



PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE  
IPHONDO LEMPUMA KOLONI  
PROVINSIE OOS-KAAP

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**PROVINCIAL NOTICES • PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWINGS****PROVINCIAL NOTICE 30 OF 2021****REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS****Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (EASTERN CAPE)****Removal of restrictions in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013)****ERF 2285, WESTERING, PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE**

Under Section 47 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 and upon instructions by the Local Authority, a notice is hereby given that conditions A(iii)(1) and A(iv) as contained in the Deed of Transfer No. T7660/1967, applicable to Erf 2285, Westering, Port Elizabeth are hereby removed.

**Address of authorized agent:** Johan Pansegrouw Architects, 7 Benmore Avenue, Port Elizabeth, 6025. Telephone number 0815200443.

**GPW: New Case Created: CC-20201210-0240  
CRM:00011269**

**PROVINCIAL NOTICE 31 OF 2021****DR. BEYERS NAUDÉ LOCAL MUNICIPALITY****PROVINCIAL GAZETTE NOTICE****MUNICIPAL PROPOSAL: CLOSURE OF PORTIONS OF PUBLIC ROAD BEING  
CARELSON STREET, ADJOINING ERVEN 4007, 4008, 4112 & 4114, ABERDEEN  
(LUTUSVILLE): SURVEYOR GENERAL REF NO. S/7783 p 376**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 137(1) of the Municipal Ordinance No. 20 of 1974 read with section 73(1 & 5) of Dr. Beyers Naudé Municipality Spatial Planning & Land Use Management By-laws (2018), that Portions of the Public Road being Carelson Street, Adjoining Erven 4007, 4008, 4112 & 4114, Aberdeen (Lutusville) is hereby closed permanently.

**UMASIPALA DR. BEYERS NAUDÉ****UPAPASHO LWEPHONDO****UPHUHLISO LOMASIPALA: UKUVALWA KWEZIQEPHUPHU ZENDLELA U CARELSON  
EMELENE NEZIZA U 4007, 4008, 4112 & 4114, ABERDEEN (LUTUSVILLE): SURVEYOR  
GENERAL REF NO. S/7783 p 376**

Esi sisaziso ngokwecandelo u137(1) lomthetho womasipala we20 wonyaka ka 1974 ofundeka necandelo u73(1 & 5) lomthetho womasipala i Dr. Beyers Naudé wonyaka ka 2018 ukuba isiqephu sendlela i Carelson Street sivaliwe ngokusisigxina.

Dr. E.M. Rankwana  
Municipal Manager

## PROVINCIAL NOTICE 32 OF 2021

👤 Cecilia Gyan  
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Ref: Eastern Cape Environmental Implementation Plan 2020-2025



## Provincial Gazette/Igazethi Yephondo/Provensiale Koerant

I, Mlungisi Mvoko, Member of the Executive Council (MEC) for Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT), acting in terms of the National Environmental Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998), section 15(5) hereby approve the Eastern Cape Environmental Implementation Plan be published in the Provincial Gazette and commences on date of publication.

HONOURABLE M. MVOKO  
MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

DATE: 04/03/2021



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DEVELOPMENT AND GAZETTING OF EIP 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed**THE PROJECT TEAM**

The following individuals formed part of the DEDEAT project team:

- Mr. Albert Mfenyana
- Ms. Bathabile Songxaba
- Mr. Bheki Gumede
- Mr. Buntu Mzamo
- Ms. Cecilia Gyan
- Mr. Gerry Pienaar
- Ms. Nobuhle Nini
- Ms. Noluthando Bam
- Ms. Phumla Mzazi
- Mr. Siyasanga Gqalangile
- Ms. Thembela Mapukata
- Mr. Xolani Nikelo

The following individuals formed part of the CES service provider project team:

- Dr. Alan Carter
- Ms. Amy Lindsay
- Dr. Greer Hawley
- Ms. Nande Suka
- Ms. Thina Mgweba

Numerous other individuals contributed to the project through participation in stakeholder workshops, forums, telephonic and email communications and meetings.



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## 1. SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Definition, purpose and legislative framework of an Environmental Implementation Plan

The Eastern Cape (EC) Third Edition Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) is a five year plan that has been prepared in accordance with Section 11 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA; Act 107 of 1998). The National Department Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) 2015/2020 Guidelines for Environmental Implementation and Management Plans has been followed throughout the compilation of this document.

The purpose and objectives of an EIP for a Provincial Government, as described in Chapter 3, Section 12 of NEMA, and the EIP guidelines, are to:

- Provide cooperative governance in Integrated Environmental Management (IEM);
- Detail the provincial policies, plans and programmes that may significantly impact on the environment;
- Indicate how the Provincial Government will ensure that its actions will comply with the NEMA sustainable development principles and other environmental legislation;
- Provide information on applicable environmental treaties, conventions, legislation and policies that should guide decision-making;
- Secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole;
- 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;
- Enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion and protection of sustainable environment; and
- Ensure the alignment of policy and procedures related to the environment at national, provincial and local authority levels of government.

Chapter 3 of NEMA No. 107 of 1998 requires every Provincial Government to prepare an EIP within one year of the promulgation of the Act and every five (5) years thereafter. The Department of the Economic Development, Environment Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) has been mandated to prepare and manage the implementation of the EIP on behalf of the Provincial Government. DEDEAT thus has the responsibility to:

- Prepare the EIP;
- Review and amend the EIP;
- Update the EIP every five years in accordance with Section 11 (1) of NEMA;
- Compile annual reports to the Sub Committee on EIP, detailing the Province's compliance with the EIP commitments; and

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- Audit compliance by relevant departments/institutions to the EIP commitments as well as implementation of the NEMA principles.

The Second Edition EIP was Gazetted in 2010, The EIP is binding on all organs of state affected by it and as such their functions must be exercised in accordance with the EIP.

#### 1.1.1. The Constitution

Provincial Government derives its power and functions from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996).

The functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislation are listed in Schedule 4 of the Constitution.

Functional areas of exclusive provincial competence are listed in Schedule 5 of the Constitution.

In respect of environmental performance, the following sections of the Bill of Rights (Chapter 2 of Constitution) are considered particularly important:

- Section 24: Environment
- Section 26: Housing
- Section 27: Healthcare, Food, water and social security
- Section 32: Access to Information
- Section 33: Just administrative action

It must be noted that some activities in provinces that have an impact on the environment, are the responsibility of National- and Local Government. In these cases, the role of Provincial Government becomes one of facilitation and/or coordination and/or supervision rather than implementation.

#### 1.2. Vision, Mission and Values of the EC Department of Economic Development Environmental Affairs and Tourism

##### VISION

Sustainable development underpinned by economic growth and sound environmental management.

##### MISSION

To lead economic development and environmental management in the Eastern Cape.

##### VALUES

**Leadership:** We influence the thinking and development of the Eastern Cape; develop team skills at every level and lead in research, planning, performance management and financial results.



**Integrity:** We remain honest and loyal while maintaining high professional standards.

**Flexibility:** Within the framework of the law, our operations are amenable to adjustments in line with changes in the operating environment.

**Teamwork:** We design, implement and review our work through strong relationships, respect, sharing across boundaries to achieve our objectives

### 1.3. EIP 2020-2025 Edition Preparation Process

The following detailed methodology is framed around the required Sections of an EIP as outlined in the Guidelines for Environmental Implementation and Management Plans (3<sup>rd</sup> edition).

EIP SECTIONS	APPROACH
<u>Section 1: Introduction</u>	<p>This section includes the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition and purpose and Legislative Framework of the EIP</li> <li>• The Provincial Vision, Mission and Values</li> <li>• The EIP process,</li> <li>• A background on the Eastern Cape Province and</li> <li>• A background on sustainability in the Eastern Cape and sustainability priorities.</li> <li>• Information and context concerning key environmental and developmental pillars in the Province.</li> </ul> <p>Information and context concerning key environmental pillars in the Province is obtained from the following relevant reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EC State of Environment Report (2009)</li> <li>• EC Climate Change Response Strategy (2011)</li> <li>• EC Coastal Management Plan (2014)</li> <li>• EC Integrated Waste Management Plan (2009)</li> <li>• EC Air Quality Management Plan (2013)</li> <li>• Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (2007)</li> </ul> <p>Information and context concerning key developmental pillars in the Province is obtained from the following relevant reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern Cape Vision 2030 and Provincial Development Plan (2014)</li> <li>• Provincial Economic Development Strategy (2017)</li> <li>• Renewable Energy Strategy (2015)</li> </ul>

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EIP SECTIONS	APPROACH
<p><b><u>Section 2: Environmental mandate and functions in the Province:</u></b></p> <p>Description of policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) that may significantly affect the environment.</p>	<p><b>Policy and legislative framework</b></p> <p>The section provides a concise summary of relevant legislation and policy at National and Provincial level, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution and relevant roles and responsibilities of Province.</li> <li>• Policies, tools and legislation</li> <li>• Cross-cutting Legislation</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Assembling information and Provincial PPPs</b></p> <p>This section identifies a list of relevant government PPPs. These PPPs are identified from the various tiers of government (National, Provincial, Metro, DM an LM). However, only the Provincial, Metro and District PPPs are further assessed for NEMA Sustainability.</p> <p>The PPPs are then tabled giving an idea of what the policy is about, how it will affect the environment, who the implementing organ of state is etc.</p> <p>The selection of PPPs was based on significance and prioritization in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent and severity of impacts (risk) to the environment.</li> <li>• Degree of control that the relevant department has over the potential impact.</li> </ul> <p>The final list of PPPs for further analysis and monitoring was decided upon based on consultations with DEDEAT and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>The various Provincial, District and Metro PPPs from which information was gathered include the following:</p> <p>The following key environmental PPPs were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation and Strategy and Action Plan 2006 (2017)</li> <li>• Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme (2014)</li> <li>• Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Project (2003)</li> <li>• Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (2009)</li> <li>• Thicket and Savanna Ecosystem Guidelines (2018, in process)</li> <li>• Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (2011)</li> <li>• EC Air Quality Management Plan (2013)</li> <li>• EC Waste management Plan (2009, currently under review)</li> <li>• NMBMM Bioregional Plan (2015)</li> <li>• BCMM Integrated Environmental Management Plan (2014)</li> </ul>

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EIP SECTIONS	APPROACH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCMM SoER (2014)</li> <li>• NMBMM SoER (2011)</li> <li>• All available District SoERs</li> <li>• All available Metro and District CMPs</li> </ul> <p>The following key developmental Provincial PPPs were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial Growth and Development Plan 2030</li> <li>• EC Spatial Development Plan (2018, currently under review)</li> <li>• EC Jobs Strategy (2012)</li> <li>• EC Industrial Development Strategy (2010)</li> <li>• Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency Strategic Plan (2015/16-2019/20)</li> <li>• Eastern Cape Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Strategic Plan (2012/2013-2016/2017)</li> <li>• Eastern Cape Sustainable Energy Strategy (2012)</li> <li>• EC Biofuels Strategic Environmental Assessment (2016)</li> </ul> <p>The following Provincial Integrated Environmental Management tools were also identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal EMF from Cannon Rocks to Kei River (2010)</li> <li>• Estuary Management Plans</li> <li>• Environmental Management Frameworks</li> <li>• Wild Coast EMP</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Section 3: Alignment/compliance to NEMA principles and Constitution:</u></b></p> <p>Description of the manner in which the relevant government departments will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes identified in Section 2, comply with NEMA principles.</p>	<p>This section demonstrates how the province will ensure that the identified priority policies, plans and programmes (i.e. in section 2 above) comply with the environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management.</p> <p>The two principles set out in chapter 1 of NEMA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably; and</li> <li>• Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.</li> </ul>

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EIP SECTIONS	APPROACH
<p><b><u>Section 4: Cooperative governance:</u></b></p> <p>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 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</p>	<p>This component of the EIP is at the heart of cooperative governance around environmental management. It indicates the way in which the relevant department or province (and organs of state) gives effect to the priority PPPs (described above), through exercising the priority functions (identified above).</p>
<p><b><u>Section 5: Recommendations for promotion of integrated environmental management:</u></b></p> <p>Recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5</p>	<p>This section makes recommendations about the most effective ways in which to implement integrated environmental management (IEM) in each sector.</p> <p>In addition to aligning with the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) and National Framework Sustainable Development (NFSD) principles, the recommendations are framed around the following focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Coastal</li> <li>• Fresh water</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Waste</li> <li>• Air quality</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Section 6: Outcomes and key priority indicators for EIP:</u></b></p> <p>Outcomes of key priority indicators for EIP over a 5 year period</p>	<p>A system of indicators required to monitor progress in achieving the sustainability objectives as proposed by the NSDD and NSSD was developed.</p> <p>In terms of the NSSD, various interrelated and enabling interventions that promote sustainable development are being implemented throughout South Africa and the Eastern Cape Province.</p> <p>The NSSD identifies 113 interventions that can be monitored for implementation. The twenty headline indicators have been identified to</p>

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EIP SECTIONS	APPROACH
	monitor progress in the implementation of NSSD 1 (2011 to 2014). These headline indicators are selected from existing indicators including the development indicators, the Millennium Development Goals and the 12 Government outcomes.
<b><u>Section 7: Performance monitoring:</u></b>	<p>A performance monitoring protocol over the next 5 years was developed. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which governance forum will be used to monitor implementation</li> <li>• Frequency of meetings</li> <li>• Attendees</li> <li>• Performance indicators</li> <li>• Reporting Requirements</li> </ul>
<b><u>Stakeholder consultation:</u></b>	<p>Six workshops with key stakeholders were organised at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Queenstown (Chris Hani Region)</li> <li>• Aliwal North (Joe Gqabi Region)</li> <li>• Mt Ayliff (Alfred Nzo Region)</li> <li>• Mthatha (OR Tambo Region)</li> <li>• Port Elizabeth (Sarah Baartman Region)</li> <li>• East London (Amathole Region)</li> </ul> <p>Other engagements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emails soliciting inputs were distributed to all relevant sector departments and municipalities.</li> <li>• Presentation and gathering comments from the subcommittee on EIPs at the MINTEC Working Group 3; and</li> <li>• The draft EIP report was presented to DEDEAT's Environmental Quality Management (EQM) forums.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Gazetting EIP:</u></b>	The Gazetting of the EC EIP is envisioned for end of July 2019.

#### 1.4. About the Eastern Cape Province

The Eastern Cape is located on South Africa's south-eastern seaboard covering an area of approximately 168 900 km<sup>2</sup> which is 13.9% of South Africa's total land area making it the second largest province in South Africa after the Northern Cape. It is bordered by the Western Cape to the west and Kwa-Zulu Natal to the east. The northern border is shared with the Northern Cape Province, the Free State and Lesotho. The coast is generally rugged with interspersed beaches while most of the province is hilly to very mountainous.



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The Eastern Cape consists of two (2) Metropolitan Municipalities (Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality and the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality) and six (6) District Municipalities comprising of 37 Local Municipalities (Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1).



Figure 1.1: Municipalities of the Eastern Cape

Table 1.1: The Municipalities within the Eastern Cape:

Metropolitan Municipalities (Category A Municipalities)	
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality	
Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality	
District Municipalities (Category C Municipalities)	Local Municipalities (Category B Municipalities)
Alfred Nzo District Municipality	Matatiele Local Municipality
	Mbizana Local Municipality
	Ntabankulu Local Municipality
	Umzimvubu Local Municipality
Amathole District Municipality	Amahlathi Local Municipality
	Great Kei Local Municipality
	Mbashe Local Municipality
	Mquma Local Municipality
	Ngqushwa Local Municipality
	Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality

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Chris Hani District Municipality	Emalahleni Local Municipality
	Engcobo Local Municipality
	Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality
	Intsika Yethu Local Municipality
	Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality
	Sakhisizwe Local Municipality
Joe Gqabi District Municipality	Elundini Local Municipality
	Senqu Local Municipality
	Walter Sisulu Local Municipality
OR Tambo District Municipality	Ingquza Hill Local Municipality
	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality
	Mhlontlo Local Municipality
	Nyandeni Local Municipality
	Port St Johns Local Municipality
Sarah Baartman District Municipality	Blue Crane Route Local Municipality
	Dr Beyers Naudé Local Municipality
	Kouga Local Municipality
	Koukamma Local Municipality
	Makana Local Municipality
	Ndlambe Local Municipality
	Sundays River Valley Local Municipality

**NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality (NMBMM) is a Category A municipality situated on the western side of the Eastern Cape Province. The Metro covers an area of 1 957 km<sup>2</sup> bordered by the Cassie Mountain View in the north, Cape Recife in the south, Sundays River Valley in the east and the Van Stadens River Mouth in the west. The Metro comprises of the City of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Despatch as well as Colchester, Blue Horizon and Sea View areas. The main economic sectors in the metro include community services, finance, trade and transport, manufacturing (motor vehicle) and a well-developed industrial base.

**BUFFALO CITY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**

The Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (BCMM) is a Category A municipality situated on the east coast of the Eastern Cape Province. The Metro covers an area of 2 750 km<sup>2</sup> bordered by the Great Kei, Amahlathi, Raymond Mhlaba and Ngqushwa Municipalities and bound to the south-east by the coastline along the Indian Ocean. The Metro comprises of the City of East London, Bhisho and King Williams Town as well as the large townships of Mdantsane and Zwelitsha. BCMM area has a well-developed manufacturing base, with the auto industry playing a major role. Other main economic sectors include community services, trade and transport.

**ALFRED NZO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

The Alfred Nzo District Municipality (ANDM) is a Category C municipality situated in the north-eastern corner of the Eastern Cape Province. Alfred Nzo is the smallest district in the Province, covering an area of 10 731 km<sup>2</sup>. It stretches from the Drakensberg Mountains, bordering Harry Gwala District Municipality to the north, OR Tambo District Municipality in the south and east, and Lesotho in the west. Some of the main towns include Bizana, Cedarville, KwaBhaca (Mount Frere), Matatiele, Tabankulu, eMaxesibeni (Mount Ayliff). The main economic sectors include Agriculture, Wholesale/trade, and community services.

**AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

The Amathole District Municipality (ADM) is a Category C municipality situated in the on the eastern seaboard of the Eastern Cape. The District covers an area of 21 117 km<sup>2</sup> and is the third largest in terms of population, behind OR Tambo District and Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality. It stretches from the Indian Ocean coastline in the south to the Amathole Mountains in the north, and from Mbolompo Point (just south of the Hole-in-the-Wall along the Transkei Wild Coast) in the east to the Great Fish River in the west. The main economic contributors in the ADM include the government services sectors, agriculture and trade.

**CHRIS HANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

The Chris Hani District Municipality (CHDM) is a Category C municipality situated in the north-eastern part of the Eastern Cape, a linking node to all regions in the province. The District covers an area of 36 756 km<sup>2</sup> and is the second largest district in the province making up almost a third of its geographical area. It is bordered by the Joe Gqabi District to the north, Cacadu and Amathole District to the south, OR Tambo District to the east, and Northern Cape to the west. Towns in the District include (Komani) Queenstown, Engcobo, Cacadu (Lady Frere), Cofimvaba Tsomo and Tarkastad. The main economic sectors include community services, trade and finance.

**JOE GQABI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

The Joe Gqabi District Municipality (JGDM) is a Category C municipality situated on the north eastern side of the Eastern Cape. The District covers 25 663 km<sup>2</sup> and is bordered by the Free State Province and country of Lesotho to the north, the OR Tambo and Chris Hani District Municipalities in the south, to the east by the Northern Cape, and to the west by Alfred Nzo Municipality. Towns in the district include Aliwal North, Barkly East, Maclear, Sterkspruit and Burgersdorp. The main economic contributors are finance, manufacturing as well as wholesale & retail trading.

**OR TAMBO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

The OR Tambo District Municipality (ORTDM) is a Category C municipality situated in the eastern side of the Eastern Cape Province. . The District covers an area of 12 141 km<sup>2</sup> covering approximately 80% of what used to be the homeland of the Transkei. It is bordered by the Indian Ocean coastline on the east, to the north it is bordered by the Alfred Nzo District Municipality, to the northwest by the Joe Gqabi



District Municipality, to the west, by the Chris Hani District Municipality and the Amathole District Municipality to the southwest. Towns in the District include Mthatha, Port St Johns, Flagstaff, Libode and Lusikisiki. The main economic contributors in the district are community services, trade and finance.

#### **SARAH BAARTMAN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

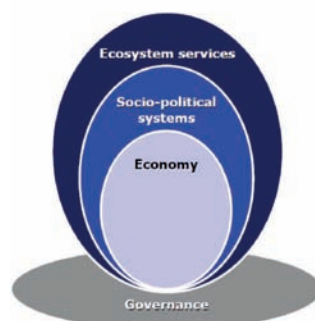
The Sarah Baartman District Municipality (SBDM) is a Category C municipality situated in the Eastern Cape Province. The district covers 58 245 km<sup>2</sup> making it the biggest district in the province. The District is situated in the far western portion of the Province, bordering the Western Cape, Northern Cape and two other District Municipalities in the Eastern Cape, namely Chris Hani District Municipality and Amathole District Municipality. Towns in the district include Grahamstown, Jeffreys Bay, Graaff-Reinet, Port Alfred, St Francis, Somerset East among others. The main economic contributors in this district include community services, trade, finance and agriculture.

The different Municipal categories are defined as follows:

- **Category A** – Metropolitan: A municipality that has exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area.
- **Category B** – Local: A municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a category C municipality within whose area it falls.
- **Category C** – District: A municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality.

#### **1.5. Sustainability in the Eastern Cape**

Sustainability in the Eastern Cape Province should be aligned to the National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD). Although there have been numerous debates on what constitutes sustainability, the expression of sustainability as a 'nested' model (Figure 1.2) as described in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) (DEFF, 2011) is used as theoretical basis for the provincial concept, primarily because it recognizes and expresses the dependencies that exist between society, the economy and the natural environment. It implies that any deterioration of one aspect will result in a concurrent deterioration in the others.



**Figure 1.2: National Framework on Sustainable Development**

The NSSD and its conceptualisation of sustainable development are the local expression of the on-going international negotiations following the 1992 World Summit on Sustainable Development. The local response included a political declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) 2 and the National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD) in 2008 (DEAT, 2008), which gave rise to the NSSD1 in 2011 (DEFF, 2011), and numerous subsequent documents.

