

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

PROFENSI YA KAPA-BOKONE



NOORD-KAAP PROVINSIE

IPHONDO LOMNTLA KOLONI

EXTRAORDINARY • BUITENGEWOON

**Provincial Gazette
Kasete ya Profensi**

**iGazethi YePhondo
Provinsiale Koerant**

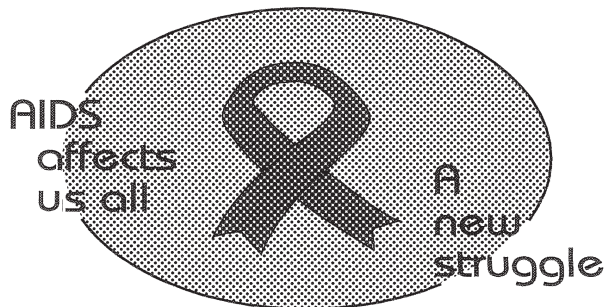
Vol. 22

KIMBERLEY
20 NOVEMBER 2015
20 NOVEMBER 2015

No. 1972

PART 1 OF 2

We all have the power to prevent AIDS



Prevention is the cure

**AIDS
HELPLINE**

0800 012 322

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

ISSN 1682-4549



01972



9 771682 454009

Government Printing Works

Notice submission deadlines

Government Printing Works has over the last few months implemented rules for completing and submitting the electronic Adobe Forms when you, the customer, submit your notice request.

In line with these business rules, GPW has revised the notice submission deadlines for all gazettes. Please refer to the GPW website www.gpwonline.co.za to familiarise yourself with the new deadlines.

CANCELLATIONS

Don't forget!

Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by GPW according to the deadlines stated in the table above. Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. **Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette.**

Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.

Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

take note!

With effect **from 01 October**, GPW will not longer accept amendments to notices. The cancellation process will need to be followed and a new notice submitted thereafter for the next available publication date.

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES



Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While GPW deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.

GPW has a **2-working day turnaround time for processing notices** received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.

Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

PROOF OF PAYMENTS

REMINDER

GPW reminds you that all notice submissions **MUST** be submitted with an accompanying proof of payment (PoP) or purchase order (PO). If any PoP's or PO's are received without a notice submission, it will be failed and your notice will not be processed.

When submitting your notice request to submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za, please ensure that a purchase order (GPW Account customer) or proof of payment (non-GPW Account customer) is included with your notice submission. All documentation relating to the notice submission must be in a single email.

A reminder that documents must be attached separately in your email to GPW. (In other words, your email should have an Adobe Form plus proof of payment/purchase order – 2 separate attachments – where notice content is applicable, it should also be a 3rd separate attachment).

REMINDER OF THE GPW BUSINESS RULES

- Single notice, single email – with proof of payment or purchase order.
- All documents must be attached separately in your email to GPW.
- 1 notice = 1 form, i.e. each notice must be on a separate form
- Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE**.
- Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre **ONLY**.
- The notice information that you send us on the form is what we publish. Please do not put any instructions in the email body.

DISCLAIMER:

Government Printing Works reserves the right to apply the 25% discount to all Legal and Liquor notices that comply with the business rules for notice submissions for publication in gazettes.

National, Provincial, Road Carrier Permits and Tender notices will pay the price as published in the Government Gazettes.

For any information, please contact the eGazette Contact Centre on 012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za

ADVERTISEMENT

*Gazette Page
No. No.*

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

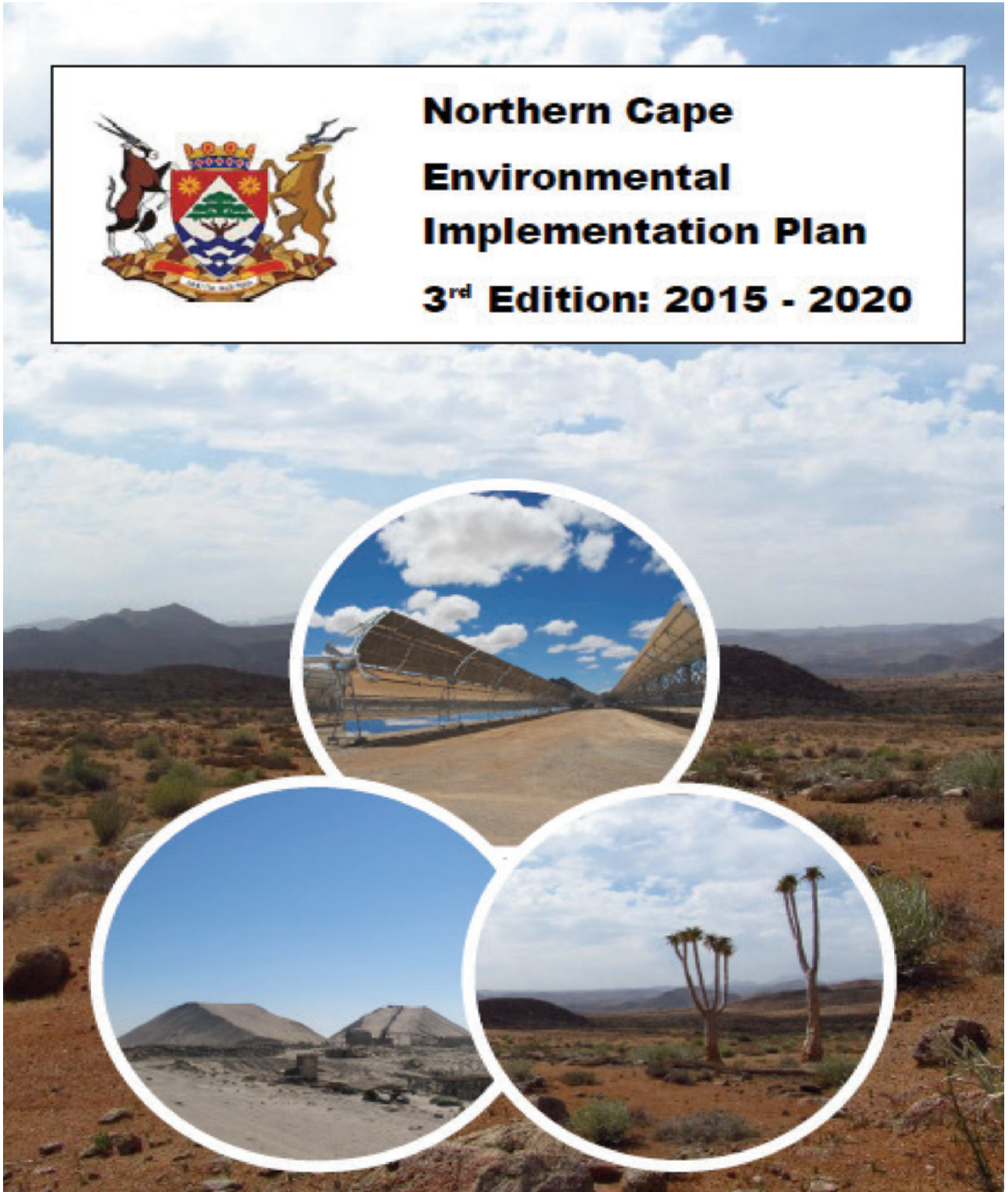
173	National Environmental Management Act (107/1998): Northern Cape Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) (Third Edition, 2015–2020).....	1972	4
-----	---	------	---

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

NOTICE 173 OF 2015



**Northern Cape
Environmental
Implementation Plan
3rd Edition: 2015 - 2020**



NORTHERN CAPE (NC)**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE CONSERVATION (DENC)****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA) (NO. 107 OF 1998)****ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN****(EIP)****(THIRD EDITION, 2015-2020)**

Under the powers vested in me by section 15(2)(b) of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) and section 11 of the National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Act (No. 30 of 2013) I hereby publish the 3rd edition Northern Cape (NC) Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) 2015 – 2020 for general information and effect.



Mrs C. M. Chotelo
Member of the Executive Council for Environment and Nature Conservation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	6
B. LIST OF ACRONYMS ACRONYMS.....	8
C. LIST OF FIGURES.....	14
D. LIST OF TABLES.....	15

SECTION 1:

INTRODUCTION.....	16
1.1 DEFINITION AND PURPOSE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (EIP)	
1.2 PROVINCIAL POLICY DIRECTIVES THAT GUIDE THE EIP	
1.3 PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	
1.4 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE NC	
1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL OUTLOOK IN THE NC	
1.5.1. <i>Atmosphere: Climate Change and Air Quality</i>	
1.5.2. <i>Biodiversity</i>	
1.5.3. <i>Energy</i>	
1.5.4. <i>Environmental governance</i>	
1.5.5. <i>Green Economy</i>	
1.5.6. <i>Heritage</i>	
1.5.7. <i>Human Settlements</i>	
1.5.8. <i>Land</i>	
1.5.9. <i>Marine and Coastal</i>	
1.5.10. <i>Water</i>	

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

	30
2.1.1. <i>Agricultural, Land Reform and Rural Development</i>	
2.1.2. <i>Air Quality Management, Atmosphere and Climate Change</i>	
2.1.3. <i>Biodiversity Management and Ecosystem Health</i>	
2.1.4. <i>Capacity Building and Empowerment</i>	
2.1.5. <i>Disaster Management</i>	
2.1.6. <i>Energy and Green Economy</i>	
2.1.7. <i>Environmental Governance</i>	
2.1.8. <i>Heritage Resources</i>	
2.1.9. <i>Human Settlements and Housing Development</i>	
2.1.10 <i>Inspection and Enforcement</i>	
2.1.11. <i>Land Use Management and Transformation</i>	
2.1.12. <i>Marine and Coastal Management</i>	
2.1.13. <i>Mining and Industrial Development</i>	
2.1.14 <i>Municipal Bulk Infrastructure</i>	
2.1.15. <i>Tourism Development</i>	
2.1.16. <i>Waste Management</i>	
2.1.17. <i>Water Resources Development and Management</i>	

SECTION 3: A DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER BY WHICH THE NC WILL ENSURE THAT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 2 ABOVE WILL COMPLY WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND ANY APPLICABLE NORMS AND STANDARDS.....47

- 3.1.1 *Agricultural, Land Reform and Rural Development*
- 3.1.2 *Air Quality Management, Atmosphere and Climate Change*
- 3.1.3 *Biodiversity Management and Ecosystem Health*
- 3.1.4 *Capacity Building and Empowerment*
- 3.1.5 *Disaster Management*
- 3.1.6 *Energy and Green Economy*
- 3.1.7 *Environmental Governance*
- 3.1.8 *Heritage Resources*
- 3.1.9 *Human Settlements and Housing Development*
- 3.1.10 *Inspection and Enforcement*
- 3.1.11 *Land Use Management and Transformation*
- 3.1.12 *Marine and Coastal Management*
- 3.1.13 *Mining and Industrial Development*
- 3.1.14 *Municipal Bulk Infrastructure*
- 3.1.15 *Tourism Development*
- 3.1.16 *Waste Management*
- 3.1.17 *Water Resources Development and Management*

SECTION 4: A DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE NC WILL ENSURE THAT ITS FUNCTIONS EXERCISED COMPLY TO THE NEMA PRINCIPLES AND ANY APPLICABLE NORMS AND STANDARDS.....83

- 4.1.1 *Agricultural, Land Reform and Rural Development*
- 4.1.2 *Air Quality Management, Atmosphere and Climate Change*
- 4.1.3 *Biodiversity Management and Ecosystem Health*
- 4.1.4 *Capacity Building and Empowerment*
- 4.1.5 *Disaster Management*
- 4.1.6 *Energy and Green Economy*
- 4.1.7 *Environmental Governance*
- 4.1.8 *Heritage Resources*
- 4.1.9 *Human Settlements and Housing Development*
- 4.1.10 *Inspection and Enforcement*
- 4.1.11 *Land Use Management and Transformation*
- 4.1.12 *Marine and Coastal Management*
- 4.1.13 *Mining and Industrial Development*
- 4.1.14 *Municipal Bulk Infrastructure*
- 4.1.15 *Tourism Development*
- 4.1.16 *Waste Management*
- 4.1.17 *Water Resources Development and Management*

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCEDURE AND REGULATIONS.....111

- 5.1.1 *Agricultural, Land Reform and Rural Development*
- 5.1.2 *Air Quality Management, Atmosphere and Climate Change*
- 5.1.3 *Biodiversity Management and Ecosystem Health*
- 5.1.4 *Capacity Building and Empowerment*

- 5.1.5. *Disaster Management*
- 5.1.6. *Energy and Green Economy*
- 5.1.7. *Environmental Governance*
- 5.1.8. *Heritage Resources*
- 5.1.9. *Human Settlements and Housing Development*
- 5.1.10. *Inspection and Enforcement*
- 5.1.11. *Land Use Management and Transformation*
- 5.1.12. *Marine and Coastal Management*
- 5.1.13. *Mining and Industrial Development*
- 5.1.14. *Municipal Bulk Infrastructure*
- 5.1.15. *Tourism Development*
- 5.1.16. *Waste Management*
- 5.1.17. *Water Resources Development and Management*

SECTION 6: OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR EIP OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD.....143

- 6.1.1. *Agricultural, Land Reform and Rural Development*
- 6.1.2. *Air Quality Management, Atmosphere and Climate Change*
- 6.1.3. *Biodiversity Management and Ecosystem Health*
- 6.1.4. *Capacity Building and Empowerment*
- 6.1.5. *Disaster Management*
- 6.1.6. *Energy and Green Economy*
- 6.1.7. *Environmental Governance*
- 6.1.8. *Heritage Resources*
- 6.1.9. *Human Settlements and Housing Development*
- 6.1.10. *Inspection and Enforcement*
- 6.1.11. *Land Use Management and Transformation*
- 6.1.12. *Marine and Coastal Management*
- 6.1.13. *Mining and Industrial Development*
- 6.1.14. *Municipal Bulk Infrastructure*
- 6.1.15. *Tourism Development*
- 6.1.16. *Waste Management*
- 6.1.17. *Water Resources Development and Management*

**SECTION 7:
CONCLUSION.....176**

**SECTION 8:
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....176**

**SECTION 9:
GLOSSARY.....177**

**SECTION 10:
REFERENCES.....179**

ANNEXURE A: TEMPLATE FOR PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.....183

ANNEXURE B:	
LEGISLATION.....	186
1 LEGISLATION	
1.1 <i>International Treaties</i>	
1.2 <i>Regional Agreements and Obligations</i>	
1.3 <i>Environmental Framework Law in SA</i>	
1.4 <i>National Sector Specific Legislation</i>	
1.5 <i>National Legislation on Local Government</i>	
1.6 <i>National Environmental Policies, Plans and Strategies</i>	
1.7 <i>National Environmental Regulations</i>	
1.8 <i>NC Provincial Environmental Legislation</i>	
1.9 <i>NC Provincial Policies and Strategies</i>	
1.10 <i>Local Municipal Legislation</i>	
ANNEXURE C: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
INDICATORS.....	193
ANNEXURE D: AUDIT OF NC LANDFILL	
SITES.....	209
ANNEXURE E: CONTACT DETAILS OF ENVIRONMENT	
SECTOR.....	210

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The legal definition of '**environment**' according to the NEMA (No. 107 of 1998) means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of:

- the land, water and atmosphere of the earth;
- micro-organisms, plant and animal life;
- any part or combination of the above and the interrelationships among and between them; and
- the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and wellbeing.

Every province is required to prepare EIPs within a year of promulgation of NEMA, and then every five years. The purpose of the plans is to co-ordinate environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions and to secure the protection of the environment across SA as a whole. The contents of these plans are outlined in Chapter 3 of NEMA.

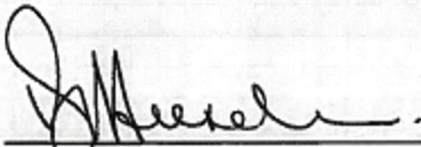
The aim of EIPs (for a complete list refer to NEMA Chapter 3, Sections 11-14) are as follows:

- To co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans and programmes and initiatives promoting a sustainable environment, with provincial and local government activities so as to improve consistency and minimise duplication of effort, and so promote cooperative governance.
- To prevent unreasonable actions by provinces in respect of the environment that could prejudice economic or health interests of other provinces or the whole country.
- To enable the Minister of Environmental Affairs to monitor South Africa's progress towards a sustainable environment.

Many of the activities undertaken by government departments, at the national, provincial, district and local level, have impacts on the environment. In order to move officials towards considering environmental issues across departments and municipalities in a cooperative manner, NEMA calls for the development of provincial EIPs. This NEMA requirement aims to promote 'cooperative governance' for the protection and sustainable management of the environment.

Municipalities have no obligations to produce EIPs. Integrated Development Plan (IDP) managers must, according to NEMA (Section 16 (4) a and b), adhere to provincial EIPs. During the Strategic Planning of the IDP process, IDP managers should refer to the provincial EIP in order to investigate the environmental issues that are being highlighted. EIPs can be a starting point for the development of municipal strategies, which are in line with relevant sector departmental roles and responsibilities. However, each Provincial government is required to ensure that the municipalities within its province comply and adhere with the provincial EIP, as well as to the national environmental management principles in the preparation of any policy, programme or plan, including IDPs.

In conclusion, the main driver of the NC is mining and it is placing a huge demand on the natural resources of this beautiful province and therefore it is the responsibility of each citizen to make informed decisions concerning their environment in order to promote sustainable development. The Third Edition EIP is binding on all organs of state affected by it and as such their functions must be exercised in accordance with the EIP.



Mr D. Van Heerden
Head of Department

B. LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	African National Congress
ANC	Agri- Northern Cape
APPA	Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965)
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BACNC	Business Against Crime Northern Cape
Basel-Convention	Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Disposals
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BONN CONVENTION	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
Bot	Botswana
BSP	Biodiversity Sector Plan
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Development Programme
CRDS	Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCAP	Climate Change Adaptation Plan
CCRS	Climate Change Response Strategy
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEF	Central Energy Fund
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora
CMU	Coastal Management Unit
CPA	Community Property Association
CPA	Consumer Protection Authority
CP	Conservation Plan
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CSA	Conservation South Africa
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DCOGHSTA	Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
DCOGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DOE	Department of Education
DOE	Department of Energy
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DED	Department of Economic Development
DEDT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DENC	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation
DFF	Department of Forestry and Fisheries
DOH	Department of Health
DHA	Department of Home Affairs

DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labour
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DRPW	Department of Roads and Public Works
DSD	Department of Social Development
DST	Department of Science and Technology
DSAC	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture
DOT	Department of Tourism
DTSL	Department of Transport, Safety and Liaison
DOTR	Department of Treasury
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
DLM	Dikgatlong LM
DM	District Municipality
EC	Eastern Cape
EDA	Economic Development Trade and Investment Promotion Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAT	Environmental Impact Assessment Toolkit
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
ELM	Emthanjeni LM
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMG	Environmental Monitoring Group
EMI	Environmental Management Inspector
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management Systems
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ESIF	Environmental Sector Implementation Forum
EWT	Endangered Wildlife Trust
FAMSA	Family South Africa
FAS	Foetal Alcohol Syndrome
FBD	Frances Baard District
FBDM	Frances Baard DM
FS	Free State
G	Gazette
GDS	Growth and Development Strategy
GeN	General Notice
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLM	Gamagara LM
GLM	Gasegonyana LM
G	Gauteng
GES	Green Economy Strategy
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HABITAT	Convention on Human Settlements
HDA	Housing Development Agency
HDIs	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
HOD	Head of Department
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HLM	Hantam LM
HSS	Human Settlement Strategy

HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
ICMP	Integrated Coastal Management Plan
IAMP	Integrated Air Quality Management Plan
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IEMP	Integrated Environmental Management Plan
IGRF	Intergovernmental Relations Framework
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IPPPP	Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
JLM	Joe Morolong LM
JTGD	John Taolo Gaetsewe District
JTGDM	John Taolo Gaetsewe DM
KHLM	Karoo Hoogland LM
KMF	Kalahari Managanese Feld
KGLM	Kai Garib LM
KLM	Kamiesberg LM
KLM	Kareeberg LM
KLM	Kgatelopele LM
KLM	Khai-Ma LM
KHLM	Khara Hais LM
KLM	Kheis LM
KPA	Key Performance Area
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
L	Legislature
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LED	Local Economic Development
Les	Lesotho
LGS	Local Government Support
LGSS	Local Government Support Strategy
L	Limpopo
LM	Local Municipality
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MLM	Magareng LM
MLM	Mier LM
MMT	Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
Moz	Mozambique
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MW	Mega Watts
M	Mpumalanga
NAEIS	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System
NAFU	National African Farmers' Union

Nam	Namibia
NAP	National Action Programme
NBAF	Namakwa Biodiversity Advisory Forum
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	Northern Cape
NCEDA	NC Economic Development, Trade and Investment Promotion Agency
NCNCA	NC Nature and Environmental Conservation Act
NCTA	Northern Cape Tourism Authority
ND	Namakwa District
NDA	National Development Agency
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NEMAQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004)
NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)
NEMPAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act (No. 31 of 2004)
NEMWA	National Environmental Management Act as amended: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFMTCF	Non Ferrous Metal Theft Combating Forum
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NGP	New Growth Path
NKLM	Nama Khoi LM
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
No.	Number
NWP	North West Province
OoTP	Office of the Premier
ORM	Orange River Mouth
PAES	Protected Area Expansion Strategy
PCC	Provincial Coastal Committee
%	Percentage
PES	Payment for ecosystem services
PG	Provincial Government
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
PIC	Convention on Prior Informed Consent
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee
PJF	Provincial Joint Forum
PKSD	Pixley Ka Seme District
PKSDM	Pixley Ka Seme DM
PLM	Phokwane LM
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PRES	Provincial Renewable Energy Strategy
PSAF	Provincial Substances Abuse Forum
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PSSF	Provincial School Safety Forum
PT	Provincial Traffic
PV and CSP	Photovoltaic and Concentrated Solar Power
R	Regulation
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
REIPPP	Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme

RLM	Renosterberg LM
RLM	Richtersveld LM
RMDEC	Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committee
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South Africa
SAAQIS	South African Air Quality Information System
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAEON	South African Environmental Observation Network
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	SA Heritage Resource Information System
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAMRAD	South African Mineral Resources Administration System
SANBI	South African National Botanical Institute
SANEDI	South African National Energy Institute
SANParks	South African National Parks
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SASI	South African San Institute
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEMP	Sustainable Environmental Management Plan
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SGB	Student Governing Body
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Project
SLM	Siyancuma LM
SLM	Siyathemba LM
SKA	Square Kilometre Array
SKEP	Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Programme
SLM	Sol Plaatje LM
SMME	Small Medium Micro Enterprises
SoE	State of the Environment
SoEO	State of the Environment Outlook
SoER	State of the Environment Report
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SS	Stewardship Strategy
SSA	Statistics South Africa
Swa	Swaziland
TAB	Tourism Authority Board
TB	Tuberculosis
TIF	Technical Implementation Forum
TLM	Thembelihle LM
TLM	Tsantsabane LM
TOCRF	The Offenders Community Reintegration Forum
ULM	Ubuntu LM
ULM	Umsobomvu LM
UNCCD	United Nations to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VWUA	Vaalharts Water User Association

WC	Western Cape
WESSA	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
WHC	World Heritage Conservation Act
WRC	Water Research Commission
WRC	Water Research Council
WS	Waste Strategy
WWF	World Wide Fund
ZFMD	Z. F. Mgcawu District
ZFMDM	Z. F. Mgcawu DM
Zim	Zimbabwe

C. LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1:	MUNICIPALITIES OF THE NC.....	18
FIGURE 2:	DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS OF THE NC.....	19
FIGURE 3:	COMMONLY USED TOOLS IN THE IEM TOOLBOX.....	112
FIGURE 4:	EXAMPLE OF A HIERACHY OF SELECTED TOOLS IN RELATIONSHIP TO A TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT CYCLE.....	112
FIGURE 5:	ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION HIERARCHY.....	186
FIGURE 6:	ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA (SA).....	187

D. LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: SECTION 2: A DESCRIPTION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT.....	30
TABLE 2: SECTION 3: A DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER BY WHICH THE PROVINCE WILL ENSURE THAT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES ARE COMPLIANT WITH NEMA (No. 107 of 1998) PRINCIPLES AND ANY APPLICABLE NORMS AND STANDARDS.....	47
TABLE 3: SECTION 4: A DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PROVINCE WILL ENSURE THAT ITS FUNCTIONS ARE EXERCISED WITH COMPLIANCE TO THE NEMA PRINCIPLES AND ANY APPLICABLE NORMS AND STANDARDS.....	83
TABLE 4: SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCEDURE AND REGULATIONS.....	117
TABLE 5: SECTION 6: OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR EIP OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD.....	143

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 DEFINITION AND PURPOSE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (EIP)

The NC Third Edition EIP is a five year plan that has been prepared in accordance with Section 11 of the NEMA (No. 107 of 1998). The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)'s 2015/2020 guidelines for EIPs and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) (DEA, 2014) has been followed throughout the compilation of this document. The Draft NC Third Edition EIP was presented at the National Sub Committee on EIP, NC HOD's Forum, Department of Agriculture (DOA), Land Reform and Rural Development's (DALRRD's) Service Delivery Forum and a Provincial Meeting with government departments and emailed to National, Provincial and Local Spheres of Government to solicit inputs.

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

- provide for 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 the 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 promulgation of the Act and at least every five years thereafter. Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) has been mandated by the NC Provincial Cabinet to prepare and manage the implementation of the EIP on behalf of the Provincial Government. DENC thus has the responsibility on behalf of the Provincial Government to:

- prepare the EIP;
- review and amend the EIP;
- update the EIP every five year 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
- audit compliance by relevant departments/institutions to the EIP commitments as well as implementation of the NEMA principles.

The Second Edition EIP was published in the NC Provincial Gazette (General Notice No. 43 of 2008, Extraordinary Provincial Gazette Vol 15 No. 1202) on the 13th June 2008. 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. Gazetted copies of the EIP are available at the DENC, at Sasko Building, 90 Long Street, Kimberley, Tel. 053 8077430.

1.2 PROVINCIAL POLICY DIRECTIVES THAT GUIDE THE EIP

The EIP is guided by the policy framework (vision and mission) of the NC Provincial Government. This policy framework guides decision-making and seeks to promote cooperative governance and coordinated planning within the Province. The policy framework in many ways forms the strategic and political backdrop for cooperative governance in the Province. The NC is working towards achieving sustainable development by:

- creation of wealth, for redistribution, through economic growth and development;
- elimination of racism, sexism and discrimination against people with disabilities;
- ensuring good governance through optimal utilization of technology and human resource development;
- ensuring a safe and secure environment;
- reduction of Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS);
- restoration of moral values; and
- development of programmes focusing on youth, women and people with disabilities for the realisation of their full potential.

