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PROVINCIAL NOTICES • PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWINGS

PROVINCIAL NOTICE 15 OF 2016



agriculture, rural development,
land & environmental affairs

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

(2015 – 2020)

*As required in terms of Section 11 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998
(Act No. 107 of 1998, as Amended)*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is a provincial Environmental Implementation Plan required in terms of Section 11 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended), and is intended to facilitate co-operative environmental governance to promote environmental sustainability within the province.

The Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) describes policies, plans and programmes of a department that performs functions that may impact on the environment and how this department's plans will comply with the NEMA principles and national environmental norms and standards. This EIP includes commitments made by provincial departments in Mpumalanga as well as national departments with provincial offices in Mpumalanga to promote co-operative governance with respect to environmental management.

The EIP identifies the policies, plans and programmes within each of the provincial and relevant national departments operating within the province that could have significant impacts on the environment, and indicates measures that the departments are putting into place, or plan to put into place, to improve their environmental performance and co-operative governance. It also identifies linkages and encourages co-ordination with stakeholders and all other relevant role players in environmental management within the province.

Many environmental issues impact severely on environmental sustainability within the province. Major industries in Mpumalanga are heavily dependent on the natural resource base for their economic sustainability. Tourism is one of the sectors that has considerable untapped potential and can contribute to future economic growth. It is however dependant on a well-managed natural resource base for its success. Air pollution in Mpumalanga is high and has negative effects on both the natural environment and human health. Mpumalanga is underlain by diverse and mineral rich geological formations, mining is a major land-use for gold, chromium, iron, and platinum-group metals, as well as for coal and, in some areas, granite. Half of Mpumalanga's natural habitat has already been irreversibly modified, mostly through large-scale agriculture, plantation forestry and mining. Mpumalanga is also experiencing a severe shortage of adequate waste management infrastructure. The province is also the largest producer of hazardous waste in South Africa and it is suspected that very little of the hazardous waste is disposed of appropriately.

This plan entails the following:

- A description of priority policies, plans and programmes as per the mandate of the various relevant government authorities within the province that may significantly affect the environment,
- A description of the manner in which provincial departments, and national departments which exercise a provincial function, ensure that their functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles set out in Section 2 of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended), and any national norms and standards envisaged under Section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996, as Amended) and set by departments with a mandate for environmental management.

Approach to the compilation of the EIP

The development of the provincial Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) was coordinated by the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (DARDLEA) in consultation with the other relevant national, provincial and local government bodies. The process started with a meeting with all sector departments in September 2013. Heads of Departments of different sectors were requested to send the relevant officials to the EIP stakeholder consultations. The purpose of the consultation meetings was to inform all sector departments about the requirements to develop the third edition Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP), its purpose and to request the necessary required inputs in order to develop the provincial EIP and give effect to cooperative environmental governance in the province, in keeping with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998, as Amended). A template was developed and distributed to all sector Departments to assist them to identify and provide the relevant necessary inputs for the EIP, i.e. Policies, Plans and Programmes) that may affect the environment. These inputs were necessary in order to compile the (2015 – 2020) Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) for Mpumalanga Province. Numerous challenges were however experienced in the preparation of this EIP document. These are discussed further under Section 1.8 - Limitations and Challenges.

The Mpumalanga EIP will table action plans to promote environmental sustainability, however, the success of the EIP, depends on the commitment and buy-in by the various relevant sector departments, stakeholders and partners, that are responsible for giving effect to this plan, in particular municipalities. The EIP outlines various programmes to implement the action plan, various roles and responsibilities of the relevant provincial and national government departments and municipalities, as well as an institutional framework for an integrated approach to cooperative environmental governance in the Province.

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SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Mpumalanga Province is located on the eastern part of South Africa, sharing provincial borders with KwaZulu-Natal to the south, Free State in the south-west, Gauteng to the west and Limpopo to the north. The province occupies 6.5% of South Africa's surface area and is the gateway to Swaziland in the south-east and Mozambique to the east. Its location allows access for international trade to markets, including South Africa's most populated province and the largest economic hub in Africa, Gauteng Province. Mpumalanga's population was estimated at 4,04 million in 2011, growing at around 1.5% per year¹. Females constituted 2.07 million or 51.1 per cent of the provincial population distribution and males 1.97 million (48.9 per cent). The youth cohort (0-34 years) made up 69.4 per cent of the total population in the province and the age group 60 years and older, only 7.0 per cent. Demographics of 0-4 years in age represented the most populous age cohort with 461 559 individuals or some 11.4 per cent of the provincial population.²

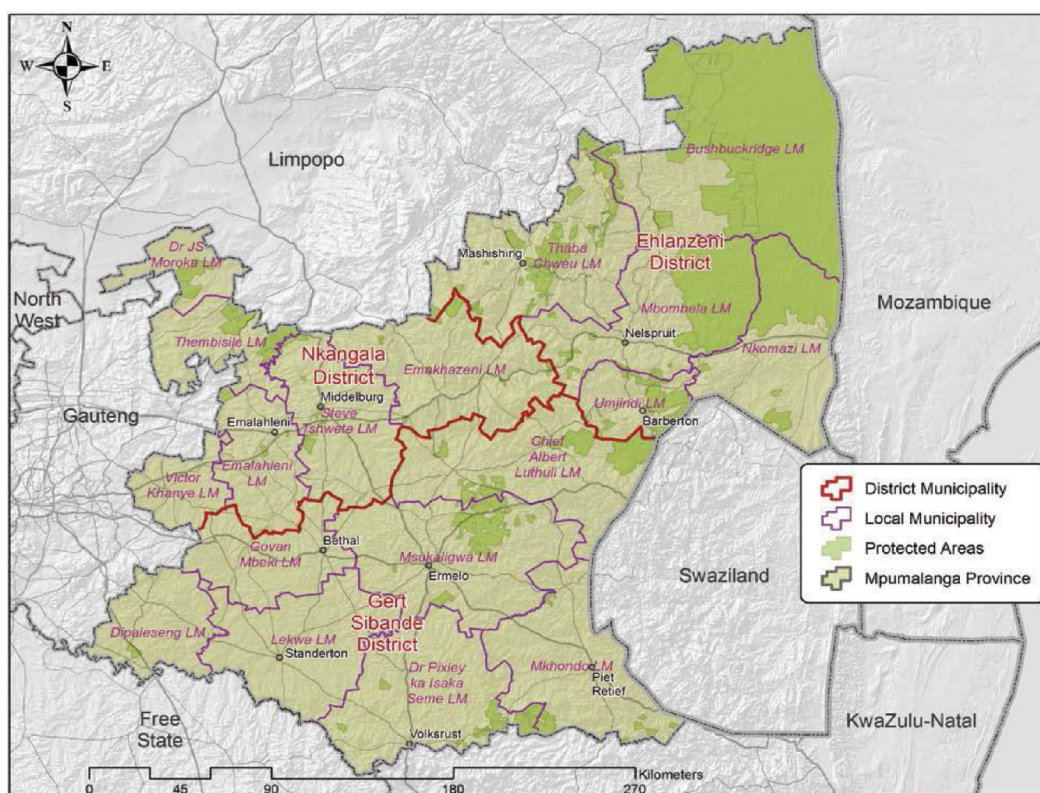


Figure 1: Map of Mpumalanga showing the 3 District Municipalities and 18 Local municipalities

Mpumalanga Province is characterised by spectacular natural beauty and a wealth of natural resources, especially its biodiversity and minerals. It is however constrained by a general lack of groundwater reserves and few perennial rivers. The climate allows for a wide variety of agricultural activities to be practiced, and much of the province is well suited for human habitation. The Province comprises three (3) district municipalities, namely Ehlanzeni, Gert Sibande and Nkangala District Municipalities and eighteen (18) local municipalities.

