	Water Quality Trends Report compiled	Water Quality monitoring programme

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
developed and implemented	priority areas in 4 coastal provinces				providing monthly data for 60 priority areas, providing quarterly reports in less sensitive areas, and monthly data in highly sensitive area
Marine spatial planning and governance system developed and implemented	First sub-regional MSP plan submitted to Director-General Committee for approval	MSP Sector Plans developed	MSP Sector Plans finalised 1st MSP Sub Regional Plan developed	1st MSP sub-regional Plan gazetted for public comments	1st MSP sub-regional plan approved
Number of management plans for declared marine protected areas (MPAs) developed and implemented	Management contracts for declared Phakisa MPAs contracts compiled and negotiated	2 management plans for declared Phakisa MPAs developed	2 management plans for declared Phakisa MPAs finalised 1 draft management plan compiled	N/A	13 management plans developed and implemented

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
Estuarine Management Strategy developed and implemented	Amended National Estuarine Management Protocol gazetted for public comment Richards Bay Estuarine Management Plan submitted to Minister	4 national estuarine management plans implemented: • Buffalo Estuary • Durban Bay • Richards Bay • Orange River Estuary	4 national estuarine management plans implemented: • Buffalo Estuary • Durban Bay • Richards Bay • Orange River Estuary	4 national estuarine management plans implemented: • Buffalo Estuary • Durban Bay • Richards Bay • Orange River Estuary	4 national estuarine management plans implemented: • Buffalo Estuary • Durban Bay • Richards Bay • Orange River Estuary 2 Estuarine management plans developed: • Mtamvuna Estuaries • Coega Estuaries

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Phase 2 (of 4) of Antarctic strategy finalised	Antarctic strategy submitted to Cabinet for gazetting for implementation	Antarctic Strategy submitted to Cabinet for final gazetting	Antarctic strategy implemented (Annual implementation plan)	Antarctic strategy implemented (Annual implementation plan)	Antarctic strategy implemented (as per implementation plan)
Percentage increase of the EEZ under marine protected areas	5,4% of the EEZ under protection	Research study conducted on additional 5% of oceans and coastal area protection	Research study conducted on additional 5% of oceans and coastal area protection	Research study conducted on additional 5% of oceans and coastal area protection	Final Research report on possible additional 5% of oceans and coastal area protection compiled
Number of peer reviewed scientific publications (including theses and research policy reports)	16 scientific publications peer reviewed	16 peer-reviewed scientific publications compiled	16 peer-reviewed scientific publications compiled	16 peer-reviewed scientific publications compiled	80 peer-reviewed scientific Publications published
Number of relief and science voyages to remote stations undertaken to SANAE,	3 relief voyages undertaken	3 relief and science voyages to remote stations (SANAE,	3 relief and science voyages to remote stations (SANAE,	3 relief and science voyages to remote stations (SANAE, Gough	15 relief voyages to SANAE, Gough and Marion Islands

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Gough and Marion Islands		Gough and Marion Islands)	Gough and Marion Islands)	and Marion Islands)	undertaken (3 per annum)
Number of sector jobs resilience plans developed and implemented	National Employment Vulnerability Assessment and 5 Sector Job Resilience Plans for: • Coal • Petrol-based transport, • Agriculture • Tourism • Metals	Sector Jobs Resilience Plans Developed for 5 value chains: • Coal • Petrol based transport • Agriculture • Tourism • Metals	Implementation of 2 Sector Jobs Resilience Plans coordinated	Implementation of 3 Sector Jobs Resilience Plans coordinated	Sector Jobs Resilience Plans approved and implemented for 5 value chains: • Coal • Agriculture • Tourism • Petrol based transport • Metals National employment vulnerability assessment finalised