1.3 PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The NC Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) is based on a comprehensive analysis of the status quo of social and economic conditions prevailing in the NC and has identified the need to focus on:

- sector specific strategies defining where public and private sector intervention is necessary and justifiable;
- key macro-level interventions and support required from relevant national line ministries to reinforce provincial initiatives;
- programme and project level opportunities and interventions;
- a comprehensive Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) and Strategy;
- leveraging adequate financial resources to finance growth and development;
- identifying appropriate institutional delivery mechanisms; and
- monitoring and evaluation systems and procedures.

1.4 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE NC

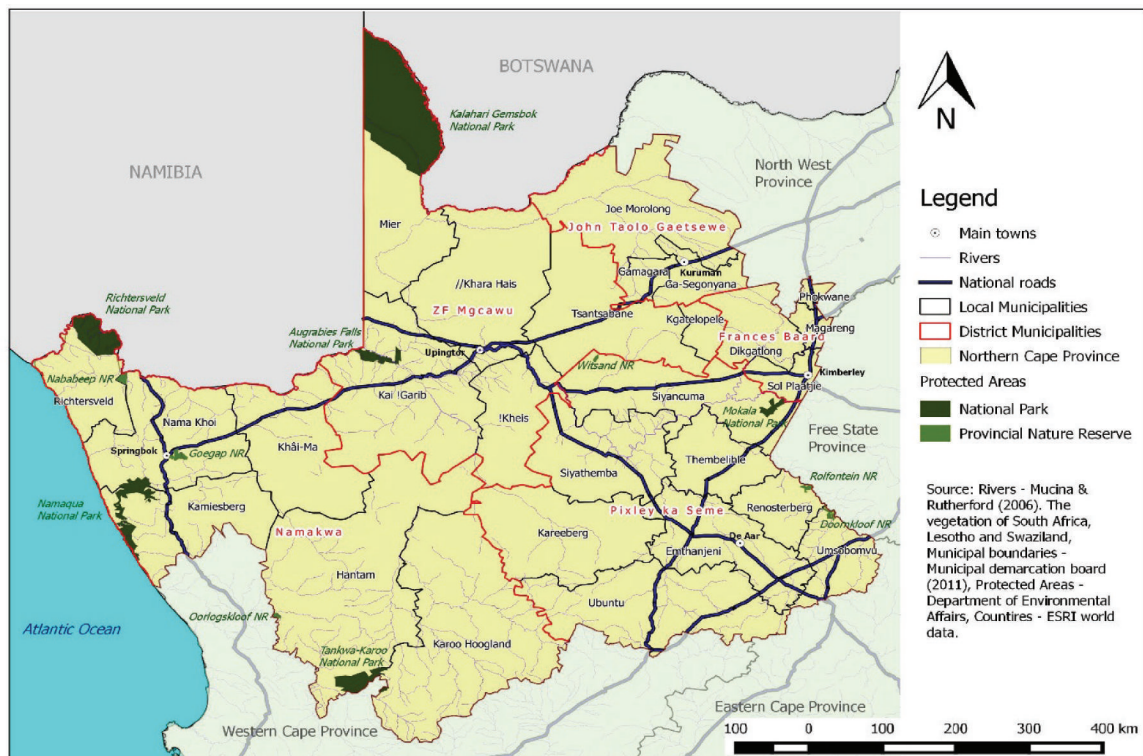


Figure 1: Municipalities of the NC

The NC is located in the North-Western corner of SA and has a shoreline of approximately 310 km with the Atlantic Ocean. It is the largest of the nine provinces of SA and it covers approximately 372 889 km², which is 30.5% of the total land area of the country. The NC is bordered by the provinces of North West, Free State (FS), Eastern Cape (EC) and Western Cape (WC). In the north the province shares a common international border with Namibia (Nam) and Botswana (Bot). The NC, in its jurisdictional form, was created in 1994 when the historic Cape Province was subdivided into the present day WC, EC and the NC. The province comprises of 5 District Municipalities and 27 Local Municipalities (Figure 1) of which Kimberley is the capital.

The weather of the NC is typically that of desert and semi desert areas which results in the province to be a water scarce area. It is a generally hot and dry region with fluctuating temperatures and generally low rainfall. Evaporation levels exceed the annual rainfall which varies between 50 mm and 400 mm (the average annual rainfall over the province is 202 mm). The western areas of the province, which include Namakwaland, portions of Boesmanland, and small areas of the Green Kalahari, receive rainfall during the winter months (April to September). The central, northern and eastern parts of the province receive rain primarily during the summer months (December to February).

The six biomes that occur in the NC are the Nama Karoo biome, Succulent Karoo biome, Savanna biome, Grassland biome, Fynbos biome and Desert biome (Rutherford, 1997). The NC contains eight regions and centres of floristic endemism, namely the Cape Floristic Region, the Succulent Karoo Region, Hantam-Roggeveld Centre, the Knersvlakte Centre,

the Kamiesberg Centre, the Gariep Centre, the Griqualand West Centre, and a small piece of the Albany Centre (Van Wyk and Smith, 2001). The NC includes the Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape World Heritage Site which has been inscribed as an UNESCO World Heritage Site under the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 2007). The World Heritage Site sits in the heart of the Succulent Karoo Biodiversity Hotspot - an ecosystem with approximately 4 850 succulent plants, 40% to 60% which are endemic to the area (DCOGHSTA, 2012). The province furthermore includes the Orange River Mouth Site, an important part of the riverine and estuarine ecosystem of the Orange River. The NC currently has 6 national parks and 5 provincial reserves.

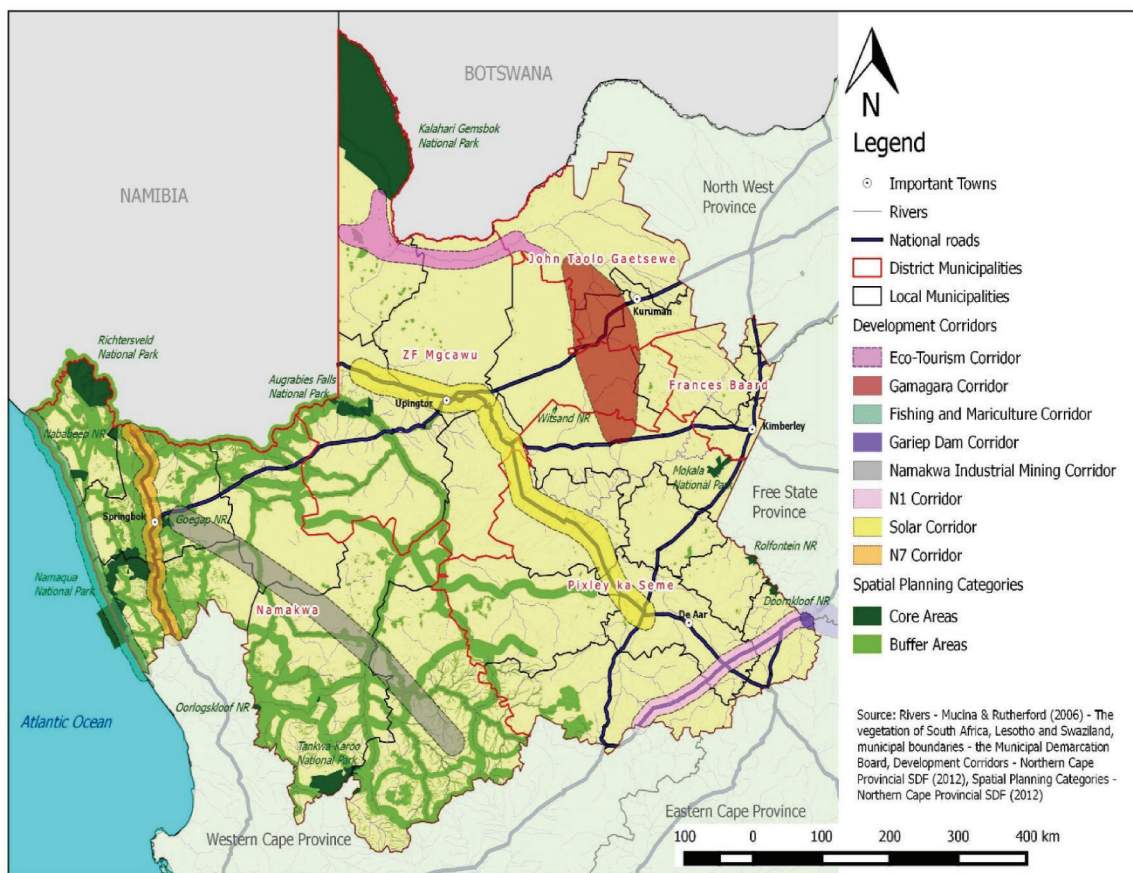


Figure 2: Development corridors of the NC

The PSDF in figure 2 outlines the eight development corridors in the Northern Cape. The three tourism-related corridors are the eco-tourism corridor in the Kalahari, the Gariep dam corridor and the N1 and N7 corridors. The Gamagara development corridor is centred on the mining activities West of Kuruman. Fishing and mariculture development are encouraged in the fishing and mariculture corridor along the coast. The Namakwa industrial mining corridor are aimed at the development of the granite, slate, mica and clay mining industry. Solar energy development is encouraged in the solar development corridor (DCOGHSTA, 2012).

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL OUTLOOK IN THE NC

1.5.1 Atmosphere: Climate Change and Air Quality

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) (NEM: AQA) serves to repeal the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (45 of 1965) and various other laws dealing with air pollution.

The main sources of greenhouse gasses and ambient particulate matter in the NC are the mining industries and other scheduled processes such as cement factories, lime factories, foundries, brickworks and medium incinerators. The use of pesticides for crop spraying and burning of waste on landfill sites could have an impact on air quality in certain areas of the NC.

Effects of climate change include loss of biodiversity and human life, food insecurity, social disruption, low rainfall, decreasing water availability, desertification and veld fires. Increased temperatures lead to water shortages due to a higher rate of evaporation. Most people depend on agriculture and increased temperatures do not favour large crop production due to limited water sources. Climate change is expected to impact the Namakwa District (ND) by making the climate hotter and dryer. This may cause a move from semi-desert to desert in the area. Rainfall patterns may shift seasonally. A study has been conducted and strongly suggests that the range of *Aloe dichotoma* (quiver tree) has already started to respond to climate change, indicating that biodiversity in the region may be under threat from climate change (Foden *et al.*, 2007).

1.5.2 Biodiversity

The tourism facilities in the five NC Nature Reserves have been upgraded with an amount of R174 million in a joint provincial DENC and DEA Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) project. The past three years the local communities surrounding these reserves have seen a major increase in revenue and are likely to further benefit when the People and the Parks programme is further implemented.

The NC is a remarkably diverse province, containing six biomes and about 126 vegetation types, according to the updated map of the vegetation types of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland (SANBI, 2009). The NC contains 2 regions and 8 centres of floristic endemism. Of these, the most notable is the Griqualand West Centre, the Kamiesberg Centre, and the Succulent Karoo Region of endemism that contains the Gariep Centre and the Hantam-Roggeveld Centre (van Wyk and Smith, 2001). The Succulent Karoo Region is, as the name suggest, extremely rich in succulent species, with 40 % of the world's 10 000 succulent species present in the region (Smith *et al.*, 1993). The Gariep Centre of endemism, an area that centres around the Richtersveld, has the richest variety of succulents on earth (van Wyk and Smith, 2001). The Hantam-Roggeveld Centre covers a large area around Calvinia, Sutherland and Fraserburg in the ND, and is known for its rich diversity in geophytes (bulbs). The Kamiesberg Centre of endemism are seen by some as an outlying area of Fynbos in the Succulent Karoo (Rourke, 1990), caused by a unique combination of topography, climate and geology. The Griqualand West Centre of endemism is a large area East of Upington, including the heavily mined areas around Kuruman. This is an area of a diverse geology, and notably the Asbestos Hills, near Griekwastad, which are reputed to be extremely diverse in plant species, but poorly known and under-surveyed (van Wyk and Smith, 2001).

Threats to the biodiversity in the NC are mining, especially along the coast and around Kuruman, overgrazing by sheep and goats, alien invasive plants such as *Prosopis* and illegal removal of succulents by collectors and traders (van Wyk and Smith, 2001). The clearing of vegetation for renewable energy projects is also a threat to biodiversity. The SANBI developed '*Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines: Mainstreaming biodiversity into the mining sector*' is available. Bush encroachment as a result of inappropriate veld management is a problem in the North-Eastern parts of the province. Sensitive ecological

areas which include hills and ridges of which only a limited number exist, pans, wetland areas and rivers / streams generally have a rich biodiversity that is threatened by competition with other land uses such as agricultural mining and settlement development. Currently, 292 plant species occurring in the NC are listed as Red Data threatened species (SANBI 2014). Critically endangered mammal species in the NC are the Black Rhinoceros - arid ecotype, De Winton's Golden Mole, Visagie's Golden Mole, and the Riverine Rabbit. For example, the Riverine Rabbit, occurring in the Karoo, is restricted to alluvial floodplains and has been highly impacted by poor agricultural practices in riparian areas.

There are six threatened ecosystems in the NC; the Cape Vernal Pools, the Bokkeveld Sandstone Fynbos, Lower Gariep Alluvial Vegetation, Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands, Mafekeng Bushveld, Namib Seashore Vegetation and the Nieuwoudtville Shale Renosterveld (DEA, 2011).

1.5.3 Energy

A green job, according to the United Nations Environment Program, is a job in agriculture, manufacturing, research and development (R&D), administration, and service activities that contributes substantially to preserving or restoring environmental quality. Specifically, but not exclusively, this includes jobs that help to protect ecosystems and biodiversity; reduce energy, materials, and water consumption through high efficiency strategies; de-carbonize the economy; and minimize or altogether avoid generation of all forms of waste and pollution (Wikipedia, 2015a).

The NC is one of the provinces with the highest solar irradiation in the country (CSIR and DEA, 2013), which makes it highly suitable for renewable energy projects. SA presently has a target of 10 000 GWh of renewable energy. A total of 3 725 megawatts (MW) to be generated from renewable energy sources is required to ensure the continued uninterrupted supply of electricity. This 3 725 MW is broadly in accordance with the capacity allocated to renewable energy generation in IRP 2010-2030. The Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (IPPPP) has been designed to contribute towards the target of 3 725 megawatts and towards socio-economic and environmentally sustainable growth, and to start and stimulate the renewable industry in SA. In an effort to promote the expansion of the renewable energy industry in SA, the Department of Energy (DOE) has identified preferred bidders through their IPPPP. In the first three bid windows of this process, 21 solar PV, 4 CSP, 5 wind and 1 small hydro project has been awarded preferred bidder status in the NC (IPP Procurement Programme, 2015). Through another special CSP bid window three, another two CSP projects in the NC were awarded preferred bidders status. Additionally, the NC contains the Vanderkloof Dam hydroelectric station with a capacity of 360 MW (IPP Procurement Programme, 2015). Currently, over 500 Mw is absorbed into the Eskom national grid from these Northern Cape IPP's. The Province consumes 5467 Gigawatts (Gw) of electrical energy per annum, or 2.5% of the national total. With the newly developed IPP capacity (measured in Gigawatts or Megawatts, depending on the magnitude), the NC will produce more than 100% of its own power needs locally from renewable energy sources. The Province has received the lion's share of the IPP projects, namely 32 of the 64 projects, allocated during three of the five bid windows. Eskom spent over R300 million on capital improvements in the NC, which included the new Schmidtsdrift Substation, as well as Canal Substation near Van der Kloof. These projects provided added capacity for farming in these areas. High Voltage Lines critical for Manganese Mining is currently under construction in the Hotazel area, and will be completed in the first half of 2015. The new 400 kilovolt (kV) line bringing power to the Kathu/Hotazel area (a total capital investment of R2.4 billion over many years) is due to be switched on during March this year. This will allow for increased mining activity in the area. Eskom has increased its maintenance across the whole of the NC Province, which has improved supply to customers. Capacity in the Eskom network is being

increased in the Kuruman/Mothibistad area where the biggest backlog exists, and R800 million will be spent over the next five years by Eskom on this project.

The environmental impacts of renewable energy projects are waste generation from poor quality solar panels and packaging, loss of biodiversity due to the clearing of land and extraction of freshwater. Solar and wind energy developments are also known to have an impact on birds and bats (Tabassum-Abbasi *et.al.*, 2014; McCrary *et.al.*, 1989), and the placement of these developments are very important in lessening these impacts. Currently there are no nuclear power stations in the NC, but nuclear waste from the Koeberg Nuclear Power Station is stored at Vaalputs, in the ND.

Eskom has recently introduced a biodiversity standard, which require Eskom to use bird friendly structures in all new infrastructure and upgrades of existing infrastructure (Endangered Wildlife Trust, 2015). Renewable energy developments also have the potential to impact wildlife through habitat fragmentation. Birds and bats are particularly impacted by wind energy development. Two Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) have been identified in the NC by the CSIR as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) with a third zone traversing the boundary with the WC to the south. Renewable energy developments may become clustered in these zones in the next few years. This could lead to unforeseen environmental impacts specifically the cumulative impact of large scale solar farms which is poorly understood. Additional power lines required for these developments could further impact on a variety of bird species through collision and electrocution incidents.

Wind energy developments negatively impact on birds in three ways i.e. birds can collide with the actual wind towers and blades, habitat for the birds is altered and birds are displaced from their habitat even if much of their habitat remains intact. The most significant impact of wind farms on bats is fatality due to collision with turbine blades and/or barotrauma to the difference in pressure close to the spinning blades. Birdlife SA has developed a sensitivity map to show areas where wind energy developments would not be advised (Botes, 2015).

Possibly the most extensive energy-related environmental concern in the NC is the planned hydraulic fracturing for shale gas in the Karoo basin. This process poses many environmental hazards, including the use and disposal of large quantities of water and the potential contamination of ground water with fracturing fluids (DMR 2012).

1.5.4 Environmental governance

The aim of environmental governance is proper and better management of our environment. The Republic of SA is a constitutional democracy with a three-tier system of government and an independent judiciary, operating in a parliamentary system. Legislative authority is held by the Parliament of SA. Executive authority is vested in the President of SA who is head of state and head of government, and his Cabinet. The President is elected from the Parliament to serve a fixed term. SA's government differs greatly from those of other Commonwealth nations. The national, provincial and local levels of government all have legislative and executive authority in their own spheres, and is defined in the SA Constitution as "distinctive, interdependent and interrelated".

Operating at both national and provincial levels ("spheres") are advisory bodies drawn from SA's traditional leaders. It is a stated intention in the Constitution that the country be run on a system of cooperative governance. The national government is composed of three interconnected branches:

- Legislative: Parliament, consisting of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces
- Executive: The President, who is both Head of State and Head of Government
- Judicial: The Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal, and the High Court

All bodies of the SA government are subject to the rule of the Constitution, which is the supreme law in SA (Wikipedia, 2015b).

The main driver of the economy of the NC is mining. The second biggest driver of the NC economy after mining has been general government services (15,4% in 2013), according to the regional gross domestic product. The direct dependence of the province on natural resources underlines the need for careful and sensitive environmental management. The most concerning environmental issues include the generation and disposal of a variety of waste types including municipal waste, agricultural, agro-processing and waste related to mining activities. Nuclear waste generated in the WC is also disposed of at Vaalputs in the south-western part of the province, in the ND. Given this variety, an equally varied approach, and appropriate competencies are required to manage the different types of waste and to address the improper storage, handling and disposal of environmentally hazardous materials. Lack of cooperative governance causes a misalignment of legislation between National, Provincial and Local government. Functions at Provincial and Local level are not budgeted for when compliance to legislation is enforced.

Other concerning environmental issues include the following topics, which will be discussed in the rest of the chapter:

- Intensive use of water for irrigation resulting in soil salinisation and water logging;
- Over-utilisation of plant cover leading to loss of productive soil resources;
- Pollution of surface and subterranean water resources;
- Extensive use of rangeland resources with long-term degradation associated with bush encroachment and the proliferation of invasive and alien species;
- Intensive use of ore-bodies, introducing pollutants into the air, soil and water with dramatic adverse alteration of the environment and impact the health of people i.e. the presence of asbestos-related diseases that are prevalent in the Pixley Ka Seme District (PKSD) and John Taolo Gaetsewe District (JTGD);
- Potential unconventional shale gas development, which could impact water resources, agricultural resources, introduce pollutants into the air, soil and water and impact threatened species;
- The potentially environmentally and socially negative impacts of climate change; and
- Impacts of renewable energy projects on the biophysical and social issues.

Some local municipalities do not have disaster management capacity or plans and therefore do not comply with the Disaster Management Act (No. 57 of 2002). Some of these municipalities also use the "unfunded mandate" argument to support their non-compliance status (SALGA, 2011).

1.5.5 Green Economy

In the NC the main drivers of green economic growth are renewable energy projects and ecotourism. As a result of the vast open spaces, large variation in natural landscapes and pristine natural environment the NC is a prime ecotourism destination. Ecotourism in the province is currently being promoted as a place to look for extreme adventure, experience nature and real culture (Experience Northern Cape, 2015).

The introduction of renewable energy on a large scale is aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, attempting to minimising waste and pollution and helping adaptation to climate change. Public and private investments support the move to a low carbon, a resource efficient and a social inclusive economy. The NC Renewable Energy Strategy (NC DEDT, 2013) presents a vision of the province becoming a net exporter of green electricity by 2020, and achieving a 24% energy savings from the application of renewable energy technologies by 2013. Challenges with the growth in the green economy are low-wage installers of solar panels, unsafe working conditions for installation and maintenance of solar panels and waste recycling processes as well as loss of biodiversity when ground is cleared for solar panels. Both solar photovoltaic and concentrating solar power plants have environmental impacts. Solar plans are often placed in arid lands, and increase the risk of erosion and dust deposition in landscapes modified by solar constructions (Hernandez *et al.*, 2014). Currently there are no skills available to produce and recycle solar panels locally.

The New Growth Path (NGP) puts special emphasis on new economies i.e. the Green and Knowledge economy. The NC has the potential of benefiting a lot from these new economies as the province has been identified as the solar hub of the country and also hosts the SKA. Thus far the province has secured about 21 projects from the three respective bid windows of the Renewable Energy IPPPP. The majority of projects are solar energy (PV and CSP) generation projects with a few wind and small hydro projects. These projects will bring substantive green investments into the province resulting in direct and indirect job creation and community upliftment.

Infrastructure is one of the key job drivers identified in the NGP. The SA Government adopted a National Infrastructure Plan in 2012 that intends to transform the economic landscape while simultaneously creating significant numbers of new jobs and to strengthen the delivery of basic services. The plan identifies 18 Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs). Of the 18 SIPs there are currently four that are of direct importance to the province namely: SIP 5 – Saldanha-Northern Cape Development Corridor, SIP 8 – Green energy in support of the South African economy, SIP 14 - Higher Education Infrastructure and SIP - 16 SKA & Meerkat (South African Government News Agency, 2015). Full implementation of projects identified in SIPs will results in more jobs being created in the Province.

1.5.6 Heritage

In the Northern Cape, the statutory body Ngwao-Boswa Ya Kapa Bokone is responsible for the protection, conservation, management and interpretation of the heritage resources in the province. There are currently more than 600 heritage resource sites registered in the Northern Cape (Ngwao-Boswa Ya Kapa Bokone, 2015), but unfortunately this is only a fraction of all the cultural and heritage sites in the province, of which many are not documented. The Northern Cape has archeological sites providing information of more than one million years of human history. These heritage sites are vulnerable to damage though agriculture, mining and development. Environmental legislation integrates heritage assessments and management into the environmental management process (McGregor Museum, 2015).

1.5.7 Human Settlements

The allocation for the Human Settlement Development Grant for the financial year 2015/16 is R380.48 million and which includes R50 million for the following Mining towns: Ga-Segonyana, Tsantsabane and Gamagara. The NC is a sparsely populated province, with the smallest population (1 145 861 people in 2011) and the largest surface area in the country (Statistics SA, 2012). The rural nature of most settlements together with vast, sparsely populated areas and a harsh climate causes constraints on municipalities' abilities to deliver services to these communities. New renewable energy projects cause an additional strain on local municipalities and the Provincial Government to provide housing and services for additional people. The main constraint to human settlement in the NC is the availability of water.

The anthropogenic impacts on ecological infrastructure in the province has exacerbated water resource concerns. Poor management of wetlands and rivers and alien plant infestation of riparian areas leads to water quality and supply issues. In the NC freshwater is the most limiting natural resource and is currently under stress. Eight Municipalities in three district municipalities were identified in the NC as being drought prone: In Pixley ka-Seme District Municipality (DM): Kareeberg LM, NDM: Hantam LM, Kamiesberg LM, Khâi-Ma LM, Nama Khoi LM, Richtersveld LM, Karoo Hoogland LM and in Z. F. Mgcawu DM: Kai! Garib LM. The Orange River with its tributaries is the main source of surface water, and ground water also fulfils an important function, especially in settlements far removed from the Orange River and the other major rivers. However, approximately 25% of the towns in the NC are over-utilizing their sustainable groundwater resources. Strydenburg, Van Wyksvlei and Kammieskroon are particularly vulnerable, using up to 180% of the recommended yield.

In the NC, approximately 57% of all households have access to appropriate sanitation (a flush or chemical toilet). According to Census 2011, Frances Baard District (FBD) had the highest % of households that had appropriate sanitation (80,1%). This is followed by PKSD (73,6%), ZFMD (72,6%), ND (71,7%), then JTGD (30,9%).

Refuse removal and management are of the most critical issues in municipal service delivery and can have seriously adverse implications for the environment if refuse is not collected and disposed of properly. There are 130 waste disposal sites in the NC, of these 130 sites, 84 are municipal sites, 46 are mine sites or privately owned; 85 are permitted, while 45 are not permitted. According to Census 2011, approx. 90 000 households in the NC (30,1%) had their own refuse dump or no rubbish disposal. When considering only those households without rubbish disposal, the % decreases significantly to 5,4%.

Education continues to be a major priority. At least 65% of the NC's budget is spent on education and health. Building on the Sol Plaatje University (SPU) in Kimberley has commenced. The national antennal HIV Prevalence Survey 2012 indicated an HIV prevalence rate of 17.8% which is consistent with the stabilization that we have noted in the past. There are currently about 40 532 patients on Anti-retroviral Treatment. Tuberculosis (TB) also remains a challenge.

The SA Police Service (SAPS) in the NC, in the period from April to December last year, confiscated 34 997kg dagga, 1712 dagga plants, 1,177kg cocaine powder, 0,482kg crack cocaine rocks, 119,548kg crystal meth (tik-tik), 2g ecstasy powder, 5g heroine, 187,142kg khat, 3,073kg mandrax powder, 196g CAT, 184 ecstasy tablets and 8 226 mandrax tablets. Fighting drug abuse requires a multi-disciplinary approach. The Department of Social Development's Ke Moja prevention program is being implemented in sixty eight schools in the province. To date a number of ninety seven (97) service users completed substance abuse in-patient treatment and four hundred and eighty seven (487)

service users received community based treatment for substance abuse problems. Seventy seven (77) service users entered into aftercare after completing a treatment program.