¹ Statistics South Africa: Community Survey 2011

² DARDLEA Strategic Plan 2015 – 2020, 2nd Draft, 2015

1.2 Situational Analysis

Many environmental issues severely impact on environmental sustainability and pose a challenge to the achievement of the various national and international sustainability and development strategies, policies, agreements and commitments, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), National Development Plan (NDP), Mpumalanga Vision 2030, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), etc. The environmental issues facing the province can be summarized as follows.

Major industries in Mpumalanga are heavily dependent on the natural resource base for their economic sustainability. Tourism is one of the industries that have considerable untapped potential for future economic growth, but this is dependent on a well-managed natural resource base for its success.

Habitat loss, transformation and fragmentation have placed indigenous biodiversity under severe pressure. The extinction of local species is imminent unless conservation efforts are intensified. Three recognised centres of plant endemism (Barberton, Sekhukhuneland and Wolkberg) and 1 proposed new centre of endemism, the Lydenburg centre, are found in the province. These centres are afforded very little formal protection status. Conservation efforts must therefore be focused on these areas of endemism. Only 23.6% of land of very high intrinsic biodiversity value is formally protected, while sites with low biodiversity value receive the most protection (43.9%).

Mpumalanga generates 9.1% of the general waste produced in South Africa. This represents the third highest per capita waste generation of all the country's provinces. The province is also the largest producer of hazardous waste in South Africa and it is suspected that very little of the hazardous waste is disposed of appropriately. Recycling of waste occurs through private sector driven initiatives and a more integrated and co-ordinated approach to waste management is required. Many households still have no access to refuse services. There are 56 municipal owned landfill sites and 49 of those are now licensed. All municipalities have developed their IWMPs and are currently at the implementation stages, and of the three district municipalities in the province only Ehlanzeni district is at status core stage. This has helped in improving waste management in the province. Municipalities are required to develop Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs), which should improve waste management. Municipal landfill sites have improved in terms of meeting the legal requirements, both in terms of infrastructure provision and on operations and maintenance. For example, most of the landfill sites have waste reclaimers although they are still not fenced. There are only two landfill sites in the province with weighbridges located in Steve Tshwete Local Municipality and Mbombela Local Municipality. Currently there is no reliable data in terms of quantities of waste produced in the province. Most of the recycling projects are taking place at the landfill sites where the recyclers are mostly collectors of commercial companies.

In order to respond to the identified challenges on waste management, the Mpumalanga Provincial government has committed itself to providing support to municipalities through various initiatives to promote better waste management. The Provincial Hazardous Waste Management Plan outlines a ten year Plan of implementation to provide an effective and safe system of tracking, handling and disposing all critical hazardous waste streams from generation to ultimate disposal is still continuing and being implemented. The objective is to develop framework for effective management of municipal operations that have a potential to

cause adverse impacts to the environment. The areas of focus are municipal sewage treatment, waste management and air pollution.

Eight local municipalities fall within the Highveld National Air Pollution Priority Area in the province. These include three municipalities in Nkangala District (namely Victor Khanye, Emalahleni and Steve Tshwete) and five municipalities in Gert Sibande District (namely Dipaleseng, Govan Mbeki, Lekwa, Msukaligwa and Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme). These form part of the biggest air pollution control air shed in the country.

In order to address the air pollution challenges in the Province, the Government has installed nine Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations across the Highveld Air Pollution Priority Area. These are connected into an ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network that will provide information to inform decision-making and mitigation measures to the authorities. As part of the interventions taken, Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) will be compiled and implemented for all identified air pollution priority areas. The first AQMP developed is for the Highveld Priority Area (HPA), which is currently at implementation stage.

The policies, plans and programmes of Provincial Departments and Municipalities have a direct effect on environmental sustainability. It is imperative that these activities incorporate environmental issues to be sustainable. The table in Chapter 3 reflects an analysis of these key activities and the effects that the various policies, plans and programmes of various provincial government departments have on the environment.

The Environmental Implementation Plan for Mpumalanga will table action plans to promote environmental sustainability in the Province. The success of the EIP will depend on the commitment and buy-in by the various stakeholders and partners, in particular the relevant sector departments and municipalities. The EIP outlines various programmes to implement the action plan as well as the various roles and responsibilities of Government Departments and municipalities, and the institutional framework for an integrated approach to environmental sustainability.

The key factors contributing to the current situation are:

- Inadequate resources for environmental management within government departments, especially at the municipal level. Budgets and human resources are limited.
- Initiatives and environmental programmes that is uncoordinated.
- There is a limited co-operation between the three spheres of government.
- Prioritization for environmental management is low or lacking.
- There is a poor understanding of what environmental sustainability entails.
- Generally, there is a lack of commitment to environmental management.

1.3 Relevant national priorities that need to be taken into consideration in preparation of the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP)

Environment sector priorities are influenced by various relevant national priorities and strategies identified by government to achieve the long-term strategic objectives of the

country. These need to also be taken into consideration when preparing Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs).

These include various relevant national priorities which are related to the environment, specifically the National Development Plan (NDP) - Vision 2030 (Chapter 5), the New Growth Path (Accord 4: Green Economy), Government's Medium Term Strategic Framework (2014 - 2019) and Government's Outcome Based Service Delivery Agreement (Outcome 10).

The National Development Plan (NDP) – Vision 2030 (Chapter 5) is that South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society will be well under way by 2030. This will be achieved through:

- (a) Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently;
- (b) Building sustainable communities;
- (c) Responding effectively to climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- (d) Responding effectively to climate change adaptation;
- (e) Managing a just transition; and
- (f) Enhancing governance systems and capacity.

These priorities will be addressed through the following core focus areas, i.e.

- (i) Air quality;
- (ii) Waste and Chemicals Management;
- (iii) Pollution Incident Management;
- (iv) Environmental Impact Management;
- (v) Conservation and Sustainable Use of biodiversity;
- (vi) Marine and Coastal Management; and
- (vii) Green economy and sustainable development.

The NDP 2030 envisages a phased trajectory over three successive MTSF periods. The implementation of the (2015 – 2020) EIP falls primarily within the first (planning) MTSF phase (2014 – 2019), which focuses on the creation of a framework for implementing the transition to an environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy. This phase will primarily focus on unblocking regulatory constraints, data collection and establishment of baseline information, and indicators testing some of the concepts and ideas. The second (Implementation) MTSF Phase (2019 – 2024), will start towards the end of the implementation of this (2015 – 2020) EIP

Targets for the current MTSF period (2014 – 2019), include:

- Stabilisation and reduction of CO₂ (a 34% reduction in emissions of CO₂ from “business as usual” by 2020 (42% by 2025) ;
- Implementation of climate change responses in six critical sectors;
- Increasing the percentage of the coastline with at least partial protection from 22.5% in 2013 to 27% in 2019;
- Increasing the compliance of mines with the National Water Act from 35% in 2013 to 60% in 2019.