The JPOI documents commitments and priorities for action on sustainable development in specific areas. It outlines 37 negotiated targets, including Paragraph 162 which reads as follows: “States should take immediate steps to make progress in the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development and begin their implementation by 2005” (www.un.org). The NFSD is the local response to the JPOI and contains the South Africa’s vision for a ‘sustainable society’. It is aimed at “...all social partners and all organs of state within the national, provincial and municipal spheres to progressively refine and realign their policies and decision making systems...” (DEAT, 2008). Consequently, it acts as the framework driving appropriate policy and strategy shifts, and identifies strategic areas for intervention that respond to South African needs, priorities and targets, as well as to key international targets set out in the Millennium Declaration, the JPOI, and other regional and international commitments.

The NSSD1 was developed for the period 2010-2014 as the ‘action plan’ of the NFSD, aimed at facilitating the achievement of sustainable outcomes. Following adjustment of the original NFSD to take cognisance of more recent developments, namely the global financial crisis, the international focus on climate change and the international emphasis on the “green economy” (e.g. UNEP “Global Green New Deal”), the five priorities identified in the NFSD as ‘pathways to sustainable development’ were re-formulated as shown below in Table 1.2, showing a shift towards responsiveness to global climate change.



Table 1.2: Sustainable Development Priorities

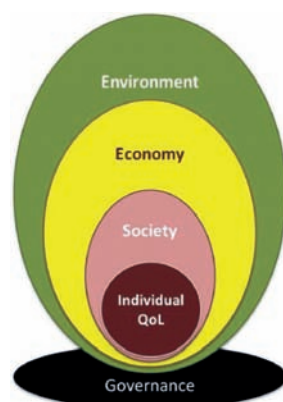
NFSD, 2008	NSSD1, 2011
1. Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation	1. Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation
2. Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently	2. Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently
3. Economic development through investing in sustainable infrastructure	3. Towards a green economy
4. Creating sustainable human settlements	4. Building sustainable communities
5. Responding approximately to emerging human development, economic and environmental challenges (including climate change, rising oil prices, globalisation and trade)	5. Responding efficiently to climate change

In order to make this shift away from a 'business as usual' development trajectory, three key foundations, as outlined by the DEA, remain crucial (DEA, 2008):

- Non-negotiable ecological thresholds must not be exceeded;
- Natural capital must be retained; and
- The precautionary principle will need to be exercised.

These principles of sustainable development are promoted in the National Development Plan (NDP) endorsed by Cabinet early in September 2012, which is the key planning document for government to implement until 2030 (NPC 2011).

Drawing from the NFSD, the Eastern Cape Province should consider individual "quality of life" (QoL) as the key indicator of sustainability and it also follows the logical argument that it is the state of the economy that defines the quality of life enjoyed by society. A healthy environment and good governance form the basis to these components (Figure 1.3). The environment provides basic services such as water, air, natural resources and sense of place on which people depend. Without a functioning and healthy environment, progress in the economic and social terms can be threatened. In addition, the nested model of sustainability operates within a governance system which aims to ensure fair allocations or resources, responsibilities and obligations when it comes to development.



**Figure 1.3: Schematic presentation of the relationships between environment, the economy, society and the individual Quality of Life (QoL).**

#### 1.6. Key Environmental Pillars in the Eastern Cape Province

The key Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) tools in the Eastern Cape are:

- Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (2009)
- Eastern Cape Climate Change Strategy (2011, currently under review)
- Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme (2014)
- Eastern Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (2009, currently under review)
- Eastern Cape Air Quality Management Plan (2013)
- Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (2007, updated in 2018)

These IEM tools are explained in further detail below.

##### Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (SoER), (2009)

The State of the Environment Report (SoER) is used to highlight changes in the environment, the causes of these changes and to identify appropriate responses (DEAT, 2004). It also includes a description and discussion of the condition of the environment within a defined study area. An SoER is a component of the IEM toolbox and is prepared to guide future decision-making and policy.

The Eastern Cape Province has numerous unique and sensitive environments, many of which are near-pristine and are of high conservation importance. These include the coastal areas (rocky shores, beaches, dune systems, estuaries), freshwater resources (rivers, streams and groundwater), inland forests and mountain ecosystems to name a few (EC SoER, 2009).

Some objectives of the EC SoER (2009) include the following:



- Providing an early warning system for emerging environmental problems;
- Identifying knowledge and information deficiencies impeding the understanding and interpretation of environmental conditions and trends;
- Contributing to the evaluation of societal response to environmental issues through policy and programme performance assessment; and
- Encouraging the incorporation of environmental considerations in the development of economic and social policies.

The 2009 Eastern Cape SoER was structured in terms of the commonly accepted Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) framework. Themes were identified from the key issues within the province and the DPSIR framework was applied to each of the themes. The 2009 EC SoER is currently outdated and due is for review.

Prior to 2014, SoER's were not mandatory in terms of South African legislation. However, as a result of recent amendments that have been made to the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) through the National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment (Act No. 30 of 2013), National and Provincial Government are now required to compile Environment Outlook Reports. This legal requirement for developing National and Provincial Environment Outlook Reports came into effect from December 2014.

The Eastern Cape Province currently does not have an Environment Outlook Report as per the NEMA requirements.

#### **Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (ECCCRS), (2011)**

Climate change is defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time periods" (ECCCRS, 2011).

The effects of climate change such as increases in temperature and sea-level rise may have significant knock on effects which combine to threaten the environmental, economic and social systems of the province. These effects also threaten the continuity and functioning of provincial and local governance institutions and their associated mandate in the Eastern Cape, (ECCCS, 2011).

The Eastern Cape Province is expected to experience highest temperature increases towards the northwest interior, while lowest increases are likely along the coast. Associated with the higher temperature will be increases in evaporation rates and increased intensity of droughts.

In regard to precipitation, downscaling models show a wetting trend to the east and northeast of the country and a drying trend to the south and particularly the south west (Midgley *et al*, 2007).





Downscaling models for the Eastern Cape Province indicate future precipitation which is generally stable or slightly higher than present, with increasing intensity. Increased precipitation is more likely to the east of the province (Johnston *et al.*, 2011).

Although little research has been conducted for sea-level rise impacts on the Eastern Cape Province, useful information exists for the City of Cape Town and Durban. Studies for these cities give local sea level rise scenarios ranging from 2m to 6.5m depending on exposure.

#### **Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme (CMP), (2014)**

The Eastern Cape coastline extends for approximately 875 km along the east coast of South Africa, representing about a quarter of South Africa's total shoreline. The coast comprises nearly one third of the Province's total jurisdictional boundary and consists of sandy beaches, rocky headlands, wave-cut platforms, bays and steep cliffs, which provide a wide variety of habitats for inshore marine organisms. The coastline of the former Transkei, to the north, is typically undulatory and sometimes extremely rugged, resulting in the retention of one of the most unspoilt and scenic stretches of the South African coastline due to limited accessibility (EC Coastal Management Programme, 2014). Further south, the coastal topography becomes less undulatory and, in places, an extensive flat coastal plain exists (e.g. Nelson Mandela Metropolitan and Kouga Municipalities) while the coastline in the far south becomes undulatory again with steep-sided cliffs falling away to the sea.

The Eastern Cape Province has the most estuaries of all the provinces in South Africa, with 159 systems stretching from the Bloukrans Estuary in the west to the Umtentwana Estuary in the east (Van Niekerk & Turpie, 2012). Together they represent approximately 50% of South Africa's estuaries. The major systems include the Great Fish, Nahoon, Kei, Mtata and Umzimvubu estuaries (DEAT, 1998). The majority of the Eastern Cape Province's estuaries are in good (28%) to excellent (50%) ecological condition, with few or no modifications, respectively. Three systems, namely the Baakens, Papenkuils, and Coega (Ngcura) estuaries, have been irreversibly modified and are consequently significantly degraded without any likelihood of natural estuarine function being restored.

Thirteen of the Province's estuaries are considered critically endangered and endangered. These are predominantly Permanently Open estuaries. The remainder are deemed least threatened. The major threats to estuaries in the Eastern Cape include: urban development within the coastal zone; modification of freshwater runoff; overfishing and poaching; climate change; and alien invasive species.

The EC CMP (2011) identifies nine priority areas and implementation strategies to address key issues of concern. The priority areas as per the EC CMP (2011) are as listed in table 1.4 below.

**Table 1.4: Priority areas as set out in the EC CMP (2011):**

PRIORITY AREAS	
1	Cooperative Governance
2	Coastal Planning and Development
3	Climate Change and Dynamic Coastal Processes



PRIORITY AREAS	
4	Land and Marine-Based Sources of Pollution
5	Estuaries
6	The Facilitation of Coastal Access
7	Awareness, Education, Training, Capacity Building and Information
8	Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement
9	Natural Resource Management

Seven Estuary Management Plans (EMPs) have been conducted in the Eastern Cape Province including the Nahoon, Buffalo, Swartkops, Gamtoos, Sundays, Msikaba and Mtentu Estuaries.

#### **Eastern Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), (2009)**

Over the past decade, South Africa has taken significant steps towards improved waste management at a policy, legislation and planning level; most significantly with the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (59 of 2008), the revised National Waste Management Strategy (2011).

The EC IWMP (2009) identifies six strategic priority areas in order to address key issues of concern with regards to waste in the Province. The priority areas are outlined in table 1.5 below.

**Table 1.5: Priority areas as set out in the EC IWMP (2009):**

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	
1	Improved Strategic Waste Planning
2	Improved Waste Services and Facilities
3	Improved Recovery and Recycling
4	Improved Institutional Functioning
5	Improved Financial Management of Waste Services
6	Improved Information Management and Monitoring

#### **Eastern Cape Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), (2013)**

An AQMP provides definitive objectives, strategies, plans and procedures for the relevant spheres of government to meet the requirements of the NEM: AQA with respect to air quality management planning and reporting to ensure that air quality is not harmful to health and well-being.

In the Eastern Cape, the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (BCMM) and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality (NMBMM) were identified in the 2007 National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa as areas having poor or potentially poor air quality. The DEDEAT prioritised the development of Air Quality Management Plans for these two metros ahead of developing the provincial AQMP.

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The EC AQMP (2013) identifies six goals which focus on addressing short comings in air quality management in the Eastern Cape. The goals are outlined in Table 1.6 below.

**Table 1.6: Air quality management goals as set out in the EC AQM (2013):**

AQMP GOALS	
Goal 1	Intergovernmental relationships for Air Quality Management are streamlined and function effectively in the Eastern Cape.
Goal 2	Air Quality Management is considered in planning in the Eastern Cape and is led by sound scientific research in order to achieve sustainable development.
Goal 3	Adequate and competent staff in all District and Metropolitan municipalities in the Eastern Cape.
Goal 4	Adequate and effectively resourced Air Quality Management Systems support decision-making in the Eastern Cape.
Goal 5	Awareness and knowledge of Air Quality is enhanced in the Eastern Cape.
Goal 6	Compliance and enforcement initiatives in the Eastern Cape are visible and effective.

### 1.7. Key Development Pillars of the Eastern Cape Province

Key Development Pillars of the Eastern Cape include the following:

- Eastern Cape Vision 2030 and Provincial Development Plan (2014);
- Provincial Economic Development Strategy (2017); and
- Renewable Energy Strategy (2012).

#### EASTERN CAPE VISION 2030 AND PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014)

The Eastern Cape Vision 2030 and Provincial Development Plan (PDP) is the Eastern Cape Provinces' official economic development roadmap designed to deliver growth, employment and reduce the levels of poverty in the Eastern Cape. The Vision 2030 replaces the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) which was the strategic framework for economic development from the years 2004 – 2014.

The PDP proposes a people-centred development to achieve five related goals:

- An inclusive, equitable and growing economy for the province;
- An educated, innovative and empowered citizenry;
- A healthy population;
- Vibrant, equitably enabled communities; and
- Capable agents across government and other institutional partners committed to the development of the province.

These goals will be pursued with a focus on rural development to address serious inherited structural deficiencies. The legacy of apartheid has left the rural regions of the Eastern Cape underdeveloped, with an urban economy that is unduly stressed and experiencing slow growth. Addressing this spatial unevenness in endowment and development will take time and hard work, but it can be done. The PDP's



design and implementation will also endeavour to shift discriminatory attitudes towards women and other vulnerable sectors of society.

To realise the plan's development goals, the Province has identified four catalytic flagships that will establish a sound foundation for other developments to flourish. These catalytic initiatives cut across sectors and integrate the efforts of many role-players.

**Ilima Labantu:** Ilima Labantu is an agricultural development initiative that aims to revive the rural economy and encourage other areas of development in the province.

Ilima Labantu aims to mobilise communities and a range of departments and entities across government to act in a focused, integrated and coordinated manner on various elements of the programme:

- Research and development (R&D) institutions: Develop appropriate technology to support production and related activities at various levels of the agricultural value chain.
- Education and training institutions: Build the capabilities of producers and producer organisations, and support improvements in the capabilities of state and non-governmental agents who work with communities.
- Government: Provide resources to drive the initiative and ensure that there is proper coordination of the programme and accountability for mandated actions.

**Ematholeni:** The second catalytic flagship aims to give all children a quality start to development and learning, providing a solid foundation for a future of equal opportunity. The catalytic flagship initiative also aims to build systemic continuity from Early Childhood Development through to the foundation and intermediate phases of primary schooling. It will mobilise and develop the capabilities of communities to support the development and learning of their children. All contributing departments and public entities, institutions and communities across the province will work to ensure that all children in ECD get the basic nutrition they need for healthy growth, that they grow in nurturing and loving family environments, and that they receive the appropriate stimulation and foundations for learning at home, in ECD centres and during the early grades of schooling.

**Infrastructure:** The third catalytic flagship focuses on the provision and maintenance of infrastructure for spatially equitable social and economic development. This includes social infrastructure (human settlements, public institutions) and economic infrastructure (irrigation systems, factories, production technology, equipment and systems, as well as information and communication technology). Infrastructure development should be a concern for all development partners. The initiative will encourage the private sector to expand its investment in infrastructure; R&D institutions to come up with innovations around appropriate technology, materials and design; and communities to build, maintain and sustain key infrastructure. The latter will also promote a changed consciousness among citizens for the care of our environment, surroundings, public assets and facilities.

**Building human and institutional capabilities for local development action:** The fourth catalytic flagship, in keeping with the NDP's goals and the Back-to-Basics campaign, aims to build human and institutional capabilities for inclusive and meaningful local development action. This includes building and

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consolidating a capable state with strong local government and sub-entities; accountable sub-regional agents of national and provincial departments; skilled leaders and functionaries of non-governmental organisations and citizen associations; and capable and responsible citizens.

**RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGY (2012)**

The economic prosperity, social equity and environmental quality of the Eastern Cape Province depends on the successful implementation of a workable sustainable energy strategy.

The Eastern Cape Sustainable Energy Strategy aims to:

- Facilitate the support and development of local energy supply capacity for the Eastern Cape Province
- Resulting in local economic development, job creation and energy justice, while at the same time
- Lowering the Provinces' contribution to emissions of Green Gasses

The strategy further aims to stimulate industrial development by strengthening local production of renewable and other energy-related components. Energy efficiency forms a key component of the strategy in that conservative energy consumption is a vital counterpart to sustainability produced energy. The strategy plans to achieve the following six Goals:

	Goals
1	Job creation and skills development
2	Alleviate energy poverty
3	Reduce Carbon Dioxide emissions and environmental pollution
4	Improve industrial competitiveness
5	Promote renewable energy production in the Province
6	Promote the development of a renewable energy manufacturing industry and technology development

**IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES**

The following agencies are responsible for implementing Eastern Cape Government Policies.

- Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency (ECRDA);
- Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC);
- Eastern Cape Development Corporation (ECDC);
- Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency (ECPTA);
- Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform (DRDAR);
- Department of Public Works (DPW); and
- Strategic Economic Zones (Coega IDZ, ELIDZ)



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

A critical element of the of the EIP process is identifying relevant government Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) that may impact on the environment and how these comply with NEMA Principles and National Environmental Norms and Standards with the aim of ensuring that Government integrates environmental considerations into its core mandate, functions and activities.

Table 2.1 below indicates a list of government PPPs relevant to DEDEAT. This list is divided into Environmental PPPs and Developmental PPPs from the various tiers of government (National, Provincial and District level). All the PPP's from the various tiers of Government are listed and explained in section 2.5. However, only the Provincial and District level PPP's are the further discussed and analysed for NEMA sustainability sections 3.1; and 6.1.

Table 2.1: List of government PPPs, divided into Environmental and Developmental PPPs from the various tiers of Government

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS		
National	Provincial	District /Metro
<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015)</li> <li>National Biodiversity Assessment (2018)</li> <li>South Africa Environment Outlook (2018)</li> <li>National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (2016)</li> <li>Working for the land, Working on Ecosystems, Working for Forests, Working on Fire</li> <li>South African National Parks Strategic Plan (2016/17-2019/20)</li> <li>DEA Operation Pakisa – National Protected Areas Thicket and Savanna Ecosystem Guidelines (2018 – in process)</li> <li>Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Project (2003)</li> <li>Important Bird Areas (2013)</li> <li>Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (2007, 2018, in progress)</li> <li>Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation and Strategy and Action Plan (2018, in progress)</li> <li>Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (2009)</li> <li>Environmental Implementation Plan (2018, currently under review)</li> <li>Eastern Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NMBMM Bioregional Plan (2015)</li> <li>NMBMM Conservation Assessment and Plan (2010)</li> <li>NMBMM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Management Plan (2011)</li> <li>BCMM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Management Plan (2007)</li> <li>BCMM Conservation Plan and Municipal and Open Space System (MOSS) (2008)</li> <li>Amathole DM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Management Plan (2006)</li> <li>Amathole Mountains Biosphere Reserve (2008)</li> <li>Chris Hani DM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Implementation Plan (2004)</li> <li>OR Tambo State of the Environment Report</li> <li>Alfred Nzo Environmental Management Framework (2010)</li> <li>Joe Gqabi DM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Management Plan (2011)</li> </ul>
<b>COASTAL</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Coastal Management Programme of South Africa (2015)</li> <li>National Coastal Assessment of South Africa (2016)</li> <li>National Estuarine Management Protocol (2013)</li> <li>White paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean (2014)</li> <li>Working for the Coast Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme (2014)</li> <li>Wild Coast Environmental Management Plan (2015)</li> <li>Coastal Environmental Management Framework from Cannon Rocks to Kei River (2010)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NMBM Coastal Management Programme (2016)</li> <li>BCMM Coastal Management Programme (2012)</li> <li>ADM Coastal Management Programme (2016)</li> <li>OR Tambo Coastal Management Programme (2016)</li> <li>Sarah Baartman Coastal Management Programme (2018 in progress)</li> </ul>
<b>FRESH WATER</b>		

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ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS		
National	Provincial	District /Metro
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramsar Convention</li> <li>• National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Atlas (2011)</li> <li>• Working for Water Programmes</li> <li>• Working for Wetlands Programmes</li> <li>• SANBI Freshwater Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern Cape Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Atlas (2014)</li> </ul>	
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Climate Change Strategy (2012)</li> <li>• National Climate Change Response Policy (2013)</li> <li>• Draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2017)</li> <li>• DEA Local Government Climate Change Support Programme</li> <li>• South African Vulnerability Atlas (Insert date)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (2011, Currently Under Review)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NMBMM Climate Change and Green Economy Action Plan (2015)</li> <li>• BCMM Climate Change Response Strategy (2014)</li> <li>• Amathole DM Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Framework (2011)</li> <li>• Draft Amathole DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018, in progress)</li> <li>• Alfred Nzo DM Climate Change Response Strategy (2015)</li> <li>• Chris Hani DM Climate Change Response Framework (2011)</li> <li>• Draft Chris Hani DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018, in progress)</li> <li>• Draft Joe Gqabi DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018, in progress)</li> <li>• Draft Sarah Baartman DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018, in progress)</li> <li>• Draft OR Tambo DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018, in progress)</li> </ul>
<b>WASTE</b>		



ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS		
National	Provincial	District /Metro
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Waste Management Strategy (2011)</li> <li>National White paper on Integrated Pollution &amp; Waste management (2000)</li> <li>Working on Waste Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (2009, currently under review)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NMBMM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2016)</li> <li>BCMM Integrated Waste Management Plan (Draft, 2012)</li> <li>Amathole DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2012)</li> <li>Sarah Baartman DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2017)</li> <li>Alfred Nzo DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2014)</li> <li>Chris Hani DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2012)</li> <li>Joe Gqabi DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2005)</li> <li>OR Tambo DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2010-2015)</li> <li>ADM Environmental Pollution Control Plan (2013)</li> <li>East London IDZ Integrated Waste Management Plan (2012)</li> <li>Coega IDZ Waste Management Plan (2008)</li> </ul>
AIR QUALITY		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Framework for Air Quality Management (2012, Currently under review)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Cape Air Quality Management Plan (2013)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NMBMM Air Quality Management Plan (2010)</li> <li>BCMM Air Quality Management Plan (2011)</li> <li>Amathole DM Air Quality Baseline Assessment and Air Quality Management Plan (2013)</li> <li>Sarah Baartman DM Air Quality Management Plan (2017)</li> <li>OR Tambo DM Draft Air Quality Management Plan (2017)</li> <li>Chris Hani DM Air Quality Management Plan (2018, currently under review)</li> </ul>