Simultaneously, the Department of Social Development is rendering crime prevention programmes to children in conflict with the law and at risk. A total of 15 963 Children were reached through crime prevention programmes during April 2014 till December 2014. In the same period a total of 1205 children in conflict with the law were placed in five child and youth care centres to receive therapeutic, vocational skills training and child and youth care services. We will also be launching pilot programmes in crime prevention for children at risk who display offending behaviour in schools and communities will be embarked upon. In the ZF Mkgawu District the Marcus Mbetha Child and Youth care Centre will focus on Louisvale and Pabellelo Intermediary Schools, while Namaqua Child and Youth Care Centre will focus on Steinkopf and SA Van Wyk Secondary Schools in Namaqua District. These services will be in collaboration with other stakeholders such as the Department of Basic Education, the local schools, the SA Police Services and some Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) such as ACVV in Upington.

The abuse of alcohol and substances contribute to all of these, especially the infinite social ills that are the product of the foetal alcohol syndrome which studies has increasingly indicated pervades a large section of communities in our province. We call on the people of our province to act responsibly in this regard in the interests of the common good. The abuse of alcohol is toxic for our social wellbeing. From April to December last year the South African Police Services confiscated no less than 3 247 523ml of liquor concoctions, 1 361 000ml of home brewed beer and 6 385 539ml of liquor. Raids on taverns saw 13 licensed premises closed down, 51 unlicensed premises closed down, 13 unlicensed liquor traders charged and 2 unregistered distributors closed down.

1.5.8 Land

Land degradation is the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of vegetation as a result of erosion, soil deterioration or long-term loss of natural vegetation. The NC has the third highest degradation rating in South Africa (Northern Cape Province, 2011). Degradation in the NC takes place mostly through alien plant invasion and overgrazing, as well as soil erosion and mining. Extensive irrigation at the Vaal Harts Irrigation Scheme in the Frances Baard District Municipality (FBDM) and areas along the lower Vaal River caused an accumulation of salts in these soils. This soil salinization has been caused by poor drainage, high temperatures and a rise in the water table caused by over-irrigation (Ojo *et.al.*, 2012; Ochieng *et.al.*, 2013). Over the years there were several attempts to rectify the salinity problem. Between 1975 and 1977 a total of 500 km of subsurface drains have been installed in an attempt to leach the salts. Additional subsurface drains were installed and linked to storm water drains in 1980 (Ochieng *et.al.*, 2013). It has been suggested that proper management of irrigation schemes is needed to stop the spread of the problem (Ochieng *et.al.*, 2013). The NC is mostly dry, and over 90% of this province is potentially susceptible to desertification (Water Research Commission 2007). The NDM is the only municipality in South Africa that includes areas of the desert biome, and this district is predicted to experience increased drought due to climate change.

Late last year the new zinc mine at Gamsberg near Aggenys in Namaqualand was launched. This mine will employ 1 500 people during the construction phase, and create 500 permanent positions going into operation. The venture is set to cost more than R7 billion and will be a much needed economic injection in the north western region of our province. The assistance given by the NC Government to ensure the establishment of this venture in this province on going.

A mine has been previously responsible for non-compliances with regard to operation of general waste disposal site as well as storage of hazardous waste without the required waste management licenses, fugitive emissions and potential soil, groundwater and surface water pollution from storage of raw materials.

Some of the mines operating in the NC are De Beers DTC, Petra Diamonds, Afrisam, Goodhope Diamonds and Estates, Sedibeng mine, Samancor, Assmang and Tshipi é Ntle Manganese Mining (Pty) Ltd. The Kalahari Manganese Field (KMF), located in NC Province, about 700km southwest of Johannesburg, contains around 80% of the world's known high-grade manganese ore reserves (Kable, 2015). Manganese is silver-coloured with no taste or smell and occurs in the environment as a compound with oxygen, sulphur, or chlorine and is an essential nutrient, required in trace amounts for human health. There are two forms of manganese. Inorganic manganese compounds are used in the production of steel, batteries, ceramics, and dietary supplements. These manganese compounds are also generated as combustion products from motor vehicles and coal-burning industrial plants. Organic manganese compounds are used in some pesticides, fertilizers, and in a gasoline additive called methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT). Manganese compounds can be present as dust particles in the air, and dissolved in ground water or drinking water. Manganese uptake via inhalation is of greater concern for toxicity than uptake via ingestion. Manganese can be found in ambient air, though it is generally not at levels of concern for exposure. However, air concentrations can be of higher concern near industries processing or using manganese (e.g., mining operations, metal processing plants, coke ovens, power plants, and certain pesticide producers). The primary targets of manganese toxicity are the brain and central nervous system. Exposure to high concentrations of manganese in occupational studies was associated with permanent damage, with symptoms of impaired neurological and neuromuscular control, mental and emotional disturbances, muscle stiffness, lack of coordination, tremors, difficulties with breathing or swallowing, and other neuromuscular problems (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2015).

Mintek, a minerals processing and metallurgical engineering company, has successfully completed the construction of a wall to enclose a rehabilitated old asbestos mining site in the NC as part of the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) R30-million programme to rehabilitate derelict and ownerless mines in SA. The construction of the brick and palisade wall was the final step in the rehabilitation of the Old Mill Site at Prieska, an area in the town where asbestos was received for processing, to alleviate its impact on the environment and communities in its vicinity. Prieska, which falls under the Siyathemba Municipality, is a historical mining town about 240km south-west of Kimberley, the NC's provincial capital. Asbestos has been mined in the area from as early as the 1890s. The Old Mill Site was in operation from the early 1970s until it was closed down in 1986. The completion of this work allows the Siyathemba Local Municipality (LM) to safely develop the site of the Old asbestos Mill in the town as a memorial park to victims of asbestosis. The enclosed area has now been covered with a layer of soil and strong Polysoil (a commercial soil bonding agent) to ensure a stable, hard cover layer that encapsulates the asbestos underground. The wall was subsequently erected to control access to the site. The project also included the construction of stormwater drainage structures around the perimeter of the site. Mintek started working on the project in 2010 after having received an initial R30-million in funding from the DMR to rehabilitate the site, as well as four other sites at Penge, Osizweni, Heuningvlei and Lusikisiki. The DMR has granted a further R30-million for the next phase of the rehabilitation programme, which will bring the total grant to R90-million over a period of three years. According to Cornelissen five further projects have been identified for rehabilitation in the current year. (Mintek, 2011).

The DRPW is addressing the daunting challenges presented by inadequate roads, as well as the lack of maintenance of infrastructure and public facilities. The past five years a total of R2.8 billion was invested on infrastructure development in the NC. The focus of the department has shifted from construction to maintenance in order to preserve the assets that we have. We anticipate investing a further R2.4 billion over the next three years on infrastructure development.

The implementation of the Animal and Veld Management Programme has a goal of reversing the legacy of the 1913 Natives Land Act by providing relief to farmers in rural areas through soil rehabilitation, spatial decongestion, and re-greening of the environment (DRDLR, 2013). Leliefontein with a land size of 200 030 hectares, consisting of 10 towns with approximately 230 hundred and thirty farmers in four wards is being targeted.

SA's political history of apartheid impacted on society (particularly peoples' rights in land), the economy and also, the environment. To many, the true test of the current national priorities of political transformation and development depends on whether land needs (including protection of and care for the environment) will be addressed effectively and in a sustainable way. The various people involved in land mediation in SA, from land mediators to NGOs to government officials to Land Claims Court judges, have learned many lessons from the experience of the past few years. In the last decade very complex matters have been negotiated and mediated. They range from the negotiation of a democratic constitution after the demise of apartheid to the widespread use of mediation in labour, community, land and environmental disputes.

1.5.9 Marine and Coastal

The NC coastline stretches from the Orange River Mouth (ORM) in the north to approximately 35 km south of Groenriviermond, and forms the province's boundary with the Atlantic Ocean. Main coastal settlements are Alexander Bay, Port Nolloth, Kleinsee and Hondeklip Bay. The prevalence of diamond mines on this coast causes it to be known as the 'diamond coast', but also indicates the heavy diamond mining activities that have taken place on this coastline. The NC coast is known for its unique natural characteristics of coastal vegetation watered mainly by mist from the ocean, lichen diversity and unique estuaries.

Currently the Namakwa National Park conserves a large part of the NC coastline, and contains the only significant untouched stretch of the NC Coastline. DENC is currently responsible for 388km coastline. However, there are still important threats to the NC coastline and marine ecosystems in the form of continued mining coupled with poor rehabilitation, waste discharge and the illegal collection of marine resources such as abalone and crayfish. A certain area along the NC coastline lends itself to mari-culture development. A few projects exist with the investigation into a few more. These possibly include the production of certain marine species, both shell and finfish as well as algae. Currently limited coastal enforcement initiatives is taking place along the coast. Transhex closed coastal access within their mining areas. Municipalities need to allow access to the coast within municipal areas.

1.5.10 Water

A number of water infrastructure projects were completed, including the Hopetown Water Treatment Works, the Kathu Waste Water Treatment Works, the Colesberg Bulk Water Pipeline and Water Treatment Works as well as Niekerkshoop Bulk Water Supply. Good progress was also made with the construction of the Namakwa Bulk Water Supply Scheme, the multi-purpose Heuningvlei Bulk Water Supply, as well as the Kuruman Bulk Water

Scheme. The feasibility and the implementation readiness study for the Kalahari East Bulk Water Scheme and Vaal Gamagara Bulk Water Scheme have also been completed in 2014/15. Government will invest a further R341 million on the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant, R87.701million under the Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant and R47.5 million rand on refurbishment of water infrastructure in the NC during the 2015/16 financial year.

Water is unsustainably used and the quality and quantity of water resources is in decline. The NC is a water-scarce and a semi-arid province. Transformation of freshwater and groundwater systems, due to an increase of the demand for water as a result of population growth and economic development, has resulted in biodiversity loss and water quality problems, resulting in a range of ecological, economic and human health impacts. Infrastructure to deliver water is lacking in some rural areas, and many households cannot afford to pay for water. Floods and droughts are common. The major sources of water pollution are agricultural run-off (fertilizers and pesticides) and return flows, urban run-off and effluent discharges (bacteriological contamination salts and nutrient), industries (chemical substances), mining (acids and salts) and areas with insufficient sanitation services (microbial contamination). Groundwater pollution is caused by mining activities, as well as seepage from landfills, human settlements and the intrusion of sea water in the coastal zone. Water resources are further threatened by the encroachment of invasive alien vegetation and renewable energy projects.

The major threats to water quality in aquatic environments are: (a) mine drainage; (b) eutrophication; (c) municipal sewage effluent; (d) salinisation; (e) agrichemicals; (f) toxic organic pollutants (including Persistent Organic Pollutants, endocrine disruptors and cyan bacterial toxins); (g) climate change; (h) water abstraction; and (i) invasive alien plants (DEA, 2010).

1.6 LEGISLATION (SEE ANNEXURE D)

SECTION 2: A DESCRIPTION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT (TABLE 1)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: This section of the EIP should be focused on giving an idea of or depicting those existing and new policies, plans and programmes of the department that when implemented may significantly affect the environment both positively and negatively. 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	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
2.1 AGRICULTURAL, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Orange River Emerging Farmer Settlement and Development Programme*	To be implemented	Enable the development of the province through increased and sustainable agricultural production, land reform programme, food security, and sustainable use of natural resources. The government's Orange River Emerging Farmer Settlement and Development programme has to date seen the allocation of two thousand eight hundred hectares of water rights to communities and groups of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs). The programme is used to assist beneficiaries of	Provincial	Sustainable use of natural resources	Partial control	DALRRD

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
		the Land Reform Programme with infrastructural and project coordination along the Orange River. The remaining water rights will be allocated throughout the period 2014-19.				
Agricultural Disaster Aid Programmes	To be implemented	Programme to support farmers with drought, veld fire and flood disaster to repair damaged conservation works and support with feed for animals to prevent destroying natural veld.	Provincial, National	Sustainable use of natural resources	Partial control	DALRRD, DOA, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), NDMC, PDMC, District disaster centres
Vaalharts Revitalization Programme	In process	Upgrading programme to be implemented over a 20 year period at a estimated total cost R4 billion: All main canals to be refurbished; Feeder canals and community furrows to be replaced with pipes; The main drainage system to be refurbished and upgraded; and An operational dam to be constructed at the upper end of each feeder canal.	Project in two provinces north west and NC.	Sustainable use of natural resources. These measures are necessary to prevent mostly leakages which can contribute to reduce the existing 35% water losses, to minimise water logging and Staliniisation of the irrigation land. Currently the Program will focus on the following support to farmers: Rebuilding of old leaking overnight dams. Installation of sub-	Partial control	DALRRD

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
				surface drainage systems. Installation of main outfall lines for conveyance of drainage water to the main drainage canals.		
Land Care	Currently being implemented	Planning, implementation and coordinating of Natural Resources Management projects that are beneficial to agricultural production	Provincial	Management of sustainable use of agricultural natural resources.	Partial control	DALRRD
Ilima-Letsema	Being implemented	To assist vulnerable SA farming communities to achieve an increase in agricultural production and investment in infrastructure that unlocks agricultural production	National	Sustainable use of natural resources	Partial control	DALRRD
Comprehensive Agricultural Development Programme (CASP)	Being implemented	To provide effective agricultural support services, promote and facilitate agricultural development by targeting beneficiaries of land restitution and redistribution, and other previously disadvantaged producers who acquired land through private means, and are engaged in value-adding	National	Sustainable use of natural resources	Partial control	DALRRD

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
Animal and Veld Management Programmes	To be implemented	enterprises domestically, or involved in export. Premised on the integrated roll out of: infrastructure and strategic development support to communal areas and commonages It deals with an integrated implementation plan of the Animal and Veld Management Programmes	Provincial	Sustainable use of natural resources through appropriate infrastructure development	Partial control	DAFF /DALRRD
Operation Phakisa: Unlocking the economic potential of SA's Oceans	To be implemented	Unlocking the potential for aqua- and Mari-culture development. Two projects in the NC have been highlighted as part of Operation Phakisa. The main focus of alternative animal production systems will be the development of fisheries and aquaculture with Vanderkloof Dam as the main fresh water area and a commercial project at Port Nolloth with an investment value of R80 million. The existing strategy will be expanded to include both	Provincial	Sustainable utilisation of both freshwater and marine resources	Partial control	DAFF /DALRRD

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
		fisheries and aquaculture in fresh and salt water.				
Commercialisation of Goats	Implemented	Graduation of subsistence / small holder farmers / cooperatives from subsistence farming with goats to the commercial level.	Provincial	Sustainable use of natural resources on production and marketing.	Partial control	DALRRD KCC
2.2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT, ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE CHANGE						
NC Air Quality Plan (AQMP)	To be developed	Manage air quality	Provincial	Reduce air pollution	Partial control	DENC
2.3 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH						
Outcome 10 Delivery Agreement	To be implemented	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, Climate change impacts and improved air/atmospheric Quality; enhanced quality and quantity of water resources	National	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, Climate change impacts and improved air/atmospheric Quality; enhanced quality and quantity of water Resources	Partial control	DEA
NC State of the Environment Outlook (SoEO)	To be reviewed	State of the Environment and future scenarios	Provincial	Inform decision making on environmental issues	Partial control	DENC
NC Conservation Plan (CP)	To be developed	Highlighting critical biodiversity areas	Provincial	Inform decision making on critical biodiversity areas	Partial control	DENC
NC Protected Area Expansion Strategy	To be developed	Expansion of the conservation estate	Provincial	Conserve biodiversity	Partial control	DENC

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
(PAES)						
NC Stewardship Strategy (SS)	To be developed	Expansion of the conservation estate	Provincial	Conserve biodiversity	Partial control	DENC
NC Conservation Act and Regulations	To be reviewed	Regulate and manage the environment sector	Provincial	Conserve and protect the natural environment while integrating sustainable utilization with socio-economic development	Partial control	DENC
ND Biodiversity Sector Plan (NDBSP)	To be implemented	Integrate, review and implement biodiversity conservation and tourism while ensuring compliance with DEA norms and standards	Provincial	Ensure protection of biodiversity and tourism	Partial control	DENC, DEA, SAN PARKS
FBD EMF	To be implemented	To reveal where specific land-uses may best be practiced and to offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land	Provincial	Inform Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) decisions, and reveal where land uses may be best practiced	Partial control	FBDM and LMs
JTGD EMF	To be implemented	To reveal where specific land-uses may best be practiced and to offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land	Provincial	Inform EIA decisions, and reveal where land uses may be best practiced	Partial control	John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (JTGDM) and LMs
ND EMF	To be implemented	To reveal where specific land-uses may best be practiced and to offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land	Provincial	Inform EIA decisions, and reveal where land uses may be best practiced	Partial control	NDM and LMs

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
Z. F. Mgcawu District (ZFD) EMF	To be implemented	To reveal where specific land-uses may best be practiced and to offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land	Provincial	Inform EIA decisions, and reveal where land uses may be best practiced	Partial control	Z. F. Mgcawu District Municipality (ZFMDM) and LMs
Draft Clanwilliam Sandfish Biodiversity Management Plan for the Species	Gazetted	It is a legal tool to facilitate coordinated actions to conserve this Endangered species, Labeo seberi	National	Includes actions that protect biodiversity and improve natural resource management	Partial control	DEA
2.4 CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT						
Eco School Programme	To be implemented	Raise awareness, integrating environmental issues into the curriculum and implementing environmental projects at schools	National	Raise awareness and promote sustainable use of natural resources	Partial control	DENC
Junior Land Care Programme	Currently being implemented throughout the province	Creating awareness amongst unemployed youth and learners about the sustainable use and management of agricultural natural resources. Implementing, coordinating and monitoring of school and community based natural resources management projects.	Provincial	Creating awareness on the sustainable use and management of agricultural natural resources.	Full control	DALRRD
Land Care Awareness Campaigns	Currently being	Creating awareness amongst land users across the	Provincial	Heightening awareness on land degradation and	Full control	DALRRD

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
	implemented throughout the province	province on sustainable use and management of agricultural natural resources. To demonstrate the sustainable use of natural resources as one of the adaptation and mitigation measures for addressing the socio economic impacts of climate change. To heighten awareness on land degradation.		sustainable use of agricultural resources.		
2.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT						
NC Climate Change Response Strategy (CCRS)	To be developed	Adaptation and mitigation to climate change	Provincial	Reduce and adapt to impact of climate change	Partial control	DENC
NC Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CAP)	To be developed	Adaptation to climate change	Provincial	Reduce and adapt to impact of climate change	Partial control	DENC
2.6 ENERGY AND GREEN ECONOMY						
National Green Economy Strategy (GES)	To be implemented	Create green jobs, ensure real sustainable economic growth and prevent environmental pollution, global warming, resource depletion and environmental degradation	National	To ensure sustainable economic growth and prevention of pollution, global warming, resource depletion and environmental degradation	Partial control	DEA and Endangered wildlife trust
Provincial Renewable Energy Strategy (PRES)	To be implemented	To unlock existing potential and to position the province	Provincial	Loss of biodiversity and negative impact of heat	Partial control	DE

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
	d	to attract both local and foreign investment.		on ecosystems		
NC GDS	To be reviewed	Coordinated focus for growth and development	Provincial	To ensure sustainable development	Partial control	Office of the Premier (OoTP)
Expanded Public Works Programme	To be implemented and plan new projects	Provide green and decent jobs	National	Limit greenhouse gas, minimize waste and pollution and helping adaptation to climate change	Partial control	DENC
2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE						
EIP	To be implemented	Coordinate governance and prevent duplication	Provincial	Monitor and evaluate compliance to legislation to protect the environment and ensure sustainable use of resources	Partial control	DENC
2.8 HERITAGE RESOURCES						
Richtersveldt Heritage Integrated Management Plan	To be approved and implemented	Regulate how world heritage site will be managed, conserve endemic plant species of ND and preserve the Nama Culture and traditions	Provincial	Loss of biodiversity and negative impact of heat on ecosystems	Partial control	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC), Communal Property A (CPA) Management Committee South African National Parks (SANParks) DEA DENC
2.9 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT						
Comprehensive Rural To be	To be	The CRDP is aimed at being	Provincial	Maximizing the use and	Partial control	DRDLR

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
Development Strategy (CRDS)	Implemented	an effective response against poverty and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities		management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities		
Community Based Natural Resource Management	To be developed	Protection and monitoring, follow – up research groups, support to community development and sensitization of population	National	Protect and monitor research groups and ensure sustainable development	Partial control	DENC
NC Human Settlement Strategy (HSS)	To be developed	Integrated Human Settlements Strategy which covers: Local population and settlement patterns; Economic activities and associated income levels; Demand and supply of housing needs; Strategic land acquisition in relation to housing needs; Access to basic services (water, electricity and related municipal services); Access to infrastructure, employment and socio economic amenities; Spatial restructuring and	Provincial	Loss of biodiversity and negative impact of waste pollution	Partial control	Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (DCOGHSTA)

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
Disease prevention and Control programme	To be implemented	<p>redesign for the integration of communities. Multi-year Plan which provides a way forward/ road map to address the needs, priorities as well as challenges faced by the province as identified in the strategy</p> <p>Improve the public health and private health sector's awareness and understanding of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, support stakeholder's involvement in the implementation of the International health Regulation (2005) for the control and prevention of international spread of infectious diseases e.g. ebola virus and strengthen partnership and collaborate across sectors with government and non-government agencies to influence public health outcomes</p>	National	Reduce mortality	Partial control	Department of Health (DOH)
2.10 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT						

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
Compliance and enforcement programme	To be implemented	Promote environmental improvement and minimise environmental adversity Increased inspections to target risk adverse activities Sourcing additional resources and appointment of staff	National	Non-compliance to environmental legislation leading to loss of biodiversity and environmental contamination	Partial control	DEA DENC
2.11 LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSFORMATION						
NC SDF	To be reviewed	Regulate spatial planning	Provincial	To indicate sensitive environmental areas for consideration in development EIA	Partial control	DRDLR
2.12 MARINE AND COASTAL						
NC Integrated Coastal Management Plan (CMP)	To be developed	Regulate, manage and protect coastal natural resources and ecosystems	Provincial	Conserve and protect the natural coastal environment while integrating sustainable utilization with socio-economic development	Partial control	DENC
2.13 MINING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT						
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): Fracking	To be developed	Shale gas production	National	Loss of biodiversity and negative impact of underground water pollution	Partial control	DENC
2.14 MUNICIPAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE						
Environmental Impact	To be developed	To facilitate a better	National	To ensure sustainable	Partial control	DEA

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
Assessment Toolkit (EIAT)	implemented	understanding of, and participation in, the EIA process for ordinary SAs. Public awareness and capacity building in terms of environmental rights and legislation.		resource management and development, increasing environmental awareness and advocacy and hands-on conservation implementation.		
Local Government Support Strategy (LGSS)	To be implemented	Support to district and local municipalities with integration and implementation of environmental issues into planning tools	National	Inform decision making on environmental issues and compliance to legislation	Partial control	DEA; DENC
NC IDP Toolkit	To be implemented	Assist planners in making the IDP process and projects more environmentally sustainable.	National	Incorporate environmental issues into municipal plans, and to also ensure that projects are more environmentally sustainable	Full control	DENC; University of Cape Town (EEU)
National Infrastructure Plan	To be implemented	Regulate infrastructure management	National	Ensure compliance to environmental legislation	Partial control	DENC
SIP 3	To be developed	Strengthen economic development in Port Elizabeth through a manganese rail capacity from NC and a manganese sinter in NC	National	Loss of biodiversity and negative impact of waste and air pollution	Partial control	DT Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee (PICC) Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority
SIP 5	To be	Strengthen economic	National	Loss of biodiversity and	Partial control	DT

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
	developed	development in Port Elizabeth through a manganese rail capacity from NC and a manganese sinter in NC		negative impact of waste and air pollution		PICC Transnet
SIP 8	To be developed	Support sustainable green energy initiatives on a national scale through a diverse range of clean energy options as envisaged in the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2010 and to support biofuel production facilities.	National	Loss of biodiversity and negative impact of heat on ecosystems	Partial control	DE PICC
SIP 14	To be implemented	Infrastructure development for higher education focusing on lecture rooms, student accommodation, libraries and laboratories as well as ICT connectivity. Development of university towns with combination of facilities from residence, retail and recreation and transport. Potential to ensure shared infrastructure such as libraries by universities, FETs and other educational institutions. New university will be built in NC.	National	Loss of biodiversity and negative impact of waste and air pollution	Partial control	DRPW

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
SIP 16	To be implemented	SKA is a global mega science project, building an advanced radio-telescope facility linked to research infrastructure and high speed ICT capacity and provides an opportunity for Africa and SA to contribute towards global advanced science projects.	National	Zone free of manmade radio waves and loss of biodiversity	Partial control	DoST
2.15 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT						
NC Tourism Master Plan Review	To be implemented	Conduct a comprehensive review and analysis of the implementation of the Provincial Tourism Master Plans initial targets; To align it to relevant provincial, national and international legislation and policies so that it is consistent with the latest developments in the NC.	Provincial	Loss of biodiversity	Partial	DEDT
2.16 WASTE MANAGEMENT						
NC Waste Strategy (NCWS)	To be implemented	Source reduction and reuse, recycling/composting, energy recovery and treatment and disposal	Provincial	Source reduction and reuse, recycling/composting, energy recovery and treatment and disposal	Partial control	DENC
NC HWMP	To be developed	Regulate and manage hazardous waste	Provincial	Reduce and promote good hazardous waste	Partial control	DOH

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
FBD IWMP	To be implemented	To separate recyclable and non-recyclable material at the point of source; Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Provincial	management Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Partial control	FBDM and LMs
JTGD IWMP	To be implemented	To separate recyclable and non-recyclable material at the point of source; Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Provincial	Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Partial control	JTGDM and LMs
ZFMD IWMP	To be implemented	To separate recyclable and non-recyclable material at the point of source; Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Provincial	Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Partial control	ZFMDM and LMs
PKSD IWMP	To be implemented	To separate recyclable and non-recyclable material at the point of source; Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Provincial	Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Partial control	Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality (PKSDM) and LMs
ND IWMP	To be implemented	To separate recyclable and non-recyclable material at the point of source; Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Provincial	Waste minimization Pollution prevention	Partial control	NDM and LMs
2.17 WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT and MANAGEMENT						
Water Service Plan	To be implemented	Plan to progressively ensure efficient, affordable, economical, and sustainable	National	Provide sustainable provision of water and sanitation services	Partial control	Department of Water Affairs (DWA)