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
Number of climate change strategies and plans developed and approved	N/A	Low Carbon Growth Strategy submitted to Cabinet for approval	N/A	N/A	Low Carbon Growth Strategy finalised
		SA's nationally determined contributions (NDCs) updated	N/A	N/A	South Africa's NDCs updated
GHG emissions maintained within the emissions trajectory range	N/A	Report on GHG emission reductions compiled (emissions to be in the 398 and 614 Mt CO ₂ -eq range)	Report on GHG emission reductions compiled (emissions to be in the 398 and 614 Mt CO ₂ -eq range)	Report on GHG emission reductions compiled (emissions to be in the 398 and 614 Mt CO ₂ -eq range)	Emissions between 398 and 614 Mt CO ₂ -eq range
Climate Change Regulatory Framework and tools developed and implemented	National Climate Change Response Act promulgated	National Climate Change Bill tabled in Parliament	National Climate Change Act implementation plan implemented	National Climate Change Act implementation plan implemented	National Climate Change Act implemented:

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
					• Adaption systems • Mitigation systems
Number of sector adaptation interventions implemented	5 Adaptation interventions implemented: • Micro-aquaponics Lappies – Proof of concept of community embedding • Potential of entrepreneurship for a climate-smart inclusive green economy in SA • Building climate resilience of coastal communities	5 climate adaptation sector plans implemented: • Agriculture • Health • Coastal • Human Settlements • Water and Sanitation	5 climate adaptation sector plans implemented: • Disaster risk reduction • Human Settlement • Coastal • Biodiversity • Water and Sanitation	5 climate adaptation sector plans implemented: • Agriculture • Coastal • Human Settlements • Forestry • Water and Sanitation	8 Sector Adaptation Plans reviewed

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
	- Building resilience and reducing vulnerability of smallholder farmers - Enabling community-based adaptation in the Mkhuze River Ecosystem, KZN				
National Air Quality Indicator (NAQI)	N/A	NAQI: Equals to or less than 1	NAQI : Equals to or less than 1	NAQI: Equals to or less than 1	NAQI: Equals to or less than 1
AQMPs for priority areas developed and implemented	Annual plans of 3 Priority Area AQMP implemented	Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) establish	IMC and Priority Area WG workplan approved	IMC and Priority Area WG workplan report produced	Inter-Ministerial Committee established
		Priority Area Working Group (WG) established Communities,			Priority Area Working Group established (communities,

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
AQMPs for priority areas developed and implemented	N/A	NGOs and industries) Draft 2 nd generation Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) AQMP developed	Draft 2 nd VTAPA AQMP published for public comments	2nd VTAPA AQMP approved and implemented (as per annual implementation plan)	NGOs and industry) 2nd generation VTAPA AQMP approved and implemented (as per annual implementation plan)
	N/A	2nd generation Highveld Priority Area (HPA) AQMP developed	Draft 2 nd generation HPA AQMP published for public comments	2nd generation HPA AQMP approved and implemented (as per annual implementation plan)	2nd generation HPA AQMP approved and implemented (as per annual implementation plan)
Number of air quality monitoring stations	60 ambient air quality monitoring stations	65 ambient air quality monitoring	70 ambient air quality monitoring stations	75 ambient air quality monitoring	80 monitoring stations reporting

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
reporting to SAAQIS meeting minimum data recovery standard of 75%	reporting to the SAAQIS meeting minimum data recovery standard of 75%	stations reporting to the SAAQIS meeting minimum data recovery standard of 75%	reporting to the SAAQIS meeting minimum data recovery standard of 75%	stations reporting to the SAAQIS meeting minimum data recovery standard of 75%	to the SAAQIS meeting minimum data recovery standard of 75%
Sector monitoring and evaluation studies and reports/ publications published	N/A	Web-based environmental outlook - South African Environment (SAE 2019) – published South African Environment – 2020 text approved	South African Environment (SAE 2020) published on the web	South African Environment (SAE 2020) published on the web	State of Environment impact assessment report compiled
Number of reports published on status of indicators of essential ocean variables for detecting ocean	Annual report card on key ocean and coasts indicators compiled	Annual report card on key essential ocean and coasts variables or indicators compiled	Annual report card on key essential ocean and coasts variables or indicators compiled	Annual report card on key essential ocean and coasts variables or indicators compiled	5 South African ocean and coasts environment data reports published