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DEVELOPMENTAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS		
National	Provincial	District /Metro
<b>GENERAL</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Development Plan Vision 2030 (2012)</li> <li>National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan (2011)</li> <li>National Framework for Sustainable Development (2008)</li> <li>Agenda 21</li> <li>Operation Phakisa</li> <li>Expanded Public Works Programmes</li> <li>Working for/on Programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Cape Provincial Economic Development Strategy (2017)</li> <li>Eastern Cape Vision 2030 Provincial Development Plan (2014)</li> <li>Eastern Cape Spatial Development Framework (2018, in progress)</li> <li>Green Paper: Spatial Planning &amp; Land Use Management in the Eastern Cape (2016)</li> <li>Eastern Cape Provincial Jobs Strategy (2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BCMM Metro Integrated Development Plan</li> <li>NMBMM Metro Integrated Development Plan</li> <li>Sarah Baartman DM Integrated Development Plan</li> <li>Alfred Nzo DM Integrated Development Plan</li> <li>Joe Gqabi DM Integrated Development Plan</li> <li>Amathole DM Integrated Development Plan</li> <li>Chris Hani DM Integrated Development Plan</li> <li>OR Tambo DM Integrated Development Plan</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BCMM Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>NMBMM Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>Sarah Baartman DM Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>Alfred Nzo DM Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>Joe Gqabi DM Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>Amathole DM Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>Chris Hani DM Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>OR Tambo DM Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>Draft BCMM Growth and Development Strategy Vision 2030 (2017)</li> </ul>
<b>WATER</b>		
National Water Resource Strategy second edition (2013) National Water and Sanitation Master Plan (2017) Water for Growth and Development Strategy (2009) National Ground Water Strategy (2016)	Eastern Cape Groundwater Plan (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NMBMM Water Services Development Plan</li> <li>BCMM Water Services Development Plan</li> <li>Sarah Baartman DM Water Services Development Plan</li> <li>Alfred Nzo DM Water Services Development Plan</li> <li>Joe Gqabi DM Water Services Development Plan</li> <li>Amathole DM Water Services Development Plan</li> <li>Chris Hani DM Water Services Development Plan</li> <li>OR Tambo DM Water Services Development Plan</li> </ul>
<b>INDUSTRY</b>		

DEVELOPMENTAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS		
National	Provincial	District /Metro
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry Policy and Action Plan (2016/17 - 2018/19)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Cape Provincial Economic Development Strategy (2017)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coega Industrial Development Zone</li> <li>East London Industrial Development Zone</li> </ul>
<b>TOURISM</b>		
National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy</li> <li>Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency Strategic Plan (2015)</li> <li>Wild Coast Tourism Development Strategy</li> </ul>	BCMM Tourism Plan District Town Plans
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Action Programme on Combating Land Degradation to alleviate Rural Poverty (2005)</li> <li>Strategic Plan for Agriculture (2013/14 – 2016/17)</li> <li>Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture (2013)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019</li> <li>Policy on Agricultural Disaster, Risk Management and Relief Guidelines (2013)</li> </ul>	
<b>FORESTRY</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State of Forests Report (2010)</li> <li>Policy, Principles and Guidelines for Control of Development Affecting Natural Forests (2013)</li> </ul>		
<b>FISHERIES</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy for the Development of Sustainable Inland Aquaculture Sector in South Africa</li> <li>Marine Aquaculture Policy Implementation Plan (2009)</li> <li>Strategic Plan for the Marine Living Resources Fund (2014)</li> <li>WWF-SA Sustainable Fisheries Programme (2016)</li> <li>Small Scale Fisheries Policy (2012)</li> <li>Strategic Assessment for Aquaculture Development in South Africa (current)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coega Aquaculture Development Zone</li> <li>East London IDZ Aquaculture Development Zone</li> <li>Hamburg Aquaculture Development Zone</li> <li>Qolora Aquaculture Development Zone</li> </ul>
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (2000)</li> </ul>	Eastern Cape Rural Development Strategy 2010	
<b>RENEWABLE ENERGY</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable Energy Vision 2030 (2014)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Cape Sustainable Energy Strategy (2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ELIDZ Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)</li> </ul>

DEVELOPMENT AND GAZETTING OF EIP 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed

DEVELOPMENTAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS		
National	Provincial	District /Metro
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State of Renewable Energy in South Africa (2015)</li> <li>South African Biomass Atlas (Insert Date)</li> <li>Strategic Environmental Assessment for Wind and Solar PV Energy in South Africa (2015)</li> <li>Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity (2010)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastern Cape Biofuels Strategic Environmental Assessment (2016)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ELIDZ Renewable Energy Prospectus (2016)</li> </ul>



### 2.1. Provincial, Policies, Plans and Programmes

This section of the EIP focuses on describing what the identified PPP's are about and how they affect the environment. Although all governmental functions are likely to have some effect on the environment, for the purposes of the EIP, these should be prioritized in terms of:

- The extent and/or severity of the impacts (nationally or provincially), and
- The degree of control that the relevant department exercises on the impact, through that function.

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS						
BIODIVERSITY						
National PPP's						
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015)	Implemented	<p>The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is a requirement of contracting parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). NBSAPs set out a strategy and plan for contracting parties to fulfil the objectives of the Convention.</p> <p>With the adoption of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for 2011-2020, parties agreed to revise and align their NBSAPs to the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets.</p> <p>This document is South Africa's revised NBSAP for the period 2015 – 2025. It identifies the priorities for biodiversity management in South Africa for this period, aligning these with the priorities and targets in the global agenda, as well as national development imperatives.</p>	National	The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) sets out a framework and a plan of action for the conservation and sustainable use of South Africa's biological diversity and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from this use.	Partial	DEA
National Biodiversity Assessment (2018)	In the process of development	The purpose of the NBA is to assess the state of South Africa's biodiversity based on best available science, with a view to understanding trends over time and informing policy and decision-making across a range of sectors.	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NBA is central to fulfilling SANBI's mandate to monitor and report regularly on the status of the country's biodiversity, in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA, Act 10 of 2004).</li> <li>- The NBA endeavours to capture the challenges and opportunities embedded in South Africa's rich natural heritage by looking at biodiversity in the context of social and economic change and recognising the relationship between people and their environment.</li> <li>- The NBA deals with all three components of biodiversity: genes, species and ecosystems; and assesses biodiversity and ecosystems across terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine environments.</li> </ul>	Partial	SANBI
South Africa Environment Outlook (2018)	In the process of development	The South Africa Environment Outlook provides a detailed assessment of the state of South	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provides an early warning system for emerging environmental problems.</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
		Africa's environment. It describes the main drivers of change, identifies trends, and notes current responses to environmental change. It reports on a range of environmental indicators and, where possible, analyzes change since the previous National State of the Environment Report (2006).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifies knowledge and information deficiencies impeding the understanding and interpretation of environmental conditions and trends.</li> <li>- Contributes to the evaluation of societal response to environmental issues through policy and programme performance assessment.</li> <li>- Encourages the incorporation of environmental considerations in the development of economic and social policies.</li> </ul>		
National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (2016)	Implemented	Highlights ways in which we can become more efficient and effective in allocating the scarce human and financial resources available for protected area expansion. It sets targets for protected area expansion, provides maps of the most important areas for protected area expansion, and makes recommendations on mechanisms for protected area expansion.	National	Sets protected area targets that indicate how much of each ecosystem should be included in protected areas, thus guiding protected area expansion to focus on ecosystems that are least protected.	Partial	DEFF
South African National Parks Strategic Plan (2016)	Implemented	Sets out SANParks' policy priorities, programmes and project plans for the next five years within the scope of its mandate and available resources.	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The strategic plan is formed to address medium to long-term organisational endeavours that are focused on desired outcomes based on organisational legislative mandate, obligations, and policies.</li> <li>- SANParks has adopted the following outcome oriented goals to guide its MTSF Strategic Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable Conservation Asset.</li> <li>- Diverse and Responsible Tourism.</li> <li>- Progressive, equitable and fair Socio-Economic Transformation.</li> <li>- Effective Resource utilisation and Good Governance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	None	SANParks
Working for the land	Implemented	Programme of the Natural Resource Management Programmes (NRMP). The key objective of the programme is to ensure that degraded ecosystems are restored to their formal or original state wherein they are able to maintain or support the natural species of that system.	National	<p>The objectives of the programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To restore and rehabilitate degraded land.</li> <li>- To encourage biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>- Curtailing of bush encroachment.</li> <li>- Mitigate loss of top soil which will enhance ecological integrity of the ecosystem.</li> <li>- Encourage better land use practices.</li> <li>- Environmental education and awareness.</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Working for Ecosystems		Aims to reverse environmental degradation through ecological restoration and maintenance programmes. It aims to regain natural habitat composition, structure and function and thereby enhance ecosystem services, such as: carbon sequestration, water regulation and purification, reducing the risk of natural disasters by improving landscape/catchment stability and resilience.		<p>The objectives of the programmes are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve watershed services through the restoration of watersheds (mountain catchment) services, riparian zones and wetlands in collaboration with Working for Wetlands, Working for Water and Working on Fire.</li> <li>- Contribute to climate mitigation through the sequestration of carbon in the form of re-vegetating denuded landscapes.</li> <li>- Contribute to adapting to the impacts of climate change and improving livelihood security by reducing the risk of natural disasters through the restoration of degraded habitats.</li> <li>- Unlock investments and operational resources for the improvement of the quantity and quality of ecosystem services as referred to in above.</li> <li>- Promote pro-poor economic development in rural areas through above.</li> </ul>		
Working for Forests		Aims to quantify the shortfall in the supply of woodland and natural forest resources and take this into account in its overall development strategy/approach.		<p>The objectives of the programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Optimise both the subsistence and commercial benefits from plantations forests and woodlots to society.</li> <li>- Create exit opportunities for Working for Water contractors.</li> <li>- Improvement of the productive potential of rural plantation forests and the creation of sustainable livelihoods.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem function inside and surrounding plantation forests (e.g. fire regimes).</li> <li>- Enhance economic empowerment of deep rural communities through the development of value added industries arising from plantation forests.</li> </ul>		
Working on Fire		Addresses the prevention and control of Wildland fires to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, poverty and the environment through the		<p>The objectives of the programme are to manage an Integrated Fire Management Programme which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire management Planning</li> </ul>		



Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
		implementation of Integrated Fire Management (IFM) practices.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Detection</li> <li>- Prevention</li> <li>- Suppression</li> <li>- Dispatch and coordination and</li> <li>- Community fire awareness activities</li> </ul>		
Thicket and Savanna Biome Ecosystem Guidelines (2018)	Process of being developed	Provides scientific biodiversity information and identifies priorities for consideration in land use planning, environmental assessment and decision making.	National	<p>The Guidelines aim to fulfil the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify and describe the characteristics and functioning of the thicket and savanna Biomes.</li> <li>- Determine key ecological drivers of biomes on a local and landscape level.</li> <li>- Identify threats and risks to persistence and optimal functioning of the biomes.</li> <li>- Provides practical recommendations for land use management, planning and regulation in the biomes.</li> </ul>	Partial	SANBI
Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Project (2003)	Implemented	Provides a conservation planning framework and implementation strategy for the conservation of subtropical thicket.	National	<p>The STEP objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide a conservation planning framework and implementation strategy for the conservation of subtropical thicket.</li> <li>- Suggest and prioritises explicit conservation actions.</li> <li>- Provide spatial biodiversity information for incorporation into regional, provincial and national land-use planning frameworks.</li> <li>- Provide a capacity building service in the application of the spatial conservation planning products, especially in the local government sphere.</li> <li>- Create awareness of the value and plight of the Thicket Biome.</li> </ul>	Partial	Thicket Forum
Important Bird Areas (2013)	Implemented	Identify and protect a network of sites, at a biogeographical scale, critical for the long-term viability of naturally-occurring bird populations. BirdLife South Africa's goal is for the IBA Programme to contribute to the determination of national conservation priorities for South Africa, as well as to become a vital tool in conserving these areas through	National	Identifies 122 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) within South Africa containing 59 threatened and 64 near threatened bird species (Barnes 2000). In subsequent years two more IBAs were identified, and in 2012 three IBAs were delisted bringing the total number of IBAs in January 2013 to 121.	Partial	SANBI

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
		collaboration with a national network of partners and through the assistance of local conservation groups.				
Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve	Implemented	A citizens' initiative dedicated to the conservation of biodiversity, tied to socioeconomic development for the wellbeing of its people.	National	<p>The initiative focusses on three priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flagship initiatives which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restore degraded landscapes while creating employment.</li> <li>- Convert alien biomass into economically viable products.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- A suite of smaller scale (peri-)urban and rural projects to catalyse ecologically sustainable livelihoods, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stimulate employment opportunities through development of tourism related to our scenic beauty and unique biodiversity.</li> <li>- Promote enterprises that contribute to ecological and socio-economic gains.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Knowledge generation and communication about innovations and practices that have a positive impact on the domain's ecology and all its populations. Such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental education involving schools and youth.</li> <li>- Collaboration with (inter-)national research initiatives.</li> <li>- Testing new models of financing restoration at scale on privately owned degraded land.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Partial	Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (2007)	Implemented	Attempts to map priorities areas for conservation in the province, as well as assigning land use categories depending on current conditions of unit areas and conservation targets that need to be achieved	Provincial	<p>The main outputs of the ECBCP are "critical biodiversity areas" or CBAs, which are allocated the following management categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CBA 1 = Maintain in a natural state</li> <li>- CBA 2 = Maintain in a near-natural state</li> </ul> <p>Additional ECBCP land use management categories include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BLMC 3 = Functional landscapes</li> <li>- BLMC 4 = Towns and Settlements, cultivated land or plantations</li> </ul>	Full Control	DEDEAT

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation and Strategy and Action Plan (2018)	In progress	Identifies the areas of critical biodiversity and areas required for supporting ecological systems and processes. It also provides land use guidelines to promote sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources to ensure persistence of biodiversity and resilience to climate change.	Provincial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifies Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas using systematic biodiversity planning based on best available science.</li> <li>- Sets land use management objectives and appropriate land uses that are best suited to achieve these objectives.</li> <li>- Supports land use planning and decision-making for sustainable land use and resource use</li> </ul>	Full Control	DEDEAT
Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (2009)	Implemented (outdated)	Provides baseline information against which provincial plans and programmes may be assessed to determine the extent of their potential/likely effects on the environment. It highlights changes in the environment, the causes of these changes and identifies appropriate responses.	Provincial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provides an early warning system for emerging environmental problems.</li> <li>- Identifies knowledge and information deficiencies impeding the understanding and interpretation of environmental conditions and trends.</li> <li>- Contributes to the evaluation of societal response to environmental issues through policy and programme performance assessment.</li> <li>- Encourages the incorporation of environmental considerations in the development of economic and social policies.</li> </ul>	Full Control	DEDEAT
Environmental Implementation Plan (2018)	In the process of development	Describes the policies, plans and programmes within each of the provincial and relevant national departments and local government that could have significant impacts on the environment, and indicates measures that departments are already putting into plan or plan to put into place to improve their environmental performance and co-operative governance.	Provincial	This plan aims to co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment or are entrusted with powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion, and protection the environment.	Full Control	DEDEAT
EC Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (Insert date)	Implemented	Aims to achieve cost-effective protected area expansion for ecological sustainability and increased resilience to climate change.	Provincial	It sets targets for protected area expansion, provides maps of the most important areas for protected area expansion, and makes recommendations on mechanisms for protected area expansion. The common set of targets and spatial priorities provided by the NPAES enable co-ordination between the many role players involved in protected area expansion.	Partial	ECPTA
Metro & District PPP's						

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
NMBMM Bioregional Plan (2015)	Implemented	Provides a map of biodiversity priorities and accompanying guidelines to inform land-use planning, environmental assessment and authorisations, and natural resource management by a range of sectors whose policies and decisions impact on biodiversity.  The spatial plan shows terrestrial and aquatic features that are critical for conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem functioning. These areas are referred to as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs).	Metro (NMBMM)	The objectives of the bioregional plan are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Form the primary biodiversity informant for land-use and resource use decision making.</li><li>- Identify a network of Critical Biodiversity Areas that achieve national biodiversity thresholds on the least amount of land possible.</li><li>- Act as the spatial framework and policy for sustainable development and to assist the municipality in complying with environmental and planning legislation requirements which promote the protection and management of biodiversity.</li></ul>	Partial	NMBMM
NMBM Conservation Assessment and Plan (2010)	Implemented	Provides an assessment of the extent to which the various natural features in the Municipality, including vegetation types (biodiversity pattern), ecological processes, and species of special concern have been irreversibly lost due to different land uses. Thereafter assessing the options that remain for the conservation of a representative proportion of all biodiversity in the Municipality. It also determines the integrity of riverine systems.	Metro (NMBMM)	The plan identifies a suite of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) which are the minimum areas required to meet conservation objectives in NMBMM and will facilitate the long-term persistence of a representative proportion of all biodiversity pattern, ecological processes and species of special concern in the municipality. It sets out a detailed set of land-use guidelines for various categories of land in order to provide direction to environmental and land-use practitioners and decision-makers when assessing applications for various activities within NMBM	Partial	NMBMM
NMBMM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Plan (2011)	Implemented	Highlights changes in the environment, as well as the causes of these changes, and to identify appropriate response. It is a component of the Integrated Environmental Management toolbox and is prepared to guide future decision-making and policy.	Metro (NMBMM)	The SoER aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To promote co-operative governance between Directorates within the municipality, as well as with provincial and national departments in environmental management.</li><li>- To encourage managers of directorates to take responsibility for environmental aspects that they have control over.</li><li>- Ensure availability of environmental sensitivity maps.</li><li>- Continually improve on its environmental management system to guide environmental decision-making.</li></ul>	Partial	NMBMM
BCMM State of the Environment Report (2007)	Implemented	Guides and informs BCMM in meeting its environmental legal obligations, and in pursuing its sustainable development agenda.	Metro (BCMM)	The purpose the BCMM IEMP is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Articulate BCMMs commitment to environmental protection and sustainability.</li></ul>	Partial	BCMM

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present the Environmental Management Policy Framework of BCMM that needs to be integrated into all municipal sectors to support the municipality's sustainable development aims.</li> <li>- Present a clear implementation plan for environmental sustainability projects, programmes and partnerships that need to be developed and implemented to achieve the environmental sustainability aims and objectives.</li> </ul>		
BCMM Conservation Plan and Municipal Open Space System (MOSS) (2008)	Implemented	Contributes to ensuring that decisions regarding natural ecosystems and green open space areas are more adequately integrated into land-use planning decisions.	Metro (BCMM)	<p>The BCMM MOSS includes the following main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maps the pre-transformation extent of the various vegetation types in BCMM at the 1:20,000 scale.</li> <li>- Maps transformation (e.g. urbanization, agriculture, infrastructure, quarrying etc.) within BCM.</li> <li>- Identifies conservation priorities</li> <li>- Determines the conservation value and the threat status of vegetation remnants in BCM</li> <li>- Finalises plan and implements recommendations (e.g. land-use management proposals) based on biodiversity priorities.</li> </ul>	Partial	BCMM
Amathole DM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Management Plan (2006)	Implemented	Describes and highlights the condition of the biophysical environment and includes the analysis of trends or changes in the environment. It identifies the key driving forces that influence environmental changes, and policies that influence environmental trends.	District (ADM)	<p>The SoER will enable ADM and the constituent local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make informed, strategic and defensible decisions about physical developments that may negatively impact on the environment.</li> <li>- Monitor changes in the environment.</li> <li>- Undertake environmental actions in a strategic and co-ordinated way.</li> <li>- Ensure the co-ordination of role players and stakeholders.</li> <li>- Plan to meet the basic needs of its residents (roads, water, sanitation, housing etc) in an environmentally sustainable way.</li> </ul>	Partial	ADM
Amathole Mountains Biosphere Reserve	Implemented	Aims to reconcile apparently conflicting ambitions of the conservation of biological and socio-cultural diversity, while promoting economic and social development.		<p>The Biosphere Reserve aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Benefit communities through enhanced local economic development opportunities and a better managed environment.</li> </ul>	Partial	ADM

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve cooperation and shared objectives in managing areas and have a government structure which operates collectively.</li> <li>- Benefit private enterprise by creating opportunities from tourism and resource use that is sustainable.</li> </ul>		
Chris Hani DM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Implementation Plan (2004)	Implemented	Analyses the environment, concentrating on biophysical and cultural issues and the pressures, state, impact and response for each environmental component.	District (CHDM)	<p>The SoER will enable CHDM and the constituent local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make informed, strategic and defensible decisions about physical developments that may negatively impact on the environment.</li> <li>- Monitor changes in the environment.</li> <li>- Undertaken environmental actions in a strategic and co-ordinated way.</li> <li>- Ensure the co-ordination of role players and stakeholders.</li> <li>- Plan to meet the basic needs of its residents (roads, water, sanitation, housing etc) in an environmentally sustainable way.</li> </ul>	Partial	CHDM
Alfred Nzo Environmental Management Framework (2010)	Implemented	Provides the district with a comprehensive picture of the status of the environment, and give strategic direction and structure for addressing problems, and identify opportunities concerning environmental matters, especially related to resource management.	District (ANDM)	<p>The main objectives of the EMF include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring compliance with the national regulatory framework, and following international guidelines especially treaties and protocols that South Africa is a signatory of.</li> <li>- Ensuring that there is sufficient allocation of resources on the municipality budget so that the key actions that have been identified by the EMP are implemented and the necessary monitoring, mentoring and evaluation is implemented with no interruptions in order to achieve sustainability.</li> <li>- Having in place a verification mechanism for implementation of agreed actions, and an environmental performance management system.</li> <li>- Being able to respond to unforeseen events.</li> <li>- Providing feedback for continual improvement in environmental performance.</li> </ul>	Partial	ANDM
Joe Gqabi DM EMP & State of the Environment Report (2011)	Implemented	Describes and highlights the condition of the biophysical environment and includes the analysis of trends or changes in the environment. It identifies the key driving forces that influence environmental	District (JGDM)	<p>The SoER will enable JGDM and the constituent local authorities to:</p>	Partial	JGDM