In order to achieve these targets, we need to improve decision-making and governance, and harness research and information management capacity to identify, develop and maintain datasets to generate policy-relevant statistics, indicators and indices³.

Various Outcomes Based Service Delivery Agreements have been developed to give effect to the priorities identified in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the MTSF. The Outcome 10 Service Delivery Agreement seeks to address the identified environmental issues to protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources, in order to achieve the identified national priorities. Outcome 10 - Protect and enhance our Environmental Assets and Natural Resources, identifies the following sub-outcomes to achieve this, namely:

- Sub-outcome 1: Ecosystems are sustained and natural resource are used efficiently
- Sub-outcome 2: An effective climate change mitigation and adaptation response
- Sub-outcome 3: An environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy resulting from a well-managed just transition
- Sub-outcome 4: Enhanced governance systems and capacity
- Sub-outcome 5: Sustainable human communities

The New Growth Path, which seeks to achieve a higher improved economic growth rate while creating employment opportunities, has also been staggered into phases, i.e. Phase 1 - Laying Down the Platform (2010 – 2013), Phase 2 – Consolidation (2014 – 2020). Accord 4: Green Economy, seeks to achieve these objectives whilst simultaneously addressing key environmental challenges such as climate change. The Green Economy Accord proposes to achieve this through the promotion of carbon emission reduction, energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste reduction, re-use and recycling, cleaner production and retrofitting, in order to promote sustainable development.

1.4 Purpose and Objectives of the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP)

This Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) has been prepared by the Mpumalanga Province in response to the requirement of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998, as Amended) (NEMA) which requires that every province exercising functions which may affect the environment, must prepare an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) every five years. The province's initial Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) was gazetted in 2001, the second one in 2009 and the current document represents the Mpumalanga Province's (2015 – 2020) EIP.

The EIP identifies the policies, plans and programmes within each of the provincial and relevant national departments in the province that could have significant impacts on the environment, and indicates measures that these departments' are, putting into place or planning to put in place, to improve their environmental performance and co-operative environmental governance.

³ Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), 2014 - 2019

The strategic objective of the EIP is therefore to coordinate environmental governance in Mpumalanga by promoting integrated and coordinated environmental management, environmental awareness and education.

One of the primary objectives of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, as Amended (NEMA) is to establish institutions that promote co-operative environmental governance and procedures for co-operative environmental governance. This will be achieved, amongst others, through Environmental Implementation Plans, as required in terms of Chapter 3, Section 11 (1) of NEMA. Provinces must prepare Environmental Implementation Plans at least every five years. The purpose of Environmental Implementation Plans is addressed in Chapter 3 of NEMA. The Act states that the purpose of environmental implementation plans is to -

“(a) co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various national departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment and of provincial and local spheres of government, in order to-

- (i) minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and
- (ii) promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;

(b) give effect to the principles of co-operative government in Chapter 3 of the Constitution;

(c) secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole;

(d) prevent the unreasonable actions by provinces in respect of the environment that are prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and

(e) enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment.”

Chapter 3, Section 13 (1) of NEMA, as Amended, defines the content of environmental implementation plans. Every environmental implementation plan must contain:

- A description of policies, plans & programs that significantly affect the environment;
- A description of the manner in which the Province will ensure that the above will comply with section 2 NEMA principles and national norms and standards;
- A description of the manner in which the Province will ensure that its functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including NEMA principles and national norms and standards.
- Recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of NEMA, as Amended.

1.5 Legal Requirements for the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP)

The Constitution (Act 108 of 1996, as Amended) requires that all spheres of government must observe and adhere to the principles of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations and that all spheres of government, and all organs of state, must

conduct their activities in accordance with those principles. Furthermore, the Constitution also requires that all organs of state cooperate with one another in mutual trust and good faith by, assisting and supporting one another as well as coordinating their actions and legislations with one another. In terms of the legislated purpose of Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs), this is one of the key purposes of this plan, i.e. to coordinate and harmonise the policies, plans, programmes and decisions of government at a provincial level in the province.

Environmental implementation and management plans are a legal requirement in terms of Chapter 3 of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended). NEMA Section 11(1) provides that every national department listed in Schedule 1 (of NEMA), as exercising functions, which may affect the environment, and every province must prepare an environmental implementation plan within one year of the promulgation of this Act and at least every five years thereafter. The legal requirements for developing provincial EIPs is prescribed in section 11 of NEMA (National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, as Amended), and states:

11. (1) Every national department listed in Schedule 1 (as listed in NEMA) as exercising functions which may affect the environment and every province must prepare an Environmental Implementation Plan within one year of the promulgation of this Act and at least every four years thereafter. The National Environmental Laws Second Amendment Act (Act 30 of 2003) however amended this section that EIPs are now only required to be prepared every 5 years (and not 4 years as contained in the original legislation).

Furthermore, every organ of state that exercise functions that may significantly affect the environment, including provincial government departments and national government departments operating at a provincial level, has a legal obligation to ensure that the principles, as contained in chapter 1 (Section 2) of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended), are considered in all actions that may significantly affect the environment.

The principles set out in Chapter 1 (Section 2) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended), apply throughout the Republic of South Africa to the actions of all organs of state (including all provincial government departments and national government departments that operate within the province) 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 NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended) or any statutory provision concerning the protection of the environment;
- (d) serve as principles by reference to which a conciliator appointed under NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended) must make recommendations; and

(e) guide the interpretation, administration and implementation of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended), and any other law concerned with the protection or management of the environment. The principles per environmental theme are listed in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 – NEMA Principles per environmental theme, as contained in the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended)

THEMES	NEMA PRINCIPLES
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interest equitably <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Negative impacts on the environment and on peoples environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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 peoples must be ensured. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law. <input type="checkbox"/> The vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised and their full participation therein must be promoted.
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There must be intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment. <input type="checkbox"/> Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures. <input type="checkbox"/> Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest.

THEMES	NEMA PRINCIPLES
Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The disturbance of the ecosystem and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied. ❑ 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. ❑ 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. ❑ Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, 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.
Integration of environmental considerations into decision – making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 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. ❑ Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme, project, product, process, service or activity exists throughout its life cycle. ❑ 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. ❑ A risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions. ❑ 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 ❑ Negative impacts on the environment and on peoples environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied.

1.6 Compliance to Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP)

Chapter 3, Section 16 of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended), defines Compliance with regard to Environmental Implementation Plans. The following is of importance:

Section 16 (1) (a) Every organ of state must exercise every function it may have, or that has been assigned or delegated to it, by or under any law, and that may significantly affect the protection of the environment, substantially in accordance with the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) prepared, submitted and adopted by that organ of state. Furthermore, Section 16 (4) stipulates that:

Each provincial government must ensure that -

- (i) The relevant provincial Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) is complied with by each municipality within its province.
- (ii) Municipalities adhere to the relevant Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP), and the NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended) principles in the preparation of any policy, programme or plan, including the establishment of integrated development plans and land development objectives.

It is therefore important to note that this provincial Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) is therefore a legally binding document on all organs of state, across all spheres of government, whose policies, plans and programmes are listed in this EIP, and that may have an impact on the environment.