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	STATUS	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	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
Land Care: JTG Wetland rehabilitation project	Currently being implemented	provision of water and sanitation services Rehabilitation of all degraded wetlands around the JTG district to ensure efficient and effective water supply for agricultural use, household use during dry season.	Provincial	Sustainable water supply for household and agricultural utilisation.	Partial	DALRRD

SECTION 3: A DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER BY WHICH THE NC WILL ENSURE THAT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES REFERRED TO IN SECTION 2 ABOVE WILL COMPLY WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND ANY APPLICABLE NORMS AND STANDARDS (TABLE 2)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: *This section requires the department or province to demonstrate how it 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. Compliance may be indicated by whether and how the principles and norms and standards were considered during the formulation of existing policies, plans or programmes, 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) policies, plans and programmes will consider these principles or norms and standards, and will be aligned (harmonized) with the relevant policies, plans and programmes of other departments.*

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
3.1 AGRICULTURAL, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
Orange River Emerging Farmer Settlement and Development Programme	NEMA: Regulations and Standards Extension Advisory Services in Agriculture.	Peoples' needs will be integrated with sustainable natural resource utilization. NCPG will participate in planning and decision making with respect to regulations and acts. ample opportunity for inputs during the preparation This programme will integrate environmental concerns while implementing community based and government projects. Standard EIA protocols and regulations will be followed for all listed activities	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme Technical Implementation Forum (TIF) Land Care committees/groups
Agricultural Disaster aid Programmes	National and provincial disaster aid policy and plans	Collaboration between PDA, DAFF, NDMC, PDMC and district disaster centres	Provincial Disaster Forum and DAFF - National Agricultural Disaster Risk

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
Vaalharts Revitalization Programme	Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture.	Integrate peoples' needs with natural resource utilization. Participate in planning and decision making with respect to regulations and acts. Ample opportunity for inputs during the preparation of community based and government Projects, integrating environmental concerns. Support Land Care programmes	Management Committee Project Steering Committee
Land Care Programme	Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture.	Community participatory approach with natural resources management projects Collaborate with DENC, NGO's, Land Care committees and farmer unions. Implement the existing acts and regulations. Plan, Coordinate and implement community based and government supported natural resource management projects. Continue with the implementation of natural resource management projects and render after care support to the already implemented projects.	Land Care committees/groups Farmers Unions
Llima-Letsema	Llima-Letsema implementation framework Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture.	Planning and implementation of projects within the prescripts of the relevant environmental legislations	DAFF National Assessment Panel DAFF Quarterly Review meetings DALRRD Provincial Assessment Panel DALRRD Departmental Projects Coordinating Committee meetings
CASP	Llima-Letsema	Planning and implementation of projects within the prescripts of the	DAFF National Assessment

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	LIST 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 OR 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?
	implementation framework and Norms Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture.	relevant environmental legislations	Panel meetings DAFF Quarterly Review meetings DALRRD Provincial Assessment Panel DALRRD Departmental Projects Coordinating Committee meetings
Animal and Veld Management Programmes	Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture.	Integrate the needs of people with natural resource management (good agricultural practices) Collaboration with all stakeholders and role players. Empowerment of communities about environmental and conservation requirements. Training of farmers	Extension meetings
Operation Phakisa: Unlocking the economic potential of SA's Oceans	Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture.	Integrating the needs of people with that of the natural resource management. Collaboration between all role players and stakeholders Training and empowerment of communities Conservation of natural resources	Provincial aquaculture integrated forum / Fisheries management team
Commercialisation of Goats	Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture.	Collaboration between public entity (KKC) and DALRRD Implement support community base structures such as cooperatives RandD support to cooperatives on development of sustainable production and reproduction systems.	Meetings with stakeholders and other role-players
3.2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT, ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE CHANGE			
NC AQMP	National	The environment will be protected by providing reasonable measures	Provincial Climate Change

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	<p><i>Environmental Management: Air Quality Act:</i></p> <p>Requirements for air quality plans: Section 15 (1)</p> <p>National ambient air quality standard for particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micron metres (PM 2.5) (2012 G. 35463 GoN 486)</p> <p>Requirements in the Manual for air quality management planning (published by DEA in 2012)</p>	<p>for the protection and enhancement of the quality of air in the province, the prevention of air pollution and ecological degradation; and securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development.</p> <p>Requirements for air quality plans in the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act will be followed</p> <p>The plan will include measures for monitoring and control of atmospheric emissions by all industries</p> <p>The plan will strive to manage the air quality in the province to be compliant with the national ambient air quality standards</p> <p>The Department of Environment and Nature Conservation will continue to gather data and maintain the Air Quality Monitoring Networks in identified pollutant areas</p> <p>Agreements are secured with the Kolomela Iron Ore mine in Postmasburg, Idwala Lime in Danielskuil and the BHP Managanese mine in Hotazel to install air quality monitors at their cost</p>	<p>Forum</p> <p>Provincial/Municipal Air Quality Forum</p>
3.3 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH			
Outcome 10 Delivery Agreement	<p>Outcome 10 reporting template - DEA</p> <p>Outcome 10 reporting steps - DEA, 2013</p>	<p>Outcome 10 is: Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced. The NC Department of Environment and Nature Conservation are responsible for Outcome 10, and address this outcome through its six programmes as follows:</p> <p>Programme 1: Administration</p> <p>Programme 2: Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination, which</p>	<p>Outcome 10 forum</p>

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
SoEO	Regulations in Section 16A of NEMA	<p>is tasked to ensure the integration of environmental objectives in provincial and local government planning.</p> <p>Programme 3: Compliance and Enforcement, which focus on compliance monitoring and enforcement of environmental and biodiversity legislation</p> <p>Programme 4: Environmental Quality Management, which focus on waste management, air quality management, and issuing of environmental authorisations</p> <p>Programme 5: Biodiversity Management, which manages the conservation estate of the Province, as well as Biodiversity Stewardship</p> <p>Programme 6: Environmental Empowerment services, which focuses on green jobs and environmental education.</p> <p>The NC Provincial Government's delivery on Outcome 10 is reported on through the Outcome 10 reporting template.</p>	National Working Group 3
NC CP	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act	<p>The State of the Environment Outlook will contribute to the protection of the environment by ensuring informed decision making concerning environmental management.</p> <p>Relevant stakeholders will be contacted for inputs into the NC State of the Environment Outlook.</p> <p>The State of the Environment Outlook are developed to comply with the regulations in Section 16A of NEMA</p> <p>The aim of the Biodiversity Conservation Plan will be, among others, to identify critical biodiversity areas, and provide land-use guidelines that will promote sustainable development</p>	Provincial Coastal Committee (PCC)

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	<p>makes provision for norms and standards to be developed for provincial biodiversity conservation plans, but no such norms and standards has been developed yet. Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003) / EMCA's – Section 35 of NEMA</p>		
NC PAES	<p>National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act: Norms and Standards for management of protected areas in SA (Draft) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy</p>	<p>The aim of the strategy is to achieve cost-effective protected area expansion for ecological sustainability and increased resilience to climate change, to better understand manifestations in the environment so as to make informed decisions in support of conservation and sustainable development. There will be Co-ordination between the many role players involved in protected area expansion.</p>	Portfolio Committee

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
NC Stewardship Strategy (SS)	Guided by the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy	<p>This strategy will enhance conservation partnerships especially public-private to achieve the biodiversity mandate outside state protected areas</p> <p>To provide an informed basis for prioritizing and protecting land of high biodiversity value under the custodianship of private sector</p> <p>This strategy will contribute to the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy</p>	NC Stewardship Forum
NC Conservation Act and Regulations	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act: Norms and standards for translocation of indigenous species in SA: Draft Norms and standards for regulation of hunting industry: Draft (2009) National norms and standards for sustainable use of large predators: Draft (2005)	<p>Protect biodiversity</p> <p>Liaise with stakeholders when issuing permits</p> <p>Enforce NC Conservation Act and Regulations. Issue permits and hunting licenses</p> <p>Participate in national working groups</p> <p>Conserve the environment</p>	Committee on Environmental Legislation

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	<p>Norms and standards for biodiversity management plans for ecosystem (G. 37302 GoN 83)</p> <p>Norms and standards: Making of rhinoceros horn and hunting of white rhinoceros for trophy hunting purposes (G. 35248 GoN 304)</p> <p>Norms and standards for hunting methods in SA (G. 34326 GoN 456)</p> <p>Norms and standards for biodiversity management plans for species (G. 31968 RG 9042 GoN 214)</p>		

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	<p>National norms and standards for management of elephants in SA (G. 30833 GoN 251)</p> <p>National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act:</p> <p>Norms and standards for management of protected areas in SA: Comment invited</p> <p>National Environmental Management: Norms and standards for management of damage-causing animals in SA: Draft (2010)</p> <p>National</p>		

Northern Cape

3rd ed. Environmental Implementation Plan

2015 - 2020

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	<p>Environmental Management:</p> <p>Minimum standards for management of captive elephants: Draft (2009 G. 32745 Gen 1567)</p> <p>National Forests Act:</p> <p>Forest management level principles, criteria and standards (2007 G. 30220 GoN 790)</p> <p>National level principles, criteria, indicators and standards (2007 G. 30183 GoN 774)</p>		
ND BSP	Requirements for Biodiversity Sector Plans in Section 40 - 50 of the National Environmental	To help guide land-use planning, environmental assessments and authorisations; and, natural resource management in order to promote sustainable development. The value this biodiversity represents to people and promote the management mechanisms that can ensure its protection and	Namakwa Biodiversity Advisory Forum (NBAF); NC Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) Technical

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
FBD EMF	<p>Management: Biodiversity Act. National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act: Guidelines: Determination of bioregions and preparation of and publication of bioregional plans.</p> <p>Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010 (Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series: Guideline 6 - DEA)</p>	<p>sustainable utilization.</p> <p>Biodiversity profile information has been incorporated into the environmental planning section of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for each of the six local municipalities in the district. Map products should include all sectors involved in land-use planning and decision-making, as well as other multi-sectorial planning processes. Programmes such as Working for Water, Working for Wetlands, Land Care, Coast Care; private landowners, estate agents, the general public and conservation NGOs are also recommended users. Identified Critical Biodiversity Areas which need protection from unsustainable development in order to ensure resilience of ecosystems into the future.</p> <p>To identify areas of natural resource importance, ecological sensitivity and other biophysical environments within the District as well as revealing where specific land uses may best be practiced, to improve the integration of biodiversity conservation into land use planning and decision making.</p> <p>Offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land.</p> <p>To proactively identify areas of potential conflict between development proposals and critical/sensitive environments and to bridge the divide between development planning and environmental considerations by integrating environmental opportunities, constraints and critical resource management issues into land use and development endeavours.</p> <p>DM (DM) report to DENC and DEA.</p>	Implementation Committee (TIF)
			Working Group 3 Northern IDP Support Forum IDP Analysis and Engagement Forum

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
JTGD EMF	Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010 (Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series: Guideline 6 - DEA	<p>Identify areas of natural resource importance, ecological sensitivity and other biophysical environments within the District</p> <p>To identify areas of natural resource importance, ecological sensitivity and other biophysical environments within the District as well as revealing where specific land uses may best be practiced, to improve the integration of biodiversity conservation into land use planning and decision making.</p> <p>Offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land.</p> <p>To proactively identify areas of potential conflict between development proposals and critical/sensitive environments and to bridge the divide between development planning and environmental considerations by integrating environmental opportunities, constraints and critical resource management issues into land use and development endeavours.</p> <p>DM report to DENC and DEA.</p> <p>Identify areas of natural resource importance, ecological sensitivity and other biophysical environments within the District</p>	Working Group 3 Northern IDP Support Forum IDP Analysis and Engagement Forum
ND EMF	Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010 (Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series:	<p>To identify areas of natural resource importance, ecological sensitivity and other biophysical environments within the District as well as revealing where specific land uses may best be practiced, to improve the integration of biodiversity conservation into land use planning and decision making.</p> <p>Offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land.</p> <p>To proactively identify areas of potential conflict between development</p>	Working Group 3 Northern IDP Support Forum IDP Analysis and Engagement Forum

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	Guideline 6 - DEA	<p>proposals and critical/sensitive environments and to bridge the divide between development planning and environmental considerations by integrating environmental opportunities, constraints and critical resource management issues into land use and development endeavours.</p> <p>DM report to DENC and DEA.</p> <p>Identify areas of natural resource importance, ecological sensitivity and other biophysical environments within the District</p>	
ZFMD EMF	Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010 (Integrated Environmental Management Guideline Series: Guideline 6 - DEA)	<p>To identify areas of natural resource importance, ecological sensitivity and other biophysical environments within the District as well as revealing where specific land uses may best be practiced, to improve the integration of biodiversity conservation into land use planning and decision making.</p> <p>Offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land.</p> <p>To proactively identify areas of potential conflict between development proposals and critical/sensitive environments and to bridge the divide between development planning and environmental considerations by integrating environmental opportunities, constraints and critical resource management issues into land use and development endeavours.</p> <p>DM report to DENC and DEA.</p> <p>Identify areas of natural resource importance, ecological sensitivity and other biophysical environments within the District</p>	Working Group 3 Northern IDP Support Forum IDP Analysis and Engagement Forum
3.4 CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT			
Eco School Programme	NEMA Chapter 1:	International Programme implemented by the DENC in the NC.	Provincial Environmental

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	National Environmental Management Principles, Section 2 (4) (h) National Curriculum	<p>Coordinate education and sustainable development within schools and improve the quality of the school's environment.</p> <p>Organize environmental action days and clean-up missions</p> <p>All the club's actions are in line with the curriculum to which sustainable development has been a part of since 2004.</p> <p>Empowering students to be the change our sustainable world needs by engaging them in fun, action-orientated learning.</p> <p>Set up efficient recycling to minimize the waste produced by the school. Create awareness about water and energy consumption and to educate on major current sustainable development issues.</p>	Education Forum National Eco-School coordination meeting Marine and coastal educators network
Junior Land Care programme	Sustainable Development Participation, empowerment and transparency Environmental justice and equity Cooperative governance Ecological integrity	<p>Junior Land Care seeks to empower previously disadvantaged young people with regard to training in facilitation and leadership skills.</p> <p>Junior Land Care addresses the needs of young people in an integrated way that involves interdisciplinary approaches.</p> <p>Promotion of food security at home and at schools by establishing food gardens, creating awareness in sustainable agriculture, stimulating the formation of youth clubs and small projects that aim to promote other components of Land Care.</p> <p>Strengthening community participation for real stewardship and custodianship of natural agricultural resources.</p> <p>Conservation Agriculture and other Climate Smart Technologies in advancing Rio plus 20 on land degradation neutral world.</p>	DALRRD
3.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT			
NC CCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy (2004)	This strategy would aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, provide Support for Green Economy Developments and coordinate all climate change projects	Provincial Management Forum Disaster Advisory

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	National Climate Change Response Policy National Climate Change Response White Paper National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan	The strategy would include climate change mitigation measures, to protect the ecological integrity of communities under changing conditions	Provincial Climate Change Forum
NC Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CCAP)	National Climate Change Response Policy National Climate Change Response White Paper National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan	Create strategies for adaptation to climate change in the NC, to maximise conservation of ecosystems and livelihoods	Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum Provincial Climate Change Forum
3.6 ENERGY AND GREEN ECONOMY			
National GES	Green Economy Indicator Report NSSD Indicators National norms and standards	Provide jobs that help to protect ecosystems and biodiversity; reduce energy, materials, and water consumption through high efficiency strategies; decarbonize the economy; and minimize or altogether avoid generation of all forms of waste and pollution. To develop and further elaborate the economic case for environmental	NC SPLUMA TIF

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
Provincial Renewable Energy Strategy	<p>published under NEMBA: Biodiversity management plans National Biodiversity Economy Development Strategy (NBEDS) Biodiversity Offsets Guidelines SA's Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit-Sharing Regulatory Framework: Guidelines for Providers, Users and Regulators - DEA, 2012 Guideline to completing a bioprospecting permit application form</p> <p>Draft EIA Guideline</p>	<p>management and sustainable development including scaling up labour intensive natural resources management programmes that contribute to decent work and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Contribute to sustainable waste management practices (Waste beneficiation Zero waste community programme for 500 000 households)</p> <p>DENC will be reporting to DEA to ensure sustainable development principles and other norms and standards are met.</p>	Renewable Energy Steering Committee

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	LIST 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 OR 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?
(PRES)	for Renewable Energy Projects - DEA, 2014	Devise and energy Efficiency Strategy for the province Ensure that all EIA procedures and regulations are followed.	
NC Growth and Development Strategy	Mining and biodiversity guideline: Mainstreaming biodiversity into the mining sector - DEA, 2013 NEMA: EIA regulations	DENC is working towards achieving the Millennium Development Goal 7 (Ensure Environmental Sustainability Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area) of conserving 6.7% of land in the NC. Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with relevant land owners in order to purchase land. Preventing loss of biodiversity and habitats by following EIA procedures and regulations	National working group. NC SPLUMA
Expanded Public Works Programme	National Building Regulations NEMA: EIA Regulations	Key government initiative, which contributes to green decent jobs and sustainable livelihoods. Compliance with EIA regulations Compliance to occupational health and safety act. The EPWP is a nationwide programme covering all spheres of government and state-owned enterprises. DENC report to national on a quarterly basis Improve sustainable natural resource management at a provincial level	NC EPWP Forum
3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE			
EIP	Requirements in Chapter 3 of the National	Integrate National Environmental Management Act Principles into the policies, plans and programmes of the NC Provincial Government. The gazetting of the EIP would provide a legal document that can be used	National sub-committee on EIPs Environmental Sector

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	LIST 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 OR 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?
	Environmental Management Act Draft 2015/2019 Guidelines for EIPs and EMPs (DEA)	to enforce decision making at all three spheres of government to implement sustainable development. Relevant stakeholders would be consulted for inputs into the EIP Ensuring sustainable development through cooperative governance at all three spheres of government concerning matters on environmental management	Implementation Forum (ESIF)
3.8 HERITAGE RESOURCES			
Richtersveld World Heritage Site Integrated Management Plan	Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention: DEA, 2012 SA Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) to set norms and standards and maintain the management of heritage resources nationally	This plan is currently under development, and will include measures for the sustainable development of the Richtersveld World Heritage Site The plan will be developed as prescribed by the World Heritage Convention and the Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention published by the DEA. Community implement plan and regulate activities within site Community Forum SAHRA and World Heritage Conservation (WHC) Acts Land returned to community after restitution in 2008 CPA, Management Committee, Community Forums, NC House of Traditional Leaders Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable land use	NC Heritage Resources Authority, previously called Ngwao Boswa jwa Kapa Bokone (seTswana for 'Heritage NC'), and commonly known as 'Boswa' World Heritage Committee Richtersveld World Heritage Site Permanent Management Committee
3.9 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT			
CRDS	NEMA: regulations EIA	Compliance to EIA regulations A CRDP must improve the standards of living and welfare but also rectify past injustices through rights-based interventions and address skewed patterns of distribution and ownership of wealth and assets. Expanding opportunities for women, youth, people with disabilities and	NC Infrastructure Committee

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
CBNRM	South Africa's Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit-Sharing Regulatory Framework: Guidelines for Providers, Users and Regulators - DEA, 2012	<p>older persons who stay in rural areas.</p> <p>Encouraging rural poor not to overharvest the resources they live with and depend on. Sustainable commercial enterprises</p> <p>A Development forum has been developed to represent the needs and views of the ordinary people and to ensure transparency and sustainability</p> <p>Give live training to emerging farmers for sustainable farming</p> <p>DENC reporting to DEA</p> <p>Promote best farming practices</p>	NC CBNRM Forum
NC HSS	National Building Regulations NEMA: EIA Regulations	Compliance to national building regulations Compliance to EIA regulations	NC Provincial Legislature Portfolio Committee on Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
Disease prevention and Control programme	National Health Act: Health infrastructure norms and standards guidelines: Building Engineering Services, Infrastructure Design for Waste Management in Healthcare Facilities and Emergency Cnetres (2014 GN	Compliance with environmental health norms and standards Compliance to EIA regulations Compliance to Air Quality Standards	Provincial AIDS Council

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	37348 RG 10130 GoN 112) National Health Act: Environmental health national norms and standards: Draft (2013 G. 36849 GeN 943)		
3.10 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT			
Compliance and Enforcement programme	Norms and Standards for the marking of Rhinoceros and Rhinoceros Horn, and for the hunting of Rhinoceros for Trophy Hunting purposes GN 304 of 10 April 2012; and • Prohibition of trade in certain Encephalartos (Cycad) species GN 371 of 14 May 2012	Compliance with environmental health norms and standards Compliance to EIA regulations Compliance to Biodiversity regulations Compliance to Air Quality standards and regulations Compliance to Waste regulations Compliance to Waste regulations Pro-active industrial compliance inspections	NC Criminal Justice System

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	LIST 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 OR 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?
3.11 LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSFORMATION			
NC SDF	Spatial Planning Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (MandE) Standard Operating Procedure (under development) SPLUMA: Development principles and applicable norms and Standards.	Integrate environmental issues into PSDF, DSDFs and LSDFs using the NC SDF checklist. Hands on working support to municipalities to encourage implementation of environmental tools Participate in the SDF steering committee meetings for the development of PSDF, DSDFs and LSDFs. Participate in the IDP Rep, DTIGRF, SPLUMA TIF etc. DENC participate in local government capacity building forum. Comply to SPLUMA Participate in the NC SPLUMA TIF (Technical Implementation Forum). Report by submitting SDF templates, NC IDP analysis and engagement report and Quarter report LGSS to DEA, DCOGHSTA, South African Local Government Association (SALGA, OoTP and municipalities. Preventing loss of biodiversity habitat	National SPLUMA TIF and NC SPLUMA TIF
3.12 MARINE AND COASTAL			
NC Integrated Coastal Management Plan (ICMP)	National Estuarine Management Protocol Integrated Coastal Management Act: Applicable provisions National Guideline for the Discharge of	To provide strategies with which to build cooperative governance institutions that can effectively implement integrated coastal management. Minimize environmental impacts, and improve product safety and quality. Issuing and monitoring licenses	PCC

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	Effluent Discharges from Land-Based Sources into the Coastal Environment - DEA: 2014 SA Water Quality guidelines for Coastal Marine Waters - DEA: 2012		
3.13 MINING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT			
SEA: Fracking	NEMA: EIA Regulations	Consideration of EIA Regulations Incorporate inputs from national and provincial environmental protection authorities	Mineral Development Board Mining and Regional Development Environmental Committee (RMDEC)
3.14 MUNICIPAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE			
EIAT	National Environmental Management Act: EIA Regulations	Ensure the environmental effects of a development are properly assessed before a decision can be made to issue an environmental authorisation.	
Local Government Support Strategy	IGRF Act: Applicable provisions Outcome 10	Integrate environmental issues into the IDP. Hands-on working support to municipalities to encourage implementation of environmental tools. Participate in IDP Rep, DTGRF, local government capacity building forum etc. DENC chair Comply to IGRF Act	Working Group 3 Northern IDP Support Forum IDP analysis and engagement forum

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	delivery agreement	Participate in the NC IDP Support Forum. Report by submitting DEA templates, SDF templates, NC IDP analysis and engagement report and Quarter report LGSS to DEA, DCOGHSTA, SALGA, OoTP and municipalities. Issue licenses for landfill sites and air quality emissions and authorisations for development	waste forum, air quality forum Provincial Coastal Committee RAMDEC forum District and Local Municipalities IDP Representative Forums
NC IDP Toolkit	IGRF Act: IDP requirements	Integrate environmental issues into the IDP. Hands-on working support to municipalities to encourage implementation of environmental tools.	Working Group 3 Northern IDP Support Forum IDP analysis and engagement forum District and Local Municipalities IDP Representative Forums
National Infrastructure Plan	NEMA: Regulations	Comply to EIA regulations	PICC
SIP 3	NEMA: Regulations	Comply to EIA regulations	PICC
SIP 5	NEMA: Regulations	Comply to EIA regulations	PICC
SIP 8	NEMA: Regulations	Comply to EIA regulations	PICC
SIP 14	NEMA: Regulations	Comply to EIA regulations	PICC
SIP 16	NEMA: Regulations	Comply to EIA regulations	PICC

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
3.15 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT			
NC Tourism Master Plan Review	Regulations EIA regulations	Comply to EIA regulations Provide environment for tourism development to add value to the Green Economy in the province	NC Tourism Authority
3.16 WASTE MANAGEMENT			
NC Waste Strategy (NCWS)	National Environmental Management: Waste Act: National norms and Standards for the storage of waste (G. 37088 GoN 926) National norms and standards for disposal of waste to landfill (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 636) National norms and standards for the assessment of waste water landfill disposal (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN	Recycling programs are breaking new ground and have already created 58 permanent and 39 823 temporary work opportunities. Promote the prevention and minimisation of waste generation and hence pollution at source, To provide us with yet another avenue to confront the challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality. Created more than 3 200 short term cleaning and greening jobs Ensure environmental justice by integrating environmental considerations with the social, political and development needs and rights of all sectors, communities and individuals. DENC report to DEA. Create cleaning and greening jobs.	Provincial Waste Management Forum Portfolio Committee

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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 CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED?	ANY FORUM
	635) Standard for assessment of waste for landfill disposal: Draft (2012 G. 35572 GeN 513) National standards for validation of treatment efficacy and operation of non-combustion technology for treatment of healthcare risk waste: Draft (2012 G. 35406 GeN 453) National standards for extraction, flaring or recovery of landfill gas: Draft 2011 National Domestic Waste Collection Standards (2011 G. 33935 GoN 21)			

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?	ANY FORUM
NC HWMP	National Environmental Management: Waste Requirements of Integrated Waste Management Plans	Minimise the effects of hazardous waste on the environment Comply with EIA regulations	Provincial Management Forum	Waste
FBD IWMP	Guidelines for the Development of IWMPs - DEA, 2009 National Environmental Management: Waste Act: National norms and Standards for the storage of waste (G. 37088 GoN 926) National norms and standards for disposal of waste to landfill (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 636) National norms and	Plan developed for municipality by the National DEA Aims to regulate and coordinate waste management by municipalities, by providing tools for planning for infrastructure and system requirements. Aims at reducing and recycling waste, and minimising the impact of waste.	Provincial Management Forum	Waste

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	LIST 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 OR 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 CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED?	ANY FORUM
	standards for the assessment of waste water landfill disposal (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 635) Standard for assessment of waste for landfill disposal: Draft (2012 G. 35572 GeN 513) National standards for validation of treatment efficacy and operation of non-combustion technology for treatment of healthcare risk waste: Draft (2012 G. 35406 GeN 453) National standards for extraction, flaring or recovery of landfill gas: Draft			

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	2011 National Domestic Waste Collection Standards (2011 G. 33935 GoN 21)		
JTGD IWMP	Guidelines for the Development of IWMPs - DEA, 2009 National Environmental Management: Waste Act: National norms and Standards for the storage of waste (G. 37088 GoN 926) National norms and standards for disposal of waste to landfill (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 636) National norms and standards for the assessment of	Plan developed for municipality by the National DEA Aims to regulate and coordinate waste management by municipalities, by providing tools for planning for infrastructure and system requirements. Aims at reducing and recycling waste, and minimising the impact of waste.	Provincial Waste Management Forum

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	waste water landfill disposal (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 635) Standard for assessment of waste for landfill disposal: Draft (2012 G. 35572 GeN 513) National standards for validation of treatment efficacy and operation of non-combustion technology for treatment of healthcare risk waste: Draft (2012 G. 35406 GeN 453) National standards for extraction, flaring or recovery of landfill gas: Draft 2011 National Domestic		

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	Waste Collection Standards (2011 G. 33935 GoN 21)		
ZFMD IWMP	Guidelines for the Development of IWMPs - DEA, 2009 National Environmental Management: Waste Act: National norms and Standards for the storage of waste (G. 37088 GoN 926) National norms and standards for disposal of waste to landfill (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 636) National norms and standards for the assessment of waste water landfill disposal (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN	Plan developed for municipality by the National DEA Aims to regulate and coordinate waste management by municipalities, by providing tools for planning for infrastructure and system requirements. Aims at reducing and recycling waste, and minimising the impact of waste.	Provincial Management Forum Waste

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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 CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED?	ANY FORUM
	635) Standard for assessment of waste for landfill disposal: Draft (2012 G. 35572 GeN 513) National standards for validation of treatment efficacy and operation of non-combustion technology for treatment of healthcare risk waste: Draft (2012 G. 35406 GeN 453) National standards for extraction, flaring or recovery of landfill gas: Draft 2011 National Domestic Waste Collection Standards (2011 G. 33935 GoN 21)			

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
PKSD IWMP	Guidelines for the Development of IWMPs - DEA, 2009 National Environmental Management: Waste Act: National norms and Standards for the storage of waste (G. 37088 GoN 926) National norms and standards for disposal of waste to landfill (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 636) National norms and standards for the assessment of waste water landfill disposal (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 635) Standard for assessment of	Plan developed for municipality by the National DEA Aims to regulate and coordinate waste management by municipalities, by providing tools for planning for infrastructure and system requirements. Aims at reducing and recycling waste, and minimising the impact of waste.	Provincial Management Forum Waste Forum

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
ND IWMP	waste for landfill disposal: Draft (2012 G. 35572 GeN 513) National standards for validation of treatment efficacy and operation of non-combustion technology for treatment of healthcare risk waste: Draft (2012 G. 35406 GeN 453) National standards for extraction, flaring or recovery of landfill gas: Draft 2011 National Domestic Waste Collection Standards (2011 G. 33935 GoN 21) Guidelines for the Development of IWMPs - DEA, 2009		Provincial Management Forum
		Plan developed for municipality by the National DEA Aims to regulate and coordinate waste management by municipalities, by providing tools for planning for infrastructure and system	Waste Management Forum

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	National Environmental Management Waste Act: National norms and Standards for the storage of waste (G. 37088 GoN 926) National norms and standards for disposal of waste to landfill (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 636) National norms and standards for the assessment of waste water landfill disposal (G. 36784 RG 10008 GoN 635) Standard for assessment of waste for landfill disposal: Draft (2012 G. 35572)	requirements. Aims at reducing and recycling waste, and minimising the impact of waste.	