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
		changes, and policies that influence environmental trends.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make informed, strategic and defensible decisions about physical developments that may negatively impact on the environment.</li> <li>- Monitor changes in the environment.</li> <li>- Undertake environmental actions in a strategic and co-ordinated way.</li> <li>- Ensure the co-ordination of role players and stakeholders.</li> <li>- Plan to meet the basic needs of its residents (roads, water, sanitation, housing etc) in an environmentally sustainable way.</li> </ul>		
<b>COASTAL</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
National Coastal Management Programme (2015)	Implemented	The NCMP is a policy directive for the management of the coastal zone, inclusive of strategies and plans for the effective implementation of the ICM Act that will enable organs of state to plan accordingly, to set a course for the environmental future of a nation by addressing the resolution of current management problems and user-conflicts (due to the wide variety of activities and uses of the coast), as well as the long-term development and management of the coastline.	National	<p>Nine key priorities for coastal management were identified, that highlight key issues that are currently preventing South Africa from achieving the Vision for our coast. These priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective planning for coastal vulnerability to global change (including climate change)</li> <li>- Ensuring equitable public access in the coastal zone</li> <li>- Integrating the management of estuaries</li> <li>- Managing pollution in the coastal zone</li> <li>- Establishing coastal monitoring and reporting systems to inform decision-making</li> <li>- Establishing mechanisms for effective compliance and enforcement</li> <li>- Provision of coastal information and research</li> <li>- Strengthening awareness, education and training to build capacity</li> <li>- Strengthening partnerships for ICM</li> </ul> <p>The priorities, together with the national management objectives, as well as the various actions and performance indicators presented in this NCMP constitute national governments' (DEA's) commitment to implementing ICM in South Africa over the next five years (2015-2019).</p>	Partial	DEFF: Oceans and Coasts

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
National Coastal Assessment of South Africa (2016)	In the process of development	As part of the first phase implementation of the NCMP, the need for a comprehensive coastal assessment to provide data and information is a priority item.	National	The project is intended to enhance decision making and support tools that are environmentally sustainable, aligned with the integrated coastal management principles, international best practice and cognisant of the specific coastal environments along the South African coastline.	Partial	DEFF: Oceans and Coasts
National Estuarine Management Protocol (2013)	Implemented - Buffalo EMP-Implemented - Swartkops EMP-Implemented - Gamtoos EMP-Implemented - Sundays EMP-Implemented - Msikaba EMP-Implemented - Mtentu EMP-Implemented	The ICMA requires that estuaries in South Africa be managed in a coordinated and efficient manner. The National Estuarine Management Protocol provides guidelines for the requirements for the development of estuarine management plans and the coordinated and integrated management of estuaries in South Africa.	National	The Protocol aims to facilitate the protection and integrated management of estuaries by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Conserving, managing and enhancing sustainable economic use without compromising the ecological integrity and functioning of estuarine ecosystems</li><li>- Maintaining and/or restoring the ecological integrity of estuaries by ensuring that the ecological interactions between adjacent estuaries, between estuaries and their catchments and between estuaries and other ecosystems are maintained,</li><li>- Managing estuaries co-operatively through all spheres of government and to engage the private sector and civil society,</li><li>- Protecting a representative sample of estuaries in order to achieve overall estuarine biodiversity targets as determined by the 2011 National Biodiversity Assessment and subsequent updates,</li><li>- Promoting awareness, education and training that relates to the importance, value and management of estuaries, and</li><li>- Minimising the potential detrimental impacts of predicted climate change through a precautionary approach to development in and around estuaries and with regards to the utilisation of estuarine habitat and resources.</li></ul>	Partial	DEFF: Oceans and Coasts
White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean (2014)	Implemented	This White Paper sets out an approach whereby South Africa can, in the short term, increasingly accommodate coordinated sectoral management within the existing statutory framework. The White Paper envisages the simultaneous preparation of ocean environmental legislation aimed at improving	National	South Africa's ocean environmental management policy is comprised of four sequential and interdependent themes. Nine identified strategic priorities under each of the themes will be pursued concurrently. The themes form a coherent reinforcing sequence and the implementation of the identified strategic priorities will underpin the shift towards	Partial	DEFF: Oceans and Coasts



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		the regulation and coordination of the management and development of South Africa's ocean		coordinated sectoral management. These themes and associated strategic priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ocean environmental information</li> <li>- Ocean environmental knowledge</li> <li>- Ocean environmental management</li> <li>- Ocean environmental integrity.</li> </ul>		
Working for the Coast (WftC) Programme	Implemented	The Working for the Coast Programme (WftC) of the DEA was established to help deal with coastal challenges in line with the Integrated Coastal Management Act 28 of 2008. The WftC programme is informed by the broader Expanded Public Works Programme which is using labour intensive methods in its implementation.	National	DEA aims to create access to pristine beaches and a well conserved coastline through these WftC projects. The many other benefits of this project include not only how to contribute to the country being a tourism destination of choice across the world, but also bring about much needed revenue to the coastal towns and communities, whilst creating job opportunities in the tourism sector.  These EPWP projects are aimed at generating approximately 2 536 work opportunities and 5 500 full-time equivalent opportunities, over two years. The beneficiaries of this programme will help in achieving the government's objective of responsible coastal management by contributing to the development and maintenance of coastal infrastructure along the coast. They are also aimed at assisting municipalities in obtaining and maintaining blue flag status for their beaches, regular coastal clean-ups, as well as the removal of invasive alien vegetation.	Partial	DEFF: Oceans and Coasts
<b>Provincial PPPs</b>						
Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme (2014)	Implemented	Builds on and updates existing provincial coastal policies and provides an updated, coherent, integrated and coordinated framework and directive for coastal management and decision-making, as per the legislative requirements.	Provincial	The programme provides inventory analysis of the EC Coast, identifies areas of concern and presents a strategy for public and private sectors to create opportunities to enhance the livelihoods of coastal communities. It aids decision-making and improves coastal governance also raising awareness of the value of the coastal area.	Full Control	DEDEAT
Wild Coast Environmental Management Plan (2015)	Implemented	A planning instrument to guide and facilitate development and sustainable use of the Wild Coast. The aim is to create a balance between the	Provincial	The plan addresses the following specific environmental challenges in the wild coast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Destruction of coastal Indigenous forest.</li> </ul>	Full Control	DEDEAT

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
		development of an under-development, high poverty region and the protection the environment.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sewage pollution and dumping of waste.</li> <li>- Illegal sand mining.</li> <li>- Construction of badly planned road infrastructure.</li> <li>- Unplanned spread of settlements in sensitive areas with high environmental importance.</li> </ul>		
Coastal Environmental Management Framework from Cannon Rocks to Kei River (2010)	Implemented	A framework to facilitate the conservation of important natural resources and rapid development in designated geographical areas within the coastal zone between the Great Kei River and Cannon Rocks.	Provincial	<p>The framework identifies spatial environmental control zones within the geographical areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Areas in which certain activities are allowed to take place without further investigation (i.e. EIAs).</li> <li>- Areas in which activities may be allowed subject to environmental authorisation being granted in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations.</li> <li>- Areas in which certain activities should not be considered.</li> </ul>	Full Control	DEDEAT
<b>Metro &amp; District PPP's</b>						
NMBMM Coastal Management Plan (2016)	Implemented	Aims to establish a system of integrated coastal and management in the Metro including norms, standards and policies, in order to promote the conservation of the coastal environment, and maintain the natural attributes of coastal landscapes and seascapes, and to ensure that development and the use of natural resources within the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable and ecologically sustainable.	Metro (NMBMM)	<p>The NMBMM CMP identifies the following broad priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Natural Resource Management</u>: refers to the protection of the coastal zone as our 'national asset' and sustainable harvesting of coastal resources.</li> <li>- <u>Coastal pollution</u>: the location and nature of potential sources of pollution in the immediate catchment of each segment is described and assessed to assign a general pollution 'risk level'.</li> <li>- <u>Coastal development</u>: coastal development broadly refers to a description of existing development and municipal maintenance activities in the coastal zone, and a synthesis of approved spatial planning and guideline documents relevant to the area.</li> </ul>	Partial	NMBMM
BCMM Coastal Management Programme (2012)	Implemented	Comprises a reviewed and updated coastal protection and management plan for BCMM that complies with the provisions of current national and provincial policy frameworks, and is intended to guide and inform BCMM in addressing its specific coastal zone management issues, risks and opportunities.	Metro (BCMM)	<p>The BCMM CMP identifies the following priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-operative governance</li> <li>- Coastal planning and development</li> <li>- Climate change and dynamic coastal processes</li> <li>- Land and marine-based sources of pollution</li> <li>- Estuaries</li> <li>- The facilitation of coastal access</li> <li>- Awareness, education, training, capacity building and information</li> <li>- Compliance monitoring and enforcement</li> </ul>	Partial	BCMM

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				- Natural resource management		
ADM Coastal Management Programme (2016)	Implemented	Provides directive for the management of the Coastal Zone with ADM, consistent with both the national and Provincial CMPs and the National Estuarine Management Protocol. The plan aims to promote sustainable economic growth and community development within the coastal zone through rationalized programs within the limits of available natural resource base.	District (ADM)	The ADM CMP also aims to achieve the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building focusing both on political and administrative management</li> <li>- Integration of sustainability principles in planning and subsequent activities within the coastal zone</li> <li>- Encourage interdepartmental cooperation in planning decision-making processes with regards to coastal management</li> <li>- Coastal biodiversity conservation</li> <li>- Establish parks and nature reserves within the coastal zone as tourism destinations</li> </ul>	Partial	ADM
ORTDM Coastal Management Programme (2016)	Implemented	Acts as an overarching policy statement for the management of the coastal zone within the jurisdiction of the ORTDM, empowering the municipality with important and useful tool for coastal management, which are sensitive to the specific needs of the district, are in tune with the broader planning processes of the district municipality.	District (ORTDM)	The ORTDM identified the following priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperative governance</li> <li>- Coastal planning and development</li> <li>- Climate change and dynamic coastal processes</li> <li>- Land- and marine-based sources of pollution</li> <li>- Estuaries</li> <li>- Facilitation of coastal access</li> <li>- Awareness, education, training, capacity building and information</li> <li>- Compliance, monitoring and enforcement</li> <li>- Natural resource management</li> </ul>	Partial	ORTDM
Sarah Baartman Coastal Management Programme (2018)	In process of being developed. At initial stages of development. No previous CMP for the District.	In process of being developed. At initial stages of development. No previous CMP for the District.	District (SBDM)	In process of being developed. At initial stages of development. No previous CMP for the District.	Partial	SBDM
<b>FRESH WATER</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
Ramsar Convention	Implemented	The Convention on Wetlands, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and	International/ National	The largest changes in loss of wetlands continue to be from unsustainable agriculture, forestry and extractive industries, especially oil, gas and mining, the impacts of population growth (including migration and	Partial	DEFF

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
		wise use of wetlands and their resources. South Africa is a signatory of the Ramsar Convention		urbanization) and changes in land use that override environmental considerations. Addressing and engaging the drivers behind these pressures on wetlands is a condition for limiting, adapting to, and mitigating their impacts. Realization of this fact and its consideration in planning and decision-making requires that wetland resources and wetland ecosystem benefits are measured, valued and understood widely within societies.		
National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Atlas (2011)	Implemented	This atlas provides the first comprehensive assessment of our Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas, or, in short, those areas of the country that are most important for sustaining the integrity and continued functioning of our freshwater ecosystems.	National	The maps presented in the Atlas, together with the Implementation Manual for Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas, will help to ensure that healthy freshwater ecosystems continue to form the cornerstone of the implementation of our water resource classification system and the development of catchment management strategies throughout the country. They also inform planning and decisions about land use and the expansion of the protected area network. By highlighting which ecosystems should remain in a healthy and well-functioning state, the maps provide a tool to guide our choices for the strategic development of water resources and to support sustainable development.	Partial	DWS
Working for Water Programmes	Implemented	The fight against invasive alien plants is spearheaded by the Working for Water (WfW) programme, launched in 1995 and administered previously through the DWAF and now the DEA. This programme works in partnership with local communities, to whom it provides jobs, and also with Government departments including the DEA and Tourism, Agriculture, and Trade and Industry, provincial departments of agriculture, conservation and environment, research foundations and private companies	National	Since its inception in 1995, the programme has cleared more than one million hectares of invasive alien plants providing jobs and training to approximately 20 000 people from among the most marginalized sectors of society per annum. Of these, 52% are women.  WfW currently runs over 300 projects in all nine of South Africa's provinces. Scientists and field workers use a range of methods to control invasive alien plants.	Partial	DEFF
Working for Wetlands Programmes	Implemented	Working for Wetlands is a joint initiative of the DEA, DWS, DAFF. This illustration of cooperative governance and partnerships comes to life through projects that focus on the rehabilitation, wise use and protection of wetlands in a manner that maximises employment	National	Working for Wetlands pursues its mandate of wetland rehabilitation and wise use in a manner that maximises employment creation, supports small emerging businesses, and transfers skills to its beneficiaries. In line with EPWP norms, the programme targets those	Partial	DWS

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		creation, supports small businesses and transfers relevant and marketable skills to beneficiaries.		groups most excluded from the mainstream economy, with particular emphasis on women, youth and people with disabilities		
SANBI Fresh Water Programme	Implemented	The freshwater programme promotes integration, coordination and synergy between initiatives, thereby allowing a programmatic approach to be adopted.	National	<p>Initiatives falling within the SANBI Freshwater Programme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Working for wetlands focuses on the rehabilitation, protection and sustainable use of South Africa's wetlands, while contributing to the creation of employment as part of the Expanded Public Works Programme.</li> <li>- National Wetland Inventory, which is involved in mapping the extent, distribution and diversity of freshwater ecosystems in South Africa.</li> <li>- National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas project (NFEPA), which aims to identify a national network of freshwater conservation areas and to explore institutional mechanisms for their implementation.</li> </ul>	Partial	SANBI
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
EC Fresh Water Systems Priority Atlas (2014)	Implemented	These are strategic maps of rivers, wetlands and estuaries which should be kept in a healthy state, which have been identified using sound science and widespread consensus.	Provincial	<p>The strategy aims to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas</li> <li>- Set and entrench quantitative conservation targets for freshwater ecosystems</li> <li>- Plan for representation of freshwater ecosystems</li> <li>- Plan for persistence of freshwater ecosystem processes</li> <li>- Establish a portfolio of freshwater conservation areas</li> <li>- Develop an institutional basis to enable effective implementation</li> </ul>	Partial	DWS
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
National Climate Change Response Policy (2013)	Implemented	Demonstrates the South African Government's commitment to a fair contribution to the stabilisation of global greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere and the protection of the country and its people from the impacts of unavoidable climate change. It presents the Government's vision for an	National	<p>The NCCRP has the climate change response objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Making a fair contribution to the global effort to achieve the stabilisation of greenhouse gas;</li> <li>- Maintaining Greenhouse Gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF

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		effective climate change response and the long-term transition to a climate resilient and low-carbon economy and society.		anthropogenic interference with the climate system; and - Effectively adapting to and managing unavoidable and potential damaging climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity.		
Draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2017)	In process of being adopted	South Africa's draft National Adaptation Strategy is intended to be the cornerstone for climate change adaptation in the country and to reflect a unified, coherent, cross-sectoral, economy-wide approach to climate change adaptation. It signals priority areas for adaptation response, both to provide guidance to adaptation efforts around the country and to be a point of resource to inform resource allocation to climate change adaptation.	National	The National Adaptation Strategy will: - Act as the primary guidance document for climate change adaptation efforts in South Africa, providing direction for all levels of government; - Inform national, provincial and local development planning; - Help gauge the degree to which development initiatives at different levels of government integrate and reflect critical climate change adaptation priorities, and thus inform levels of resource allocation from revenue streams related to climate change resilience; - Support South Africa in meeting its international obligations by demonstrating progress on climate change adaptation, and also serve as South Africa's national adaptation plan; and - Guide stronger coherence and coordination on climate change adaptation between different institutions and levels of government.	Partial	DEFF
DEA Local Government Climate Change Support Programme	Implemented	The Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCSP) program aims to assist district and local governments better respond to climate change. The objectives of the LGCCSP therefore are to help municipal officials identify and respond to specific climate change risks and opportunities that are relevant at the local level.	National	The LGCCSP builds on existing climate change capacity building programs and interventions being implemented by the Department of Environment Affairs (DEA) and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA). The LGCCSP will however move beyond capacity building to the development of municipal climate change response plans that can ultimately be integrated into IDPs.	Partial	DEFF
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (2011)	Implemented (currently under Review)	A strategy that outlines and addresses issues that are identified as priorities for dealing with climate change in the Eastern Cape.	Provincial	The strategy indicates the following: - Climate change scenario in the Province. - Provincial needs and technology assessment. - Sectoral climate change and actions plans.	Full control	DEDEAT

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				- Climate change communication, education and public awareness.		
<b>Metro &amp; District PPP's</b>						
NMBMM Climate change and green economy action plan (2015)	Implemented	Builds upon the current activities of the NMBMM that are building resilience to climate change, as well as previous climate-related work, the findings of detailed climate change projections provided by the South African Weather Services and a detailed climate change vulnerability assessment. As a first generation Climate Change and Green Economy Action Plan for the municipality it is intended as a lead-in for prioritisation of intervention actions that will be instrumental in Nelson Mandela Bay transitioning to a resilient city.	Provincial	<p>The NMBMM has set targets for each of the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food Security</li> <li>- Maintain ecosystem supply and buffering capability</li> <li>- Minimise damage to the economy</li> <li>- Protected household income</li> <li>- Climate resilient public infrastructure</li> <li>- Climate resilient private properties</li> <li>- Protect city-wide employment</li> <li>- Ensure the welfare of people</li> </ul> <p>These objectives will be achieved through implemented of intervention programmes or clusters of responses.</p>	Partial	NMBMM
BCMM Climate Change Response Strategy (2014)	Implemented	Provides a five phase process aligned with the IDP planning process that promotes the integration of climate change response strategy into municipal systems and structures and support appropriate development and long-term adaptive capacity.	Metro (BCMM)	<p>The BCMM Climate Change Strategy identifies specific adaptation and mitigation responses for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air Quality</li> <li>- Transport</li> <li>- Biodiversity</li> <li>- Disaster Management</li> <li>- Economic Development</li> <li>- Electricity and Energy</li> <li>- Environmental Management</li> <li>- Coastal Zone Management</li> <li>- Housing and Sustainable Human Settlements</li> <li>- Waste Management</li> <li>- Municipal Health</li> <li>- Spatial Planning</li> <li>- Water and Sanitation Services</li> </ul>	Partial	BCMM
Amathole DM Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Framework (2011)	Implemented	Provides projected impacts of climate change relevant to ADM for a number of risk categories and ranks them in terms of significance according to standardised scales. A set of response options is then recommended in the report.	District (ADM)	<p>The ADM Climate Change Vulnerability Report identifies the following response themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water scarcity risks</li> <li>- Coastal erosion and inundation</li> <li>- Stormwater and flooding</li> <li>- Human health</li> <li>- Food security and subsistence agriculture</li> </ul>	Partial	ADM

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				- Disaster management and Municipal infrastructure		
Amathole DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018)	In the process of development	The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan was developed through the Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCS) program. Through this program key climate change vulnerability indicators were identified. These indicators demonstrate areas that maybe at high risk of climate change impacts. Based on the key indicators identified, sub-projects and actions have been identified and prioritised as a response to each of the indicators.	District (ADM)	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Toolkit was developed to assist municipalities to identify and prioritise climate change indicators to facilitate the assessment of adaptive capacity. Indicators are a range of potential impacts which have been developed using the Long Term Adaptation Scenario (LTAS) reports (Department of Environmental Affairs 2013g). Indicators are grouped into the following themes:  - Agriculture - Biodiversity and Environment - Coastal and Marine - Human Health - Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Human Settlements - Water	Partial	ADM
Alfred Nzo DM Climate Change Response Strategy (2015)	Implemented	Provides a full technical assessment on adaptation and mitigation risks, opportunities, and response actions, supported by several annexes, which includes the science and analysis underpinning the shorter ANDM climate change strategy document.	District (ANDM)	The ANDM Climate Change Strategy aims to do the following:  - Identify the major sources of climate change related risk in the ANDM, based on the most up-to-date scientific information available - Present these risks at a relevant local scale and in an accessible spatial and table format for use in decision making - Identify appropriate and realistic response options that address the identified risks, with reference to water, energy, health, transport, infrastructure, housing, agriculture, biodiversity, waste management, and tourism - Provide realistic climate change response options which ANDM officials can use for setting targets and reporting, related to both emissions reductions and climate resilient land use (land-care) - Ensure that no current or proposed projects in the IDPs or other Planning documents undermine climate change mitigation or adaptation efforts in the District	Partial	ANDM



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Chris Hani DM Climate Change Response Framework (2011)	Implemented	Provides insights into climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation while providing the groundwork for moving towards a coordinated approach to effective climate change response by the District.	District (CHDM)	The CHDM Climate change response identifies adaptation responses for the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water Resources</li> <li>- Agriculture, rural Livelihoods and food security</li> <li>- Biodiversity</li> <li>- Human Health</li> <li>- Municipal Infrastructure</li> <li>- Disaster Management</li> </ul>	Partial	CHDM
Chris Hani DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018)	In the process of development	Through the Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCS), key climate change vulnerability indicators are identified. These indicators demonstrate areas that maybe at high risk of climate change impacts. Based on the key indicators identified, sub-projects and actions have been identified and prioritised as a response to each of the indicators.	District (CHDM)	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Toolkit was developed to assist municipalities to identify and prioritise climate change indicators to facilitate the assessment of adaptive capacity. Indicators are a range of potential impacts which have been developed using the Long Term Adaptation Scenario (LTAS) reports. Indicators are grouped into the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculture</li> <li>- Biodiversity and Environment</li> <li>- Coastal and Marine</li> <li>- Human Health</li> <li>- Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</li> <li>- Water</li> </ul>	Partial	CHDM
Joe Gqabi DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018)	In the process of development	Through the Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCS), key climate change vulnerability indicators were identified. These indicators demonstrate areas that may be at high risk of climate change impacts. Based on the key indicators identified, sub-projects and actions have been identified and prioritised as a response to each of the indicators.	District (JQDM)	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Toolkit was developed to assist municipalities to identify and prioritise climate change indicators to facilitate the assessment of adaptive capacity. Indicators are a range of potential impacts which have been developed using the Long Term Adaptation Scenario (LTAS) reports. Indicators are grouped into the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculture</li> <li>- Biodiversity and Environment</li> <li>- Coastal and Marine</li> <li>- Human Health</li> <li>- Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</li> <li>- Water</li> </ul>	Partial	JQDM
Sarah Baartman DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018)	In the process of development	Through the Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCS), key climate change vulnerability	District (SBDM)	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Toolkit was developed to assist municipalities to identify and	Partial	SBDM