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
variability and climate change					
State of the Forest Report (SoF) developed and published	Draft 2018 SoF report developed	2018 SoF finalised and published	N/A	N/A	2 SoF reports published
Annual list of protected trees published	Annual list of protected trees published	Annual list of protected trees published	Annual list of protected trees published	Annual list of protected trees published	5 Annual list of protected trees published
Number of South Africa's international environment and sustainable development negotiating positions developed and approved	11 positions approved: 2 climate change position 5 biodiversity positions	7 positions approved: 2 climate change (UNFCCC; IPCC) 4 biodiversity positions: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15; CPB CoP-MOP10;	9 positions approved: 2 climate change (UNFCCC; IPCC) 2 biodiversity positions: Ramsar COP14; IPBES 9	7 positions approved: 2 climate change (UNFCCC; IPCC) 4 biodiversity positions: CBD COP16; CPB CoP-MOP11; Nagoya COP MOP5; IPBES10	40 positions approved: 10 climate change position (5 UNFCCC; 5 IPCC) 18 biodiversity positions approved: UNCCD COP16; AEWA; 5 World Heritage Convention; 2

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
		Nagoya COP MOP4; IPBES8			CBD; 2 CMS; 5 IPBES; 2 CITES
	4 chemical/ waste management	1 chemical/ waste management (Montreal MOP)	5 chemical/ waste management (Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Montreal MOP and Minamata)	1 chemical/ waste management (Montreal MOP)	12 chemical/ waste management positions: (2 Basel, 2 Rotterdam, 2 Stockholm, 4 Montreal MOP and 2 Minamata COP)
Financial value of resources raised from international donors to support SA and African environment programmes	US\$ 20 million raised	US\$ 40 million raised	US\$ 40 million raised	US\$ 40 million raised	US\$ 250 million
Number of local government support	2 interventions: Environmental priorities incorporated in IDPs of 9 district municipalities	2 interventions: Environmental priorities incorporated in IDPs	2 interventions: Environmental priorities incorporated in IDPs	2 interventions: Environmental priorities incorporated in	2 Local Government support Interventions

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
interventions implemented in line with the District Delivery Model	208	of 44 district municipalities 250 Municipal Councillors and/or officials trained	of 44 district municipalities 250 Municipal Councillors and/or officials trained	IDPs of 44 district municipalities 250 Municipal Councillors and/or officials trained	implemented in 44 district municipalities: Environmental priorities incorporated in IDPs of 44 district municipalities. 1 250 (Councillors and Municipal officials) trained
Percentage of land under conservation	13.7% of land under conservation (16, 732 468 / 121,991,200ha)	14.2% (17, 343,142 / 121,991,200 ha)	14.7% (17 953 816/ 121,991,200 ha)	15.2% (18542 662.40/ 121,991,200 ha)	15.7% (19 175 164 / 121,909,000.00 ha) in total under conservation for 2023/2024. 0.5% of land under conservation added

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
Number of national parks declared	1 national park identified and 1 intention to declare	1 national park declared	1 national park identified and 1 intention to declare	1 new national park identified and 1 intention to declare	2 national parks declared
Percentage of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score above 67%	79% of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	81% (6 910 280 / 7 296 641ha) of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	83% (6 056 212 / 7 296 641ha) of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	85% (6 202 145 / 7 296 641ha) of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	90% (6 566 977 / 7 296 641ha) of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%
Number of interventions to ensure conservation of strategic water sources and wetlands developed and implemented	N/A	3 Interventions: National Joint Wetlands Management Framework developed	3 Interventions: National Joint Wetlands Management Policy developed	3 Interventions: National Joint Wetlands Management Policy developed and implemented	3 Interventions: National Joint Wetlands Management Policy developed
	N/A	2 wetlands of international	2 wetlands of international	2 wetlands of international	5 wetlands of international