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	GeN 513) National standards for validation of treatment efficacy and operation of non-combustion technology for treatment of healthcare risk waste: Draft (2012 G. 35406 GeN 453) National standards for extraction, flaring or recovery of landfill gas: Draft 2011 National Domestic Waste Collection Standards (2011 G. 33935 GoN 21)		
3.17 WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT			
Water Development Service Plan	Water Services Act: Regulations: Compulsory national standard	Comply with national standards for water services works Comply with EIA regulations	Orange-Vaal Catchment Management Associations

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAM	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 OR 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?
	for controllers water works NEMA: Regulations		

SECTION 4: A DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE NC WILL ENSURE THAT ITS FUNCTIONS EXERCISED COMPLY TO THE NEMA PRINCIPLES AND ANY APPLICABLE NORMS AND STANDARDS (TABLE 3)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: *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 the:*

- *institutional mechanisms (such as committees, procedures and Memorandum of Understanding (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.*

This section indicates the way in which the NC Provincial Government comply with the relative legislative requirements governing the priority functions in terms of environmental management. It indicates the way in which the Provincial Government will ensure that its functions are exercised in a way that comply with the relative environmental 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.

Section 2 of NEMA set out a number of national environmental management principles that apply throughout the Republic to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment. These principles serve as guidelines for reference to which any organ of state must exercise any function when taking any decision that may affect the environment.

In this section, priority functions of the NC Provincial government is described in terms of the:

- institutional mechanisms (such as committees, procedures and MoUs) which ensure coordination between the province 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 propriety functions
- capacity (in terms of people and budget) to coordination.

4.1 AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
Comprehensive Rural Development Programme Technical Implementation Forum	Ongoing	Functions as the planning, implementation and monitoring body for Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) projects. To ensure that all stakeholders and role players report on implementation of projects in their areas of expertise	Yes Line Function DALRRD and other Government Departments Communities Traditional Institutions CBOs SGBs Municipalities	Yes MTEF, Budget Operational
Provincial Delivery Forum	Ongoing	Discuss challenges affecting farm workers and farm dwellers. Discuss strategies of extending services to farm workers and dwellers	Yes Line Function DALRRD Farm workers Farm dwellers	Yes MTEF, Budget Operational
Stakeholder Outcomes 4, 7, 9 and 10 Forum	Ongoing	Reports on progress/ challenges in terms of the objectives of outcomes 4, 7, 9 and 10	Yes Line Function Government Departments	Yes MTEF, Budget Operational
Farmers Corporate Forum	Ongoing	Organize farmers into bodies that allow them to speak with one voice and have a bargaining power when they engage on business transactions, Namely:	Yes Line Function DALRRD Farm workers	Yes MTEF, Budget Operational

			To bound famers to supply goats and to train members of the cooperatives To allow members to have collective bargaining power on all transactions and do business collectively.	Farm dwellers	
Land Care Committees/ Land Care Groups	Ongoing	Established by the NC DALRRD to empower Land Care beneficiaries to carry out natural resource management.	Yes Line Function DALRRD and other Government Departments Communities	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational
National and Provincial Agricultural Disaster Aid Policies and Plans	Ongoing	Coordination between, local, provincial and national disaster aid programmes and plans	Yes Line Function DALRRD and other Government Departments Communities	Yes MTEF Requests to different spheres of government during and after disaster events	
MoU between the North West and NC Department of Agriculture	Total contract period	Align project and outcome of project according to signed agreement	Yes NW and NC	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational
Vaalharts Revitalization Steering Committee (Revitalisation of the Vaalharts/Taung Irrigation Scheme)	Ongoing	The project will be aligned with the Local Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and the Strategic Plans of the National and Provincial (NC and North West) DOA. The project will form part of the conservation of natural resources on agricultural land through the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983). Planning and implementation will be in accordance with other National	Yes DALRRD and other Government Departments Vaalharts Water User Association (VWUA) Agri- NC National African Farmers' Union (NAFU) Municipalities	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational

			Legislation such as the NEMA, Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) and the Engineering Act. Manage, align project and outcome of project		
--	--	--	---	--	--

4.2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT, ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
Procedure for consulting national air quality officer	Ongoing	Consulting the national air quality officer on matters as prescribed by the NEM: AQA	Yes Line Function DEA	Yes MTEF , Operational Budget
Procedure for consulting other MEC's	Ongoing	Consulting other MEC's on matters as prescribed by the NEM Air quality act	Yes Line Function Government Departments	Yes MTEF , Operational Budget
Provincial Climate Change Forum	Ongoing	Facilitated coordination of climate change information and responses between national, provincial and local government.	Yes Line Function DENC and other Government Departments SANPARKS Sol Plaatje University CSIR CSA Birdlife SA SALGA Municipalities	Yes MTEF , Operational Budget
Provincial Air Quality	Ongoing	Forum to coordinate air quality	Yes	Yes


Forum		matters between the Provincial Government and municipalities. Air Quality awareness on amended legislation, by-laws, regulations, standards, compliance and enforcement reports etc.	Line Function DENC and other Government Departments Municipalities	MTEF , Budget	Operational
Air Emission License Application	Ongoing	To control the maximum degree technically and economically feasible and do not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of healthful air quality. Permits are also necessary to ensure that businesses comply with air pollution control laws. To preserve and improve the quality of our nation's air.	Yes Line Function DENC	Yes MTEF , Budget	Operational

4.3 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF THE MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
NC Stewardship Forum	Ongoing	To facilitate dialogue and co-operation between role players on biodiversity management issues. Administrated by the NC Department of Environment and Nature Conservation's stewardship unit. Mainstream stewardship and stewardship agreements with private	Yes	Yes R40 000 for 2015/2016 FY and R45 000 for the 2016/2017 FY. This budget is included in the Funding support that DENC will receive from the Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust Fund which

NABF	Ongoing	landowners. Provide a platform for establishing networks amongst stakeholders within biodiversity conservation and provide opportunities for lesson sharing. Provide advisory services to municipalities in executing their functions with respect to biodiversity conservation. Ensure the alignment of plans and programs implemented within the ND across all sectors. Capacity building for municipalities and relevant stakeholders in mainstreaming biodiversity into land-use planning and decision making. Encourage and provide guidance in the development of municipal by-laws to ensure protection of priority biodiversity areas within the ND. Identification of project development opportunities and resource mobilization for acting at scale.	Monitoring Group (EMG), Cape Nature and SANParks Yes DENC SANBI National Departments as stipulated in the MoU Provincial Departments as stipulated in the MoU SANPARKS Conservation SA Namakwa DM 6 Local municipalities	is managed by the WWF. Yes
Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Programme (SKEP) partnership	Ongoing	To develop and obtain buy in of a long term governance structure for the SKEP. To ensure the activities of the ISC are aligned with the SKEP strategy. To provide strategic leadership to the SKEP. To provide strategic guidance to the secretariat. To guide the host interim	Yes SANBI SANBI's Hantam National Botanical Garden	Yes

		<p>organization which is the SANBI regarding the SKEP strategy resourcing and communications. To engage with donors and partners with the intention of mobilising resources and raising funds for the SKEP. To network and collaborate with researchers, research institutions. Promote and facilitate learning within the SKEP partnerships. Raise awareness about the local and global significance of the Succulent Karoo.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory SA Astronomical Observatory Department of Science and Technology (DST)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>DEA and DST</p>
<p>SKA Biodiversity Forum</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Forum established by the National DEA to coordinate biodiversity management in areas surrounding the SKA project's activities. Attended by the NC Department of Environment and Nature Conservation, the National Department of Science and Technology and the National DEA.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>DENC represented Facilitated by Cape Nature</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Freshwater Forum</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Facilitate dialogue around key freshwater concerns between public and private sectors, encourage cooperative governance of resources and biodiversity</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Facilitate cooperative conservation around key biodiversity issues, such as the protection of the Critically Endangered Riverine Rabbit. EWT-DCP's Riverine Rabbit</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Lindt and Sprüngli (South Africa) Fund</p>
<p>Riverine Rabbit Advisory Group</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>		<p>Yes</p> <p>Altron Group Ford Wildlife Foundation Rand Merchant Bank Mohamed bin Zayed</p>	

<p>Save the flamingo Association Committee [Available from https://www.facebook.com/groups/18851482307/; Accessed 18th June 2015]</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Project helps to save the Riverine Rabbit but also creates jobs in the Karoo area. Lindt and Sprüngli (South Africa) has now been supporting the EWT's conservation of the Critically Endangered Riverine Rabbit for five years in a row. One of the largest non-governmental conservation organizations in SA, the EWT is coordinating all conservation efforts for the Riverine Rabbit which includes habitat protection and rehabilitation, education and research. The Riverine Rabbit is under threat from feral dogs and hunting with dogs, road accidents, habitat loss and fragmentation through cultivation and overgrazing. It is also potentially at risk from unconventional shale gas development.</p>	<p>Species Conservation Fund Koos and Rona Rupert Opvoedkundige Trust National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund Zoological Society for the Conservation of Species and Populations (ZGAP) Sean Williams Living Creatures Trust Public Farmers</p>	
			<p>Yes Mark Anderson, BirdLife South Africa's Chief Executive Officer, is actively involved in the conservation of Kamfers Dam's Lesser Flamingos Bird Life SA</p>	<p>Yes Flamingo Environmental Trust</p>
	<p>BirdLife South Africa is involved in the conservation of Lesser</p>			

<p>Procedure for notifying the Minister responsible for environmental affairs of any of the activities undertaken by the MEC responsible for environmental affairs for which such a notice is</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Flamingos at Kimberley's Kamfers Dam. This wetland supports in excess of 80,000 Lesser Flamingos, the largest permanent population in southern Africa. Kamfers Dam is threatened by a two major factors: deteriorating water quality and housing development. This wetland is one of the world's most important bird conservation sites, as it is only one of six places globally where Lesser Flamingos breed. They have bred on an artificial island during 2007/2008 (c. 9000 chicks) and 2008/2009 (c. 12,000 chicks). This was the very first time in recorded history that the species has bred in South Africa [Available from https://www.facebook.com/groups/18851482307/; Accessed 18th June 2015] .</p>	<p>Yes DEA DENC</p>	<p>Yes MTEF, Budget</p>	<p>Operational</p>
---	----------------	---	-----------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------

Northern Cape

3rd ed. Environmental Implementation Plan

2015 - 2020

required								
Procedure for getting approval from the Minister responsible for environmental affairs for any of the activities undertaken by the MEC responsible for environmental affairs for which approval is required	Ongoing	Getting approval from the Minister responsible for environmental affairs for any of the activities undertaken by the MEC responsible for environmental affairs for which approval is required	Yes DEA DENC	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational			
Procedure for notifying relevant municipalities of any of the activities undertaken by the MEC responsible for environmental affairs for which such a notification is required	Ongoing	Notifying relevant municipalities of any of the activities undertaken by the MEC responsible for environmental affairs for which such a notification is required	Yes DEA DENC	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational			
Issuing of permits	Ongoing	To protect and manage internationally and nationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities.	Yes DEA DENC	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational			
Applications of hunting licenses	Ongoing	Hunting license is a regulatory or legal mechanism to control recreational and sports hunting. The purposes for requiring hunting licenses include the protection of natural treasures and raising tax revenue	Yes DEA DENC	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational			
S24G Applications	Ongoing	Unauthorised commencement or continuation of activities identified in terms of the Environment Impact Assessment regulations can be rectified by means of	Yes DEA DENC	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational			

		(NEMA) S24G application to the Minister or relevant MEC. Opportunity to rectify Commencement with any of the listed activities prior to obtaining authorisation from the relevant authority.			
Registration for Hunting Contractors	Ongoing	Regulating the hunting industry	Yes DEA DENC	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational
EIA procedure	Ongoing	A process used to predict the environmental consequences (positive or negative) of an activity prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action. To avoid, mitigate or manage future impacts on the environment.	Yes DEA DENC	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational

4.4 CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)		
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET	
Provincial Environmental Education Forum	Ongoing	A provincial forum to integrate environmental learning into the education system.	Yes DEA and other Government Departments SANParks SA Environmental Observation Network	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational

Fundisa for Change Task Team	Ongoing	Task team to be established to promote the integration of environmental learning in schools.	(SAEON) Mcgreggor Museum Municipalities Yes DEA and other Government Departments SANParks SAEON Mcgreggor Museum Municipalities	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational
National Environmental Education forum	Ongoing	Coordination of Environmental Education in the country	Yes DEA and other Government Departments SANParks SAEON Mcgreggor Museum Municipalities	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational
National Eco-School Coordination Forum	Ongoing	Coordination of Eco-School Programme	Yes DEA and other Government Departments SANParks SAEON Mcgreggor Museum Municipalities	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational
Marine and Coastal Educators Network	Ongoing	Enhance marine and coastal Education	Yes DEA and other Government Departments SANParks SAEON Mcgreggor Museum Municipalities	Yes MTEF, Budget	Operational

4.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum	Ongoing	Ensure that appropriate mechanisms and institutional arrangements are in place to give effect to cooperative governance, advise and make recommendations to the NC Provincial Executive Committee on issues relating to disaster management and the implementation of the Provincial Disaster Management Framework.	Yes Government Departments Para-statal the Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organizations and any other institution and/or individual that could contribute to the disaster risk management process	Yes Provincial Disaster Risk Management Fund
Standard Operating Procedures	Ongoing	Each agent identified in the response management system must establish standard operating procedures which includes common terminology, for coordinating response and recovery operations	Yes Government Departments Para-statal the Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organizations and any other institution and/or individual that could contribute to the disaster risk management process	Yes Provincial Disaster Risk Management Fund

4.6 ENERGY AND GREEN ECONOMY

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
Solar Corridor: Memorandum of Understanding	Ongoing	Agreement between the Minister of Energy and the NC Provincial Government for the roll-out of a solar corridor stretching from Upington to Prieska	Yes DEA DTI DEDT	Yes DE Investors
Prieska Solar Park: Memorandum of Understanding	Ongoing	Agreement between the DE, Central Energy Fund and the Siyathemba LM. The MoU would allow the Central Energy Fund to appoint consultants to conduct a feasibility study, environmental impact assessment and geotechnical study	Yes DE Siyathemba LM	Yes DE Central Energy Fund (CEF)
SEA Technical Committees	Ongoing	Promote capacity building amongst all stakeholders to implement SEA, and thereby promote the integration of the objectives of sustainability into strategic decision-making.	Yes DEA and other National Departments DENC SANBI CSIR	Yes DEA
Renewable Energy Steering Committee	Ongoing	Aims to coordinate renewable energy development in the province.	Yes OoTP and other Government Departments	Yes

4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

(c) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(d) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
ESIF	Ongoing	Multi stakeholder forum including Government Departments, Municipalities and Non Government Organisations discussing provincial documents, Outsome 10 and other relevant issues.	Yes Municipalities Government Departments	Yes, MTEF DENC
IDP Forums	Ongoing	Sector departments give input on alignment with environmental objectives	Yes Municipalities Government Departments Communities	Yes, MTEF
NC IDP Support Forum	Ongoing	Provincial Governments Supporting municipalities to incorporate their plans into the IDPs.	Yes Government Departments	Yes, MTEF
Premier's IGR Forum	Ongoing	Promote co-operation between provincial and local government	Yes Municipalities Government Departments	Yes, MTEF
NC Provincial Legislature Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development,	Ongoing	Monitor and oversee the work of Provincial Government departments mandated with agriculture, land reform, rural	Yes Government Departments	Yes, MTEF

Environment and Conservation			development and environmental matters. They also consider and amend Bills.		
NC Provincial Research Forum	Ongoing		In the process of being established by the Office of the Premier in order to coordinate, facilitate and address the research needs in the province.	Yes National Departments Provincial Departments Research Institutions Private Sector	Yes, MTEF
Service Delivery Intervention Forum	Ongoing		To monitor service delivery between departments, non-profit organization, and municipalities on a quarterly basis within a structured forums.	Yes Government Departments NGOs Municipalities	Yes, MTEF

4.8 HERITAGE RESOURCES

(e) IDENTIFICATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(f) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
NC Heritage Resources Authority, previously called Ngwao Boswa jwa Kapa Bokone (seTswana for 'Heritage NC'), and commonly known as 'Boswa'	Ongoing	The NC Heritage Resources Authority is subject to a biennial assessment of competency by the SA Heritage Resources Agency, SAHRA, in terms of which it is determined which aspects of the National Heritage Resources Act it is qualified to implement. It has been assessed as competent to deal	Yes DSAC	Yes An annual transfer payment from DSAC

		with all areas over which a provincial heritage resources authority is permitted to act, aside from Sections 35 and 36 of the Act which cover certain aspects relating to archaeology, palaeontology, graves and burials. The NC Heritage Resources Authority is responsible for sites that fall within the following categories: Buildings and structures of architectural, historical, technical and aesthetic value, Places to which oral traditions intangible values are attached, Historical settlements and towns, Landscapes and natural features, Geological sites, Battlefields, Sites associated with slavery (Wikipedia, 2014)	
--	--	--	--

4.9 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
NC Provincial Legislature Portfolio Committee on	Ongoing	Monitor and oversee the work of the provincial department mandated with cooperative	Yes Department of Cooperative	Yes MTEF

Cooperative Governance, Settlements and Traditional Affairs	Human and Traditional Affairs		governance, settlements and traditional affairs. They also consider and amend Bills.	human and traditional affairs.	Governance and Traditional Affairs (DCOGTA) DCOGHSTA OoTP DENC SALGA	
SA San Institute (SASI)	Ongoing	The SASI was established as part of a SA initiative to secure basic human rights for San people, a support organisation that became a Trust in April 1996.		Yes	Yes, Organisation	Non-Profit
National Support Programme (NUSP)	Ongoing	Forums discuss the application of NUSP technical assistance and the progress and challenges to implementation in participating municipalities. Forums provide the opportunities for forward planning and alignment of NUSP activities, as well as discussion of common issues and challenges among participating municipalities.		Yes	Yes, MTEF, Budget	Operational

4.10 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

(g) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(h) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET

PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	NC Criminal Justice System	Ongoing	The purpose of the Criminal Justice System is to deliver justice for all, by convicting and punishing the guilty and helping them to stop offending, while protecting the innocent.	Yes DENC and other Government Departments The Police SANDF The courts Correctional Services Municipalities	Yes MTEF
Business Against Crime NC (BACNC)	Ongoing	In 1995 the Committee for Crime Prevention, now trading as BACNC was founded in response to a high crime rate in the province. Since then BACNC continued to be steadfast in its resolve to be a catalyst for change in the fight against crime by designing projects and strategies that will eradicate duplication and bring about a multi-disciplinary collaboration approach in the fight against crime.	Yes BACNC is part of the Provincial Substances Abuse Forum (PSAF), Provincial Joint Forum (PJF) chaired by SAPS, Provincial School Safety Forum (PSSF), Non Ferrous Metal Theft Combating Forum (NFMTCF) and The Offenders Community Reintegration Forum (TOCRF) chaired by the Department of Correctional Services (DCS).	Yes	

4.11 LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET

PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)					
SDF Steering Committees	Ongoing	Sector departments give input on aligning the land use management principles established in the SDF with environmental objectives.	Yes DRDLR and other Government Departments SALGA Municipalities	Yes MTEF, budget	Operational
SPLUMA TIF	Ongoing	To provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the Republic; to specify the relationship between the spatial planning and the land use management system and other kinds of planning.	Yes DRDLR and other Government Departments SALGA Municipalities	Yes MTEF, budget	Operational
District Land Committees (x5)	Ongoing	To address communities who were dispossessed of their land rights before 1913 through a comprehensive land reform programme.	Yes DRDLR DALRRD DEDT Municipalities Land Bank	Yes MTEF, budget	Operational

4.12 MARINE AND COASTAL

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
NC Provincial Coastal	Ongoing	The PCC provide a platform for	Yes	Yes

Committee		dialogue, co-operation and coordinated action between the key organs of state and other structures involved in coastal management in the NC. Refer to the PCC Terms of Reference.	DENC and other Government Departments	MTEF, Budget	Operational
ND Interim Management Committee	Dissolved on 26 February 2015 during the PCC meeting. From 26 February 2015 this committee will be a sub-committee under the PCC	Coordinate functions pertaining to the management of the ND Trans boundary Site.	Yes DEA DENC DWA Alexkor Community Association Richtersveld LM SANBI Namn Ministry of Environment and Tourism Namdeb	Yes	

4.13 MINING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
Mineral Mining and Development Board	Ongoing	In terms of Section 58 of the MPRDA (No. 28 of 2002) the mandate of the Board is outlined as follows;	Yes DMR	Yes MTEF, Operational

Regional Development Environmental Committee (RMDEC)	Mining and environmental membership	<p>The Board-</p> <p>(a) Must advise the Minister on:</p> <p>(i) Any matter which must be/would have been referred to the Board by or under the Act;</p> <p>(ii) The sustainable development of the nation's mineral resources;</p> <p>(iii) The transformation and downscaling of the minerals and the mining industry;</p> <p>(iv) Dispute resolution;</p> <p>(b) In consultation with the Mining Qualifications Authority, ensure the promotion of human resources development in the minerals and mining industry.</p> <p>(c) may:</p> <p>(i) Report to the Minister on any matter relating to the application of the MPRDA (No. 28 of 2002);</p> <p>(ii) enquire into and report to the Minister on any matter concerning the objects of the MPRDA (No. 28 of 2002).</p> <p>(2) Must give priority to matters referred to it by the Minister.</p> <p>The functions of the Committee include but are not limited to:</p> <p>The promotion of cooperative</p>	Yes DMR and stakeholders	Yes MTEF, Operational other
--	-------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------	-----------------------------------

		<p>governance as contemplated in terms of section 41 of the Constitution Act (No. 108 of 1996); Handle objections received regarding any application in terms of the MPRDA; To advise the Minister, the Regional Manager, the Designated Agency and the Board with regard to any matter referred to it in terms of this Act; Deal with conflict regarding compensation between the holder of the right and the landowner and make recommendations to the Regional Manager. Resource and conflict resolution for mining rights.</p>		
Kolomela Environmental Forum	Ongoing	To coordinate environmental management with government departments and landowners.	Yes Kolomela Mine Government Departments Landowners DENC	Yes Kolomela Mine
Khumani Forum	Ongoing	To coordinate environmental management with government departments and landowners.	Yes Khumani Mine Government Departments Landowners DENC	Yes Khumani Mine

4.14 MUNICIPAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
EIA Process	Ongoing	A process used to predict the environmental consequences (positive or negative) of an activity prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action. To avoid, mitigate or manage future impacts on the environment.	Yes DEA and other Government Departments Developers Consultants	Yes, MTEF, Operation costs DENC
Water Use Licencing Process	Ongoing	Water Use needs to be licensed in terms of section 21 of the National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998). To manage and control water resources for planning and development. To protect water resources against over-use, damage and impacts. To ensure fair allocation of water among users.	Yes DWA and other Government Departments Landowners Business Sector Private Sector	Yes, MTEF
Provincial Infrastructure Planning Forum	Ongoing	Creating a platform where infrastructure plans of municipalities and sector departments are scrutinised and aligned to ensure value for money.	Yes HDA DCOGHSTA and other Government Departments	Yes, MTEF

4.15 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
Intergovernmental Stakeholder Forums (Outcome Implementation Forum, Local Economic Development (LED) Forums, Stakeholder Summits (Youth, Business, Investors, Labour etc.)	Ongoing	To facilitate the knowledge exchange between programmes, the entities, delivery partners with regard to which areas require assistance/ interventions; Identify and discuss challenges.	Yes Government Departments SALGA Municipalities	Yes MTEF
NC Gambling Board	Ongoing	To role of the Board is as follows to oversee gambling activities in the Province, to advise the MEC on any matter referred to it by the MEC relating to the control of gambling in the Province and to exercise such powers and perform such functions and duties as may be assigned to the Board i.t.o. the NC Gambling Act 2008 or any other law, and particular to invite applications for licenses i.t.o. the Act.	Yes	Yes
NC Economic Development, Trade and Investment Promotion	Ongoing	Attract and facilitate foreign direct investment into the NC.	Yes DEDT	Yes MTEF

Agency (NCEDA)		Grow exports of products and services from the NC. Market the province as a competitive business destination, both nationally and internationally. Translating high-level investment and business opportunities in the Province, into actual business operations which contribute directly to sustainable economic growth and social equity for the people of the NC.		
NC Tourism Authority (NCTA)	Ongoing	To fortify the regulatory environment within the tourism industry of the NC. Domestic and international leisure marketing. Mice (Meetings, Incentives, Exhibitions, Conferences and Events) development.	Yes	Yes MTEF
Mcgregor Accounting Board	Ongoing	The role of the Board is as follows: Hold, preserve and safeguard all movable and immovable property of whatever kind; receive, hold, preserve and safeguard all specimens, collections or other movable property placed under the care and management and keep record of the property of the institution.	Yes DSAC	Yes MTEF

4.16 WASTE MANAGEMENT

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	LIFESPAN, IF RELEVANT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)	
			HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
Waste Management Forum	Ongoing	Regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development. Awareness and information sharing about waste management.	Yes Line Function DEA and other Government Departments Municipalities	Yes MTEF
Licensing of Waste Management Activity	Ongoing	Specify conditions in respect of the reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste. Specify conditions for the decommissioning of a waste disposal facility or cessation of the waste management activity. To protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures.	Yes Line Function DEA and other Government Departments Municipalities	Yes MTEF

4.17 WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF THE	LIFESPAN, IF	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE	(b) CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET)
---------------------------	--------------	-----------------------------------	--

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (COMMITTEE, PROCEDURE OR MOU)	RELEVANT	MECHANISM	HUMAN RESOURCES	BUDGET
FS and NC Wetland Forum	Ongoing	Integrated conservation, rehabilitation and utilization. wetland	Yes DENC DWA DA FS DETEA Other Departments Non Governmental Organisations Communities SANBI	Yes, MTEF
Orange-Vaal Catchment Management Associations (CMAs)	Ongoing	Orange-Vaal Management. Catchment	Yes	Yes

SECTION 5: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCEDURE AND REGULATIONS (TABLE 4)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Chapter 5 of NEMA concerns 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 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).