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		indicators were identified. These indicators demonstrate areas that may be at high risk of climate change impacts. Based on the key indicators identified, sub-projects and actions have been identified and prioritised as a response to each of the indicators.		prioritise climate change indicators to facilitate the assessment of adaptive capacity. Indicators are a range of potential impacts which have been developed using the Long Term Adaptation Scenario (LTAS) reports. Indicators are grouped into the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculture</li> <li>- Biodiversity and Environment</li> <li>- Coastal and Marine</li> <li>- Human Health</li> <li>- Disaster Management, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</li> <li>- Water</li> </ul>		
OR Tambo Draft Climate Change Response Strategy (2018)	In the process of development	The main purpose of this project is to develop the Climate Change Strategy which will be aligned to the current national priorities and comply with international obligations, while ensuring use of locally available resources in proposed activities. The strategy will also promote sustainable development, while building capacity and raising awareness of local people at the same time putting into consideration provincial and local emissions contributing to climate change within this area.	District (ORTDM)	The OR Tambo District Municipality Climate Change Strategy will aim to alleviate the variety of environmental issues that either contribute to, or are implication of climate change and other socioeconomic and ecological challenges in existence within its jurisdiction.	Partial	ORTDM
<b>WASTE</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
National Waste Management Strategy (2011)	Implemented	The purpose of the NWMS is to achieve the objectives of the Waste Act, which defines its scope and specifies its contents. Organs of state and affected persons are obliged to give effect to the NWMS.	National	The NWMS is structured around a framework of eight goals together with the targets for each goal that must be met. These goals are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste.</li> <li>- Ensure the effective and efficient delivery of waste services.</li> <li>- Grow the contribution of the waste sector to the green economy.</li> <li>- Ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment.</li> <li>- Achieve integrated waste management planning.</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure sound budgeting and financial management for waste services.</li> <li>- Provide measures to remediate contaminated land.</li> <li>- Establish effective compliance with and enforcement of the Waste Act.</li> </ul>		
National White Paper in Integrated Pollution and Waste Management (2000)	Implemented	<p>White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa serves the following two purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to inform the public of the government's objectives, and how the government intends to achieve them, and</li> <li>• to inform government agencies and State organs of these objectives, and their roles in achieving them.</li> </ul>	National	<p>Through the implementation of National White Paper in Integrated Pollution and Waste Management, the government aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- encourage the prevention and minimisation of waste generation, and thus pollution at source</li> <li>- encourage the management and minimisation of the impact of unavoidable waste from its generation to its final disposal</li> <li>- ensure the integrity and sustained "fitness for use" of all environmental media, i.e. air, water and land</li> <li>- ensure that any pollution of the environment is remediated by holding the responsible parties accountable</li> <li>- ensure environmental justice by integrating environmental considerations with the social, political and development needs and rights of all sectors, communities and individuals, and</li> <li>- prosecute non-compliance with authorisations and legislation.</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF
Working on Waste (WoW) Programme	Implemented	Seeks to address the problem of increased volumes of waste and the backlog in the provision of waste services especially in urban-informal areas, tribal areas and rural formal areas. The objective is to provide support in the development of waste management capacity as well as infrastructure & equipment in underserved areas. WoW forms part of the Department of Environmental Affairs Expanded Public Works Programme. Labour intensive methods are used thus contributing to job creation, skills development and small business development opportunities.	National	<p>The objectives of the WoW programme are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create and support mechanisms and for the protection of environmental quality</li> <li>- Create sustainable livelihoods through recycling of waste (waste collection &amp; minimization)</li> <li>- Support the use of environmentally friendly waste disposal technology</li> <li>- Promote environmental education and awareness to the communities especially as they are the main waste generators</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF
Provincial PPP's						

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Eastern Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (2009)	Implemented (Currently under review)	A plan to facilitate moving towards less fragmented and more coordinated and integrated waste management, which considers waste management throughout the life cycle of waste.	Provincial	<p>The plan considers and addresses all components of the waste hierarchy including waste avoidance, minimisation, recycling, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal.</p> <p>The plan provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Priorities and objectives with regards to waste management.</li> <li>- Criteria for identifying waste management measures.</li> <li>- Targets for waste management in the province.</li> <li>- Plans for new disposal facilities systems and decommissioning of exiting systems (if required).</li> <li>- Financial resources required for the implementation of the actions in the IWMP.</li> </ul>	Full Control	DEDEAT
<b>Metro &amp; District PPP's</b>						
NMBMM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2016-2020)	Implemented	Defines the vision, objectives and targets for the provision of solid waste management services in the Metro and address all aspects of waste management from waste generation to waste reduction, recycling, treatment and disposal in order to reduce waste to landfill.	Provincial	<p>The NMBMM IWMP has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved waste infrastructure and operational future planning</li> <li>- Provide an enabling environment for recycling</li> <li>- Eradicate fortnightly collection services</li> <li>- Improve infrastructure Management</li> <li>- Reduce Illegal Dumping</li> <li>- Improve Public Awareness and public perception of waste</li> </ul>	Partial	NMBMM
BCMM Integrated Waste Management Plan (Draft, 2012)	Draft	A plan to facilitate moving towards less fragmented and more coordinated and integrated waste management, which considers waste management throughout the life cycle of waste.	Metro (BCMM)	<p>The main objectives set out in the BCMM IWMP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To integrate waste management planning with the Integrated Development Planning</li> <li>- To facilitate the implementation of the Waste Act and therefore improve waste management in BCMM</li> <li>- To promote sustainable waste management</li> <li>- Minimise adverse environmental and social impacts of waste management and waste minimisation</li> </ul>	Partial	BCMM
Amathole DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2012)	Implemented	A plan intended to integrate and optimise waste management, in order to maximise efficiency and minimise the associated environmental impacts and	District (ADM)	<p>The main objectives set out in the ADM IWMP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To integrate waste management planning with the Integrated Development Planning</li> </ul>	Partial	ADM

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
		financial costs, and to improve the quality of life in the ADM.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To facilitate the implementation of the Waste Act and therefore improve waste management in ADM</li> <li>- To promote sustainable waste management</li> <li>- Minimise adverse environmental and social impacts of waste management and waste minimisation</li> </ul>		
Sarah Baartman DM Integrated Waste management Plan (2017)	Implemented	A plan intended to integrate and optimise waste management, in order to maximise efficiency and minimise the associated environmental impacts and financial costs, and to improve the quality of life in the SBDM.	District (SBDM)	<p>The IWMP aims to achieve the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated waste management planning and Implementation.</li> <li>- Waste Minimization and Recycling and Recovery.</li> <li>- Delivery of Waste Services.</li> <li>- Waste Management By-Laws/ Legislative Tools.</li> <li>- Financial Management.</li> <li>- Waste Disposal Facilities.</li> <li>- Education and Awareness.</li> <li>- Compliance and Enforcement.</li> <li>- Institutional Arrangements.</li> <li>- Medical, Commercial and Industrial and Hazardous Waste.</li> </ul>	Partial	SBDM
Alfred Nzo DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2015)	Implemented	A plan intended to integrate and optimise waste management, in order to maximise efficiency and minimise the associated environmental impacts and financial costs, and to improve the quality of life in the ANDM.	District (ANDM)	<p>The IWMP identified the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote integrated waste management planning and implementation</li> <li>- Improve the institutional framework for waste management</li> <li>- Establish effective compliance and regulatory framework for waste management</li> <li>- Promote waste minimization, reuse, recycling &amp; recovery</li> <li>- Promote capacity and awareness relevant to waste management</li> <li>- Promote effective and efficient municipal waste services</li> <li>- Promote waste management awareness in rural areas</li> <li>- Ensure appropriate siting of cemeteries</li> <li>- Promote effective management of medical, commercial, industrial waste</li> <li>- Ensure effective management of landfill sites</li> <li>- Ensure sound budgeting and financing of waste management</li> </ul>	Partial	ANDM

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Chris Hani DM Waste Management Plan (2012)	Implemented (outdated)	A plan intended to integrate and optimise waste management, in order to maximise efficiency and minimise the associated environmental impacts and financial costs, and to improve the quality of life in the Chris Hani DM.	District (CHDM)	<p>The CHDM IWMP identified the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The IWMP needs to be effectively implemented and aligned with the IDP and other municipal plans.</li> <li>- The LM must also comply with the waste service standards and other elements of the waste Act.</li> <li>- Minimise/prevent illegal activities.</li> <li>- Provide effective waste management service.</li> <li>- Provide waste services to all citizens and to comply with the Waste Service Standards in terms of the Waste Act.</li> <li>- Improve available information on waste streams for better waste planning.</li> <li>- Provide effective waste collection services compliant with the Waste Act.</li> <li>- Improve, develop and maintain infrastructure to comply with legislative requirements and municipal needs.</li> <li>- To promote proper disposal of all medical waste from all sources in the LM, including hospitals, General Practitioners, clinics, pharmacists, traditional healers, funeral parlours, etc.</li> <li>- To promote proper disposal of all commercial and industrial waste from all sources in the LM, including garages, body shops, supermarkets, wholesalers, etc.</li> <li>- Provide cost effective waste management service.</li> <li>- Decrease waste deposited on landfill.</li> <li>- Capacity Building through information sharing.</li> <li>- Increase waste management related capacity and awareness among LM officials, councillors and the public.</li> </ul>	Partial	CHDM
OR Tambo DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2010)	Implemented (outdated)	Give effect to the objectives of the NEMWA and other relevant legislation; whilst also ensuring that sustainable, cost effective, environmentally/socially/economically feasible and practical solutions to the “waste management problem” are developed, implemented and monitored.	District (ORTDM)	<p>The ORTDM IWMP aims to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To identify and plan future waste management needs and requirements;</li> <li>- Minimize waste management costs by optimizing the efficiency of the waste management system, in terms of usage of infrastructure, labour and equipment; and</li> </ul>	Partial	ORTDM

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				- Minimize adverse social and environmental impacts related to waste management and thereby improve the quality of life for all citizens.		
Amathole District Pollution Control Plan (2013)	Implemented	Develops an implementable Environmental Pollution Control Plan that will guide and assist ADM in controlling and addressing the pollution posed by the polluting agents within the District.	District (ADM)	The objective is to minimise the negative health impacts resulting from intentional and unintentional exposure of communities to environmental pollutants. The plan lays down provisions for safe and effective management of Environmental Pollution Control Management plan from pollutants.	Partial	ADM
East London IDZ Industrial Waste Management Plan (2012)	Implemented (currently under review)	Ensures and promotes effective waste management within the ELIDZ.	Regional	The ELIDZ Industrial WMP aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To provide an efficient, effective, sustainable and integrated waste management service to support the industries that will move into the ELIDZ</li> <li>- To ensure compliance with the ISO 14001 based Environmental Management System (EMS) for the ELIDZ in particular, as well as other pertinent ELIDZ standards</li> <li>- To ensure the utilisation of economies of scale in the collection, treatment and transfer of waste generated within the ELIDZ</li> <li>- To help facilitate the maximum potential for waste minimisation within the ELIDZ through waste reclamation, re-use and recycling</li> <li>- To ensure that waste management within the ELIDZ is integrated within BCMM waste management system</li> <li>- Ensure that ELIDZ complies with Part 7 of NEMWA.</li> </ul>	Partial	East London IDZ
<b>AIR QUALITY</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
National Framework for Air Quality Management (2012)	Implemented (currently under review)	The purpose of the National Framework is to achieve the objectives of the Air Quality Act, and as such the National Framework provides a medium- to long-term plan of the practical implementation of the AQA. The framework provides mechanisms, systems and procedures to promote the holistic and integrated air quality management through pollution prevention and minimisation at source, and through impact	National	The National Framework includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanisms, systems and procedures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- attain compliance with ambient air quality standards;</li> <li>- give effect to the Republic's obligations in terms of international agreements;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• National norms and standards for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the control of emissions from point and non-point sources;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF

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		management with respect to the receiving environment from local scale to international issues. Hence, the National Framework provides norms and standards for all technical aspects of air quality management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– air quality monitoring;</li> <li>– air quality management planning; and</li> <li>– air quality information management.</li> </ul>		
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
Eastern Cape Air Quality Management Plan (2013)	Implemented	Provides objectives, strategies, plans and procedures for the relevant spheres of government to meet the requirements of the NEM: AQA with respect to air quality management planning and reporting to ensure that air quality is not harmful to health and well-being.	Provincial	<p>The plans aims to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Streamline intergovernmental relationships for air quality management.</li> <li>- Emphasise the role of air quality management in planning within the province.</li> <li>- Adequate capacitation of staff in all District and Metropolitan municipalities within the province.</li> <li>- Enhance awareness and knowledge of air quality in the province.</li> <li>- Ensure that the province, municipalities and industries comply with air quality legislation.</li> </ul>	Full Control	DEDEAT
<b>Metro &amp; District PPP's</b>						
NMBMM Air Quality Management Plan (2010)	Implemented	A plan aimed at achieving the protection of the ambient air quality in the NMBMM. The plan aims to ensure sustainable clean air for all and minimise the impact of air pollutant emissions on the population and the natural environment of the NMBMM.	Metro (NMBM)	<p>The plan identified the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formalise air pollution control function in the NMBMM.</li> <li>- Compile an emissions inventory for the region.</li> <li>- Define “uncontrolled” emission limits.</li> <li>- Air quality and meteorological monitoring.</li> <li>- Capacity building within the NMBMM.</li> <li>- Centre of expertise.</li> <li>- Spirit of cooperation.</li> <li>- Law enforcement.</li> <li>- Dissemination of information.</li> <li>- Air quality impacts in town and regional planning activities.</li> <li>- Regional waste management strategy.</li> <li>- Review of the air quality management plan.</li> </ul>	Partial	NMBMM
BCMM Air Quality Management Plan (2011)		A plan aimed at achieving the protection of the ambient air quality in the BCMM. The plan aims to ensure sustainable clean air for all and minimise the impact of air pollutant emissions on the population and the natural environment of the BCMM.	Metro (BCMM)	<p>The following six key areas are required to be implemented by the Air Quality Management Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Setting of air quality goals.</li> <li>- Collecting systematic air quality information.</li> <li>- Carry out risk assessments.</li> <li>- Assess and select control measures.</li> <li>- Implement control measures.</li> </ul>	Partial	BCMM



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Amathole DM Air Quality Baseline Assessment and Air Quality Management Plan (2013)		Describes the current state of air quality in ADM, how it has been changing over recent years, and what systems can be put in place to improve the air quality situation.	District (ADM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluate impact of control measures.</li> <li>The objectives of the of the AQMP are to               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve air quality within the district.</li> <li>- Determine any detrimental health and environmental health effects of poor air quality on the population of the district.</li> <li>- To establish a comprehensive education and communication strategy for air quality management.</li> <li>- To periodically review the air quality situation report on progress and adjust and update strategies and objectives when needed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Partial	ADM
OR Tambo DM Air Quality Management Plan (2017)	In progress	Seeks to identify and reduce the negative impacts on human health and the environment, and ultimately through vigorous implementation, the Air Quality Management Plan plans to efficiently and effectively bring air quality in the District Municipality into acceptable level and achieve compliance with National air quality standards within agreed timeframes.	District (ORTDM)	<p>The OR Tambo DM AQMP identified the following Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full implementation of the Air quality Management functions and improve intergovernmental relations.</li> <li>- Extensive capacity development to ensure adequate and competent personnel within the District.</li> <li>- Ensure effective air quality Management systems, compliance and enforcement.</li> <li>- Raise awareness and ensure information sharing in air quality Management in the District.</li> </ul>	Partial	ORTDM
<b>DEVELOPMENTAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS</b>						
<b>GENERAL</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
National Development Plan Vision 2030	Implemented	<p>The National Development Plan (NDP) offers a long-term perspective. It defines a desired destination and identifies the role different sectors of society need to play in reaching that goal.</p> <p>The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. According to the plan, South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and</p>	National	<p>Three measures are proposed to protect the country's natural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An environmental management framework. Developments that have serious environmental or social effects need to be offset by support for improvements in related areas.</li> <li>- A target for the amount of land and oceans under protection (presently about 7.9 million hectares of land, 848km of coastline and 4 172km<sup>2</sup> of ocean are protected).</li> </ul>	Partial	National Government

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
		promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.		- A set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy.		
National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan (2011)	Implemented	The NSSD presents an understanding of sustainable development and explains the route that is being taken. It presents an action plan and indicators for the implementation of the strategy. It is not prescriptive, but is enabling in orientation and will be used to review sustainability programmes. The strategy calls for an interdependency approach across sectors and action on sustainability.	National	The NSSD sets out key areas that are in need of attention to ensure that a shift takes place towards a more sustainable development path. In this regard, the following key elements have been identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Directing the development path towards sustainability</li> <li>- Changing behaviour, values and attitudes</li> <li>- Restructuring the governance system and building capacity</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF
National Framework for Sustainable Development (2008)	Implemented	The purpose of this Framework is to enunciate South Africa's national vision for sustainable development and indicate strategic interventions to re-orientate South Africa's development path in a more sustainable direction. It does not present detailed strategies or actions, but rather proposes a national vision, principles, trends, strategic priority areas and a set of implementation measures that will enable and guide the development of the national strategy and action plan.	National	The five strategic priority areas for action and intervention that are necessary to reach the desired state of sustainable development described in the national vision reflect a systemic and integrative approach and seek to transcend traditional divisions and sectors. These priority areas, or "pathways" to achieving sustainable development are reflected as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation</li> <li>- Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently</li> <li>- Economic development via investing in sustainable infrastructure</li> <li>- Creating sustainable human settlements</li> <li>- Responding appropriately to emerging human development, economic and environmental challenges</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF
Agenda 21	Implemented	A global plan of action for sustainable development agreed to by most United Nations member nations at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (also called the Earth Summit or UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. The member nations agreed to aim for more balanced development in order to minimise any negative environmental impact on the earth.	National	The Agenda 21 document contains some 40 separate sections of concerns and outlines a total of over 2 500 recommendations. Agenda 21 focuses on partnerships involving the public and all relevant stakeholders to resolve developmental problems and to plan strategically for the future. It also tries to address the practicalities of applying sustainable	Partial	DEFF

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				development principles in human activity and development. The South African 'custodian' for Agenda 21 is the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). Chapter 28 of Agenda 21 sets out targets and an approach that local authorities in each country should undertake a consultative process with their populations and achieve a consensus on a local Agenda 21 for the community.		
Operation Phakisa	Implemented	Operation Phakisa is a fast results delivery programme that was launched in July 2014 to help implement the National Development Plan, with the ultimate goal of boosting economic growth and create jobs. 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.	National	Operation Phakisa is a results-driven approach, involving setting clear plans and targets, on-going monitoring of progress and making these results public. The methodology consists of eight sequential steps. It focusses on bringing key stakeholders from the public and private sectors, academia as well as civil society organisations together to collaborate in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- detailed problem analysis;</li> <li>- priority setting;</li> <li>- intervention planning; and</li> <li>- delivery</li> </ul> These collaboration sessions are called laboratories (labs). There are eight focus labs for the initiative namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ocean Economy</li> <li>- Health</li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Mining</li> <li>- Biodiversity Economy</li> <li>- Agriculture, land reform and rural development</li> <li>- Chemical and Waste Economy</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
Eastern Cape Vision 2030 and Provincial Development Plan	Implemented	A plan aimed at interpreting the National Development Plan against specific challenges facing the Eastern	Provincial	The plan aims to achieve the following goals:	Partial	OTP

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		Cape Province in order to focus the Provinces' response to these challenges.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An inclusive, equitable and growing for economy for the province.</li> <li>- An educated, innovative empowered citizenry.</li> <li>- A healthy population.</li> <li>- Vibrant, equitable enabled communities.</li> <li>- Capable agents across government and other institutional partners committed to the development of the province.</li> </ul>		
Green Paper: Spatial Planning & Land Use Management in the Eastern Cape (2016)	In progress	A legislation plan aimed at developing provincial law on spatial planning and land use management.	Provincial	<p>The SPLUMA Green Paper aims to achieve the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Re-establish planning as a crucial administrative action and discipline that</li> <li>- Restructure and revitalise the planning profession</li> </ul>	Partial	COGTA
Eastern Cape Provincial Jobs Strategy (2012)	Implemented	A document that sets out to identify the cause and extent of the jobs crisis experienced by the province and provides an indication of how the Provincial Government intends to responding to the crisis.	Provincial	<p>The document speaks to the economy and jobs within the province.</p> <p>There are several environmentally related key intervention programmes within the province which have been flagged as priority sectors such as in the strategy such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agro-industrial value chains programme</li> <li>- Forestry Programme</li> <li>- Green Jobs Programme</li> <li>- Wild Coast Programme</li> </ul> <p>There are various potential job creation opportunities in natural resource based sectors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculture and animal husbandry</li> <li>- Fishing and aquaculture</li> <li>- Minerals</li> <li>- Energy</li> <li>- Forestry</li> <li>- Tourism</li> </ul> <p>These will impact the environment and will need to be implemented in a sustainable manner.</p>	Partial	OTP

WATER

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
<b>National PPP's</b>						
National Water Resource Strategy 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. (2013)	Implemented	The purpose of the NWRS2 is to ensure that national water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in an efficient and sustainable manner towards achieving South Africa's development priorities in an equitable manner over the next five to 10 years.	National	The NWRS aims sets out how they will achieve the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water supports development and the elimination of poverty and inequality</li> <li>- Water contributes to the economy and job creation, and</li> <li>- Water is protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled sustainably and equitably</li> </ul>	Partial	DWS
National Water and Sanitation Master Plan (2017)	In process of development	Guides the water sector with investment planning for the development of water resources and the delivery of water and sanitation services over the horizon until 2030, and beyond.	National	The master plan includes a list of key programmes, projects and actions to be implemented for the protection and development of the national water resources, and for the provision of adequate and reliable water and sanitation services for all citizens. It also addresses the enabling requirements, such as the institutional and legal arrangements for implementation, operation and maintenance, funding requirements and models, and monitoring and evaluation models.	Partial	DWS
Water for Growth and Development Strategy (2009)	Implemented	Seeks to strike an appropriate balance between supply and demand driven approaches, taking into account the specific constraints pertaining to water as a resource. Its intention is to place water at the heart of all planning that takes place in the country so that any decisions that rely on the steady supply of water adequately factor in water availability. It seeks to ensure that there is sustained investment in the water sector to avert any potential water crises and to ensure that water management supports social and economic growth targets government envisions for South Africa without compromising ecological sustainability of the water.	National	The strategy identifies trends in water-intensive sectors and the economic value of water in these sectors. It will identifies some of the key challenges, threats and risks to water security and present current and possible future interventions to address these challenges.	Partial	DWS
National Groundwater Strategy (2016)	Implemented	Ensure that groundwater is recognised, utilized and protected as an integral part of South Africa's water resource. The Strategy is divided into a series of themes or chapters, each of which has a number of recommended actions which address the challenges raised in the theme.	National	The strategy aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Let the full role/potential of groundwater towards water security in SA unfold.</li> <li>- Establish a framework within which stakeholders at all levels can become an essential part of 'good groundwater governance' in SA.</li> </ul>	Partial	DWS