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
		significance (Ramsar sites) designated	significance (Ramsar sites) designated	significance (Ramsar sites) designated	significance (Ramsar sites) designated
	N/A	11 strategic water sources delineated	3 interventions implemented to ensure conservation of strategic water sources and wetlands	3 interventions implemented to ensure conservation of strategic water sources and wetlands	11 of 22 strategic water source areas secured
Number regulatory tools to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity developed and implemented	N/A	4 Tools: High Level Panel's report on the review of policies for the management, breeding hunting, trade and handling of elephant, lion, rhino and leopard compiled	4 Tools: High Level Panel's final report submitted to Minister for IMC and Cabinet consideration	1 Tool N/A	4 Tools High Level Panel's recommendations implemented

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
	N/A	Draft NEMBA Bill published for public comments and comments assessed	Draft NEMBA Bill introduced in Parliament	N/A	NEMBA Bill promulgated
	Revised National Biodiversity Framework (NBF) submitted for approval by Cabinet Cluster for implementation	Revised NBF finalised for implementation	NBF approved	N/A	National Biodiversity Framework (NBF) approved
Number regulatory tools to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity developed and implemented	3 biodiversity management plans (BMPs) finalised • Bontebok • Aloe ferox • Honeybush	2 BMPs published for public comments: • Aloe ferox • Honeybush	3 BMPs finalised: • Multi-species Vulture BMP • Ground Hornbil • Sungazer	3 BMPs finalised: • Marula • Devils's claw • Buchu	12 BMPs approved
Number of biodiversity economy initiatives implemented	5 biodiversity economy initiatives implemented: 500 hectares of land for	3 biodiversity economy initiatives implemented: 500	5 biodiversity economy initiatives implemented: 500	5 biodiversity economy initiatives	6 biodiversity economy initiatives

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
	indigenous species identified and cultivated	hectares of land for indigenous species cultivated	hectares of land for indigenous species cultivated	implemented: 500 hectares of land for indigenous species cultivated	implemented: 2500 hectares of land for indigenous species cultivated
	400 Biodiversity entrepreneurs trained	400 Biodiversity entrepreneurs trained	400 Biodiversity entrepreneurs trained	400 Biodiversity entrepreneurs trained	2000 Biodiversity beneficiaries trained
	3 Initiatives of BioProducts Advancement Network South Africa (BioPANZA) implemented: • National awareness workshop hosted • Market access model for the bioprospecting/	2 BioPANZA initiatives implemented: • Market Access programme of work developed • BioPANZA pipeline platform established	3 Initiatives of BioPANZA implemented	3 Initiatives of BioPANZA implemented	16 BioPANZA initiatives implemented

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
	biotrade sector developed • Capacity building plan for industry associations developed				
	800 Jobs Created	800 Jobs Created	800 Jobs Created	800 Jobs Created	4000 Jobs Created
	500 head of game for PDI's and communities secured	2 500 heads of game donated to PDI's and communities	2 500 heads of game donated to PDI's and communities	2 500 heads of game donated to PDI's and communities	15 000 heads of game donated to PDI's and communities
	Interventions for biodiversity economy nodes implemented: • Champions for 3 nodes appointed	Interventions for biodiversity economy nodes implemented: • Champions for 3 nodes appointed	Interventions for biodiversity economy nodes implemented: • Champions for 3 nodes appointed	Interventions for biodiversity economy nodes implemented: • Champions for 3 nodes appointed	Interventions for 15 biodiversity economy nodes implemented: • Champions for nodes appointed

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
	• Socio-economy impact studies for 3 nodes conducted • Operational plans for 3 nodes developed	• Feasibility study for 3 nodes conducted • Operational plans for 3 nodes developed	• Feasibility study for 3 nodes conducted • Operational plans for 3 nodes developed	• Feasibility study for 3 nodes conducted • Operational plans for 3 nodes developed	• Socio-economy impact studies for nodes conducted • Operational plans for Nodes implemented
Number of benefit sharing agreements concluded and approved	5 benefit sharing agreements approved	5 Benefit Sharing Agreements approved	5 Benefit Sharing Agreements approved	5 Benefit Sharing Agreements approved	25 benefit sharing agreements approved
Percentage of women benefiting from the implementation of environmental programmes (60% of WOs)	55% of Work opportunities	60% of Work opportunities	60% of Work opportunities	60% of Work opportunities	60% of Work Opportunities
Number of work opportunities created	61 923	61 378	61 638	61 602	60 939 (307 480) work opportunities