1.7 Process Followed in Developing the (2015 – 2020) EIP

The development of the (2015 – 2020) Mpumalanga Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) was coordinated by the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (DARDLEA). The process started as early as June 2013, where relevant identified provincial sector departments exercising a function within the province, as well as those national departments exercising functions within Mpumalanga and whose activities and functions may affect the environment, were consulted. During these consultations, sector departments were informed of the purpose of the EIP, the legal requirements in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, and the relevant necessary information required to develop the (2015 – 2020) Provincial EIP was requested. Ongoing engagement with these various national and provincial sector departments continued, with regular meetings being scheduled to facilitate cooperation and coordination and to solicit the necessary required inputs in order to develop the (2015 – 2020) Provincial EIP. Varying degrees of cooperation and commitment were experienced from the various sector departments consulted, but due to a continued lack of cooperation from the majority of the identified sector departments, high level intervention was obtained through the head of department (HoD) and cooperation requested from the various relevant sector departmental heads (HoDs) via official correspondence. This repeated formal intervention had limited temporary success, after which one-on-one engagements were undertaken to try and solicit the required information from these relevant sector departments. This was also only partially successful, after which attempts were made to obtain the necessary information from the relevant sector departments strategic and operational plans.

Further details of the relevant engagements undertaken in the development of this (2015 – 2020) Mpumalanga Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP), are contained in Annexure B

1.8 Limitations and Challenges

Numerous challenges were experienced in the development of this (2015 – 2020) Mpumalanga Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP), particularly the general lack of cooperation from the various relevant sector departments within the province, and those national departments exercising functions within the province, and whose activities and functions may affect the environment, in terms of providing the necessary inputs and information requirements to satisfy the legal requirements in terms of section 11(2) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), as amended. Intervention was requested from the various relevant departmental heads (HoDs), via official correspondence, with limited success however.

Senior management support from the relevant sector departments in the province, national departments that exercise functions within the province, as well as local government participation and cooperation, is urgently required in order to promote cooperative environmental governance and give effect to this (2015 – 2020) EIP. Such cooperation will also promote a more coordinated approach to environmental governance within the province and also promote improved service delivery.

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

This section gives an idea of the existing policies and new policies, plans and programmes of the department that when implemented may significantly affect the environment both

positively and negatively as well as the degree of control that the departments have on the impact and the organs of state implementing the policies or programmes.

Details are contained in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 – Description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme (i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
1. Mpumalanga Vision 2030	Being implemented	Builds on and informs past & existing sectorial and related planning interventions in the Province in terms of growth and development It aims to give guidance on the additional infrastructure required to align planned projects with the overall strategic goals of economic growth, employment creation and poverty alleviation, as set out in the relevant provincial directives	Provincially	Identifies areas where different development needs to take place in a sustainable manner	Medium	OTP
2. Mpumalanga Infrastructure Development Master Plan (2013)	Being implemented	Addresses and defines sustainable, well-managed and accessible Integrated Human Settlements.	Provincially	By identifying and guiding the planning and execution of major infrastructure interventions for the province	Medium	DPWRT/OTP
3. Mpumalanga Human Settlements Master Plan	To be implemented	The primary objective of the MEGDP is to foster economic growth that creates jobs, reduce poverty and inequality in the Province	Provincially	Sustainable development promoted through sustainable human settlements	Medium	DHS
4. Mpumalanga Economic Growth and Development Path (MEGDP)	Being implemented		Provincially	The growth path is anchored on a number of parameters such as spatial distribution, regional integration, sustainable human development and environmental sustainability with clearly defined	Medium	DEDT

5. Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)(2014)	Draft	Guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within the province and also aligning Provincial plans, policies and developmental strategies with those of National, other provincial Departments and Municipalities.	Provincially	strategic targets over the medium to long term. Spatial patterns and development should be guided to limit unnecessary impact on the environment and enhance existing services Promote sustainable and functional human integrated settlements, maximise resource efficiency, and enhance regional identity and unique character of a place.	Medium	DRDLR, COGTA, Municipalities.
6. Greenest Municipality Competition	Being implemented	The Greenest Municipality Competition consists of five core elements, namely, Waste Management; Energy Efficiency and Conservation; Water Management; Landscaping, tree planting and beautification; Public Participation and Community Empowerment; Leadership and Institutional Arrangements. Ensure that environmental sustainability is incorporated in all municipal operations	Nationally / Provincially	Improved municipal performance in terms of waste management, greening and environmental sustainability awareness.	DEA and DARDLEA – have indirect. LMs have direct control by ensuring that they meet requirements	DEA, DARDLEA, LMs
7. Environmental capacity development and support	Being implemented	To build capacity of stakeholders on the environmental regulatory framework to improve service	Provincially	Improved awareness and community mobilisation in terms of environmental issues	The department has direct control of the	DARDLEA

8. Environmental communication and awareness raising	Being implemented	Awareness sessions conducted in schools, communities, visits by clients to environmental centres, distribution of pamphlets, celebration of environment commemorative days, exhibitions, clean-up campaigns, media campaigns, resources developed, greening or trees planted, etc.	Provincially	To track environmental awareness efforts	The department has direct control of the programme	DARDLEA/DOH/DOE
9. Climate Change Management/Response Strategy	In the process of being developed	To mitigate against climate change and adapt to the impact of climate change in order to build climate change resilience	Provincially	Improved resilience to climate change.	The department has direct control of the programme	DARDLEA
10. Forestry and Natural Resources Management	Being implemented	Ensures the sustainable management and use of natural resources underpinning the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors. Encourage landowners and managers to maintain and improve the natural resources base on which agricultural production relies, namely soil, vegetation, water and the atmosphere.	Nationally / Provincially	Improved natural resource base	The department has direct control of the programme	DAFF, DARDLEA
11. Land care projects implemented in municipalities	Being implemented	To improve efficient use of natural resources for farming and non-farming communities	Provincially / Nationally	Promotion of sound natural resources conservation	The department has direct control of the programme	DARDLEA
12. Mpumalanga Comprehensive	Being implemented	CRDP is aimed at poverty	Provincially /	Improved food security	The department	DRDLR,

Rural Development Plan (CRDP)		eradication	Nationally		has direct control of the programme	DARDLEA
13. Food Security and Agrarian Reform	Being implemented	Develops and facilitates the implementation of appropriate agrarian reform policies and targeted programmes, aimed at enhancing the contribution of subsistence and smallholder producers to food security through education and training;	Provincially / Nationally	Improved food security	The department has direct control of the programme	DAFF, DARDLEA
14. Land Use and Soil Management	Being implemented	Promote the effective Management of Natural Agricultural Resources, Ensure the promotion and preservation of Agricultural Land	Provincially / Nationally	Improve soil conservation	The department has direct control of the programme	DAFF, DARDLEA
15. Mpumalanga Tourism Growth Strategy	Being implemented	To elaborate a framework to guide tourism initiatives and development, providing the following outputs an integrated tourism marketing plan, a tourism product development plan, a tourism human resource plan, proposal for an appropriate institutional framework, and an action plan for implementation of the strategy	Provincially	Increased tourism in the province	The department has direct control of the programme	DEDT, MTPA
16. Mpumalanga Protected Areas Expansion Strategy	Being implemented	Develop and ensure effective management of protected areas Provide for effective management and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems within the Province	Provincially	Ensure that critical biodiversity areas, threatened ecosystems, ecological corridors and other features such as wetlands and ridges are incorporated in	The department has direct control of the programme	DEDT, MTPA, DARDLEA

17. Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan (MBSP)	Being implemented	Provide for effective management and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems within the Province	Provincially	That the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;	provincial and municipal SDFs.	The department has direct control of the programme	MTPA, DARDLEA
18. Highveld Priority Area Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)	Being implemented	Air quality emissions being monitored and managed in the Priority Area	Provincially	Air pollution being reduced/emission of air pollutants minimised/improved environmental health and human health		The department has direct control of the programme	DARDLEA
19. Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan	Draft in place	Waste managed in a sustainable manner and also being reduced	Provincially	Sustainable waste management services rendered to the public, Waste collection and disposal facilities compliant to environmental legislation		The department has direct control of the programme	DARDLEA / Municipalities / DOH
20. Provincial Bulk Water Infrastructure Master Plan	Being implemented	Provision of water and sanitation, electricity and waste management.	Provincially	Services to be implemented in a sustainable manner		The department has direct control of the programme	DWA / COGTA, municipalities.
21. Land care projects implemented in municipalities	Being implemented	To improve efficient use of natural resources for farming and non-farming communities	Provincially / Nationally	Promotion of sound natural resources conservation		The department has direct control of the programme	DARDLEA

22. Planning and construction of new roads and bridges	Being implemented	Maintain provincial proclaimed roads at district level; manage and construct Provincial proclaimed roads and bridges in the province.	Provincially	EIAs conducted, all Roads infrastructure developed and maintained in ways that are socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. Safe, reliable, and sustainable transport.	The department has direct control of the programme	DPWRT
23. Construction of new facilities i.e. Schools, community health clinics, libraries	Being implemented	Provide infrastructure planning and implementation, and maintain available infrastructure and encourage the green approach to be followed in the planning of all new structures Health facilities to meet with the needs(eg new policies /legislation) that must be included	Provincially	Addressed through all compliance with all environmental legislations, regulations and requirements such as Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).	The department has direct control of the programme	DPWRT / DOH / COGTA
24. Provision of People Housing Process	Being implemented	Creation of sustainable human settlements	Provincially	EIAs conducted to determine the suitability of land for human settlement development	The department has direct control of the programme	DHS
25. Informal settlement upgrade	Being implemented	Ensure that poor people without shelter have access to housing, basic services and security of tenure.	Provincially	EIAs conducted to determine the suitability of land for human settlement development	The department has direct control of the programme	DHS

26. Health Care Waste management	Being implemented	Ensure that health care waste are managed in an environmentally friendly manner and avoiding pollution due health care waste. Health care waste implementation guidelines developed	Provincially	Health care waste managed in a sustainable manner	The department has direct control of the programme	DoH / COGTA
27. Energy efficiency Demand Side Management Policy	Being implemented	This policy focuses on the management of the electricity demand through energy efficiency interventions within the residential, commercial and industrial sectors.	Nationally	Energy used efficiently and therefore less resources extracted from the environment	The department has direct control of the programme	DOE
28. Mineral Regulation	Being implemented	Regulate the minerals and mining sectors to achieve transformation and sustainable resource use and management	Nationally / Provincially	Mining of minerals done in an environmentally sustainable way	The department has direct control of the programme	DMR
29. Water Use Authorisation	Being implemented	Authorises all water use activities in South Africa by using regulatory instruments such as licensing and water allocation reform	Nationally / Provincially	Ensures that the country water resources are used in a sustainable manner	The department has direct control of the programme	DWS
30. Water Sector Management	Being implemented	Promote sustainable and equitable water resources management	Nationally	Ensures that the country's water resources are used, developed, conserved and managed in a sustainable and equitable manner for the benefit of all people.	The department has direct control of the programme	DWS

31. National Water Resources Infrastructure	Being implemented	Develops regional bulk infrastructure for water supply and water treatment works	Nationally	Water resources infrastructure in an efficient and effective manner by strategically managing risks and assets.	The department has direct control of the programme	DWS
32. Water Sector Regulation Improve water use efficiency	Being implemented	Authorises all water use activities in South Africa by using regulatory instruments such as licensing and water allocation. Ensure the protection, conservation and management of water resources in a sustainable and equitable manner for the benefit of the socio-economic and environmental needs of the country	Nationally	Improve the protection of water resources and ensure their sustainability	The department has direct control of the programme	DWS
33. Water Sector Regulation Prevention of pollution	Being implemented	IUCMA attend pollution incidents make recommendation in terms of relevant interventions Ensure compliance to water legislation and facilitate enforcement action	Ensure efficient and sustainable management of water resources	Pollution incidents of be attended to within 24 hours Initiation of intervention will be done within 24 hours	The IUCMA has control used section 19 and 20 of NWA of 1998	IUCMA
34. Water Planning and information acquisition	implemented	Ensuring integrated water planning and acquisition of water information i.e. resource monitoring	National / Provincial	Minimise the potential risk of disaster to human and ecology i.e. drought, flood	DWS has direct control over information programmes but works jointly with COGTA	DWS, COGTA, LMs

35. Acid Mine Drainage assessment and Mitigation	Development	Prevention and mitigation of acid mine drainage	National	Prevent contamination of water resources through reduced chemical load	Direct control in partnership with DMR	DWS, partnership with DMR, DEA
36. Setting of resource quality objectives	Development	Defining ecological water requirements and maintenance thereof	National	Regulating in stream or land base activities that may affect the quality and quantity of water resources	Direct control	DWS
37. Enhanced provision of basic sanitation	Implemented	Improved sanitation services	National / Provincial	Improved waste management	Medium control	DWS, COGTA, Municipalities
38. Waste water system compliance assessment	Implemented	Ensuring that waste water treatment system comply to regulations	National / Provincial	By ensuring compliance to effluent discharge standards and consequently an improved integrity of the environment	Direct control	DWS, COGTA, Municipalities
39. Mpumalanga Integrated Waste Management Plan	Draft	Better waste management reduces environmental pollution; diversion of waste from landfill decreases the need for additional landfills; waste recovery, reuse and recycling reduce the consumption of natural resources, likewise the minimisation of waste	Provincially	Better management reduces environmental pollution; diversion of waste from landfill decreases the need for additional landfills; waste recovery, reuse and recycling reduce the consumption of natural resources, likewise the	Medium control	DARDLEA, Municipalities

40. Non-motorised transport system	Implemented	Shova Kalula Programme.	Provincial	minimisation of waste The expansion of commuter cycling lead the reduction of carbon monoxide emissions, transition to a low carbon economy, etc.	Medium	DPWRT
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SECTION 3 - DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE RELEVANT NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OR PROVINCE WILL ENSURE THAT THE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES WILL COMPLY WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN CHAPTER 1 OF NEMA (ACT 107 OF 1998, AS AMENDED)

This section of the EIP identifies, lists and describes the environmental management policies developed by sector departments and also to attempt to provide an indication of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development, as outlined in Chapter 2 (Section 1) of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended).