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				- Initiate a long-term process of rolling out sustainable groundwater utilization within WRM.		
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
Eastern Cape Groundwater Plan (2010)	Implemented	Assists the management cadre in the Eastern Cape Region, to effectively execute the required groundwater functions. At the same time can serve as a communication tool between the adjacent Regions and/or Clusters, with overlapping aquifers and the relevant Head Office components. The document can also serve as an input to the Cluster Manager and Regional Director's work plan/performance agreements.	Provincial	Serves as a master plan to be used by Eastern Cape's Regional Management to structure the tasks of the groundwater staff component related to the water functions as set out by the National Water Act of 1998.	Partial	DWS
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
Industry Policy and Action Plan (2016)	Implemented	IPAP programmes are underpinned by an understanding that the domestic economy has deep structural fault lines which require longer term solution. IPAP is also informed by a process which seeks identify key constraints to manufacturing growth in the domestic economy and a problem solving, collaborative approach to the solution of these constraints.	National	The core objectives of IPAP are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diversify the economy</li> <li>- Provide a strong support for value added manufacturing</li> <li>- Promote labour-absorbing industries</li> <li>- Industrialisation model focussed on inclusive growth</li> <li>- Contribute towards industrial development in Africa</li> <li>- Movement towards a knowledge economy</li> </ul>	None	DWS
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
Coega Industrial Development Zone	Implemented	Aims to drive local and foreign direct investments in export-oriented industries - positioning South Africa as the hub for Southern African trade.	Regional	The Coega IDZ offers the following key features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clustering for synergy and supply chain integration.</li> <li>- Facilitation of access to government incentives (local, provincial and national). The suite of incentives includes and is not limited to one-time and/ or recurring grants.</li> <li>- Customized solutions for investors e.g. serviced sites, fit-for purpose buildings.</li> <li>- The IDZ is served by two ports, and characterised by close distance to the deep water Port of Ngqura, which is in Zone 1 of the Coega IDZ. The Port of Port Elizabeth is 20kms away from the IDZ.</li> </ul>	Partial	Coega Development Zone

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilities for skills development (with personnel to provide customised solutions)</li> <li>- Custom-controlled areas.</li> <li>- Environmental assistance (where applicable)</li> <li>- Advanced infrastructure.</li> <li>- Plug and play approach.</li> <li>- Marketing and other value-added services</li> <li>- Support with Safety, Health, Environment and Quality services, for example EIA process.</li> </ul>		
East London Industrial Development Zone	Implemented	Vision is to be a world class operator of a prestigious industrial complex where highly competitive organisations thrive on streamlined business benefits and stimulate sustainable regional economic growth.	Regional	<p>The core objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop, manage and maintain world class infrastructure, utilities and services.</li> <li>- Secure targeted investors, and investments in strategic industries.</li> <li>- Build organisational capability to deliver mandate and satisfy customer needs.</li> <li>- Deliver on customer value promise.</li> <li>- Create a sustainable organisation.</li> <li>- Maximise the developmental contribution of the ELIDZ.</li> </ul>	Partial	East London IDZ
<b>TOURISM</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (2016)	Implemented	Aims to achieve cost-effective protected area expansion for ecological sustainability and increased resilience to climate change. It recognises that South Africa's current protected area network falls short of sustaining biodiversity and ecological processes.	National	Sets protected area targets, which "indicate how much of each ecosystem should be included in the protected areas, and help to focus protected area expansion on the least protected ecosystems." These targets do not focus on the number of hectares that should be included in the protected area network but rather on ecosystem-specific biodiversity thresholds, which then inform the number of hectares that would require protection	Partial	DEFF
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
Eastern Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy	Implemented	A strategy aimed at achieving cost effective protected area expansion for ecological sustainability and adaptation to climate change.	Provincial	This strategy provides maps for the most important areas for protected area expansion, and recommendations on mechanisms for protected area expansion. The strategy sets 20 year targets for land-based and marine protected areas.	Partial	ECPTA

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency Strategic Plan (2015/16 – 2019/20)	Implemented	A strategy aimed at increasing the number of visitors to the province, expand the tourism and biodiversity asset base, increasing revenue, and ultimately producing positive socio-economic impacts for the people of the Eastern Cape.	Provincial	The strategy has the following programmes which speak to the environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biodiversity conservation</li> <li>- Protected area management</li> <li>- Reserve security</li> <li>- Protected area system expansion</li> <li>- Destination tourism</li> </ul>	Partial	ECPTA
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
Strategic Plan for the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2015/16–2019/20	Implemented	The Strategic Plan is premised on key government medium-term priorities that are informed by the National Development Plan (NDP) and the New Growth Path (NGP) and will contribute towards the strategic priority of stimulating rural development and food security.	National		Partial	DEFF
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019	Implemented	Promote, support and coordinate rural development and agrarian reform interventions to reduce poverty and underdevelopment through job creation, integrated food security programmes and equitable participation in development by all rural communities.	Provincial	The plan identified the following strategic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good governance and clean administration</li> <li>- A thriving farming sector and access to affordable food</li> <li>- Coherent and coordinated rural development for improved quality of life</li> </ul>	Partial	DRDAR
Policy on Agricultural Disaster, Risk Management and Relief Guidelines (2013)	Implemented	Seeks to manage and respond to provincial agriculture related disasters where farming communities are faced with losses of their agricultural infrastructure, livestock and crops. It also clarifies processes and procedures to be followed for the successful implementation of the emergency relief and agricultural disaster risk management by all the role players. This policy therefore seeks to complement the national and provincial statutes in responding to disaster situations by providing assistance, relief and management within reasonable time.	Provincial	The guidelines identified the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To strengthen the disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels of the department and especially the disaster management unit;</li> <li>- To assist all farmers who have been severely affected by natural disasters with emergency relief within the shortest period possible;</li> <li>- Further assist farming communities/farmers who cannot cope with the effects of the disaster using their own resources;</li> <li>- Assist with the conservation of natural agricultural resources from being depleted;</li> <li>- To promote implementation of disaster risk reduction measures by the farming communities;</li> <li>- To assist in the preparation of a disaster preparedness plan for the department.</li> </ul>	Partial	DRDAR



Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
<b>FORESTRY</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
State of Forests Report (2010-2012)	Implemented	<p>The State of Forests Report has been developed with the following aims in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide information to the public to assess progress in achieving Sustainable Forest Management;</li> <li>To provide a report to policy makers as required under the National Forests Act [Part 2 Section 6(3)]</li> <li>To report on forestry progress in translating the Political Programme (Manifesto) and MTSF into outcomes;</li> <li>To provide a progress report on the extent to which the Forest Sector implements the NDP and other relevant national goals; and</li> <li>To provide recommendations to policy makers regarding certain proposals to create an enabling environment to assist the forestry branch to meet relevant outcomes as enshrined in the government policy of a developmental state.</li> </ul>	National		Partial	DEFF
<b>FISHERIES</b>						
<b>National PPP's</b>						
Policy for the Development of Sustainable Inland Aquaculture Sector in South Africa	Implemented	Facilitate the development of a united and prosperous freshwater aquaculture sector. A policy with the capacity to unify and simplify aquaculture legislation, regulation and to facilitate the sustainable and equitable use of aquatic resources.	National	<p>The policy aims to meet its objectives by taking the following into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated norms and standards for sustainable freshwater aquaculture</li> <li>- Accurate statistics</li> <li>- Freshwater aquaculture for food security and poverty alleviation</li> <li>- The development of freshwater aquaculture capacity in the smallholder/emergent producer/rural sector</li> <li>- Infrastructure to support a sustainable freshwater aquaculture sector</li> <li>- Appropriate and accessible advisory and support services</li> <li>- Intellectual property rights</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intergovernmental cooperation</li> <li>- International obligations</li> <li>- Promoting the commercial sector</li> <li>- Promoting PPP ventures</li> </ul>		
Marine Aquaculture Policy Implementation Plan 2009 - 2014	Implemented	Provides direction to the marine aquaculture development and management activities of the Department of Environmental Affairs: Branch Marine and Coastal Management (DEA: MCM) and specifically concludes with a policy directive for the establishment of implementation strategies.	National	<p>The policy aims to develop and accelerate the marine aquaculture sector without undue impacts on the environment and with broad based and equitable beneficiation. To achieve this it will follow these basic principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain ecosystem health</li> <li>- Foster long term growth and profitability</li> <li>- Encourage participation and inclusivity</li> <li>- Promote transformation</li> <li>- Promote transparency</li> <li>- Encourage intergovernmental collaboration</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF
Strategic Plan for the Marine Living Resources Fund 2014-2019	Implemented	Promote the sustainable use of fisheries resources and the recovery of depleted fish stocks by implementing the stock recovery plans and strategies for hake, abalone, west coast rock lobster and linefish by 2018/19.	National	<p>The policy aims to achieve the following strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective and efficient strategic leadership, governance and administration.</li> <li>- Enhanced production, employment and economic growth in the sector.</li> <li>- Enabling environment for food security and sector transformation.</li> <li>- Sustainable use of natural resources.</li> </ul>	Partial	DEFF
WWF-SA Sustainable Fisheries Programme (2016)	Implemented	The policy aims to secure the integrity of South Africa's ecological assets and ensure ecological systems and their services underpin social and economic well-being.	National			
Small Scale Fisheries Policy (2012)	Implemented	Provides redress and recognition to the rights of Small Scale fisher communities in South Africa previously marginalised and discriminated against in terms of racially exclusionary laws and policies, individualised permit-based systems of resource allocation and insensitive impositions of conservation-driven regulation. In line with the broader agenda of the transformation of the fishing sector, this policy provides the framework for the promotion of the	National	<p>The primary objectives of this policy are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To give formal and appropriate legal protection for Small Scale fishers.</li> <li>- To promote equitable (race, gender, disability) access to and benefits from, marine living resources.</li> <li>- To improve access to marine living resources.</li> <li>- To co-manage Small Scale fisheries sector and applicable marine living resources in an integrated and holistic manner.</li> </ul>		

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
		rights of these fishers in order to fulfil the constitutional promise of substantive equality.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To ensure the long-term sustainable use and management of marine living resources and surrounding coastal environments.</li><li>- To ensure the sustainable development of fisheries identified as Small Scale.</li><li>- To facilitate value adding development and support.</li><li>- To facilitate the establishment of appropriate institutional arrangements at different spheres of Government.</li><li>- To facilitate co-operative governance with relevant Government departments involved in fishery dependent communities.</li><li>- To facilitate the establishment of mechanisms that will address Small Scale fishing communities' issues.</li><li>- To inform the process of amending the MLRA.</li><li>- To introduce measures and mechanisms that prioritises the Small Scale fisheries sector within fisheries as whole.</li><li>- To introduce mechanisms and structures that promotes a community orientation.</li><li>- To facilitate the participation of affected Small Scale fishing communities.</li></ul>		
Strategic Assessment for Aquaculture Development in South Africa (current)	In the process of being developed	<p>The purpose of the Strategic Environmental Assessment is to promote and support the growth of the aquaculture industry in South Africa through:</p> <p>(i) identifying suitable areas where environmentally sustainable aquaculture development can be prioritised and incentivised; and</p> <p>(ii) providing a streamlined and integrated management and regulatory framework to reduce compliance complexities and improve decision-making processes.</p>	National	As the growth in aquaculture is desirable for a number of reasons, these challenges, where possible, must be addressed. In particular, the environmental legislative framework is one of the areas in need of improvement. The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has therefore been undertaken to assist in streamlining and integrating the current regulatory framework to facilitate the sustainable growth of the industry.	Partial	DEFF
RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
National PPP's						
Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (2000)	Will not be assessed at this level					
Provincial PPP's						

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Eastern Cape Rural Development Strategy (2010)	Implemented	Seeks to align and effectively coordinate all policy interventions in order to ensure that the strategy draws from, and is aligned with all major policy frameworks from across all spheres of government, including such frameworks as the Provincial Strategic Framework (PSF); the national Medium Term Strategic Framework; the Provincial Growth and Development Plan; the War on Poverty, Comprehensive Rural Development Programme, Local and Regional Economic Development Strategy, Industrial Strategy Municipal IDPs; the Expanded Public Works Programme	Provincial	The Plans strategic goals are identified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transformed rural areas that are socially and economically developed</li> <li>- A conducive institutional environment for rural development</li> </ul>	Partial	DRDAR
<b>RENEWABLE ENERGY</b>						
<b>Provincial PPP's</b>						
Eastern Cape Sustainable Energy Strategy (2012)	Implemented	Facilitates the support and development of local energy supply capacity for the Eastern Cape Province resulting in local economic development, job creation and energy justice while at the same time lowering the Provinces' contribution to emissions of Greenhouse Gasses. The strategy further aims to stimulate industrial development by Strengthening local production of renewable and other energy-related components.	Provincial	The goals indicated by in the strategy include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Job creation and skills development</li> <li>- Alleviate energy poverty</li> <li>- Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and environmental pollution</li> <li>- Improve industrial competitiveness</li> <li>- Promote renewable energy production in the Province</li> <li>- Promote the development of a renewable energy manufacturing industry and technology development</li> </ul>	Full Control	DEDEAT
Eastern Cape Biofuels Strategic Environmental Assessment (2016)	Implemented	Provides useful information within the context of sustainable development (environmental, social and economic) to facilitate informed decision-making that would contribute to unlocking the potential for the development of a biofuel industry in the Eastern Cape. Ultimately, the goal of the SEA is to highlight the opportunities and barriers and to suggest a way forward to developing a biofuel industry in the Eastern Cape Province in a sustainable manner.	Provincial	The specific goals of the EC Biofuel SEA are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify contiguous geographical areas within the Eastern Cape where biofuel feed-stock crop production is optimal.</li> <li>- Identify environmental, social and economic opportunities and constraints relating to biofuel crop production.</li> <li>- Assess biofuel production against competing livelihood activities and land uses and other potential commercial land uses.</li> </ul>	Full Control	DEDEAT

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department have on the impact	Name of implementing organ of state
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determine the extent to which a local biofuel industry could generate new income earning and employment opportunities in the region.</li> <li>- Describe the potential linkages between local biofuel feed-stock crop cultivation with other phases of the biofuel value-chain, including processing, markets, etc.</li> <li>- Facilitate decision making and regulatory approval processes relating to land-use change, such as environmental Approval in terms of NEMA.</li> <li>- Provide a tool that will contribute to the sustainable development of a biofuel industry in the Eastern Cape.</li> </ul>		



### 3. SECTION 3: ALIGNMENT/COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES AND CONSTITUTION

#### 3.1 Background

This section requires the Province to demonstrate how it will ensure that the identified priority PPPs (i.e. in section 2 above) comply with the environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management. Compliance may be indicated by whether and how the principles and norms and standards were considered during the formulation of existing PPPs, and/or whether those departments mandated with environmental management were consulted. In terms of cooperative governance, a brief indication of the way in which the formulation of proposed (future) PPPs will consider these principles or norms and standards, and will be aligned (harmonized) with the relevant policies, plans and programmes of other departments.

According to Chapter 1 of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998) the principles set out in section 2 of the NEMA apply throughout the Republic to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment and –

- a. Shall apply alongside all other appropriate and relevant considerations, including the State's responsibility to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the social and economic rights in Chapter 2 of the Constitution and in particular the basic needs of categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination;
- b. Serve as the general framework within which environmental management and implementation plans must be formulated;
- c. Serve as guidelines by reference to which any organ of state must exercise any function when taking any decision in terms of this Act or any statutory provision concerning the protection of the environment;
- d. Serve as principles by reference to which a conciliator appointed under this Act must make recommendations; and
- e. Guide the interpretation, administration and implementation of this Act, and any other law concerned with the protection or management of the environment.

The principles set out in section 2 of NEMA are:

1. Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.
2. Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.
- 3(a) Sustainable development requires the consideration of all relevant factors including the following:
  - (i) That the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;
  - (ii) that pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;
  - (iii) that the disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, is minimised and remedied;
  - (iv) that waste is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimised and re-used or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner;

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- (v) that the use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is responsible and equitable, and takes into account the consequences of the depletion of the resource;
  - (vi) that the development, use and exploitation of renewable resources and the ecosystems of which they are part do not exceed the level beyond which their integrity is jeopardised;
  - (vii) that a risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions; and
  - (viii) that negative impacts on the environment and on people's environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied.
4. Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable environmental option.
  5. Environmental justice must be pursued so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.
  6. Equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human well-being must be pursued and special measures may be taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.
  7. Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme, project, product, process, service or activity exists throughout its life cycle.
  8. The participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted, and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured.
  9. Decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties, and this includes recognising all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge.
  10. Community wellbeing and empowerment must be promoted through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means.
  11. The social, economic and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed and evaluated, and decisions must be appropriate in the light of such consideration and assessment.
  12. The right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health or the environment and to be informed of dangers must be respected and protected.
  13. Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law.



14. There must be intergovernmental co-ordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment.
15. Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures.
16. Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest.
17. The environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.
18. The costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment.
19. The vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised and their full participation therein must be promoted.
20. Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, estuaries, wetlands, and similar systems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure.



Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards as well as guidelines	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with <u>environmental management principles</u> for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environment management	Is there any consultative forum established? (if so give name of the structure)
<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>			
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015 - 2025)	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Biodiversity Assessment (2011)	Will not be assessed at this level		
South Africa Environment Outlook (2018)	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (2016)	Will not be assessed at this level		
South African National Parks Strategic Plan (2016/17-2019/20)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Working for the land, Working on Fire, Working for Ecosystems, Working for the land	Will not be assessed at this level		
DEFF Operation Pakisa – National Protected Areas	Will not be assessed at this level		
Thicket and Savanna Ecosystem Guidelines (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- Norms and standards for biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>- Norms and standards for biodiversity management plans for species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Guidelines.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Guidelines by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the Guidelines comply with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the Guidelines are applied when making decisions</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the Guidelines are reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	Thicket Forum
Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Project (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- Norms and standards for biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>- Norms and standards for biodiversity management plans for species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the STEP.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the STEP by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the STEP complies with NEMA Principles.</li> </ul>	Thicket Forum

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards as well as guidelines	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with <u>environmental management principles</u> for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environment management	Is there any consultative forum established? (if so give name of the structure)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the STEP are applied when making decisions</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the Guidelines are reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Important Bird Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the IBAs by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the IBAs comply with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the IBAs are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the Guidelines are reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation and Strategy and Action Plan (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- Norms and standards for Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>- Norms and Standards for Biodiversity management plans for species</li> <li>- Guidelines regarding the determination of Bioregions and preparation and publication of Bioregional Plans.</li> <li>- National Biodiversity Framework (2009)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the Plans recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the plan is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mintech Working Groups</li> <li>- Working Group 1</li> <li>- Working Group 5</li> <li>- ECIC for Bioregions</li> <li>- Thicket Forum</li> </ul>
Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (2009)	<p><i>*(No direct legislative requirements at the time of development. The SoER &amp; Env. Outlook Report where not mandatory in terms of National South African legislation but were as a result of a call by the UN in Rio for states to develop SoERs).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National State of the Environment Report (1999)</li> <li>- South Africa Environment Outlook Report (2006)</li> <li>- Drivers-Pressures-State-Impact-Responses Model</li> <li>- Various legislative structures considered:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the SoER.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the SoER.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the SoER's recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the SoER's is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the SoER is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards as well as guidelines	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with <u>environmental management principles</u> for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environment management	Is there any consultative forum established? (if so give name of the structure)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 31 of NEMA(Act 107 of 1998) : access to information clause</li> <li>Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000)</li> <li>1st Edition Provincial EIP identified in the 1<sup>st</sup> EC EIP as a cooperative governance reporting requirement)</li> </ul>		
Environmental Implementation Plan (2017-2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for Environmental Implementation and Management plans (2015/2019)</li> <li>Requirements in Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that the Plans recommendations are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the plan is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate</li> </ul>	
NMBMM Bioregional Plan (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEMA</li> <li>NEM:BA</li> <li>Norms and standards for Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>Norms and Standards for Biodiversity management plans for species</li> <li>Guidelines regarding the determination of Bioregions and preparation and publication of Bioregional Plans</li> <li>National Biodiversity Framework (2009)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the Plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the Plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
NMBM Conservation Assessment and Plan (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEMA</li> <li>NEM:BA</li> <li>NEM:PAA</li> <li>Norms and standards for Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>Norms and Standards for Biodiversity management plans for species</li> <li>National Biodiversity Framework (2009)</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the Plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the Plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards as well as guidelines	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with <u>environmental management principles</u> for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environment management	Is there any consultative forum established? (if so give name of the structure)
NMBMM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Plan (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- Local Agenda 21</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the SoER.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the SoER by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the Plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the SoER are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> </ul> <p>DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</p>	
BCMM State of the Environment Report (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:AQA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- NEM:WA</li> <li>- National Forests Act</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> <li>- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the SoER.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the SoER complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the SoER are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> </ul> <p>DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</p>	
BCMM Conservation Plan and Municipal Open Space (MOSS) (2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biological Diversity (1997)</li> <li>- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2005)</li> <li>- White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development (2000)</li> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the MOSS complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Amathole District Pollution Control Plan (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:WA</li> <li>- NEM:AQA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- First Draft National Waste Management Strategy, March 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the Plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the Plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> </ul>	