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Number of hectares receiving initial clearing of invasive plant species	147 612	154 275	160 937	164 156	167 439 (794 419 ha)
Number of discrete sites where biological control agents are released	561	561	618	649	649 (3 066)
Number of wetlands under rehabilitation	165	175	184	193	203 (919)
Number of estuaries under repair	N/A	2	2	2	2 (10)
Number of hectares of degraded land under rehabilitation (including riparian areas)	25 787	27 180	28 572	30 036	30 673 ha (142 212 ha)
Percentage of wild fires suppressed (provided	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
there are not more than 2 400)					
Number of kilometres of accessible coastline cleaned	2 116	2 116	2 116	2 116	2 116 (per annum)
Number of structures built with composite material using invasive biomass	60	100	200	300	400 (1 100)
Number of wooden products made from invasive biomass	34 000	40 000	45 000	48 000	50 000 (214 000)
Number of biodiversity economy infrastructure facilities constructed	N/A	20	20	22	22 (84)
Number of Overnight visitor & staff accommodation units	39	25	30	20	20 (134)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
and administrative buildings constructed/ Number of chemicals management legislative and regulatory instruments developed and implemented	Draft Mercury Management National Action Plan for the Minamata Convention developed	Mercury Management National Implementation Plan for the Minamata Convention adopted	Report on Minamata NIP implementation	Report on Minamata NIP implementation	Mercury Management plan finalised and 8 products phased out: • Thermometers • Bulbs • Compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) • Dental amalgam • Barometers • Batteries • Switches and relays

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Number of waste management legislative and regulatory instruments developed and implemented	N/A	Draft Section 29 plan on management of waste tyres developed	Section 29 plan on management of waste tyres published for implementation	Waste tyres diversion: 30% (51 078 of 170 266) of waste	• Mercury in cosmetics Industry Waste Management Plan (in terms of s29 of NEMWA) • Waste tyre Plan finalised • Waste tyres diversion: 30% (51 078 of 170 266) of waste
	N/A	Notice of intention in terms of section 18 for management of	Section 18 for management of paper & packaging, e-waste	• Paper & packaging waste diversion of 60%	Extended producer responsibility

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
		paper & packaging, e-waste and lighting waste published for public comments	and lighting waste published for implementation	(2 326 tonnes of 3 877 tonnes) of waste • Lighting waste diversion of 5% (13 591 tonnes of 271 810) of waste • E-waste diversion of 10% (36 000 of 360 000) of waste	(EPR) in term of s18 of NEM: WA for 3 prioritised waste streams implemented to achieve: • Notice on extended producer responsibilities measures and programme gazetted • Paper & packaging waste diversion of 64% (2 519 tonnes of 3 877 tonnes) of waste

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Percentage waste diverted from the landfill sites	10%	10%	20%	20%	• E-waste diversion of 21% (77 000 of 360 000) of waste • Lighting waste diversion of 10% (27 181 tonnes of 271 810) of waste 40% waste diverted from landfill sites
Percentage reduction in waste generated during manufacturing and industrial process	7% reduction in waste generated during manufacturing and industrial process	7% reduction in waste generated during manufacturing and industrial process	8% reduction in waste generated during manufacturing and industrial process	10% reduction in waste generated during manufacturing and industrial process	25% reduction in waste generated during manufacturing and industrial process