Details are contained in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 – Description of how the relevant national department or province will ensure that the environmental management principles as set out in Chapter 1 (Section 2) of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended)

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
Mpumalanga Protected Areas Expansion Strategy	To ensure an integrated, co-ordinated and uniform approach in the consolidation and expansion of the protected area system in Mpumalanga	Mpumalanga Protected Areas Expansion Strategy was developed by MTPA. MTPA in partnership with DARDLEA engage the landowners and other stakeholders to make them aware of the plan and enhance conservation partnerships especially public-private to achieve the biodiversity mandate outside state protected areas by prioritizing and protecting land of high biodiversity value under the custodianship of private sector.	Steenkampsberg Environmental Initiative
Mpumalanga Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2 of SPLUMA	The Mpumalanga SDF was developed by DRDLR in partnership with COGTA and OTP. NEMA principles were incorporated throughout the drafting process; the document was made available for comments to the PSC, which were incorporated Participate in the SDF steering committee meetings for the development of Provincial Spatial Development Framework, District Municipalities Spatial Development Framework SDFs and Local Municipalities Spatial Development Framework SDFs. Participate in the IDP Rep Forums.	Mpumalanga Provincial Planning group Spatial working group
Climate Change Management / Response Strategy	National Climate Change Response Strategy	The implementation of the strategy will assist to reduce the impacts of climate change, improve awareness on environmental sustainability. The strategy would include climate	Provincial waste management forum. District waste

			change mitigation measures, to protect the ecological integrity of communities under changing conditions.	management forums
Land care projects implemented in municipalities	Promotion of sound conservation practices	soil conservation practices	The Department ensures implementation of natural resource management projects and render after care support to the already implemented projects. NEMA Principles are incorporated when implementing the projects in order to ensure effective sustainable rural communities in the Province.	Land care meetings
Food Security and Agrarian Reform	Promotion of sound conservation practices	soil conservation practices	The department is also supporting Farmers in to ensure good agricultural practices and food security Planting of fruit trees and rehabilitating degraded land through sustainable resource management programme	Quarterly meetings
Tourism Regulation	Relevant tourism norms and standards		Particular attention will be paid to the degree of implementation of National Tourism Sector Strategy, Mpumalanga Tourism Growth Strategy, Culture and Heritage Tourism Strategy and the Rural Tourism development Strategy.	Quarterly meetings
Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan (MBSP)	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: for Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems		The department will promote the integration of biodiversity priorities and issues as identified in the MBSP, into planning at local and provincial level, through engagements and capacity building with municipalities and provincial stakeholders.	Bimonthly meetings with different stakeholders
Highveld Priority Area Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)	NEM:AQA regulations		Air quality monitoring stations provided to monitor air pollution levels in priority areas. Improved environmental and human health	District air quality forum
Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan	NEM:WA regulations; National Waste Management Strategy; National norms and standards published under NEM:WA		Integrated and sustainable Waste management service provided to communities Waste collection and disposal facilities compliant to environmental legislation	Waste management officers forum
Planning and construction of new roads and bridges	National Building Regulations		The roads development anticipated have been covered in the integrated transport plan All road infrastructures are developed and maintained in ways that are socially, environmentally and economically sustainable Integrated transport plan is integrated in the Environmental Management Frameworks of some Municipalities.	Infrastructure meetings
Construction of new facilities i.e. Schools, community health clinics,	National Health Act, National Building Regulations(with		The DoE is responsible for all planning approvals prior to construction. Dept. Public Works is responsible for	Infrastructure

libraries	amendments)	implementation of the plans. The DoE hands Public Works a full set of approved plans once all approvals have been obtained. DARDLEA issue approval in EIA. The DoH is responsible to ensure that new health facilities be complaint with all the relevant services that is rendered by each different type of health service, where applicable DARDLEA issue approval in EIA.	meetings
Mpumalanga Human Settlements Master Plan	Undertaking EIAs for all housing projects	Housing policy and legislation includes principles of social, economic and environmental sustainability, however practical implementation of these principles is limited Environmental considerations are included into housing legislation and policy; Provincial housing project approval is dependent on adherence to the pre-scribed township establishment process, which ensures compliance with legislative provisions and environmental principles. Promote sustainable human settlements development in the Province, including thermal and water efficiency in housing, waste management and recycling and appropriate sanitation.	Housing meetings with local municipalities
Informal settlement upgrade	Undertaking EIAs for all housing projects	The programme facilitates the structured upgrading of informal settlements. It applies to in situ upgrading of informal settlements as well as where communities are to be relocated for a variety of reasons. The programme entails extensive community consultation and participation, Emergency basic services provision, permanent services provision and security of tenure.	Housing meetings
Sustainable land use management	Land use management	The Department ensures effective land development in Mpumalanga through the provision of quality provincial land management services thereby promoting sustainable rural communities in the Province	Quarterly meetings
Water Use Licensing / Authorisations	National Water resource strategy	Development and industries are controlled at level of catchments in terms of a water use licence	Water Authorisation and Administration Committee
Water Governance	National Water Resource Strategy	The strategy takes into account principles of sustainable development and promotes responsible utilisation of resources across the entire environmental management spectrum	National Resource Strategy Implementation Task

Team	Mbombela Environmental Management Forum
	To build capacity of stakeholders on the environmental regulatory framework to improve service delivery.
Environmental capacity development and support	Environmental capacity building
communication and awareness raising	

SECTION 4 - DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE RELEVANT NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OR PROVINCE WILL ENSURE THAT ITS FUNCTIONS ARE EXERCISED

This section indicates the mechanisms and procedures that the department uses to give effect to its environmental policies, programmes and plans. It entails the description of the institutional arrangements for environmental management. The section also identifies external relationships with other national, provincial, and local government departments in delivering on their mandates,

Table 4.1 below, gives a description of mechanisms for co-operative governance applied by the Department.

Table 4.1 – Manner in which organs of state exercising functions within the province, will ensure that the relevant policies, plans and programmes (as described in Section 3) will be implemented

(a) Identification of institutional mechanism for coordination in place (i.e. is it a committee, procedures, MoU, etc)	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	(b) What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department to coordination	
			Human resources	Budget
1. Ehlanzeni District Management Forum Integrated Environmental	Continuous:- meeting once in a quarter	Coordinate all environmental related issues. Improve operation.	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	Operational Budget
2. Mbombela Local Municipality Management Framework Municipality Environmental	Continuous meeting once in a quarter	Coordinate all environmental related issues.	Mbombela local Municipality	Operational Budget
3. Department of Public works and Transport steering committee project	Depend on the project life span	To discuss issues related to the projects, progress and impacts on the environment	one person from the department who facilitates between the community and municipality	Operational Budget
4. Inkomati (IUCMA): catchment forum upper Komati forum lower Komati forum crocodile river forum Management Agency	Continuous - every two months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sharing and updates on projects Discussing the management of water within these area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections: institutional participation members Water quality section. 	Operational budget

• sand river forum							
• Sabie River Forum							
5. Olifants Levuvhu Letaba and Inkomati Environmental Oversight Forum	Water and Environmental Oversight Forum	Quarterly	Coordination of water resource management and information sharing	Multi stakeholder	Operational Budget		
6. Integrated water monitoring Committee		Quarterly	Provide early warning	Multi stakeholder	Operational budget		
7. Water Use Authorisation Assessment Advisory Committee		Continuous	Appraise water use licence applications	DWS / IUCMA	Operational		
8. Enforcement Protocol		Continuous	Guide the coordination of enforcement processes	DWS	Operational budget		
9. Disaster Technical Task Team		Quarterly	Advise on disaster related interventions	DWS	Operational Budget		
10. District waste forums		Meet quarterly	Co-ordinating matters pertaining to waste management in the province	District management officers	Operational budget		
11. Mbombela environmental management forum		Meet quarterly	Discuss all environmental management related issues	Provincial department, local municipality and other stakeholders	Operational budget		
12. Disease outbreak response teams: Provincial Outbreak Response Team (PORT), District Outbreak Response Team (DORT) / Sub District Outbreak Response Team (SORT)		Meet quarterly, during disease outbreak as frequent as necessary	Coordinate matters that can initiate disease outbreak to ensure early diagnosis and treatment	Provincial DoH, COGTA, DWS, DEA.	Operational budget		
13. Department of Health: Occupational Health and Safety		On going	Safety in the workplace	Line function	Operational budget		