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Amathole DM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Management Plan (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:AQA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- NEM:WA</li> <li>- National Forests Act</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> <li>- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the SoER.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the SoER complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the SoER are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Chris Hani DM State of the Environment Report and Environmental Implementation Plan (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:AQA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- NEM:WA</li> <li>- National Forests Act</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> <li>- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the SoER.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the SoER complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the SoER are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
OR Tambo State of the Environment Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:AQA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- NEM:WA</li> <li>- National Forests Act</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> <li>- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the SoER.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the SoER complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the SoER are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Alfred Nzo Environmental Management Framework (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- NEM:WA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Framework.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Framework by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the Framework complies with NEMA Principles.</li> </ul>	

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Joe Gqabi DM EMP and State of the Environment Report (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)</li> <li>- Local Agenda 21</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the SoER.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the SoER complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the SoER are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	
<b>COASTAL</b>			
Eastern Cape Coastal Management Programme (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- SPLUMA</li> <li>- National Estuarine Management Protocol</li> <li>- Discharge Guidelines</li> <li>- Marine Living Resources Act</li> <li>- National Coastal Management Programme</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the Programme.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the Programme.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the Programmes recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the programme is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the programme is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	Provincial Coastal Committee
Wild Coast Environmental Management Plan (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (NEMBA)</li> <li>- National Protected Areas Management Act (NEMPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the plan</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the plan is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	Provincial Coastal Committee

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Coastal Environmental Management Framework from Cannon Rocks to Kei River (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- SPLUMA</li> <li>- National Estuarine Management Protocol</li> <li>- Discharge Guidelines</li> <li>- Marine Living Resources Act</li> <li>- National Coastal Management Programme</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the framework.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the framework.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the framework recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the framework is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the framework is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	Provincial Coastal Committee
NMBMM Coastal Management Plan (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- SPLUMA</li> <li>- National Estuarine Management Protocol</li> <li>- Discharge Guidelines</li> <li>- Marine Living Resources Act</li> <li>- National Coastal Management Programme</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	Provincial Coastal Committee
BCMM Coastal Management Programme (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- SPLUMA</li> <li>- National Estuarine Management Protocol</li> <li>- Discharge Guidelines</li> <li>- Marine Living Resources Act</li> <li>- National Coastal Management Programme</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Programme.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Programme by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the programme are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the programme.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the programme is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	Provincial Coastal Committee
ADM Coastal Management Programme (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- SPLUMA</li> <li>- National Estuarine Management Protocol</li> <li>- Discharge Guidelines</li> <li>- Marine Living Resources Act</li> <li>- National Coastal Management Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Programme.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Programme by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the programme are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the programme.</li> </ul>	Provincial Coastal Committee

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Water Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the programme is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
ORTDM Coastal Management Programme (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- SPLUMA</li> <li>- National Estuarine Management Protocol</li> <li>- Discharge Guidelines</li> <li>- Marine Living Resources Act</li> <li>- National Coastal Management Programme</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Programme.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Programme by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the programme are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the programme.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the programme is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	Provincial Coastal Committee
Estuary Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:ICMA</li> <li>- SPLUMA</li> <li>- National Estuarine Management Protocol</li> <li>- Marine Living Resources Act</li> <li>- National Coastal Management Programme</li> <li>- National Water Act National Estuarine Management Protocol</li> <li>- National Guidelines for the Discharge of Effluent Discharged from Land-based Sources into the Coastal Environment</li> <li>- SA Water Quality guidelines for Coastal Marine Waters (DEA, 2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	Provincial Coastal Committee
<b>FRESH WATER</b>			
Ramsar Convention	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Atlas (2011)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Working for Water Programmes	Will not be assessed at this level		
Working for Wetlands Programmes	Will not be assessed at this level		
SANBI Fresh Water programme	Will not be assessed at this level		
Eastern Cape Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Atlas (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Water Act (Act 108 of 1997)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Atlas.</li> </ul>	



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Atlas by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the Atlas are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the Atlas.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the Atlas is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>			
National Climate Change Response Policy (2013)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2017)	Will not be assessed at this level		
DEFF Local Government Climate Change Support Programme	Will not be assessed at this level		
Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEMA:AQA</li> <li>- NEMA:ICMA</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response Policy (2012)</li> <li>- South Africa Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFIT), regulatory Guidelines (2009)</li> <li>- White Paper on Renewable Energy</li> <li>- Draft National Adaptation Strategy</li> <li>- Climate Change Bill</li> <li>- Carbon Tax Regulations</li> <li>- IPP30</li> <li>- EC Sustainable Energy Response Strategy (2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the Strategy.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the Strategy.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the strategy's recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the strategy is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the strategy is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
NMBMM Climate change and green economy action plan (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEMA:AQA</li> <li>- NEMA:ICMA</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response Policy (2012)</li> <li>- South Africa Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFIT), regulatory Guidelines (2009)</li> <li>- White Paper on Renewable Energy</li> <li>- Draft National Adaptation Strategy</li> <li>- Climate Change Bill</li> <li>- Carbon Tax Regulations</li> <li>- IPP30</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	

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BCMM Climate Change Strategy (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Policy and Regulatory Framework</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)</li> <li>- National Development Plan (2012)</li> <li>- National Carbon Tax Policy (2010)</li> <li>- White Paper on the Energy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2004)</li> <li>- White Paper on Renewable Energy (2003)</li> <li>- EC Climate Change Response Strategy</li> <li>- EC Renewable Energy Response Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the strategy.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the strategy by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the strategy complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the strategy are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the strategy.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the strategy is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
ADM Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Framework (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (24 of 2008)</li> <li>- The Energy Act (2008)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response Green Paper (2010)</li> <li>- National Carbon Tax Policy (2010)</li> <li>- South Africa Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff, Regulatory Guidelines (2009)</li> <li>- EC Climate Change Response Strategy</li> <li>- EC Renewable Energy Response Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the framework.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the framework by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the framework complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the framework are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the Strategy.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Amathole DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Policy and Regulatory Framework</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)</li> <li>- National Development Plan (2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> </ul>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Carbon Tax Policy (2010)</li> <li>- White Paper on the Energy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2004)</li> <li>- White Paper on Renewable Energy (2003)</li> <li>- EC Climate Change Response Strategy</li> <li>- EC Renewable Energy Response Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Alfred Nzo DM Climate Change Response Strategy (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Policy and Regulatory Framework</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)</li> <li>- National Development Plan (2012)</li> <li>- National Carbon Tax Policy (2010)</li> <li>- White Paper on the Energy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2004)</li> <li>- White Paper on Renewable Energy (2003)</li> <li>- EC Climate Change Response Strategy</li> <li>- EC Renewable Energy Response Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Chris Hani DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Policy and Regulatory Framework</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)</li> <li>- National Development Plan (2012)</li> <li>- National Carbon Tax Policy (2010)</li> <li>- White Paper on the Energy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2004)</li> <li>- White Paper on Renewable Energy (2003)</li> <li>- EC Climate Change Response Strategy</li> <li>- EC Renewable Energy Response Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
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Sarah Baartman DM Climate Change Response Plan (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Policy and Regulatory Framework</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)</li> <li>- National Development Plan (2012)</li> <li>- National Carbon Tax Policy (2010)</li> <li>- White Paper on the Energy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2004)</li> <li>- White Paper on Renewable Energy (2003)</li> <li>- EC Climate Change Response Strategy</li> <li>- EC Renewable Energy Response Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
OR Tambo Climate Change Response Plan (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Policy and Regulatory Framework</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)</li> <li>- National Development Plan (2012)</li> <li>- National Carbon Tax Policy (2010)</li> <li>- White Paper on the Energy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2004)</li> <li>- White Paper on Renewable Energy (2003)</li> <li>- EC Climate Change Response Strategy</li> <li>- EC Renewable Energy Response Strategy</li> </ul>		
OR Tambo Draft Climate Change Response Strategy (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (39 of 2004)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Policy and Regulatory Framework</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)</li> <li>- National Development Plan (2012)</li> <li>- National Carbon Tax Policy (2010)</li> <li>- White Paper on the Energy of the Republic of South Africa (1998)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2004)</li> <li>- White Paper on Renewable Energy (2003)</li> <li>- EC Climate Change Response Strategy</li> <li>- EC Renewable Energy Response Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
<b>WASTE</b>			
National Waste Management Strategy (2011)	Will not be assessed at this level		
National White Paper in Integrated Pollution and Waste Management (2000)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Working on Waste (WoW) Programme	Will not be assessed at this level		
Eastern Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act (No 26 of 2014)</li> <li>- National Water Act</li> <li>- 1<sup>st</sup> National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) (1999)</li> <li>- Municipal Waste Management by-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the plan is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
NMBMM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2016-2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the plan.</li> </ul>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act (No 26 of 2014)</li> <li>- National Water Act 2003</li> <li>- National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) (2012)</li> <li>- Municipal Waste Management by-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
BCMM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008)</li> <li>- National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act (No 26 of 2014)</li> <li>- National Water Act (2003)</li> <li>- National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) (2012)</li> <li>- Municipal Waste Management by-laws</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Amathole DM Integrated Waste Management Plan	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Sarah Baartman DM Integrated Waste management Plan (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEMA:WA</li> <li>- NEM: Waste Amendment Act</li> <li>- National Water Act (2003)</li> <li>- National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) (2012)</li> <li>- Municipal Waste Management by-laws</li> <li>- Municipal Systems Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Alfred Nzo DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> </ul>	

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Chris Hani DM Waste Management Plan (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEMA:WA</li> <li>- NEM: Waste Amendment Act</li> <li>- National Water Act (2003)</li> <li>- National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) (2012)</li> <li>- Municipal Waste Management by-laws</li> <li>- Municipal Systems Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
OR Tambo DM Integrated Waste Management Plan (2010-2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEMA:WA</li> <li>- NEM: Waste Amendment Act</li> <li>- National Water Act (2003)</li> <li>- National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) (2012)</li> <li>- Municipal Waste Management by-laws</li> <li>- Municipal Systems Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
<b>AIR QUALITY</b>			
Eastern Cape Air Quality Management Plan (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEMA:AQA</li> <li>- Norms and Standards for Air Quality Monitoring</li> <li>- Norms and Standards for air quality Information Management</li> <li>- National Ambient Air Quality standard for particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micron metres</li> <li>- Requirements in the manual for air quality management, (DEFF, 2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the plan</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the plan is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	



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NMBMM Air Quality Management Plan (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:AQA</li> <li>- Norms and Standards for Air Quality Monitoring</li> <li>- Norms and Standards for air quality Information Management</li> <li>- National Ambient Air Quality standard for particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micron metres</li> <li>- Requirements in the manual for air quality management, (DEA, 2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Plan by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the plan complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the plan are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the plan.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
<b>DEVELOPMENTAL</b>			
National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan (2011)	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Framework for Sustainable Development (2008)	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Development Strategy (2012)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Agenda 21	Will not be assessed at this level		
Operation Phakisa	Will not be assessed at this level		
Youth Jobs in Waste Programme	Will not be assessed at this level		
Youth Environmental Services Programme	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Water Resource Strategy 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed. (2013)	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Water and Sanitation Master Plan (2017)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Water for Growth and Development Strategy (2009)	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Groundwater Strategy (2016)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Industry Policy and Action Plan (2016/17 -2018/19)	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (2016)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Strategic Plan for the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2012/13–2016/17	Will not be assessed at this level		
National Action Programme on Combating Land Degradation to alleviate Rural Poverty (2005)	Will not be assessed at this level		



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Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture (2013/14 – 2016/17)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture (2013)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Policy, Principles and Guidelines for Control of Development Affecting Natural Forests (2013)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Policy for the Development of Sustainable Inland Aquaculture Sector in South Africa	Will not be assessed at this level		
Marine Aquaculture Policy Implementation Plan 2009 - 2014	Will not be assessed at this level		
WWF-SA Sustainable Fisheries Programme (2016)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Small Scale Fisheries Policy (2012)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Renewable Energy Vision 2030 (2014)	Will not be assessed at this level		
State of Renewable Energy in South Africa (2015)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Strategic Environmental Assessment for Wind and Solar PV Energy in South Africa (2015)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity 2010-2030	Will not be assessed at this level		
Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (2000)	Will not be assessed at this level		
Eastern Cape Vision and Provincial Development Plan 2030			
Eastern Cape Spatial Development Framework (2018)	- SPLUMA (Act 16 of 2013): Development principles and applicable Norms and Standards set out in Chapter 2.		
Green Paper: Spatial Planning & Land Use Management in the Eastern Cape (2016)	- SPLUMA (Act 16 of 2013): Development principles and applicable Norms and Standards set out in Chapter 2.		
Eastern Cape Provincial Jobs Strategy (2012)	- National Development Plan 2030 - Eastern Cape Vision and Provincial Development Plan 2030 - Medium Term Strategic Framework		

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Provincial Economic Development Strategy (2017),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Development Plan 2030</li> <li>- Eastern Cape Vision and Provincial Development Plan 2030</li> <li>- Industrial Policy Action Plan II 2010/11-2012/13</li> </ul>		
Eastern Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA</li> <li>- NEM:BA</li> <li>- NEM:PAA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must make sure that they are identified as a key stakeholder in the stakeholder engagement process during the development and review of the Strategy.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that they participate in the development process of the Strategy by participating in workshops and meetings to ensure that the Strategy complies with NEMA Principles.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the recommendations and management guidelines of the Strategy are applied when making decisions</li> <li>- DEDEAT must participate in relevant forums to monitor effective implementation of the Strategy.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the plan is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
Eastern Cape Sustainable Energy Strategy (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Development Plan</li> <li>- National Energy Act</li> <li>- White paper on Renewable Energy (2003)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the strategy.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the strategy.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the strategy recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the strategy is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the strategy is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
EC Biofuels Strategic Environmental Assessment (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Energy Act (Act 34 of 2008)</li> <li>- Petroleum Products Act (1977)</li> <li>- White paper on Renewable Energy (2003)</li> <li>- Biofuel Position Paper (Framework (2014)</li> <li>- EC Climate Change Response Strategy (2011)</li> <li>- EC Renewable Energy Strategy (2012)</li> <li>- EC Provincial Industrial Development Strategy</li> <li>- Provincial Growth and Development Plan</li> <li>- EC Rural Development Strategy Implementation Framework &amp; Plan (2012)</li> <li>- Eastern Cape Provincial Bio-Energy Implementation Support Plan (2014/2015)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders are identified and engaged during the development and review of the SEA.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that all relevant stakeholders participate in workshops and meetings to ensure all other mandates are considered in the development and review of the SEA.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the SEA's recommendations and management guidelines are applied when making decisions.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the effective implementation of the SEA is monitored and evaluated through a forum.</li> <li>- DEDEAT must ensure that the SEA is reviewed when required by legislation or when appropriate.</li> </ul>	
DEFF Forestry Strategic Environmental Assessment			



#### 4. SECTION 4: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

##### 4.1. Background

This component of an EIP is at the heart of cooperative governance around environmental management. It should indicate the way in which the relevant department or province (and organs of state) gives effect to the priority policies, plans and programmes (described above), through exercising the priority functions (identified above). However, any other relevant legislative requirements governing the priority functions in terms of environmental management also need to be identified, together with an indication of the manner of compliance. For the priority functions, the manner of compliance with relevant legislative provisions should be described in terms of:

- Institutional mechanisms (such as committees, procedures and MOUs) which ensure coordination between the relevant department and other departments that are mandated with environmental management;
- Institutional mechanisms to ensure coordination with and compliance by organs of state that have been assigned, delegated or contracted with priority functions; and
- Capacity (in terms of people and budget) to perform the priority functions, and particularly to ensure effective implementation and functioning of the mechanisms, systems and procedures for coordination.

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	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department coordination	
			Human Resources	Budget
DEDEAT Provincial Environmental Quality Management (EQM) Forum	No - Ongoing	Awareness and information sharing about waste management, air quality management and environmental impact management	Co-ordinated by DEDEAT Environmental Affairs officials	Operational
DEDEAT Provincial Coastal Committee	No - Ongoing	To carry out the functions in terms of S39(2) of the ICM Act	DEDEAT: Environmental Affairs officials at Head Office participate and Coastal Zone Management provides secretariat functions.	Operational
DEDEAT Provincial Coastal Management Technical Committee	No - Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To discuss technical coastal management issues in the Province.</li> <li>To deal with issues delegated to it by the PCC.</li> <li>To provide technical support to coastal municipalities on coastal management matters</li> </ul>	All Coastal Management Staff participate and DEDEAT (Environmental Affairs) provides secretariat functions	Operational
DEFF National Coastal Fora <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mintech WG8</li> </ul>	No - Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide National Coordination of government work on Coastal Management.</li> <li>To carry out functions in terms of S35(3) of the ICM Act</li> </ul>	Maximum of 2 DEDEAT officials participates	Operational

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	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department coordination	
			Human Resources	Budget
DEFF National Off-Road Driving Task Group	No - Ongoing	To coordinate the implementation of the Regulations for Control of Vehicles Use in the Coastal Area and Regulations for Management of Public Launch Sites in the Coastal Zone within the Republic.	Maximum of 2 DEDEAT officials participates	Operational
DEFF Estuaries Management Committee/Task Group	No - Ongoing	To coordinate estuarine management work in the Republic	Maximum of 2 DEDEAT officials participates	Operational
DEFF Coastal Spatial Planning Working Group	No - Ongoing	To provide coordination for implementation of the coastal planning in Republic	Maximum of 2 DEDEAT officials participates	Operational
COGTA Provincial and municipal Infrastructure Forum	No - Ongoing	COGTA has established an infrastructure forum (led by the Eastern COGTA), to co-ordinate the implementation and action plans for the infrastructure related projects within the Eastern Cape.	COGTA	
SALGA Climate Change, Waste and Environment	No - Ongoing	SALGA has established a forum (hosted by the Political Councillors attached to Community Services), to co-ordinate the implementation strategies and action plans for the Climate Change, Waste and Environment within the Eastern Cape.	SALGA	
Eastern Cape Wetlands Forum	No - Ongoing	To promote awareness of importance of wetlands and a need for their conservation	Various stakeholders, DAFF, DRDAR Water and Sanitation, municipalities etc	Annual allocation

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	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department coordination	
			Human Resources	Budget
DEDEAT Eastern Cape Implementation Committee for Bioregional Programmes – ECIC	No - Ongoing		DEDEAT	
SANBI Eastern Cape Bioregional Programmes co-ordination Unit	Ongoing	SANBI has established a Bioregional Programmes Co-ordination Unit based in East London (hosted by the Eastern Cape Parks Board), to co-ordinate the implementation strategies and action plans for the bioregional programmes within the Eastern Cape.	SANBI	Annual allocations
DEDEAT Sustainable Energy Forum	No - Ongoing	<p>A quarterly sustainable energy forum for interaction among manufacturers, project developers, investors, regulatory authorities and government officials, and skills institutions, with the objective of unlocking obstacles to and leveraging opportunities in sustainable energy development in the Province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharing of lessons learned, challenges and opportunities;</li> <li>- Identification of provincial institutional and technical barriers to sustainable energy investment that require attention at the scale of the province;</li> <li>- Collating/Coordinating/Reporting research, lobbying efforts and</li> </ul>	Co-ordinated by DEDEAT officials (Economic Development)	Operational

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	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department coordination	
			Human Resources	Budget
		investment efforts at the scale of the province; - Engagement between sustainable energy sector stakeholders and authorities; - Promotion of green skills (workforce) and capacity (decision-makers).		
Relevant Provincial Working Groups (WG): - WG 1 – Biodiversity - WG 2 – Air Quality - WG 3 – Cooperative Governance - WG 4 – Compliance Enforcement - WG 5 – Water - WG 6 – Jobs - WG 7 – Environmental Impact Management - WG 8 – Oceans and Coasts - WG 9 – Pollution and Waste - WG 10 – Policy and Law Reform	No - Ongoing	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 quality of the environment are minimised, mitigated or managed in line with government policy, legislation, goals and strategies.	Staff component of DEDEAT	Annual Allocation

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	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department coordination	
			Human Resources	Budget
DEFF Working For Programmes.	No - Ongoing	Working for programmes are initiatives by DEFF implemented through EIP under the auspices of EPWP. The initiatives are proactive preventative measures that recognises that inadequate waste, water, fire, and coast services may lead to health hazards and environmental degradation. The programmes seek to ensure ecological sustainability is achieved through implementation of sustainable waste, water, fire and coast management practices.	Staff component	Annual allocations
Chris Hani DM Environmental and Climate Change Forum.	No - Ongoing	Focuses on a wide scope of environmental and climate change aspects affecting the district including local municipalities pertaining to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education, awareness and capacity building.</li> <li>- Compliance, legislation and policy (requirement and formulation).</li> <li>- Biodiversity.</li> <li>- Waste Management and Air Quality.</li> </ul>	Chris Hani DM Staff component	Annual Allocation
Healthy Catchment Alliance (Upper Mzimvubu and Amathole Catchments).	No - Ongoing	Natural Resource Management and Conservation project with the aim to deliver improvement in the condition of landscapes in a way that builds an		



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	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department coordination	
			Human Resources	Budget
		understanding of what is replicable into a new model for water management in South Africa.		
Umzimvubu Catchment Partnership Programme (MoU).	No - Ongoing	Aims to conserve the full extent of the Umzimvubu River System through sustainable restoration and maintenance of the catchment area in a manner that supports economic development and job creation for local people and enhances flow of benefits from ecosystem goods and services to people and nature.	Collaborative effort between various entities and partners who have signed the MoU.	



## 5. SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROMOTION OF INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

### 5.1. Background

Chapter 5 of NEMA deals with the tools and instruments required to ensure the integrated environmental management of activities which affect the environment. The Schedule 1 departments and provinces, that are required to prepare EIPs, are mandated with promoting, managing or conducting many of these activities. This requirement, therefore, provides them with an opportunity to make recommendations about the most effective ways in which to implement integrated environmental management (IEM) in their sector. This also highlights the difference between the focus of EIPs (or EMPs) on cooperative governance (under Chapter 3), and the tools (plans, procedures and regulations) that give effect to environmental management (under Chapter 5).

### 5.2. IEM tools

The concept of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) forms a part of the White Paper on Environmental Management Policy in South Africa and has been written into the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), albeit not being clearly defined in the said Act.