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
Percentage decrease of HCFC consumption	25% (1288.08 tons)	35% (1799.07 tonnes)	HCFC consumption reduced by 40% - 2056.08 tons from baseline of 5140.20 tons (not exceed allowable 3084.12 tons)	HCFC consumption reduced by 45% - 2570.10 tons from baseline of 5140.20 tons (not exceed allowable 2570.10 tons)	50% (2570.10 tonnes)
Waste Economy Master Plan developed and implemented	N/A	Waste Economy Master Plan developed	Waste Economy Master Plan implemented across 3 work streams (bulk industrial waste, municipal waste and product design & waste minimization)	Waste Economy Master Plan implemented across 3 work streams (bulk industrial waste, municipal waste and product design & waste minimization)	- Waste Economy Master Plan approved - Master plan implemented across 3 work streams (bulk industrial waste, municipal waste and product design & waste minimization)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Number of jobs created in the waste management sector	20 jobs created	500 Chemicals and Waste Economy (CWE) Phakisa	1 500 (CWE Phakisa)	1 500 (CWE Phakisa)	5 500 jobs created: • 5 500 jobs created (Chemicals and Waste Economy Phakisa)
Number of hectares of Temporary unplanted areas planted	N/A	1279,5 ha	1694,5 ha	2354,5 ha	8493 ha
Number of hectares under silvicultural practice (i.e. weeding, pruning, coppice reduction, thinning)	N/A	2169,5 ha	2679,5 ha	3189,5 ha	12 138 ha
Number of hectares approved for afforestation	N/A	Afforestation roadmap developed	Scoping and identification of land to be developed	EIA studies conducted and licenses for planting issued	15 000ha

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
Number of jobs created in the forestry sector	N/A	7550	7550	7550	37 750
Number of plantations handed over to communities	N/A	Appropriate model approved	3	4	15 plantations
Number of State indigenous forest management units mapped	Map the extent and distribution of indigenous forests. 5 patches of state indigenous forest verified and maps developed	5 indigenous forest management units mapped	5 indigenous forest management units mapped	5 indigenous forest management units mapped	20 indigenous forest management units mapped
Number of hectares in State forests rehabilitated (clearing of alien invasive)	300ha rehabilitated	300ha rehabilitated	300ha rehabilitated	300ha rehabilitated	1500ha rehabilitated
Number of State indigenous forest transferred to	N/A	Indigenous forest transfer policy developed	1 forest management units transferred	2 forest management units transferred	5 forest management units transferred

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
conservation authorities					
National Forests legislation and Regulations reviewed and approved	NFA amendment Bill tabled at the NCOP	NFA Amendment Bill approved by Parliament	Draft NFA Regulations developed	N/A	National Forests Act, 1998 (NFA) Amendment Bill approved Regulations developed
National Veld and Forest Fires legislation and Regulations reviewed and approved	NVFFA Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament	NVFFA Amendment Bill approved by Parliament	Draft NVFFA Regulations developed	N/A	NVFFA Amendment Bill approved
Number of training interventions of the provisions of the NFA	10 training interventions of the provisions of the NFA	10 training interventions of the provisions of the NFA	10 training interventions of the provisions of the NFA	10 training interventions of the provisions of the NFA	50 training interventions of the provisions of the Act
Number of training interventions of the provisions of NVFFA	10 training interventions of the provisions of the NVFFA	10 training interventions of the	10 training interventions of the	10 training interventions of	50 training interventions of

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
		provisions of the NVFFA	provisions of the NVFFA	the provisions of the NVFFA	the provisions of the NVFFA
Number of trees planted outside forests footprint	3 projects supported (Million Trees Programme)	40 000 trees planted	40 000 trees planted	40 000 trees planted	200 000 trees planted
National REDD+ Strategy developed	1 pilot study on REDD+ in Mpumalanga Province	1 pilot study on REDD+ in the Eastern Cape Province	Draft institutional framework on REDD+ developed	Institutional framework on REDD+ approved	National REDD+ strategy approved
MLRA and Regulations reviewed and amended	N/A	N/A	Legal review of amendment areas for MLRA and Regulations finalised	MLRA Amendment Bill gazetted for public consultation	MLRA and Regulations amended and promulgated
Aquaculture regulatory Framework developed and finalised	Decision made by 5th Parliament that the Bill be processed by the 6th Parliament	Aquaculture Development Bill revived	Parliamentary process continued	Parliamentary process continue	Aquaculture regulatory framework finalised

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Fisheries Management policies developed and approved	Phase 1-2 of socio economic impact assessment conducted	Revised General Policy on the Allocation of Fishing Rights approved	Transfer Policy & Fishing Processing Establishment (FPE) developed.	12 sector specific fisheries policies. Transfer Policy. FPE Policy and application forms reviewed	Policies reviewed and approved: • General Policy on Allocation of Commercial Fishing Rights. • Sector Specific Fisheries Policies on Allocation of Fishing Rights. • Policy on the Transfer of Commercial Fishing Rights • Fishing Rights Allocation Process (FRAP) application fees, levies, harbour