Forum	environment	Multi stakeholder forum	Operational budget
14. Regional Mining Development Committee (RMDEC)	Resource and conflict resolution for mining rights	Multi stakeholder forum	Operational budget
15. Mpumalanga Provincial Spatial Working Group / Forum	Discuss all issues of spatial planning in the Province	Provincial Departments, local municipalities	Operational
16. Mpumalanga Wetland Forum	Discuss all issues of wetland management and rehabilitation in the Province	Multi stakeholder forum	Operational budget
17. Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) Technical implementation forum	Functions as the planning, implementation and monitoring body for CRDP projects. To ensure that all stakeholders and role players report on implementation of projects in their areas of expertise	Yes	Yes, MTEF
18. Ehlanzeni District Municipality Spatial Working Group	Discuss all spatial and land use issues in the district	Multi stakeholder forum	Operational budget
19. Gert Sibande District Municipality Spatial Working Group	Discuss all spatial and land use issues in the district	Multi stakeholder forum	Operational budget
20. Nkangala District Municipality Spatial Working Group	Discuss all spatial and land use issues in the district	Multi stakeholder forum	Operational budget

21. Mpumalanga Environmental Education Forum	Meet quarterly	Discuss environmental education issues	all	Multi forum	Operational budget
22. Randza Shikolo sa wena Campaign	Annually	Greening campaign and protection of ground cover and vegetation		DoE	Operational budget

SECTION 5 - RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PLANS

Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) requires that environmental considerations should be considered as early as possible in the planning and decision making processes, with the ultimate aim to avoid environmental impacts and where they cannot be avoided, to mitigate and minimise impacts. It should however be taken even further by determining how and if an activity could contribute positively to determined sustainability objectives, indicators and targets. The emphasis should therefore not only be on the minimisation of the potential negative impacts of proposed policies, plans and programs (PPPs), projects/ activities and the enhancement of positive benefits, but also on how a specific PPP, project or activity will contribute to the achievement of the contextually defined sustainability objectives, indicators and targets. For example, EIA practice, within the context of IEM, should fundamentally question the sustainability of a development proposal, moving beyond the mere mitigation of impacts.

The National Development Plan (NDP) is clear that by 2030, South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low carbon economy and just society should be well underway.

The National Framework for Sustainable Development promotes ecological sustainability as the key desired outcome of sustainable development, while the National Strategy for Sustainable Development confirms that the national development path should be directed towards sustainability. All legislation and policies in other sectors and spheres of government affecting the environment should therefore give effect to the principles of sustainability and any determined sustainability targets.

An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) is a decision support tool, aimed at describing the environmental attributes of an area spatially, assessing the attributes in terms of relative sensitivity to development and guiding environmental decision-making such as Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). It identify and spatially represent areas of potential conflict between sensitive environments and development proposals thus assisting in integrating social, economic and environmental factors into planning. On a municipal level, EMF's can be incorporated into relevant planning documents such as Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs). This will ensure that an integrated planning approach has been taken to guide development to promote sustainable development. Extensive EMFs have been developed in the Province, including the Emakhazeni LM EMF, Msukaligwa and Chief Albert Luthuli LMs EMF, Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality EMF, as well as the Gert Sibande DM EMF.

To promote cooperation, it is recommended that a Coordination Committee / Forum be established to ensure appropriate coordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the EIP. Considering the various challenges experienced in developing this (2015 – 2020) EIP, it is proposed that this be established through the Office of The Premier (OTP), to ensure committed cooperation and coordination of monitoring, evaluation and reporting in terms of the implementation of the Mpumalanga EIP. This forum / committee should meet regularly, i.e. at the end of each quarter, to promote cooperation and ensure monitoring and reporting. This could be coordinated through the Monitoring and Evaluation section within the OTP.

Table 5.1 – List of Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs) completed within Mpumalanga Province

Environmental Management Framework (EMF)	Commissioned by	Year Completed
Emkhazeni Local Municipality Environmental Management Framework	National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	30 September 2009 (Provincial Gazette Extraordinary - No. 1724, Notice No. 316)
Musukaligwa and Albert Luthuli Local Municipalities Environmental Management Framework	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism (MDEDET)	18 February 2011 (Provincial Gazette Extraordinary - No. 1904, Notice No. 54)
Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality Environmental Management Framework	National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	21 February 2012 (Provincial Gazette Extraordinary - No. 2013, Notice No. 40)
Olifants - Letaba Catchment Area Environmental Management Framework	National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	14 October 2011 (Government Gazette - No. 34670, Notice No. 852)
Gert Sibande District Municipality Environmental Management Framework	Gert Sibande District Municipality (GSDM)	Completed January 2012 (not yet adopted by council / gazetted)

SECTION 6 - OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR EIP OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD

This section of the EIP deals with the targets of each policy, plan, programme that are carried out by different sectors as well as the outcomes to be achieved and how will they be achieved, targets as well the responsibilities of the different sectors.

Table 6.1 below, highlights the key priorities and indicators over the five year implementation period.

Table 6.1 – List of outcomes and priorities to be achieved through the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) over the next year

Performance Indicators	How (Means / Activities)	Outcomes to be achieved	Responsibilities	Estimated Performance Targets / Proposed Targets (What and by when)				
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Number of municipalities participating / monitored in the Greenest Municipality Competition	18 municipalities assessed for GMC	Improved municipal performance in terms of waste management, greening and environmental sustainability awareness.	DARDLEA	18	18	18	18	18
Number of environmental awareness activities conducted	Environmental capacity building activities conducted	Improved awareness and community mobilisation in terms of environmental issues	DARDLEA	18	18	18	18	18
Number of trees planted	Trees planted in 18 LMs	Improved urban and rural greening	DARDLEA	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Number of commemorative days celebrated	Commemorative days celebrated per annum	Community mobilisation and improved awareness on environmental issues	DARDLEA / DWS	3	3	3	3	3
Number of Climate Change Response strategy developed/implemented	Climate change response strategy developed and implemented	Improved resilience to climate change	DARDLEA	1	1	1	1	1

nted	implemented									
Number of pro-growth tourism policies and strategies developed and approved	Six tourism strategies developed and approved	Sustainable tourism development through the creation of tourism related strategies and policies in the province	DEDT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of new sustainable integrated human settlements created	108 informal settlements upgraded (17 000 units upgraded)	26 sustainable integrated human settlements created	DHS	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400
Number of municipalities whose SDF / LUMS are in compliance with SPLUMA	18 municipalities with SDF/LUMS in full compliance with SPLUMA	Municipalities with improved spatial planning and land use management systems	COGTA	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Percentage (%) of households with access to water, sanitation, electricity, and refuse removal	100% access to water, electricity, sanitation and 75% with access to refuse removal	Provide access to basic services in a sustainable manner	COGTA	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	
Number of inter-governmental sector tools (e.g. IDPs, PGDS, SDF) reviewed	Environmental cooperative governance and sustainable development promoted	Improved integration of environment issues (content) into sector tools	DARDLEA	21	21	21	21	21	21	21