Throughout the years, the term IEM has been interpreted and conceptualized in a number of different ways including:

1. as a synonym for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
2. as a cooperation mechanism between organs of state;
3. as an adoption mechanism of NEMA principles across all three spheres of state; and
4. as an integrative approach to development planning and use of various tools to inform environmental management and decision making.

IEM has evolved to be an underlying philosophy and set of principles, supported by a range of environmental assessment and management tools that are aimed at promoting sustainability.

IEM has moved away from being defined in terms of particular processes. Rather, IEM is a philosophy that is concerned with finding the right balance between development and the environment. It provides a framework to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account at every stage of the life of a project, process or policy.

In essence, IEM alludes to the:

- 1) Integration of environmental considerations across the full life cycle of the activity: for example, for a project, this implies consideration of environmental issues through the pre-feasibility, feasibility, planning and design, construction, operational and decommissioning phases, i.e. a

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cradle to grave approach, and then the future re-use of the area or resource, i.e. cradle to cradle.

- 2) Integration of knowledge across specialist disciplines: for example, in specialist studies, tracing and analysing the links between air emissions and potential impacts on human health and subsequent economic costs. Integration of stakeholders: for example, in an EIA, providing effective and constructive interaction between authorities, business and labour, civil society and the proponent.
- 3) Integration of appropriate tools into the decision making process (for example, in an EIA, integration of human health risk assessment in air quality dispersion modelling) as well as across the full activity life cycle (for example, linking EIA to EMS and environmental reporting).
- 4) The definition of the term environment is the surroundings in which humans and other organisms exist. The term is used in its broadest sense, to consist of biophysical, social and economic components and the connections within and between these components.
- 5) Management of the processes of initiating, planning, implementing, controlling and closing an activity, including the associated responsibilities and accountabilities. The classical management cycle (i.e. plan, do, check and act) can also be applied within each stage of the typical activity life cycle.

In other words, IEM is not only used in looking at, for example, the environmental impact of converting grazing land to the growing of wheat (project), but it also looks at the environmental impact of increasing the wheat price (policy), which may encourage more marginal land to be put under wheat. It also looks at the impact of assistance programmes, for example, the implications of encouraging new wheat farms (programmes). IEM considers the environmental elements in a 'cradle to grave' concept (i.e. from the inception through to the decommissioning or the end of the project) (<http://www.enviropedia.com/>).

The difference between IEM and EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) is that EIA is just one tool or technique used to gather and analyse environmental information that is a part of the IEM process. IEM incorporates several environmental tools to aid government in making decisions to promote sustainable development, protect natural resources and combat climate change. Such tools include Environmental Management Frameworks (EMF), Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). The following diagram provides an overview of the tools for IEM in the Eastern Cape:

Prominent IEM tools utilized in the Eastern Cape include the Provincial Development Plan (PDP), Eastern Cape Biodiversity and Conservation Plan (ECBCP), Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy, Eastern Cape Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (EC SPLUMB) and the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ECBSAP) (Refer to Table 4).



IEM tools in the Eastern Cape Province take guidance from relevant national legislation, policies and plans and is in turn cascaded or integrated into relevant local government planning, development processes and tools. Local government level tools in turn can also inform provincial and national process and tools e.g. the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF) can inform the review of the Provincial SDF in a bottom-up approach.

Certain development activities, as listed in the NEMA EIA Regulations or in the applicable Specific Environmental Management Acts (SEMA), require authorisations, permits and licensing by the Provincial environmental authority in order to minimise the potential for adverse environmental impacts and promote sustainable development.

The process to facilitate policy implementation and strategic planning at local government level is through the IDP. The IDP is a five-year plan (up-dated, however, on a yearly basis) aimed at the integrated development and management of the area of jurisdiction of the local authority in terms of its powers and duties. The IDP is therefore a strategic management tool defining the development direction and guiding all functions of each municipality i.e. it is essentially a tool to assist municipalities in achieving their developmental mandate.

**Table 5.1: IEM in the Eastern Cape Summarised**

IEM tools in the Eastern Cape and their status	
IEM Tools	Status
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS (EMF)</b>	
Wild Coast Environmental Management Plan	Not gazetted
Cannon Rocks to Kei River Environmental Management Framework	Not gazetted
<b>SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS (SDF)</b>	
Eastern Cape Spatial Development Framework (2018)	In progress
All current metro and DM SDF's	Adopted
<b>BIOREGIONAL PLANS AND BIODIVERSITY SECTOR PLANS</b>	
Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation and Strategy and Action Plan (2017)	In progress
NMBMM Bioregional Plan	Adopted
BCMM Conservation Plan and Municipal Open Space System (MOSS)	Not gazetted
<b>OTHER</b>	
EC Provincial Economic Development Strategy	Adopted
EC State of Environment Report	Adopted
EC Climate Change Strategy	Adopted
EC Coastal Management Plan	Adopted
EC Integrated Waste Management Plan	Adopted
EC Air Quality Management Plan	Adopted
All Metro & District SoER & EMPs or EIPs	Adopted

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All Metro & District Coastal and Estuary Management Programmes/Plans	In progress
All Metro and District Integrated Waste Management Plans	In progress
All Metro & District Air Quality Management Plans	In progress
All Metro & District Biodiversity Conservation Plans	In progress
All Metro Climate Change Strategies	In progress
FORUMS	
Provincial Environmental Quality Management (EQM) Forum	
Provincial Coastal Committee	
Provincial Coastal Management Technical Committee	
National Coastal Fora	
National Off-Road Driving Task Group	
Estuaries Management Committee/Task Group	
Coastal Spatial Planning Working Group	
Provincial and municipal Infrastructure Forum	
Climate Change, Waste and Environment	
Eastern Cape Wetlands Forum	

The local government tier is also required to facilitate several legislative planning and development processes which impact on the environment and includes the development of municipal SDFs and Land Use Schemes (LUS).

Meeting the many challenges encountered in South Africa and the Eastern Cape Province means that it is imperative, through the IEM philosophy, not only achieving the goal of sustainable development through co-operation between all 3 spheres of government, but also community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, researchers and academics, business and environmental practitioners.



## 6. SECTION 6: OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR EIP

### 6.1. Background

This section of the Eastern Cape Provincial EIP focuses on implementation plans and targets of each Policy, Plan and Programme that are carried out by DEDEAT and various other predominantly Provincial departments.

The Strategic Objectives for the EIP have been aligned with those outlined in the NSSD and Outcome 10 directives. Recommended activities to achieve proposed outcomes are provided together with allocated responsibility for implementation, performance indicators, relevant PPPs and quantifiable targets for the Eastern Cape Provincial EIP 2020–2025.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED	ACTIVITIES		RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS	RELEVANT PPP	ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE TARGETS				
							2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation (NSSD Priority #1)  (Outcome 10 - Enhanced governance systems and capacity)	Influence development planning implementation framework to include sustainable development priorities	Promote municipal IDP implementation guidelines/ frameworks that incorporates NSSD objectives and NEMA Principles.		DEDEAT, COGTA, municipalities	Ongoing improvement in implementation guidelines/ frameworks into IDPs that incorporates NSSD objectives and NEMA Principles	NSSD NEMA SPLUMA IDP National Guidelines	COGTA COMPETENCY				
		Promote the consideration of NSSD objectives and NEMA Principles in relevant Provincial plans, policies, programmes (PPPs) and Processes.		DEDEAT and all departments and PPP specialists	% participation in PPP development processes	NSSD NEMA Specialists	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
		Build capacity to enhance knowledge relating to sustainable development aimed at capacitating Provincial and municipal stakeholders.		DEDEAT Environmental Empowerment Services (EES)	Annual reviews of plans to meet annual targets	NSSD NEMA	Environmental Empowerment Services (EES)				
	Effective environmental governance and development of management programmes in the Province	Mainstream environmental governance structures in the Province.		DEDEAT and all departments	Improve participation in existing EQM, EES, PCC by relevant department representatives (e.g. agriculture, housing, etc.)	NSSD NEMA					
		Compile an EIP compliance report annually		DEDEAT	EIP compliance report complied each year.	NSSD NEMA EIP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Assist municipalities in developing screening tools for identifying legal requirements for IDP projects such as EAs, AELs and Waste Licences, WULAs, CWDPs, etc. (Sec 28 Duty of Care)		DEDEAT	Develop screening tool and incorporate into IDP Guidelines.	NEMA NEMA Regs Waste Regs Air Regs NEM:ICMA NWA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Effective cooperation, reporting, alignment and accountability among sectors in the implementation of the EIP	Promote the inclusion of the EIP in Departmental Annual Reports (e.g. agriculture, economic,		DEDEAT	Reports	NSSD NEMA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently (NSSD Priority #2)	Improve and maintain the condition and protection status of habitats and resources within the Province, including air, water, land and sea.	Air quality management	Promote compliance with NAAAQS	DEDEAT, Metros and DMs	% permitted facilities being monitored and % compliance (NSSD).	NEM:AQA NAAQS	% compliant	% compliant	% compliant	% compliant	% compliant
			AELs issued within legislated time frames	DEDEAT, Metros and DMs	% AELs issued within legislated time frames.	NEM:AQA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
			Facilities with AELs reporting on NAEIS	DEDEAT, Metros and DMs	% facilities with AELs reporting on NAEIS.	NAAQS	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED	ACTIVITIES		RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS	RELEVANT PPP	ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE TARGETS				
							2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
(Outcome 10 - Ecosystems are sustained and natural resource are used efficiently)		Water resource management (Sec 28 Duty of Care)	Provide comment and try seek alignment of Provincial Water Resource Management Plan with ECBCS&AP and responsible resource (water) usage.	DWS, COGTA, DEDEAT, DRDAR, District Municipalities, Working for Wetlands, War on Waste, etc.	Provide comment on the development of a Provincial Water Resource Management Plan.	NEMA NSSD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Land use management (Sec 28 Duty of Care)	Promote rehabilitation of degraded habitats.	DEDEAT, DRDAR, DAFF, ECPTA, National Departments (DEA, DMR, Roads)	Promote rehabilitation of degraded habitats where possible.	NSSD NPAES EC PAES ECBCP&AS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management	Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (ECBCS&AP) is revised every 5 years.	DEDEAT	Revised ECBCS&AP after 5 years.	NEMA NSSD ECBCS&AP					
				DEDEAT	Annual monitoring of improvement in consideration of ECBCS&AP.	NEMA NSSD ECBCS&AP	Other Departments must prove that they are considering ECBCS&AP in their own planning				
			Promote the development and alignment of municipal, conservation plans (at least metro and DM levels).	DEDEAT	Number of municipalities with conservation plans.	NEMA NSSD ECBCS&AP	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
			Promote private and public landowner participating in conservation or land stewardship programmes under the Protected Areas Act (NEM:PAA).	DEDEAT to regulate DRDAR	Number of land owners participating in conservation or land stewardship programmes.	NEMA NSSD NEM:PAA	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
			Promote the protection of terrestrial habitats.	DEDEAT DRDAR	% of land mass protected (formal and informal).	NEMA NSSD NEM:PAA	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
			Promote establishment of new or expand existing nature reserves under stewardship programme.	DEDEAT, ECPTA	Number of farm land hectares rezoned as conservation due to new or expansion of nature reserves.	NEMA NSSD NEM:PAA	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
		Alien species management and eradication	Promote development and implementation of invasive alien species plans at municipalities and provincial land owners (roads and transport, public works), and SOEs (e.g. Transnet, ACSA, etc.).	DEFF - Working for Water (WfW) programme. DEDEAT - regulate traffic of plants and wildlife DRDAR – alien surveillance	% municipalities and provincial with alien species management plans.	NEMA NSSD NEM:BA Alien species regulations	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
					Number of hectares cleared of invasive alien species.	NEMA NSSD NEM:BA	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS	RELEVANT PPP	ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE TARGETS				
						2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
					Alien species regulations					
		Coastal management	Monitor the implementation of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme (gazetted March 2014) insuring alignment with NSSD principles and objectives and prioritising issues and programmes.	DEDEAT	Monitoring report on impacts, EMPs, SDFs, development setbacks, etc.	NEMA NSSD NEM:ICMA Various ICMA regulations	Reporting on progress	Reporting on progress	Reporting on progress	Reporting on progress
			Promote development of municipal coastal management plans (CMPs).	DEDEAT, Metros and DMs	Number of Metros and DMs with up-to-date CMPs.	NEMA NSSD NEM:ICMA Various ICMA regulations	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
			Promote development of estuary management plans (EMPs) that incorporate of NSSD principles and objectives.	DEFF:O&C, DEDEAT, metros and DMs  Note: DEFF: O&C wants to change the protocol where Provinces drive process.	% of EC estuaries that have EMPs	NEMA NSSD NEM:ICMA Various ICMA regulations	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
			Promote Blue Flag beaches.	Department of Tourism and municipalities DEDEAT promote capacity.	Number of beaches with Blue Flag Status.	NSSD EC CMP DM and Metro CMPs	NA	NA	NA	NA
			Promote protection of sensitive coastal areas.	DEDEAT	% of coastline with partial or full protection and compare against ECBCS&AP targets.	NEMA NSSD NEM:ICMA NPAES EC PAES EC CMP EC BCP&AS Transkei Decree Ciskei Conservation Ordinance	Municipalities to implement			
			Assist municipalities with regard to enforcement of matters relating to coastal management.	DEDEAT	Check div De Villiers for compliance targets.		NA	NA	NA	NA

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED	ACTIVITIES		RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS	RELEVANT PPP	ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE TARGETS				
							2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
		Waste management and waste hierarchy	Provincial integrated waste management plan. Current plan gazetted in 2010	DEDEAT	Provincial IWMP revised every 5 years.	NSSD EC IWMP	Review in 2020 to be Gazetted in 2020				
			Effective processing of waste licence applications for new, existing and site closures and promote compliance with licence conditions	DEDEAT	% waste licence applications finalised within legislated time frames.	NSSD EC IWMP	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
			Promote development and implementation of municipal IWMPs.	DEDEAT, metros and DMs	% municipalities with IWMP not exceeding 5 years old	NEMA NSSD EC IWMP	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
			Promote waste economy including reduction and recycling.	DEDEAT, metros and DMs	Tonnage waste to landfills and materials recycled by municipalities	NEMA NSSD EC IWMP Municipal IWMPs	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
Towards a green economy (NSSD Priority #3)  (Outcome 10 - An environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy resulting from a well-managed just transition)	Development of a sustainable and resilient economy.	Eastern Cape Green Economy Programme to align with National initiative		OTP	Development of a Green Economy Programme for the Eastern Cape	NEMA NSSD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Promote Green Economy with other provincial department (e.g. Biodiversity Economy) through biodiversity permitting and harvesting, and awareness creating and alignment with National Strategy for Biodiversity Economy Provincial Biodiversity Economy (ECPTA)		OTP COGTA ECPTA DEDEAT (participate)	DEDEAT participation in programmes and initiatives	NEMA NSSD ECBS&AP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Promote Green Economy at municipal sector planning (e.g. Local Economic Development Plans)		COGTA Municipalities DEDEAT (participate)	DEDEAT participation in programmes and initiatives DEDEAT & ECPTA provide annual reports	NEMA NSSD ENSSD ECCBS&AP EC Renewable Energy Strategy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Promote Expanded Public Works Programme jobs in green economy		DEFF Municipalities DEDEAT (participate)	Number of EPWP Jobs created in the Province	NEMA NSSD ECCBS&AP EC Renewable Energy Strategy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Building sustainable communities (NSSD # Priority #4)	Promote activities that contribute to more sustainable communities.	Promote urban greening, particularly in townships and low income areas		Municipalities COGTA DEDEAT (participate)	DEDEAT to participate in programmes and initiatives and encourage	NEMA NSSD ECCBS&AP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS	RELEVANT PPP	ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE TARGETS				
						2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
(Outcome 10 - Sustainable human communities)										
Responding effectively to climate change (NSSD #5)	Prepared for climate change and associated risks (adaptation)	Develop and implement a climate change response strategy and implementation plan for the Eastern Cape and at municipal level.	DEDEAT	Review climate change strategy every 5 years (NSSD)	NSSD ECCCRS	Report on progress	Report on progress	Report on progress	Report on progress	Report on progress
(Outcome 10 - An effective climate change mitigation and adaptation response)		Provincial line departments to mainstream climate change into sector plans and policies (e.g. agriculture, housing, public works, roads, etc.)	DEDEAT and other departments	Number of provincial sector plans that deal with climate change risks (NSSD)	NSSD ECCCRS	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
		Promote development and implementation of a climate change response strategies at municipal level and mainstream projects into the IDPs.	DEDEAT and municipalities	Number of municipalities with climate change strategies	NSSD ECCCRS	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
	Support the development of municipal climate change mitigation and response strategies and contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation)	Develop and implement a renewable energy strategy and implementation plan for the Eastern Cape and at municipal level.	DEDEAT (economic) DEDEAT (IEM) participate	Review renewable energy strategy every 5 years (NSSD)	NSSD ECCCRS EC Renewable Energy Strategy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Promote development and implementation of renewable energy strategies at municipal level	DEDEAT and municipalities	Number of municipalities with renewable energy strategies (NSSD)	NSSD ECCCRS EC Renewable Energy Strategy	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers	Reporting of numbers
		Promote renewable energy in the Province	DEDEAT (economic) DEDEAT (IEM) participate ESKOM	MW of installed renewable energy capacity in the Province (NSSD)	NSSD EC Renewable Energy Strategy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				MWh of renewable energy contribution to the national and local grid (NSSD)	NSSD EC Renewable Energy Strategy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



## 7. SECTION 7: PERFORMANCE MONITORING

### 7.1. Performance Monitoring

In terms of section 16(1)(b) of NEMA, every organ of state must report annually within four months of the end of the financial year on the implementation of its adopted EIP to the Director-General of Environmental Affairs.

The EIP subcommittee forum will be used to monitor the implementation of this plan for the next five years. Meetings of the forum shall be held on quarterly basis and shall be attended by role players identified for oversight of the EIP as different role players are involved in the implementation plan linked to the performance indicators for the next five years. An annual report will be submitted by DEDEAT as required by section 16(1)(b) of NEMA (the forum is chaired by DEFF).



## 8. SECTION 8: CONCLUSION

It is with no doubt, nor reservation, that the commitments in this plan would be able to ensure that the province achieve the objectives of the EIP as outlined in section 12 of NEMA as to:

- a) Co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various Provincial 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 Provincial 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 Province as a whole;
- d) Prevent unreasonable actions by the Province and municipalities 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 and the MEC to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment within the Province.

It is a resolute view of government that at the end of 2025 a successful trend would have been established which will reflect the good work achieved through co-operative governance in achieving protection and sustainable use of natural resources within the Eastern Cape Province.



## Appendix 1

### 1.1.1. Policies, Tools and Legislation

In light of the many roles which government has to play, it is influenced by many policies, tools and legislation. Some of the more critical national legislation tools relevant to environmental activities are listed below:

#### **Biodiversity and Integrated Environmental Management**

- 1974 Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance (19 of 1974)
- 1978 Ciskei Conservation Act (Act 10 of 1987)
- 1989 National Environmental Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989)
- 1992 Transkei Environmental Conservation Decree (Decree 9 of 1992)
- 1998 National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998)
- 1998 National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act 101 of 1998)
- 1998 National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (as amended)
- 2003 National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003)
- 2004 National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)
- 2009 National Environmental Laws Amendment Act (14 of 2009)

#### **Coastal**

- 1935 Sea Shores Act (Act 21 of 1998)
- 1973 Sea Birds and Seals Protection (Act 46 of 1973)
- 1973 Dumping at Sea Control Act (Act 73 of 1980)
- 1998 Marine Living Resources Act (Act 18 of 1998)
- 1998 Sea Fishery Act (Act 12 of 1998)
- 2008 National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008)

#### **Freshwater Resources**

- 1997 Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997)
- 1998 National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)

#### **Air Quality**

- 2004 National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
- 2014 National Environmental Management: Air Quality Amendment Act (Act 20 of 2014)

#### **Waste Management**

- 2008 National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008)
- 2014 National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act (No 26 of 2014)

#### **Land and Transformation**

- 1970 Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970)
- 1983 Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)
- 2002 Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act (Act 28 of 2002)
- 2004 Communal Land Rights Act (Act 11 of 2004)
- 2013 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)

#### **Human Settlements and Infrastructure**



- 1997 National Housing Act (Act 107 of 1997)  
 2013 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)

#### **Cross-cutting Legislation**

- 1993 Municipal Structures Act (Act 85 of 1998)  
 1993 Occupational Health and Safety (Act 86 of 1993)  
 1998 Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999)  
 2000 Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)  
 2014 Tourism Act (Act 3 of 2014)

#### ***1.1.2. International Treaties and Protocols***

South Africa is a signatory to a range of international treaties and protocols that impact on the environment; some of the treaties are listed below:

- ✓ Agenda 21 - Rio Convention
- ✓ Asbestos Convention; and Recommendation 1986
- ✓ Bio-safety Protocol
- ✓ CITES moratorium on the trade in rhino horn
- ✓ CITES Notifications
- ✓ Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- ✓ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ✓ Convention on Human settlements (HABITAT)
- ✓ Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
- ✓ Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention)
- ✓ Convention on the Control of the Trans boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Disposals (Basel-Convention) 1992
- ✓ Convention on Wetlands (popularly known as the Ramsar Convention)
- ✓ IUCN Guidelines
- ✓ Kyoto Protocol
- ✓ Marrakesh Accords 2001
- ✓ Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer
- ✓ The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- ✓ Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- ✓ SADEC Convention on Conservation
- ✓ The Working Environment (Air, Pollution, Noise Vibration) Convention and Recommendation 1977
- ✓ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- ✓ United Nations to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- ✓ World Heritage Convention

**LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICES • PLAASLIKE OWERHEIDS KENNISGEWINGS****LOCAL AUTHORITY NOTICE 33 OF 2021**

Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (EASTERN CAPE)

Removal of Restrictions in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) and the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Law (2016).

ERF 10724 EAST LONDON (4 Avon Road)

Under Section 47 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) read with Section 59 of the Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipal Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Bylaw of 2016 and upon instructions of the Local Authority a notice is hereby given that condition C. 1. d. found in Deed of Transfer No. T2930/2016, pertaining to Erf 10724 East London, is hereby removed.