Introduction

The EIP contains procedures, regulations, tools for the promotion of objectives and plans. The implementation of the procedures and regulations are given as a requirement of the NEMA (No. 107 of 1998), Section 11 which concerns the tools and instruments required to ensure the integrated environmental management of activities which affects the environment. The DENC is mandated with overseeing the application and compliance of the legislation, procedures and the utilization of tools and instruments for the promotion of objectives and plans and to provide recommendations thereof.

Integrated Environmental Management (IEM)

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

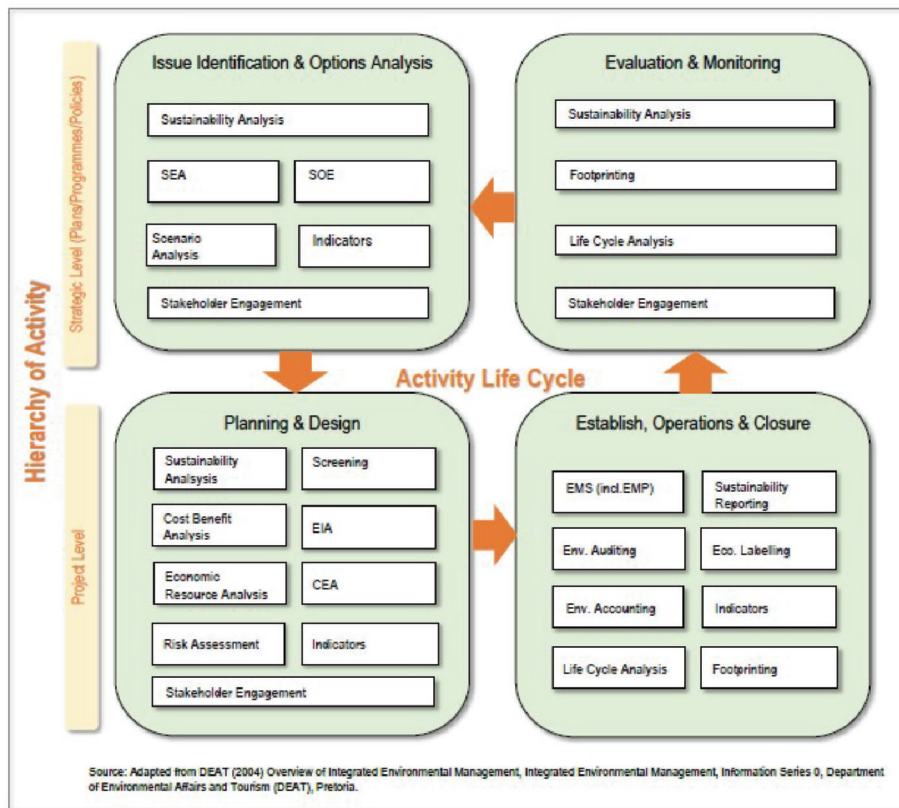


Figure 3: Commonly used tools in the IEM toolbox

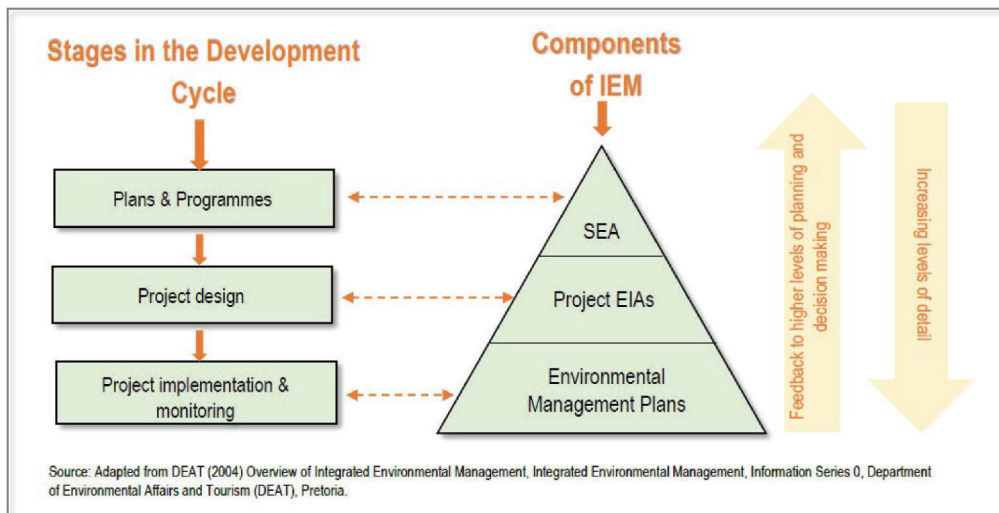


Figure 4: Example of a hierarchy of selected tools in relationship to a typical development cycle

What is meant by “integration”

Integration of environmental considerations across the full life cycle of the activity (Figure 5 and 6). Consideration of environmental issues of a project through the pre-feasibility, feasibility, planning and design, construction, operational and decommissioning phases, i.e. a cradle to grave approach, and then the future re-use of the area or resource, i.e. cradle to cradle. 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. 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).

What is meant by “management?”

Management refers to 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.

IEM principles

The following principles underpin IEM:

Accountability and responsibility

The accountability and responsibility of all stakeholders in the process should be clarified for each stage of the activity life cycle, in particular with regard to information provided, decisions taken and implementation requirements.

Adaptive

The process should be flexible and adjust to the realities, issues and circumstances of the activities under review, without compromising the integrity of the process; and be iterative, incorporating lessons learned throughout the activity life cycle.

Alternative options

The process must identify and define all reasonable alternatives and provide the decision-makers with an understanding of the trade-offs that will result from the alternative options. These alternatives could include demands, activities, locations, processes, schedules and/or inputs (e.g. raw materials or energy sources).

Community empowerment

Community well-being and empowerment should be promoted through knowledge sharing and awareness raising programmes in order to build the capacity of people to participate effectively in managing the environment and contributing to sustainable development.

Continual improvement

The process of enhancing the overall environmental performance of an organisation in accordance with that organisation's environmental policy and objectives.

Dispute Resolution

Processes should be undertaken in a consensus-seeking spirit and aim to minimise or resolve conflicts wherever possible.

Environmental Justice

Adverse environmental impacts should not be distributed in a manner that unfairly discriminates against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.

Equity

Equitable access should be provided to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and promote human well-being for both present and future generations.

Global Responsibilities

Due consideration should be given to global and international responsibilities and transboundary issues relating to the environment.

Holistic decision-making

Decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties and all relevant forms of knowledge, including traditional knowledge.

Informed decision-making

The most appropriate methods and techniques must be applied responsibly and rigorously to address issues that really matter and so provide sound and useful information for decision-making.

Institutional co-ordination

Inter-governmental co-ordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment is required.

Integrated approach

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 components of the environment and all people in the environment.

Polluter Pays

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 primarily responsible for causing these effects.

Precautionary approach

Adopt a risk averse and cautious approach, in particular where current knowledge is limited, and link this approach to a commitment to continuous improvement.

Rigour

Ensure that appropriate techniques and experts in the relevant bio-physical and socio-economic disciplines are deployed, in conjunction with peer review to independently verify the objectivity, professionalism and rigour of the specialist work.

Stakeholder engagement

Opportunities for meaningful and timely engagement with all stakeholders, in particular youth, women and vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, to enable them to contribute effectively to informed decision-making.

Sustainability

Resources and natural cycles of renewal and replenishment should be utilized in a manner that does not lead to their long-term decline, in order to enable the needs and aspirations of present and future generations to be met.

Transparency

Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law (DEAT, 2004).

Functions and Activities of Government

The following activities of government have been identified as having potential effects on the environment, legislations and procedures applicable to this activities are listed in the table with instruments and recommendations in order to minimize impacts and promote sustainable development.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014 – 2019

Government's comprehensive plan for implementing the National Development Plan and the commitments in the manifesto of the ANC as the governing party over the five year term. This plan is the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) for 2014 to 2019, which has now been approved by Cabinet. The MTSF is structured around **14 priority outcomes** which cover the focus areas identified in the NDP. These are: quality basic education, improving health outcomes, reducing crime, creating jobs, developing the skills and infrastructure required by the economy, rural development, sustainable human settlements, effective and efficient local government and public service, the environment, international relations, social development, and social cohesion and nation building.

Agricultural, Land Reform and Rural Development (Outcome 7)

Atmosphere, Climate Change and Air Quality (Outcome 10)

Biodiversity Management, Environmental Governance, Inspection and Enforcement (Outcome 10)

Capacity Building and Empowerment (Outcome 1 and 5)

Disaster Management (Outcome 9 and 10)

Energy and Green Economy (Outcome 4 and 6)

Human Settlements and Housing Development (Outcome 8)

Land Use Management (Outcome 7)

Marine and Coastal (Outcome 4 and 10)

Mining and Industrial Development (Outcome 4, 6 and 10)

Municipal Bulk Infrastructure (Outcome 9)

Tourism Development (Outcome 4)

Waste Management (Outcome 9 and 10)

Water Resources Development and Management (Outcome 6 and 9)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Attendance by sector departments, municipalities and non-governmental organizations at existing platforms of intergovernmental coordination should be encouraged to ensure the environmental considerations are integrated in all phases of policies, plans and programmes. This would support the sustainability of investments through projects and programme.
2. Sector Departments require strong cooperative and environmental governance, capacity building on environmental analysis, consultation and administration, capturing and sharing of best environmental management practice experiences, development of guidelines to promote the level of integrated environmental management, implementation of appropriate review and accreditation mechanisms for environmental management, monitoring of compliance to environmental legislation, synergy amongst their projects and planning and to improve communication with each other, this must be extended to District and Local Municipalities.
3. District and Local Municipalities should appoint their own Environmental Officers to deal with various aspects of Environmental Management to avoid incapacity.

4. The District and Local Municipalities must also develop their own District/Local Climate Change Response Strategy.

5.1 AGRICULTURAL, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GOS AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
<p>Responsible organisation: DALRRD</p> <p>Stakeholders: Conservation NGOs DAFF DENC District and Local Municipalities DWA SALGA The Endangered Wildlife Trust</p>	<p>Agricultural: Agricultural industrial strategy Control Water pollution Implement projects related to agricultural development in the IDP Issue Water use licensing for irrigation Livestock development plan Manage agricultural farming practices Manage and support to farmers on water logging and Stallinisation. Protect Indigenous Trees Provide Veterinary Services Provide Agricultural Support and Training Land Reform: Implement the Land Care programme Orange River Emerging</p>	<p>Agricultural: Agricultural Business Plan Guidelines Import Procedures for Plant and Plant Products National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services Guidelines for Agricultural Cooperatives Plant Health Policy and Bill for International comment Production Guidelines: Ground Nuts Land Reform: Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Land Reform Guide Rural Development: Guidelines for the Establishment of Townships</p>	<p>Agricultural: Agricultural Development Fund Act (No. 175 of 1993) Agricultural Products Standard Act (No. 119 of 1990) Agriculture Pests Act (No. 36 of 1983) Animal Diseases Amendment Act (No. 18 of 1984) Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act (No. 2 of 1986) Land Reform: Land Reform Act (No. 3 of 1997) NC Land Use Management Bill SPLUMA (No. 16 of 2013)</p>	<p>Conservancy Stewardship Management Plans EIA Toolkit Funding application opportunities Land Use Management Framework Local Economic Development Strategy Stakeholder Engagement</p>	<p>GMO crops cause food safety and food labeling concerns. High water consumption Irrigation degrades soil via logging and water salinization. Land degradation (desertification, overgrazing and mining activities) Loss of habitat and biodiversity Pollution of environment of herbicides and pesticides Soil, erosion, salinization and loss of productivity Tillage varies in intensity from conventional to no-till and it may improve productivity by warming the soil, incorporating fertilizer and controlling</p>

	Farmer Settlement and Development Programme Rural Development: Implement Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) Implementation of the Riemvasmaak Rural Development Pilot				weeds, but also renders soil more prone to erosion, triggers the decomposition of organic matter releasing CO ₂ , and reduces the abundance and diversity of soil organisms.
--	---	--	--	--	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Attendance by sector departments, municipalities and non-governmental organisations at existing platforms of intergovernmental coordination should be encouraged to ensure the environmental considerations are integrated in all phases of policies, plans and programmes. This would support the sustainability of investments through projects and programmes. Platforms include newly formed District Land Committees to deal with agriculture and land reform.
2. DALRRD to ensure compliance to CARA (No. 43 of 1983).
3. Payment for ecosystem services (PES) can further incentivize efforts to green the agriculture sector

5.2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT, ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Responsible organisations: DENG District and Local Municipalities Stakeholders: Mining Companies SALGA	Air Quality Management and Atmosphere: Finalise development and implementation of the NC Air Quality Management Plan Implement National Environmental	Air Emission License Application Quality and Safety Procedures	Air Quality Management and Atmosphere: National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) Climate Change: National Climate	ISO 14064: Greenhouse Gasses Provincial Climate Change Response Strategy United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Air Pollution: Burning of Waste at Landfill Sites, Emissions by Mining Industry, Vehicle Emissions, Use of Paraffin (Indoors) and Pesticides Loss of Habitat and Biodiversity

	<p>Management: Air Quality Act Implement the FBD AQMP Implement the Mining Social Labour Plan Process Air Emissions License Applications within Legislative Framework Climate Change: Conduct climate change vulnerability assessment, finalise and implement the Provincial Climate Change Response Strategy and Adaptation Plan Implement projects related to climate change in the IDP</p>		<p>Change Response (White Paper)</p>		
--	--	--	--------------------------------------	--	--

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DEA to fund the development of new Integrated Air Quality Management Plans for JTG DM, Gamagara LM, Ga-segonyana LM and Joe Morolong LM because air pollution from mining activities negatively impacts on health and biodiversity and ultimately contributes to climate change.
2. Local Authorities to promote cleaner production techniques in the mining industry together with DEA and DMR and develop by-laws to set air emission standards.
3. Local Authorities not complying with air quality legislation requirements, partly due to a lack of human capacity. District authorities to appoint an air quality management official for the district.

5.3 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
<p>Responsible organisations:</p> <p>DEA DENC District and Local Municipalities</p> <p>Stakeholders:</p> <p>Conservation NGOs DSAC DWA SALGA SANParks The Endangered Wildlife Trust Tourism Authority Board (TAB)</p>	<p>Biodiversity Management:</p> <p>Develop NC Conservation Plan Implement Park Management Plans Implement projects related to biodiversity in the IDP Manage Municipal Public Open Spaces and Reserves Manage Protected Natural Environments Manage Sustainable Resource Use Medicinal Plants Manage Water Bodies and Aquatic Ecosystems</p> <p>Ecosystem Health</p> <p>Criminal convictions and fines for environmental</p>	<p>Biodiversity Management:</p> <p>Issuing of Hunting License Issuing of permits Registration for Hunting Contractors</p> <p>Ecosystem Health</p> <p>DEA EIA Guidelines on Appeals, Public Participations etc. EIA Application Forms for the Intent to apply, Applying, Appealing, Authorization and Amendments of Scoping Reports Environmental Authorisations S24G Applications</p>	<p>Biodiversity Management:</p> <p>Marine Living Resources Act (No. 18 of 1998) National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No.10 of 2004) National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003) NC Conservation Act (No. 9 of 2009)</p> <p>Ecosystem Health:</p> <p>Environmental Laws Rationalization Act (No. 51 of 1997) Genetically Modified Organisms Act (No. 15 of 1997)</p>	<p>Alien Invasive Species Control Plans Biodiversity bioregional plans Biodiversity management plans for species Endangered Wild Life Trust's existing projects on ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation of threatened species, stewardship, etc. Environmental Management System (ISO 14001) Mainstreaming biodiversity into the mining sector Mining and Biodiversity Guideline SANBI Biodiversity Research Tools SA Species Information</p>	<p>Land degradation (desertification, overgrazing and mining activities) Loss of Habitat (Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecosystems)</p>

	<p>contraventions. Develop an Alien Invasive Species Eradication and Control Plan Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Audits, Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) Manage Alien Invasive Species Manage the EIA authorization process (Mandatory screening, Pre-application screening, Scoping, Impact assessment) Risk Assessment</p>		Vegetation Map of SA	
--	--	--	----------------------	--

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Communication to be taken to the next higher level between the DEA and the DENC on EIAs. It should be indicated clearly where DENC is responsible for an Environmental Impact Assessment and where DEA is responsible for an Environmental Impact Assessment.
2. DENC to increase research capacity because the number of threatened species and ecosystems has increased.
3. DENC to improve environmental legislation enforcement to support scientifically sound decision making to ensure sustainable development.
4. DAFF to develop indigenous and alien fish utilization policies.

5.4 CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
<p>Responsible Organisations:</p> <p>DEA DENC District and Local Municipalities DWA SALGA</p> <p>Stakeholders:</p> <p>Conservation NGOs SANParks TAB The Endangered Wildlife Trust</p>	<p>Capacity Building:</p> <p>Provide environmental management support to sector departments and municipalities</p> <p>Empowerment:</p> <p>Celebrating environmental days and weeks Empower and build capacity of educators, school children, unemployed youth and communities on environmental issues Implement projects related to awareness raising campaigns in the IDP</p>	<p>Capacity Building:</p> <p>DEA Environmental Template for IDP analysis and engagement SDF Environmental checklist</p> <p>Empowerment:</p> <p>Registration for environmental clubs and eco schools</p>	<p>Constitution of the Republic of SA Act (No. 108 of 1996) Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (No. 13 of 2005) Promotion of Access of Information Act (No. 2 of 2000)</p>	<p>Biodiversity fora dialogue and co-operative governance NC IDP Environmental Toolkit SADC/WESSA Environmental Education Training Stewardship fora</p>	<p>Functions at Provincial and Local level are not budgeted for when compliance to legislation is enforced Lack of cooperative governance and misalignment of legislation between, National, Provincial and Local Government</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Comprehensive Development Programme (CRDP) is a strategic priority in government's MTSF and the design of the programme is predicated on lessons learnt from pilot sites selected through socio-economic profiling, community participatory processes and intergovernmental cooperation. Sustainable development principles must be integrated into planning phases and tools to reduce risk. The

rural empowerment initiatives undertaken in the province focus primarily on the economic and social pillars of sustainable development. This approach puts at risks investments and wellbeing of future generations. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform should ensure that empowerment initiatives especially in rural areas have an environmental focus to support informed decision making for sustainable development.

2. DENC to empower civil society to effectively participate in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development processes, eg EIAs
3. To establish the Planning Committee as agreed upon at the ANC Conference in 2012.

5.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Responsible Organisations: DCOGHSTA District and Local Municipalities Stakeholders: DCOGTA DALRRD DEDT DWA SALGA	Ensure emergency Interventions: Pollution and Outbreak Water and fire Implement projects related to disaster management in the IDP Manage and investigate spillages and pollution incidents	Not Applicable	Disaster Management Act (No. 57 of 2002) Disaster Management Framework Risk Policy	CYBER Tracker Disaster Management Plan Geographical Positioning (GPS) Risk Management Plan Risk management System	Air, water and soil pollution Land degradation (desertification, overgrazing and mining activities) Loss of habitat and biodiversity

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Department of Corporative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs to ensure the integration of climate change risks into disaster management plans.
2. Coordination of efforts amongst various sector departments and other stakeholders to generate synergy and to bring together agencies and functionaries to ensure effective performance in disaster management.
3. Integrate disaster planning with provincial climate change adaptation strategy.

CONTINUES ON PAGE 130 - PART 2

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

PROFENSI YA KAPA-BOKONE



NOORD-KAAP PROVINSIE

IPHONDO LOMNTLA KOLONI

EXTRAORDINARY • BUITENGEWOON

**Provincial Gazette
Kasete ya Profensi**

**iGazethi YePhondo
Provinsiale Koerant**

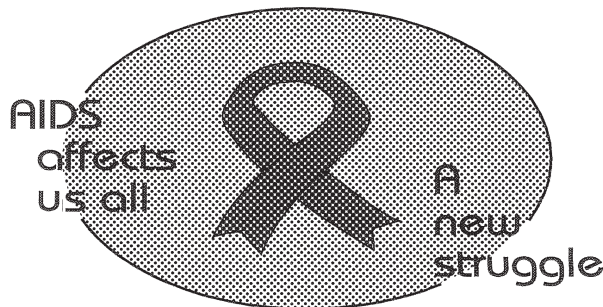
Vol. 22

KIMBERLEY
20 NOVEMBER 2015
20 NOVEMBER 2015

No. 1972

PART 2 OF 2

We all have the power to prevent AIDS



Prevention is the cure

**AIDS
HELPLINE**

0800 012 322

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

ISSN 1682-4549



9 771682 454009

01972



5.6 ENERGY AND GREEN ECONOMY

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
<p>Responsible organisations:</p> <p>DED DE DT DEDT DENC District and Local Municipalities</p> <p>Stakeholders:</p> <p>DW SALGA SETA Sector Education and Training Authority</p>	<p>Energy:</p> <p>Issue Water use licensing for washing of solar panels</p> <p>Green Economy:</p> <p>Control Water pollution</p> <p>Implement projects related to green jobs in the IDP</p> <p>Manage the EIA authorization process (Mandatory screening, Pre-application screening, Scoping, Impact assessment)</p> <p>Risk Assessment</p>	<p>Energy:</p> <p>Best Practice Guidelines for Avian, Monitoring and Impact Mitigation at Proposed Wind Energy Development side in SA</p> <p>Operation Procedures</p> <p>Safety and Quality Policies, Procedures and Standards</p>	<p>Energy:</p> <p>Basic Conditions of Employment Act (No. 75 of 1997)</p> <p>Electricity Regulation Act (No. 4 of 2006)</p> <p>Electricity Regulations on the Integrated Resource Plan 2010-2030, Regulation Gazette: No. 9531 Vol. 551</p> <p>General Notice: Proposed Technical Regulations for Petroleum Exploration and Exploitation, Government Gazette No. 36938, 15 October 2013</p> <p>Labor Relations Act (No. 66 of 1995)</p>	<p>Renewable Energy Independent Power Reducer Procurement Programme</p> <p>SEA for the roll out of wind and solar, PV, energy in SA</p>	<p>Green skills development in the energy and water sectors</p> <p>High consumption of energy and raw materials</p> <p>Lack of waste recycling processes</p> <p>Limited skills available to produce and recycle solar panels.</p> <p>Loss of biodiversity due to the clearing of land</p> <p>Low-wage installers of solar panels,</p> <p>Overexploitation of freshwater.</p> <p>Storage of nuclear waste.</p> <p>Unsafe work conditions for installation and maintenance of solar panels</p> <p>Waste generated from</p>

	<p>Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) Environmental Economics Environmental Footprinting Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Risk Assessment Scenario Analysis Screening Stakeholder Engagement Sustainability Analysis Sustainability Reporting Technology Assessment</p>			<p>issues Intensive use of ore-bodies, introducing pollutants into the air, soil and water with dramatic adverse alteration of the environment and impact the health of people i.e. the presence of asbestos-related diseases that are prevalent in the Pixley ka Seme and JTG Districts. Intensive use of water for irrigation resulting in soil salinisation and water logging; Lack of cooperative governance causes a misalignment of legislation between National, Provincial and Local government. Functions at Provincial and Local level are not budgeted for when compliance to legislation is enforced. Nuclear waste disposed of at Vaalputs in the ND. Over-utilisation of plant</p>
--	---	--	--	--

					<p>cover leading to loss of productive soil resources;</p> <p>Pollution of surface and subterranean water resources;</p> <p>Potential unconventional shale gas development, which could impact water resources, agricultural resources, introduce pollutants into the air, soil and water and impact threatened species.</p> <p>Some local municipalities do not have disaster management capacity or the plan and therefore do not comply with the Disaster Management Act (No. 57 of 2002).</p> <p>The potentially environmentally and socially negative impacts of climate change.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

Northern Cape

3rd ed. Environmental Implementation Plan

2015 - 2020

1. The need for cooperative governance and improved coordination, in order to implement the suite of new environmental management and sustainable development laws.
2. To harness and develop the financial, technological, and human resources necessary to enable the implementation of new environmental legislation.
3. To harmonize planning and reporting systems amongst all actors in the environment sector because of the complex and fragmented nature of environmental management and sustainable development in the NC, which are concurrent competencies and also concern multi- and cross-sectoral functions.