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
					fees and grant of right fees reviewed. New Policies developed and approved: • New fisheries policy approved
National Freshwater (inland) Wild Capture Fisheries Policy developed and approved	2nd draft was developed	NEDLAC consultation on National Freshwater (inland) Wild Capture Fisheries Policy finalised	Policy submitted to Cabinet for approval	Policy gazetted for implementation	Inland fisheries management policy approved by Cabinet
Marine Living Resources Fund (MLRF) revenue model developed and approved	N/A	New MLRF revenue streams/ fees gazetted	Revenue model and collection targets and strategy implemented	Revenue model and collection targets and strategy implemented	New MLRF revenue streams/fees gazetted and implemented.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
			2021/22	2022/23	
Number of aquaculture research studies conducted to improve competitiveness and sustainability of the aquaculture sector.	31	5	5	5	20
Number of Operation Phakisa registered aquaculture projects in production phase	N/A	4	4	4	16
Number of proclaimed fishing harbours which are functional	12 proclaimed fishing harbours operational.	12 proclaimed fishing harbours operational.	12 proclaimed fishing harbours operational.	12 proclaimed fishing harbours operational.	12 proclaimed fishing harbours operational.
Number of inspections conducted in the 6 priority fisheries (hake; abalone; rock lobster; line fish, squid and pelagic)	4698	5500 inspections conducted per annum	5500 inspections conducted per annum	5500 inspections conducted per annum	5500 inspections conducted per annum

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
Number of verifications of right holders conducted	281	290 verifications.	284 verifications	290 verifications	290 verifications per annum
Number of compliance awareness initiatives conducted	N/A	10 initiatives per annum	10 initiatives per annum	10 initiatives per annum	10 initiatives per annum
Small-scale aquaculture support programme developed and implemented	Comprehensive Small-Scale Aquaculture Framework.	Small-scale Aquaculture Support Programme Implementation Plan developed and approved	5 individuals / entities benefiting from Small-scale Aquaculture Support Programme.	15 individuals / entities benefiting from Small-scale Aquaculture Support Programme	20 individuals / entities benefiting from Small-Scale Aquaculture Support Programme
Number of small scale fishing cooperatives allocated fishing rights	Small-scale fishing rights allocated to: • 73 co-operatives (Eastern Cape) • 43 co-operatives (Kwa-Zulu Natal)	Small-scale fishing rights allocated to co-operatives in Western Cape	Small-scale fishing rights allocated to cooperatives: • 73 co-operatives (Eastern Cape)	Small-scale fishing rights allocated to cooperatives: • 36 co-operatives (Kwa-Zulu Natal)	147 Small-scale fishing cooperatives allocated fishing rights

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Audited Performance 2019/20	Estimated performance 2020/21	Medium-term targets		
			2021/22	2022/23	Five-year target up to and including 2023/24
Integrated Development Support Programme for small-scale fishers developed and implemented	N/A	Draft Integrated Development Support Strategy developed	Draft Integrated Development Support Strategy approved	Integrated development support projects piloted in 50 small – scale fisheries co-operatives	147 small scale fishing co-operatives benefiting from an Integrated Development Support Programme
Alternative Livelihood Strategy developed for fishing communities	N/A	Alternative Livelihoods Concept Plan approved	Alternative Livelihood Strategy approved and piloted in 8 coastal communities	Alternative livelihood projects launched in 8 coastal communities	24 fishing communities benefiting from alternative livelihood interventions

REFERENCES

1. Boer, A., O'Beime, S., and Greyling, T., (2003). *The Quest for Co-Operative Environmental Governance – Do Stakeholders have a Consistent Map and Directions?* <http://sesolutions.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/IAIA-Conference-2003-Final-paper-reviewed.pdf>
2. Mngoma, W., Pillay, P., and Reddy, P. S. (2011). 'Environmental Governance at the Local Government Sphere in South Africa' *African Journal of Public Affairs*. Volume 4 number 2 (September 2011).
https://repository.up.ac.za/bitstream/handle/2263/57704/Mngoma_Environmnetal_2011.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