Number of Air Quality monitoring stations installed	Air pollution monitored and measures taken to reduce pollution	Improved air quality in the Province. Improved environmental and human health	DARDLEA, LMs	5	5	5	5	5
Number of enforcement actions finalised for non-compliance with environmental management legislation	Enforcement actions finalised	Improved compliance to environmental laws in the Province	DARDLEA, DEA	44	44	44	44	44
Number of compliance inspections conducted	Compliance inspections conducted	Improved environmental compliance in the Province	DARDLEA, DEA	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage of EIA applications finalised within time frames	Development activities authorised through EIA process	Environmental sustainability achieved,	DARDLEA	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Number of Mine applications received and commented on	Mining applications not authorised in environmental sensitive areas.	Mining applications not authorised in environmental sensitive areas. Sensitive environmental areas preserved from mining activities.	DARDLEA/DMR	100	100	100	100	100
Number of change of land and water use applications received and commented on	Different land use approved not in sensitive environments	Development activities implemented in a sustainable manner	DARDLEA	100	100	100	100	100
Number of IWMPs evaluated and commented on	Evaluating IWMPs for	Less waste that is better managed	DARDLEA	12	12	12	12	12

SECTION 7 - GLOSSARY

AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEC	Committee for Environmental Co-ordination
CMIP	Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme
CO ²	Carbon Dioxide
COGTA	Mpumalanga Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Plan
CTC	Cleanest Town Competition
DAFF	National Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
DARDLEA	Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs
DCSR	Mpumalanga Department of Culture, Sports and Recreation
DEA	National Department of Environmental Affairs
DEDT	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DHS	Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements
DM	District Municipality
DMR	National Department of Mineral Resources
DOE	Mpumalanga Department of Education
DOH	Mpumalanga Department of Health
DORT	District Outbreak Response Team
DPWRT	Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads & Transport
DRDLR	Mpumalanga Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DSS	Mpumalanga Department of Social Services
DTI	National Department of Trade and Industry
DWS	National Department of Water and Sanitation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPR	Environmental Management Programme Report
EMS	Environmental Management System
ENPAT	Environmental Potential Atlas
FSC	Forestry Stewardship Council
GEAR	Growth Employment and Redistribution Programme
GMC	Greenest Municipality Competition
HoD	Head of Department
HPA	Highveld Priority Area
ICMA	Inkomati Catchment Management Agency
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IGRFA	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act 13 of 2005)
IMEP	Integrated Municipal Environmental Programme
IPWM	Integrated Pollution and Waste Management
IUCMA	Inkomati Usuthu Catchment Management Agency
IWM	Integrated Waste Management
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KEI	Key Environmental Indicators

LDO	Land Development Objective
LM	Local Municipality
LOGAM	Local Government Association of Mpumalanga
LUMS	Land Use Management Scheme
MBSP	Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan
MDC	Maputo Development Corridor
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDT	Mpumalanga Development Tribunal
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MEGDP	Mpumalanga Economic Growth & Development Path
MESDF	Mpumalanga Education for Sustainable Development Forum
MNCA	Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act (Act 10 of 1998)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTPA	Mpumalanga Tourism & Parks Agency
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NDM	Nkangala District Municipality
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
NEM:AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008)
NGP	New Growth Path
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
NSV	National Strategic Vision
NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
OTP	Office of the Premier
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PNE	Protected Natural Environment
PORT	Provincial Outbreak response Team
PPPs	Policies, Plans and Programmes
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
REDS	Regional Electricity Distribution System
RMDEC	Regional Mining Development Environmental Committee
S24G	Section 24G Application in terms of NEMA, Section 24
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEMP	Strategic Environmental Management Plan
SoER	State of Environment Report
SORT	Sub-District Outbreak Response Team
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act (Act 13 of 2013)

ANNEXURE A - TEMPLATE FOR TYPICAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/ MTSF	NSSD	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other	
Number of intergovernmental sector tools reviewed	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of legislative tools developed	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of climate change response tools developed	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of enforcement actions finalized for non-compliance with environmental management legislation	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of compliance inspections conducted	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of SZ4G applications finalized	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Percentage of EIA applications finalized within	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/ MTSF	NSSD	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other	
legislated timeframes															
Number of designated state organs with approved AQMP	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Percentage of Atmospheric Emission Licenses with complete applications issued within legislated timeframes	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Percentage of facilities with Atmospheric Emission Licences reporting to the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS)	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Percentage of waste licence applications finalised within legislated timeframes	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/ MTSF	NSSD	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other	
Number of work opportunities created through environmental programmes	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of environmental awareness activities conducted	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of quality environmental education resources materials developed	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of provincial protected areas with management plans	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of environmental awareness activities	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		

INDICATOR NAME	REPORTING REQUIREMENT						REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/ MTSF	NSSD	Outcome 10	Outlook	NEMA	Other	National	Province	Local	Private	International	Quarter	Annual	Other	
conducted															
Number of designated organs of state with approved AQMPs	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of air emissions licence applications finalised within legislated time-frames	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of EIA applications finalised within legislated time-frames	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of administrative enforcement actions taken for non-compliance with environmental legislation	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		
Number of received S24G applications finalized	X	X	X	X	X			X					X		

ANNEXURE B – EIP ENGAGEMENTS UNDERTAKEN

The table below summarises the various formal engagements undertaken with the identified relevant provincial sector departments, and national departments, that exercise a function within the province and whose activities and functions may affect the environment, in order to develop the Mpumalanga Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) (2015 – 2020), in terms of Section 11(1) of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as Amended).

Date	Engagement Type	Venue	Audience / Attendees
13 June 2013	EIP Engagement – Sector Departments	Riverside Government Complex, Building 4	DOH DHS COGTA DPWRT
09 July 2013	EIP Presentation at CoGTA Provincial Environmental Waste Management Forum	Ehlanzeni District Management, Mbombela	Various relevant provincial government departments and municipalities
11 September 2013	EIP Presentation at DoH Environmental Health Practitioners Training Forum	Nelspruit	DOH – Environmental Health Practitioners
04 December 2013	EIP Engagement – Sector Departments	Riverside Government Complex, Building 4	COGTA PWRT DHS DAFF
05 March 2014	EIP Engagement – Sector Departments	Riverside Government Complex, Building 4	DAFF
10 June 2014	HoD EIP Engagement Cooperation Request Letter	-	All identified relevant sector departments
25 June 2014	EIP Engagement – Sector Departments	18 Jones Street, 3 rd Floor Boardroom	DAFF
04 September 2014	EIP Engagement – Sector Departments	Riverside Government Complex, Building 6 (First Floor Boardroom)	DOH IUCMA DPWRT DWS DHS
10 November 2014	HoD EIP Engagement Cooperation Request Letter	-	All identified relevant sector departments
26 November 2014	EIP Engagement – Sector Departments	Riverside Government Complex, Building 6 (First Floor Boardroom)	DPWRT
13 May 2015	HoD Final EIP Information Request	-	All identified relevant Provincial sector departments

Date	Engagement Type	Venue	Audience / Attendees
	Letter		
29 May 2015	HoD Final EIP Information Request Letter	-	All identified relevant National sector departments

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