5.8 HERITAGE RESOURCES

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Responsible organisations: District and Local Municipalities DSAC and other Government Departments McGregor Museum NC Heritage Council NC Heritage Resources Authority, previously called Ngwao Boswa jwa Kapa Bokone (seTswana 'Heritage NC'), and	Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Environmental Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) Stakeholder Engagement	Application for nomination of heritage sites local and provincial Application of heritage permits Guidelines on adapting historical buildings to increase access for those with mobility and sensory impairments in a SA context should be developed. Guidelines regarding access to people with sensory impairments in terms of internal	Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (No. 108 of 1996) NC Heritage Resources Authority Act, 2013	SA Heritage Resource Information System (SAHRIS) is a Heritage Management Tool i.e. Grading System for evaluation of heritage resources etc	Erosion of war memorials made of sandstone by environmental factors like dust penetration, soil movement and traffic. Loss of biodiversity due to destruction of Succulent species within heritage sites. Vandalism to heritage sites.

<p>commonly known as 'Boswa' Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) SAHRA Stakeholders: WWF AgriSA Assmang LTD Boesmanland Farmers Union Eskom EWT National Development Agency (NDA) SALGA WESSA</p>	<p>architecture and design should be developed. SAHRIS online application guidelines (SAHRA, 2015) Regulate how World Heritage Site will be managed SAHRA Guidelines</p>			
--	--	--	--	--

RECOMMENDATION

1. Heritage Impact Assessments must be done when necessary during an EIA application.
2. Heritage organizations have the obligation to conserve heritage sites, collections and practices in such a way that the resources' cultural significance is preserved and retained for current and future generations.

5.9 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
----------------------	------------	-----------	-------------	-------	----------------------

<p>Responsible organisation: DCOGHSTA District and Local Municipalities Stakeholders: DENC DWA SALGA</p>	<p>Construction of government building infrastructure and disposal of redundant state property Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Audits, Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Audits, Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) Implement projects related to housing development in the IDP Integrated planning for housing and human settlement development in to the IDPs through SDFs Manage public areas Manage the EIA</p>	<p>DEA EIA Guidelines on Appeals, Public Participations etc. EIA Application Forms for the Intent to apply, Applying, Appealing, Authorization and Amendments of Scoping Reports</p>	<p>Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (No. 108 of 1996) Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (No. 13 of 2005) NC Land Use Management Bill NEMA (No. 107 of 1998) Physical Planning Act SPLUMA (No. 16 of 2013)</p>	<p>Cyber Tracker Energy Master Plan Housing Plan Infrastructure Investment Plan Integrated Housing and infrastructure Plan ISO Standards Land Use Management Framework National Development Plan NC IDP toolkit NC Integrated Waste Management Plan Water Service Development Plan</p>	<p>High Water use and overexploitation of natural resources Impacts of engineering services on the environment Land degradation through soil erosion and pollution of open spaces and parks Loss of habitat and Biodiversity Low quality housing development Overpopulation Solid waste development</p>
--	---	--	---	--	---

	authorization process (Mandatory screening, Pre-application screening, Scoping, Impact assessment) Provide Sustainable Human Settlements Risk Assessment Stakeholder Engagement				
--	---	--	--	--	--

RECOMMENDATION

1. The EIA is very critical in establishing human settlements and it prevents wasteful and fruitless expenditure as an EIA will determine the sustainability of the settlements.
2. The Department of Water Affairs in collaboration with DENC must improve their communication in order to avoid duplication of the process or unnecessary discrepancies.

5.10 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Responsible Organisations: DEA, DENC, DL and other Government Departments District and Local Municipalities Environmental Management	Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Audits, Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) Stakeholder	DEA has the power to issue a compliance notice and a directive. DEA's Prosecution Guide The EMIs have the powers to investigate, inspect, enforce and administrate. Fine technical non-	Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (No. 108 of 1996) National Environmental Laws Second Amendment Act 30 of 2013 National Environmental Laws Third Amendment	Compliance Notices Enforcement Manual For Inspectors Notices and Directives issued	Non-compliance to environmental legislation

<p>Inspectors (EMIs) commonly called Green Scorpions are a network of environmental enforcement officials from different government departments. This includes The DEA, provincial environmental departments and other provincial and municipal organs of the state. National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) SA Police Service (SAPS) Stakeholders: SALGA</p>	<p>Engagement</p>	<p>compliances with conditions imposed in an Environmental Authorisation (often called RoDs) issued in terms of NEMA or similar permit conditions etc.</p>	<p>Act 25 of 2014 NEMA of 2008 National Environmental Management, Waste Act, 2008 and others</p>		
--	-------------------	--	--	--	--

RECOMMENDATION

1. Reduce prevalent crimes of failure to comply with conditions (NC Nature Conservation Act 9 of 2009), the unlawful commencement of environmental impact assessment listed activities (the "brown" sub-sector) and illegal hunting (the "green" sub-sector)

5.11 LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
<p>Responsible organisations: DCOGHSTA DRDLR DENC District and Local Municipalities Stakeholders: DALRRD DAFF DENC DWA SALGA</p>	<p>Land Management: Develop and implement Land Use Management Schemes Develop policies and legislation required to regulate proper land use Develop the Provincial Spatial Development Framework Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Audits, Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) implement projects related to land use in the IDP Stakeholder Engagement</p>	<p>Land Use Management: DEA EIA Guidelines on Appeals, Public Participations etc. EIA Application Forms for the Intent to apply, Applying, Appealing, Authorization and Amendments of Scoping Reports</p>	<p>Land Use Management: Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (No. 13 of 2005) National Water Act 36 of 1998 NC Land Administration Act (1997) Provision of Land and assistance Act (126 of 1993) SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013</p>	<p>Area Based Plan Environmental Impact Assessment Toolkit Infrastructure Investment plan Land development plan Land Use Management Framework Local Economic Development Plan Provincial, District and Local SDFs</p>	<p>Fragmentation of land Loss of habitat and biodiversity Over utilization of scarce water resource</p>

Northern Cape

3rd ed. Environmental Implementation Plan

2015 - 2020

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Municipalities to ensure SDF integrates environmental matters.
2. The Local and District Municipalities must also ensure that land zoning and land use is well managed, to avoid convention of productive agricultural land into non-agricultural activities due to the limitations of land in the province.
3. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and The DOA, Land Reform and Rural Development to involve other sector departments in their forums.
4. Develop a Provincial Degradation Mitigation Plan

5.12 MARINE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Responsible Organisations: Coastal Local Municipalities DAFF DEA DENC Stakeholders: SALGA	Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Audits, Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) Issuing Licenses for fishing and 4x4 off road driving Marine Aquaculture guidelines, programmes and permits Stakeholder Engagement	Applications of permits DEA EIA Guidelines on Appeals, Public Participations etc. EIA Application Forms for the Intent to apply, Applying, Appealing, Authorization and Amendments of Scoping Reports Environmental Quality Objectives, Maintenance of Environmental Quality to Protect Aquatic life and dependent non aquatic organisms Registration for Hunting Contractors	Marine Living Resources Act (18 of 1998) NEM Integrated Coastal Management Act (24 of 2008)	Biodiversity Risk Assessment	Institutional hindrance to fishing and Mari culture, Poor response to aquaculture permits Scarcity of marine resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DEA and DENC to finance more enforcement for non-compliance of coastal and environmental legislation leading to overexploitation of natural resources and degradation of the coastal zone.
2. Coastal municipalities according to the Integrated Coastal Management Act need to prepare Coastal Management Programmes for the coastal areas under their jurisdiction.
3. DENC to develop 7 proposed priority areas, as derived from a coastal inventory analysis, in the NC Coastal Management Programme: Facilitation of Coastal Access, Coastal Development Planning, Cooperative Governance and Local Government Support, Estuaries, Natural Capital and Resource Management, Climate Change Preparedness and Compliance, Enforcement and Monitoring.
4. The management and the development of Estuarine Management Plans according to the ICM Act and the National Estuarine Management Protocol by the following spheres of government for the following indicated estuaries: National Government is responsible for estuaries forming the boundary between two countries (ND Estuary), Provincial Government is responsible for estuaries forming the boundary between two local municipalities (none in the NC), District Municipalities are responsible for estuaries forming the boundary between two local municipalities (none in the NC), Local Municipalities are responsible for estuaries falling within a single municipality (Richtersveld LM - Holgat estuary; Nama Khoi LM - Buffels estuary; Kamiesberg LM - Swartlinterijes estuary), SANParks are responsible for the management of estuaries in National Parks (Spoeg, Bitter and Groen estuaries).

5.13 MINING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Responsible Organisations: DENC DEDT DMR	Coordinate and manage air quality in mining areas Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits)	DEA EIA Guidelines on Appeals, Public Participations etc. EIA Application Forms for the Intent to apply, Applying, Appealing, Authorization and Amendments of Scoping Reports EIA Process Mining Claims	Arbitration Act 42 of 1965 Basic conditions of employment Act 75 of 1997 Companies Act 61 of 1973 Dumping at Sea Act 73 of 1980 Environmental Laws Rationalization Act 51	Environmental Impact Assessment Toolkit Environmental Management Frameworks Infrastructure Investment Plan Land Use Management Framework Local Economic	Lack of Waste Management and Licensing of Landfill sites Land degradation (mining activities) Loss of biodiversity and habitat destruction Over-utilization of scarce water resource and minerals
Stakeholders: SETA DL DEA					

<p>DWA District and Local Municipalities SALGA Mining Companies</p>	<p>Implement the Mining Social Labour Plan Indicate mining and industrial development projects in the IDP Manage energy and water utilizations by the mines and industries Manage the EIA authorization process (Mandatory screening, Pre-application screening, Scoping, Impact assessment) Manage waste from mining and industrial developments Provide bulk water infrastructure Risk Assessment Stakeholder Engagement</p>	<p>Procedures Revised Social and Labour Plan Guidelines</p>	<p>of 1997 High Seas in Cases of oil Pollution Act 6 of 1987 Labor Relations Act 66 of 1995 Minerals Act 50 of 1991 Mines and Works Act 27 of 1956 Mining Titles Registration Act 16 of 1967 National Energy Regulator Act 40 of 2004 National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 National Environmental Management: Protected areas Act 57 of 2003 Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act 78 of 1973 The Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act 29 of 2002 Trade Marks Act 62 of 1963 Water Act 54 of 1956</p>	<p>Development Strategy Mineral Resource Bill Minimum Best practice fracking requirements (by Centre for Environmental Rights) Mining and Biodiversity Guideline SAMRAD SANBI Spatial Development Frameworks Strategic Environmental Assessments (Fracking, Electricity Grid) Transport Plan Waste Management Plans Water Resource Plan</p>	<p>Pollution (water, air and noise)</p>
---	--	---	--	---	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Social Labour plans should include projects to assist municipalities to implement environmental management responsibilities such as legally compliant landfill sites and other waste issues.
2. Ensure EMPs include provision for full rehabilitation costs
3. Ensure compliance with Mining and Biodiversity guidelines
4. Develop a provincial risk assessment for unconventional shale gas development to inform sustainable development and ensure minimal impacts on resources

5.14 MUNICIPAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Responsible Organisations: DCOGHSTA District and Local Municipalities Stakeholders: DENC DL DMR DEA DWAF SALGA Mining Companies	Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Audits, Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) Manage Water Use Licensing plan Monitor Water Quality Provide bulk infrastructure (i.e. Water Pipelines, Sewer, Electricity) Stakeholder Engagement	Application of Water Use License EIA authorization process	EIA Regulations Municipal Systems Act 2000 National Environmental Management Plan National Water Act SPLUMA	Area Based Plan Energy Master Plan Environmental Management Frameworks Housing Plan Infrastructure Investment Plan Integrated Air Quality Plans Integrated Development Plans Integrated Environmental Plans Integrated Waste Management Plans Land Use Management Frameworks	Lack of critical infrastructure in rural areas and Loss of habitat and biodiversity Pollution and waste Management Proliferation of informal settlements in urban areas.

				Transport Plan Water Resource Plan Water Service Development Plan
--	--	--	--	---

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Municipalities to consider water resources when planning for development in municipal area.
2. When developing plans for the development of bulk infrastructure, some municipalities are not considering the costs and timeframes for EIAs resulting in delays. Municipalities to consider EIA processes and costs when planning bulk infrastructure projects.

5.15 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

GOs AND STAKEHOLDERS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Responsible Organisations: DEDT DT Stakeholders: DEA DENC District and Local Municipalities DWA	Development, maintenance and management of parks and tourism infrastructure Environmental Auditing (Environmental Management Audits, Environmental Compliance Audits, Waste Audits, Environmental Diligence Audits and	Applications of permits Applications of permits Environmental Quality Objectives, Maintenance of Environmental Quality to Protect Aquatic life and dependent non aquatic organisms Hunting License Registration for Hunting	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 Genetically Modified Organisms 15 of 1997 Land Use Management Bill 2008 National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 National Environmental	Alien Evasive Species Control Plans Biodiversity Advisor Biodiversity GIS Bio-Monitoring Programs Bioregional Plan Bird Life SA (SANBI) Cyber Tracker Endangered Wild Life	Land degradation (desertification, overgrazing and mining activities) Loss of Habitat (Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecosystems)

<p>NC Department of Public Works Road and Transport</p> <p>SALGA</p>	<p>Environmental Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits)</p> <p>Establish provincial waste information management system</p> <p>Implement the Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan</p> <p>License Landfills sites</p> <p>Monitor Water Quality</p> <p>Promote waste minimization</p> <p>Provide bulk infrastructure (i.e. Water Pipelines, Sewer, Electricity, Stakeholder Engagement</p>	<p>Bill 2008</p> <p>Municipal By Laws on Waste</p> <p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004</p> <p>National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003</p> <p>National Water Act 36 of 1998</p> <p>NC Conservation Act 9 of 2009</p> <p>SPLUMA 16 of 2013</p>	<p>Management Plan</p> <p>Land Use Management framework</p> <p>Land Use Management Strategy</p> <p>NC Environmental IDP Toolkit</p> <p>NC Integrated Waste Management Plan</p> <p>NC SDF</p> <p>NC State of Environment Report 2014</p> <p>Transport Plan</p>	<p>Loss of biodiversity and habitat destruction</p> <p>Mining Waste</p> <p>Pollution</p>
--	---	--	---	--

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Non-compliance to landfill site requirements is impacting on ecosystem and community health. Municipalities need to comply to EIA regulations and develop by-laws for burning of waste and dumping of various kinds of waste.
2. Municipalities to ensure operational budget for waste collection, monitoring of waste collection and waste removal services to rural settlements.
3. Municipalities to put by-laws in place that make investors of solar projects responsible for processing of (hazardous) waste from solar panels (polluter pays principle)

5.17 WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

GOS AND NGOS	ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE	REGULATIONS	TOOLS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Responsible Organisations: DWA Stakeholders: DEA DENC District and Local Municipalities Mining Companies	Construction of dams Environmental (Environmental Audits, Compliance Audits, Waste Audits, Environmental Due Diligence Audits and Supplier Audits) Licensing new dams construction Licensing water abstraction Manage the EIA authorization process (Mandatory screening, Pre-application screening, Scoping, Impact assessment) Monitor wastewater Risk Assessment Stakeholder Engagement Supply water Water Quality Monitoring Water Resource Project reflected in the IDP	Application of water abstraction permit Application of water use license EIA Authorization Process Green Drop Programme	Environmental Conservation Act 73 of 1999 Health Act No 63 of 1977 Mineral Act 50 of 1991 Mountain Catchment Area Act 63 of 1970 National Water Service Act 36 of 1998	Environmental Management System (ISO 14001) Land Use Management Framework NC Waste Management Plan	Loss of habitat and biodiversity Over extraction of ground and surface water Water pollution and contamination from mining, industrial activities and human settlements

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DCOGHSTA to consult with the DWA on the feasibility of flush toilets in human settlement development projects in water scarce and or drought-stricken areas.
2. DW, DCOGHSTA and municipalities should attend Environmental Sector Forums to discuss basic service delivery issues related to water quality and quantity.

Northern Cape

3rd ed. Environmental Implementation Plan

2015 - 2020

3. The DENC to use all available forums and planning sessions chaired by the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs to encourage sector departments and municipalities to include environmental matters in their planning in order to promote sustainable development.

Northern Cape

3rd ed. Environmental Implementation Plan

2015 - 2020

SECTION 6: OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR EIP OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD (TABLE 5)

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS	
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2021/20		
6.1 AGRICULTURAL, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
1.	Nature of action: Tehnological Beneficiaries or adopting practising sustainable production technologies and practices to promote sustainable land management and prevent degradation and desertification	Promote sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources by co-ordinating the implementation of the Land Care programme by adopting or practising sustainable production technologies and practices	DALRRD Farmers	4	4	4	4	4	4	No. of beneficiaries adopting or practising sustainable production technologies and practices
2.	Nature of action: Knowledge and Cognitive Namakwa Development Strategy for Irrigation Areas	The ND has huge potential for agricultural development where the River Valley Basin Catalytic Project will be launched, eventually providing up to 4	DALRRD ND and LMs	1						No. of Development Strategies for Irrigation Areas developed

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIV ITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILI ES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/1 6	2016/1 7	2017/1 8	2018/1 9	20219/ 0	
		800 permanent jobs. Currently, there are approximately 3 000 hectares of land with water licenses that need to be developed in Namakwa at an estimated cost of R1.3 billion. The province is in the final stages of drafting a Development Strategy for these irrigation areas which includes, Onseepkans, Coboop, Pella, Witbank, Goodhouse, Henkries, Bloeddrif, Sanddrif and the Richtersveld CPA.							

Northern Cape

3rd ed. Environmental Implementation Plan

2015 - 2020

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
6.2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT, ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE CHANGE									
3.	Nature of action: Knowledge and Cognitive Air management legislation, policies and systems implemented	Improve air and atmospheric quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, through the implementation of air quality management legislation, and policies, systems i.e. ambient air quality monitoring networks and develop strategies in the reporting period to respond to the challenges and potential impacts that contribute to climate change and reverse the rising trend in relation to the release of pollutants into	DEA DENC District and Local Municipalities	3	3	3	3	3	No. of ambient air quality monitoring networks

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
4.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal Provincial Integrated Air Quality Management Plan developed	the atmosphere. Develop Provincial Integrated Air Quality Management Plan	DEA DENC District and Local Municipalities	6	7	8	9	0	No. of Provincial Integrated Air Quality Management Plan developed
5.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal District Integrated Air Quality Management Plans developed	Develop District Integrated Air Quality Management Plan	DEA DENC JTG DM and LMs Namakwa DM and LMs		1		1		No. of District Integrated Air Quality Management Plan developed
6.3 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH									
6.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal Expanded conservation estate to sustain biodiversity and ecosystems. It indicates the level of progress towards the Millennium Development Goal and Convention on Biodiversity conservation and the progress towards	Expand protected areas network	DEA People and Parks DENC Farm owners SANParks	4	4	4	4	4	No. of hectares in the conservation estate

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2021/20	
7.	the National and Provincial PAES. Nature of action: Knowledge and Cognitive Ecosystems (5 categories) of Orange, Vaal and Harts Rivers monitored	One water sample is taken at each site for analysis of water quality (pH, temperature, total dissolved salts, salinity, electrical conductivity, nutrients and metals - Pb, Cu, Zn, Al). Invertebrates are sampled and identified according to the field guide. Fish are sampled and identified according to the field guide. Both are released after examination.	DEA DENC DWA	22	22	22	22	22	No. of sites with Monitoring Programme implemented
8.	Nature of action: Knowledge and Cognitive Kalahari Meerkat	The project has been running since 1993 and a team of	DEDT International researchers	4	4	4	3	3	No. of meerkat groups researched

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
	Project implemented	International researchers is studying 18 wild meerkat groups here. 14 of the meerkat groups have been habituated to humans to facilitate the research; the other 4 are still a work in progress.							
9.	Nature of action: Economic and Incentives Natural Resource Management Working for Water NC region	Scientists and field workers use a range of methods to control invasive alien plants. These include: Mechanical methods - felling, removing or burning invading alien plants; Chemical methods - using environmentally safe herbicides; Biological control - using	DEA EPWP Working for land programme Working for water programme Working for wetlands programme Working on fire programme Communities Department of Tourism (DOT) Department of Trade and Industry DOA, Land	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	No. of hectares cleared of alien invasive species

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/1	2016/1	2017/1	2018/1	2019/1	
		species-specific insects and diseases from the alien plant's country of origin. To date 76 bio-control agents have been released in SA against 40 weed species; Integrated control - combinations of the above three approaches and often an integrated approach is required in order to prevent enormous impacts.	Reform and Rural Development Research Foundations Private companies	6	7	8	9	0	
6.4 CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT									
10.	Nature of action: Social behavioural Education Awareness campaigns for environmental	Implement educational programmes and organise campaigns including topics Land Care, HIV	National and Provincial Government Departments Municipalities SALGA DEA	3	3	3	3	3	No. of training and campaigns successfully completed

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
	education including completed biodiversity research projects to building capacity	and AIDS, Climate Change, Renewable Energy, Air Quality Management, Waste Management, Biodiversity Management, Sustainable Development, Environmental Management etc on Environmental Days	Youth Environmental Services Programme (YES) Youth Jobs in Waste Programme (YJW) Groen Sebenza Fund partnership project	6	7	8	9	0	
11.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal Tools, with sustainability criteria to facilitate environmental cooperative governance, promote sustainable development and ensure the protection of species and ecosystems.	Review, develop or implement tools including NC LGSS, NC EIP, NC SoEO, NC Conservation Plan (CP), NC SDF, NC GDS, NC PAES, NC CCRS, NC CCAP, NC Waste Strategy (WS), NC ICMP,	National and Provincial Government Departments Municipalities SALGA	2	2	2	2	2	No. of intergovernmental sector tools reviewed, developed and implemented

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
	reviewed, developed and implemented	NC HWMP, NC Environmental Toolkit, District EMFs, Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Municipal SDFs, Municipal IWMPs, Municipal Integrated Environmental Management Plans (IEMPs), Municipal Integrated Air Quality Management Plans (IAMPs), Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), SIPs, etc		6	7	8	9	0	
6.5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT									
12.	Nature of action: Knowledge and Cognitive Climate Response Tools developed	Develop strategies and tools to respond to the adaptation and mitigation	DEA DENC SALGA			1	1	1	No. of Climate Change Response Tools developed

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS	
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		
		challenges and potential impact of climate change in the province								
6.6 ENERGY AND GREEN ECONOMY										
13.	Nature of action: Technological Namakwa Renewable Energy Sector Planning Tool to form part of the Namakwa GES developed	The NC RES presents a vision of the province becoming a net exporter of green electricity by 2020 therefore a Namakwa Renewable Energy Sector Spatial Planning Tool need to be developed	DEDT NDM						1	No. of District Renewable Energy Sector Spatial Planning Tool developed
14.	Nature of action: Technological Sol Plaatje LM's Energy and Climate Change Strategy implemented	Implement the Sol Plaatje LM's Energy and Climate Change Strategy (SPECES) by achieving the 6 objectives of the SPECES's short and medium term measures	DEDT NDM						1	No. of Local Energy and Climate Change Strategy's implemented

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
15.	Nature of action: Economic Incentives and Biomass Project implemented	To utilize species i.e. Black-Thorn Acacia as an alternative energy source at the Afrisam Cement Plant i.e. Ulco to decrease their dependency on coal and to use a method and equipment to harvest biomass ongoing at the required volume	DEDT NCEDA Afrisam South African National Energy Institute (SANEDI) DENC	6	7	8	9	0	No. of Biomass Projects implemented
16.	Nature of action: Economic Incentives Lower Majeakgoro and Schmidtsdrift Pecan Nut Project implemented	To farm cash crops (Lucerne, wheat and vegetables), pecan nuts, citrus, olives and prunes	DA DARDLR Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) DEDT NCEDA Nensis Nuts Lechuti Commercial Gardens Trust (Lower Majeakgoro Community) Magareng LM					1	No. of Cash Crop Projects implemented

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2021/20	
17.	Nature of action: <u>Economic and Incentives Riemvasmaak Table grapes Project implemented</u>	To farm table grapes	DEDT NCEDA CRDP Committee Riemvasmaak Community Development Trust	6	7	8	9	0	No. of Riemvasmaak Table Grapes Project implemented
18.	Nature of action: <u>Economic and Incentives Wildebeestkuil Project implemented</u>	To create jobs for the local Platfontein community, to grow rock art tourism, and to foster an appreciation of our Khoi-san past	DEDT NCEDA Platfontein Community					1	No. of Wildebeestkuil Project implemented
6.7 ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE									
19.	Nature of action: <u>Institutional and legal NC 3rd edition EIP gazetted and 5 NC EIP Annual Compliance Reports adopted by Sub-committee on Environmental Implementation and Management Plans.</u>	The 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	DENC	1	1	1	1	1	No. of NC Environmental EIP gazetted and NC EIP Annual Compliance Reports adopted by Sub-committee on Environmental Implementation and Management Plans.