ANNEXURE A: TEMPLATE FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE					REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NDP Chapter 5	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other
Number of EPWP work opportunities created	X		X				X	X					X	
Number of jobs from biodiversity economy sector created	X		X				X	X					X	
Number of jobs created by the waste economy	X	X	X				X	X					X	
Number of youth, women and previously disadvantaged individuals participating in the wildlife, ecotourism and bioprospecting/trade value chain	X		X				X						X	
Number of biodiversity economy initiatives implemented	X		X				X						X	
Number of jobs created through implementation of ocean economy programmes	X		X				X						X	
Number of environmental teacher trainers trained	X		X				X						X	
Number of students placed on the work integrated learning programme	X		X				X						X	
Number of transition plans to a low carbon economy and climate	X	X	X				X						X	

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE					REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NDP Chapter 5	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other
resilient society developed for and implemented														
Number of sector plans to reduce vulnerability to risks associated with climate change implemented	X	X	X				X						X	
Emissions between 398 and 614 Mt CO₂-e range	X	X	X				X						X	
Hectares of land under rehabilitation/ restoration	X	X					X	X					X	
Number of hectares of land under wildlife production	X		X				X						X	
Number of wetlands under rehabilitation/ restoration	X	X					X						X	
Number of stewardship sites added to increase biodiversity conservation areas	X						X	X					X	
Percentage of hectares of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	X		X				X	X					X	
Number of hectares of land for indigenous species identified and cultivated	X		X				X						X	
Number of heads of game for PDI's and communities secured (15 000	X		X				X						X	

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE					REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NDP Chapter 5	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other
from Government and 35 000 from the Private Sector);														
Number of community beneficiation programmes implemented	X												X	
Percentage/Number of hectares of land under conservation	X		X				X	X					X	
Percentage increase in species protection level	X		X				X						X	
Number of priority ecosystems showing improved conservation status	X		X				X						X	
Number of management plans for declared marine protected areas developed and implemented	X		X				X	X					X	
Estuarine Management Strategy developed and implemented	X						X	X					X	
Percentage waste diverted from the landfill sites through reuse, recycling, recovery and beneficiation.	X						X	X		X			X	
Percentage reduction in waste generated during manufacturing and industrial process	X		X				X			X			X	

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE					REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NDP Chapter 5	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other
Number of water resources classes and resource quality objectives determined	X		X				X						X	
Number of government-owned ambient air quality monitoring stations meeting minimum data requirements and reporting to the SAAQIS	X		X				X	X	X				X	
Air quality management plans for the priority areas reviewed and implemented	X		X				X	X	X	X		X	X	
Small-Scale fishing rights allocated in all 4 coastal provinces.	X						X						X	
Increase in the number of NEMA Schedules 1 and 2 organs of state complying with preparations of EIPs and EMPs					X		X	X					X	
Increase in the number of NEMA Schedules 1 and 2 organs of state attending the Subcommittee on EIPs and EMPs					X		X	X					X	
Number of compliance inspections conducted.	X						X	X					X	
Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-	X		X				X	X					X	

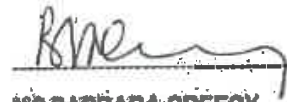
INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE					REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NDP Chapter 5	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other
compliance with environmental legislation														
Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution (for EMI Institutions)	X		X				X	X					X	

E. CONCLUSION

The 2020-2024 EIMP for the DFFE represents its commitment to environmental protection and management work in the sector being both a Schedule 1 and 2 departments as per Chapter 3 of NEMA. These includes, *inter-alia*, policy, programmes, awareness (education), legislation development and implementation thereof, and compliance monitoring etc.

APPROVAL

The DFFE's 2020-2024 EIMP is approved by the Minister as signed hereunder.



MS BARBARA CREECY
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT
DATE: 12/4/21