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
		NEMA principles and national environmental norms and standards. 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 or EMP to the Director-General and the Committee. The Committee referred to, is understood to be the Committee on Environmental Coordination (CEC) Sub-committee on environmental							


N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIV ITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILI TIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/1 6	2016/1 7	2017/1 8	2018/1 9	2021/1 0	
20.	<p><u>Nature of action:</u> <u>Knowledge and</u> <u>Cognitive</u> Functional environmental information management systems at provincial and local level to improve decision making processes</p>	<p>implementation and management plans. Develop data collection and monitoring initiatives that target priority environmental issues including biodiversity, air emissions, water quality and availability, waste volume, mining applications, and rights and permits, and protected areas, health related issues i.e. Malnutrition and Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS); TB; Chronic diseases: Hypertension, HIV and AIDS, SAHRIS etc</p>	<p>National Provincial Government departments Municipalities SALGA</p>	2	2	2	2	2	No. of functional environmental information management systems

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	20219/20	
6.8 HERITAGE RESOURCES									
21.	Nature of action: Knowledge and Cognitive Heritage Resource Services programme implemented	To accelerate the transformation of the country's heritage landscape by establishing 2 Heritage institutions per annum	DSAC DEA Kids in Parks	2	2	2	2	2	No. of heritage institutions established per annum
6.9 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT									
22.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal NC Human Settlement Strategy and Multi-Year Plan developed	Develop NC Human Settlement Strategy and Multi-Year Plan developed	DCGHSTA	1				1	No. of Provincial Human Settlement Strategy and Multi-Year Plan developed
23.	Nature of action: Knowledge and Cognitive Implementation of the NC Crime Prevention Strategy	The DTSL has developed our Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy for implementation by the sister departments and private sector within local communities.	DTSL	1					% of NC Crime Prevention Strategy implemented

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2021/20	
6.10 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT									
24.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal Trained and designated EMI's to ensure compliance to environmental legislation	Train officials to be designated EMIs	DEA DENC DCOGTA SALGA Municipalities	20	20	20	20	20	No. of officials trained and designated as EMIs
25.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal Compliance to environmental legislation	Increased inspections to target adverse activities	DEA DENC SAPF SANDF	160	160	160	160	160	No. of inspections to target risk adverse activities
6.11 LAND USE MANAGEMENT									
26.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal NC SDF reviewed	Review of NC Spatial Development Plan emphasizing alignment to SPLUMA	DRDLR					1	No. of Provincial Spatial Development Plan reviewed
6.12 MARINE AND COASTAL									
27.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal NC Coastal Management Plan	Develop Integrated Coastal Management Plan and Provincial Set-	DENC DEA: Working for the coast programme					1	No. of Provincial Integrated Coastal Management Plan and Provincial Set-Back lines developed


N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
	and Provincial Set-back lines developed	Back lines							
28.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal Buffels River Mouth and Swartlinter Estuary Management Plans (EMIPs)	Informed by the National Estuarine Management protocol, the framework is organised into three main phases, namely the scoping, objective setting and development of the implementation phases. Authority then approves plan. EMIPs must be reviewed at least every five years after the adoption date.	DEA DENC Nama Khoi LM - Kleinsee Kamiesberg LM - Koiingwas SANBI DAFF DWA Municipalities	2					No. of approved Estuary Management Plans.
6.13 MINING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT									
29.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal Abandoned mine rehabilitated by	Invite tenders for abandoned mines to be rehabilitated by implementing	DMR MINTEK	1	1	1	1	1	No. of abandoned mines rehabilitated by construction measures implemented


N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
	construction measures implemented	construction measures e.g. Buisvlei North, NC		6	7	8	9	0	
30.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal. Revised social and labour plans to be submitted by all mines	Develop Revised Social Labour Plans	DMR Mines	1	1	1	1	1	No. of Social and Labour Plans reviewed
6.14 MUNICIPAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE									
31.	Nature of action: Economic and Incentives Geographic SIP 3 implemented. South eastern node and corridor development by upgrading rail capacity, construction of rail infrastructure to transport manganese from the NC to Port Elizabeth and construction of a manganese sinter facility in the NC (Government of South Africa, 2015).	Strengthen economic development in Port Elizabeth through a manganese rail capacity from NC and a manganese sinter in NC	PICC Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority					1	No. of Infrastructure Project SIP 3 implemented.

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2021/20	
									
		Strengthen economic development in Port Elizabeth through a manganese rail capacity from NC and a manganese sinter in NC							
32.	Nature of action: Economic Incentives and Geographic SIP 5 implemented. Saldanha-NC development corridor: Expansion of rail and port	Develop the Saldanha-NC linked region in an integrated manner through rail and port expansion, back-of-port	PICC Industrial Development Corporation Transnet					1	No. of Infrastructure SIP 5 implemented.

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIV ITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILI TI ES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/1 6	2016/1 7	2017/1 8	2018/1 9	20219/ 0	
	infrastructure in the Saldanha area; construction of industrial capacity at the back of these ports (including a possible industrial development zone); strengthening maritime support for the gas and oil activities along the West Coast; expansion of iron ore mining production (Government of South Africa, 2015).	industrial capacity (which may include an IDZ) and strengthening maritime support capacity to create economic opportunities from the gas and oil activities along the African West Coast. For the NC, expansion of iron ore mining production.							
33.	Nature of action: Technological Energy SIP 8 implemented. Green energy supporting sustainable green energy initiatives	Support sustainable green energy initiatives on a national scale through a	PICC					1	No. of SIP 8 implemented.

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2021/20	
	nationally using options envisaged in the integrated resource plan and supporting biofuel production (Government of South Africa, 2015).	diverse range of clean energy options as envisaged in the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2010 and to support biofuel production facilities.		6	7	8	9	0	
34.	Nature of action: Economic and Social SIP 14 implemented (Government of South Africa, 2015).	Infrastructure development for higher education focusing on lecture rooms, student accommodation, libraries and laboratories as well as ICT connectivity. Development university towns with combination of facilities from	PICC Higher Education Infrastructure					1	No. of SIP 14 implemented.

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
		residence, retail and recreation and transport. Potential to ensure shared infrastructure such as libraries by universities, FETs and other educational institutions. New university will be built in NC.		6	7	8	9	0	
35.	Nature of action: <u>Tehnological Knowledge SIP 16 implemented. The SKA and Meerkat radio-telescope installations (Government of South Africa, 2015)</u>	 SKA is a global mega science project, building an advanced radio-telescope facility linked to research	PICC					1	No. of SIP 16 implemented.

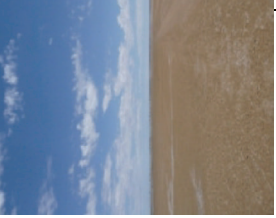
N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
		infrastructure and high speed ICT capacity and provides an opportunity for Africa and SA to contribute towards global advanced science projects.							
36.	Nature of action: Economic and Incentives Upington Solar Park implemented (The Green Business Guide, 2015).	 <p>The Upington Solar Park is a National Government initiative in the NC which should create a significant No. of construction and manufacturing jobs, which would not only</p>	ACWA Power Africa Holdings Khara Hais LM					1	No. of solar plants implemented

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/1 6	2016/1 7	2017/1 8	2018/1 9	20219/ 0	
		benefit the NC, but also extend beyond the province. The Bokpoort concentrated solar project near the city of Upington in SA's NC is scheduled to get underway the third week of April. The second quarter start comes after a delay of the financial close on the project by the SA Energy Department. The start date of the 50 MW parabolic trough installation on the Orange River near Groblershoop was originally							

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
		<p>expected to by 4 March, but it was pushed back to 22 April due to the financial close postponement of Round 2 of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme (REIPPP), all projects in the programme. The project sets new standards in that it incorporates nine hours of storage effectively, on a good day, pretty much a base-load operation. The Bokpoort CSP plant was originally designed for a net capacity of</p>		6	7	8	9	0	

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	20219/20	
		75 MW. The REEIPPP RFP released on 3 August 2011 provided an allocation of 200 MW of CSP with a maximum capacity limit of 100 MW per project. The project was not submitted in the first procurement phase where Abengoa Solar was awarded 150 MW and in order to remain compliant with the remaining capacity for the second phase Bokpoort's capacity was reduced to 50 MW.							

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
37.	Nature of action: Economic Incentives and Vaalharts Revitalisation implemented (Vaalhartswater, 2008).	The Vaalharts Revitalisation project resulted from sub-surface drainage system, construction of overnight dams and installation of main line canals.		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	No. of Vaalharts Revitalisation implemented
				6	7	8	9	0	1
6.15 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT									
38.	Nature of action: Economic Incentives and Kimberley Diamond Cup implemented (Kimberley Diamond Cup, 2015).	The skateboarding event, which has been hosted in Kimberley from 2011, create employment opportunities for volunteers, food vendors and retailers and the benefits also reaches the accommodation, transport, entertainment	Kumbe Iron Ore						No. of Diamond Cup implemented
									1

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/1	2016/1	2017/1	2018/1	20219/0	
		and retail sectors.							
39.	Nature of action: Economic Incentives and Blood Hound implemented (The Bloodhound Project, 2015)	 <p>The Bloodhound Land Speed Record Event will be hosted in the NC where a supersonic car, the world's first 1000 mph car, will be tested at Hakskeenpan and this holds many opportunities for the local economy to benefit from increased tourism activity.</p>	DEDT						No. of Blood Hound implemented
				6	7	8	9	0	1

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
		right in the North Western corner of SA, was initially dismissed because of a large dirt road running across it. Last year a new tarmac road was built across the end of the Pan and the old dirt road became defunct. Previous test repairs on Verneuk Pan suggested that we could. A final desert visit was called for – and in early November Andy Green and John Piper made another journey to NC. This time, the news was all good.		6	7	8	9	0	

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
		Over 19 km long, 5 km wide, very hard and very flat (apart from some surface stones – and the dirt causeway, of course!), great access (the new tarmac road), nearby accommodation, on-site power, good communications, ideal weather: this was the location Andy Green had been chasing for over a year and a half! Best of all, Hakskeen is in the NC – and we've already got the full backing of the		6	7	8	9	0	

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
		Provincial Government! This support is vital for us. It's been hugely refreshing to deal with a government body that understands the meaning and value of an 'Engineering Adventure' – and that wants to join in. The desert search is over. BLOODHOUND SSC will run at Hakskeen Pan in SA.		6	7	8	9	0	
6.16 WASTE MANAGEMENT									
40.	Nature of action: Institutional and legal Compliance with environmental legislation at 2 new landfill sites at	To support Pokwane and Thembelihle LMs with issues related to their landfill sites and a R17 million	DENC DEA Working on waste programme DCOGTA SALGA Municipalities		1		1		No. of new landfills sites complying with environmental legislation

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2021/20	
	Pokwane and Thembelihle LMs	landfill project site in Kamiesberg.		6	7	8	9	0	
6.17 WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT and MANAGEMENT									
41.	Nature of action: Economic and Incentives Implement incentives for reducing consumption of water to improve aquatic ecosystems, water availability and water quality. The two charges associated with the system are the: <u>Waste Discharge Levy (WD Levy):</u> Charges that provide a disincentive or deterrent to the discharge of waste, based on the use of the resource as a means of disposing waste. <u>Waste Mitigation</u>	Implement Waste Discharge Levy (WDL) and Waste Mitigation Charge (WMC)	DWA DEA	1				1	No. of charges implemented

N O.	OUTCOMES TO BE ACHIEVED	HOW (MEANS/ACTIVITIES)	WHO (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PROPOSED TARGETS (WHAT AND BY WHEN)					INDICATORS
				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2021/20	
	Charge (WMC): Charges to cover the quantifiable costs of administratively implemented measures for the mitigation of waste discharge related impacts.								

SECTION 7: CONCLUSION

In terms of section 16(1)(b) of NEMA, every organ of state must report annually within five months of the end of the financial year on the implementation of its adopted 3rd ed. NC EIP to the Director-General of Environmental Affairs. The NC Outcome 10 Implementation Forum chaired by DENC 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 all role players identified in the implementation plan linked to the performance indicators for the next five years. Quarterly reports shall be consolidated into an annual report as required by section 16(1)(b) of NEMA.

This 3rd ed. NC EIP plan would be able to ensure that the province achieve the objectives as outlined in section 12 of NEMA and the environment sector priorities driven by the long term development strategies in Chapter 5 of the NDP. By 2020 cooperative governance at national, provincial and local level would have improved to enable achieving protection and sustainable use of natural resources

SECTION 8: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The DENC would just like to thank all the government departments, municipalities and other stakeholders who actively participated in the development of the 3rd ed. NC EIP.

Your valuable inputs in the future towards the Annual Reports will be much appreciated.

SECTION 9: GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFIINITION
Agenda 21	A global plan of action for sustainable development agreed to by most of United Nations member states at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Agenda 21 document contains 40 separate section of concern and outlines a total of 2 500 recommendations.
Air pollution	Air containing gasses, dust, fumes, or odour in potential harmful amounts (that is, in amounts that could be harmful to the health or comfort of humans and animals, or that could damage plants and materials).
Biodiversity hotspot	An area that is identifies as a conservation priority because it contains a high No. of endemic species and faces extreme threats.
Biodiversity/biological diversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part. The term also includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
Biome	One of the world's major environmental communities, classified according to the predominant vegetation and characterized by adaptations of organisms to that particular environment.
Bush encroachment	The conversion of a grassland-dominated vegetation type to one that is dominated by woody species, an increasing woody plant density.
Catchment	The area of land drained by a particular stream or river.
Catchment management	A philosophy, process, and implementation strategy to achieve a balance between the utilization and the protection of environmental resources in a particular catchment area.
Climate change	The variation in the Earth's global climate or in regional climates over time. It includes changes in the variability or in the average state of the atmosphere - or average weather - over timescales ranging from decades to millions of years.
Cooperative governance	In SA, government is constituted as national, provincial and local spheres of government which are distinctive, independent and interrelated. All spheres of government must observe and adhere to the principles in Section 42 of the Constitution and must conduct their activities within the parameters that the Chapter provides.
Degradation	The reduction or loss of the biological or ecological productivity of an area.
Desertification	The degradation of land in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas, resulting from various factors including climatic variation and human activities.
Ecosystem	The dynamic complex of animal, plant and microorganism communities and their non-living environment.
Endemic	A plant or animal species that occurs and is restricted to a particular geographical region.
Environmental governance	The processes of decision-making involved in the control and management of the environment and natural resources.
EIA	The process of identifying, predicting, evaluating, and mitigating the biophysical, social and other relevant effects of development proposals before major decisions are taken or commitments made. The EIA Regulations require that specific procedures be followed, and reports (scoping and/or EIA reports) prepared for those activities listed as potentially having a substantial detrimental effect on the environment.
Estuary	The coastal body of water that has a free connection with the open sea and where fresh water, derived from land drainage, is mixed with sea water.
Groundwater	Water that is stored within the air spaces of soil and rock formations.
Habitat loss	A process of land use change in which one habitat-type is removed and replaced by some other habitat-type. In the process of land-use change, plants and animals that previously used the site are displaced or destroyed. This generally results in alteration or reduction in

	biodiversity.
Invasive alien species	Species that are intentionally or unintentionally introduced to an area where they would not naturally occur, which then reproduce and invade areas beyond those into which they were originally introduced.
Kyoto Protocol	The international protocol named for the city in Japan where it was adopted on 11 December 1997 at the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It sets individual emissions limitations and reduction targets on six greenhouse gases through three flexible mechanisms: Joint implementation, emissions trading and cleaner development mechanism.
Millennium Development Goals	The set of development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration of 2000, which are intended to guide actions for development globally
NGO	An organization that is not part of a government and was not founded by a state. NGOs are typically independent of governments. Although the definition can technically include for-profit corporations, the term is normally restricted to social, cultural, legal, and environmental advocacy groups having goals that are primarily non-commercial.
Overgrazing	Grazing by livestock or wildlife to the point where grass cover is depleted, leaving bare, unprotected patches of soil, with a corresponding increase in erosion by water and wind.
Policy	A framework or basis of action to overcome identified problems or to achieve stated goals and objectives, which sets out guidelines for decision-making and action.
Renewable energy	Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (for example, wind energy, solar energy, hydropower).
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	An environmental assessment that is carried out in connection with one or more strategic actions, policies, plans, or programmes. It is an important tool for helping planner and decision-makers to understand what will happen to an area if it were to accommodate different land uses.
Sustainable development	The integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision making so as to ensure that development serves present and future generation .
Waste	Something which nobody wants at a particular time and which needs to be disposed of.
Waste management	A control system to limit, collect, and dispose of waste, through policies and environmental standards.
World Heritage Site	Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of natural or archaeological elements, structures or landscapes, and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art, or science. The protection of world heritage sites is the duty of the international community as a whole, and is governed by the United Nations World Heritage Convention.

SECTION 10: REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. (2015) *Toxicological Profile for Manganese* [Online]. Available from <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp151-c3.pdf> [Accessed 17 June 2015].
- Botes, A. (2015) *Understanding the impact of wind energy on birds and bats in South Africa* [Online]. Available from: <http://urbanearth.co.za/articles/understanding-impact-wind-energy-birds-and-bats-south-africa> [Accessed 17th June 2015].
- CSIR and DEA. (2013) *SEA for the rollout of wind and solar PV energy in SA*. [Online]. Available from: <http://www.csir.co.za/nationalwindsolarseal/> [Accessed 7th February 2014]
- DCOGHSTA. (2012) *Northern Cape Provincial Development and Resource Management Plan/ Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)*. DCOGHSTA, Kimberley.
- DEA. (2011) National List of Ecosystems that are threatened and in need of protection. *Government Gazette* 3409, Government Notice 1002.
- DEA. (2014) *Draft 2015/2019 Guidelines for EIPs and Environmental Management Plans*. Sub-committee on EIP and EMP, Pretoria.
- DEA. (2010) *Delivery Agreement for Outcome 10* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/Outcome%2010%20Delivery%20Agreement%2023%20September2010.pdf> [Accessed on 3 August 2015].
- DEAT. (2004) *Overview of Integrated Environmental Management*. Integrated Environmental Management, Information Series 0, Pretoria: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT).
- DMR (2012). *Report on investigation of hydraulic fracturing in the Karoo Basin of SA*. [Online]. Available from: <http://www.dmr.gov.za/publications/viewcategory/182-report-on-hydraulic-fracturing.html> [Accessed on 18th March 2014].
- DRDLR. (2013) *Minister Nkwinti unveils the Animal and Veld Management Programme (AVMP) Integrated Plan in Msinga* [Online]. Available from <http://www.ruraldevelopment.gov.za/news-room/news-flash/file/2264-minister-nkwinti-unveils-the-animal-and-veld-management-programme-avmp-integrated-plan-in-msinga?start=20> [Accessed 17 August 2015].
- Endangered Wildlife Trust. (2015) *Cheetah award for Eskom employee* [Online]. Available from <http://www.ngopulse.org/press-release/cheetah-award-eskom-employee> [Accessed 20 August 2015].

- Experience Northern Cape. (2015) *Experience the Northern Cape*. Available from: <http://experiencenortherncape.com/visitor/experiences/> [Accessed 18th February 2015].
- Foden, W. et. al., (2007) A Changing climate is eroding the geographical range of the Namib Desert tree *Aloe* through population declines and dispersal lags., *Diversity and Distribution*, **13**, 645-653.
- Government of South Africa. (2015) *National Infrastructure Plan* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.gov.za/issues/national-infrastructure-plan> [Accessed 8 June 2015].
- Hernandez, R.R, Easter, S.B., Murphy-Mariscal, M.L., Maestre, F.T., Tavassoli, M., Allen, E.B., Barrows, C.W., Belnap, J., Ochoa-Hueso, R., Ravi, S. and Allen, M.F. (2014). Environmental impacts of utility-scale solar energy, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, vol. 26, pp. 766-779.
- IPP Procurement Programme. (2015) *Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.ipprenewables.co.za/> [Accessed 18th June 2015].
- Kable. (2015) *Assmang Manganese Mines, Northern Cape Province, South Africa* [Online]. Available from <http://www.mining-technology.com/projects/assmang/> [Accessed 17 June 2015].
- Kimberley Diamond Cup. (2015) *Kimberley Diamond Cup* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.kimberleydiamondcup.com/> [Accessed 17 August 2015].
- McCrary, M.D., McKernan, R.L., Schreiber, R.L., Wagner, W.D. and Sciarrotta, T.C. (1986) Avian mortality at a solar energy power plant. *Journal of Field Ornithology*, **57**, 135-141.
- McGregor Museum. (2015) *Heritage Management Services* [Online]. Available from <http://www.museumsonc.co.za/aboutus/depts/archaeology/pdf/Heritage%20Management.pdf> [Accessed 20 August 2015].
- Mintek. (2015) *Mintek seals off old asbestos mining site* [Online]. Available from <http://www.mintek.co.za/2011/11/15/mintek-seals-off-old-asbestos-mining-site/> [Accessed 17 June 2015].
- NC DETD. (2013) *NC Renewable Energy Strategy Final Draft Report*. Urban-Econ.
- Northern Cape Province. (2011) *John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Environmental Management Framework and Strategic Environmental Management Plan: Final Draft Report*. SSI Engineers and Environmental Consultants.
- Nqwao-Boswa Ya Kapa Bokone. (2015) *Heritage Sites* [Online]. Available from <http://register.nokb.org.za/sites/heritage-sites/page/13/> [Accessed 20 August 2015].

- Ochieng, G.M., Olumuyiwa O.I., Otieno, F.A.O. and Mwaka, B. (2013) Use of remote sensing and geographical information system (GIS) for salinity assessment of Vaal-Harts irrigation scheme, SA. *Environmental Systems Research*, **2**, (4), 1 – 12.
- Ojo, O.I., Ochieng, G.M. and Otieno, F.O.A. (2012) Assessment of water logging and salinity problems in SA: an overview of Vaal harts irrigation scheme. In: D.W. Pepper and C.A. Brebbia (eds). *Water and Society*. Southampton: WIT Press, pp. 477 – 484.
- Rourke, J.P. (1990) A new species of *Protea* (Proteaceae) from Namakwaland with comments on the Kamiesberg as a centre of endemism. *SA Journal of Botany* **56**, 261-265.
- Rutherford, M.C. (1997) Categorization of biomes. In: R.M. Cowling, D.M. Richardson and S.M. Pierce, (eds). *Vegetation of Southern Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 91-98.
- SAHRA. (2015) *SAHRIS Online Applications* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/content/sahris-online-applications-first-time-users-sahris-what-do-next> [Accessed 10th June 2015].
- SALGA. (2011) *Disaster risk management status assessment at municipalities in South Africa* [Online]. Available from: [http://www.salga.org.za/app/webroot/assets/files/Research_Results/Salga_Draft_ReportFINAL_V1_3%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.salga.org.za/app/webroot/assets/files/Research_Results/Salga_Draft_ReportFINAL_V1_3%20(2).pdf) [Accessed 18th June 2014].
- SANBI. (2009) *Updated map of the vegetation types of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. Pretoria: SA National Biodiversity Institute.
- SANBI (2014) *Red list of SA Plants*. [Online]. Available from: <http://redlist.sanbi.org/stats.php> [Accessed on 23rd February 2015].
- Smith, G.F., Hobson, S.R., Meyer, N.L., Chesselet, P., Archer, R.H., Burgoyne, P.M., Glen, H.F., Herman, P.P.J., Retief, E., Smithies, S.J., van Jaarsveld, E.J., and Welman, W.G. (1993) Southern African succulent plants - an updated synopsis. *Aloe* **30**, 32-74.
- South African Government News Agency. (2015) *National Infrastructure plan* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.sanews.gov.za/special-features-archive/national-infrastructure-plan> [Accessed 14 August 2015].
- Statistics SA (2012) *Census 2011 Provinces at a glance*. Pretoria: Statistics SA.
- Tabassum-Abbasi, M., Premalatha, T.M. and Abbasi, S.A. (2014) Wind energy: Increasing deployment, rising environmental concerns. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, **31**, 270-288.
- The Bloodhound Project. (2015) *The Bloodhound Project* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.bloodhoundssc.com/project/adventure/desert-race-track/hakskeen-pan> Accessed 17 August 2015].
- The Green Business Guide. (2015) *Upington Solar Park* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.greenbusinessguide.co.za/tag/upington-solar-park/> [Accessed 17 August 2015].

- UNESCO. (2007) *World Heritage List*. [Online]. Available from: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1265> [Accessed 10th February 2014].
- Vaalhartswater. (2008) *Revitalisation of Vaalharts - Taung Irrigation Scheme* [Online]. Available from: <http://vaalhartswater.co.za/Documentation/Reports/2008/2008%20Revitalization%20of%20Vaalharts-Taung%20Irrigation%20Scheme.pdf> [Accessed 17 August 2015].
- Van Wyk, A. E. and Smith, G. F. (2001) *Regions of Floristic Endemism in Southern Africa*. Umdaus Press.
- Water Research Commission. (2007) Halting the scourge of desertification. *The Water Wheel*, September/October 2007.
- Wikipedia. (2014) *Northern Cape Heritage Resources Authority* [Available from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Cape_Heritage_Resources_Authority [Accessed on 17 June 2015].
- Wikipedia. (2015a) *Green job* [Online]. Available from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_job [Accessed 17th June 2015].
- Wikipedia. (2015b) *Government of South Africa* [Online]. Available from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_South_Africa [Accessed 17th June 2015].

ANNEXURE A: TEMPLATE FOR PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS (EIPs)

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION						
SECTION 2: A description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment						
<p><i>EXPLANATORY NOTE: This section of the EIP should be focused on giving an idea of or depicting those existing and new policies, plans and programmes of the department that when implemented may significantly affect the environment both positively and negatively. 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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the extent and/or severity of the impacts (nationally or provincially), and</i> • <i>the degree of control that the relevant department exercises on the impact, through that function.</i> 						
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.						
2.						
3.						
SECTION 3: A description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes referred to in section 2 above will comply with the principles set out in chapter 1 of NEMA as well as any national norms and standards as envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment						
<p><i>EXPLANATORY NOTE: This section requires the department or province to demonstrate how it 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. Compliance may be indicated by whether and how the principles and norms and standards were considered during the formulation of existing policies, plans or programmes, 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) policies, plans and programmes will consider these principles or norms and standards, and will be aligned (harmonized) with the relevant policies, plans and programmes of other departments.</i></p>						
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)	

1.			
2.			
3.			
<p>SECTION 4: A description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that its functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles set out in section 2 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>EXPLANATORY NOTE: 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 the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
(a) Identification of institutional mechanism for coordination in place (i.e. is it a committee, procedures, MoU, etc)	Does the institutional mechanism has a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	(b) What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department to coordination
			Human resources
1.			1.
2.			2.
3.			3.
<p>SECTION 5: Recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5</p> <p>EXPLANATORY NOTE: Chapter 5 of NEMA concerns 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 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).</p>			
1.			

2.				
3.				
SECTION 6: OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR EIP OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD <i>(including NSSD headline indicators)</i>				
Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who (Responsibilities)	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators
1.				
2.				
3.				
SECTION 7: GLOSSARY				

ANNEXURE B: LEGISLATION

1. LEGISLATION

Environmental legislation in figure 3 is essential for promoting environmental sustainability, both as a source of guidance and as a source of enforcement. The success of legislation and policies depends on policing and action at all levels in society, from governmental organisations through to civic engagement and environmental activist groups.

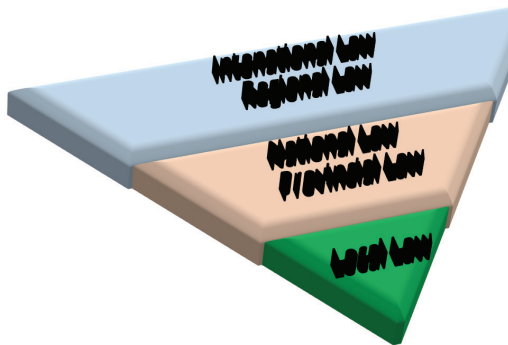


Figure 5: Environmental Legislation Hierarchy

1.1 International Treaties:

- 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 International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) (1975)
- Convention on Human Settlements (HABITAT)
- Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) (1991)
- Convention on the Control of the Trans boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Disposals (Basel-Convention) (1992)
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (popularly known as the Ramsar Convention)
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Guidelines
- Kyoto Protocol
- Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Operations directed at illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (1974)
- MARPOL Protocol: modified Convention for Prevention of Pollution by Ships of 1973
- Marrakesh Accords 2001
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer
- Occupational Safety and Health Services Convention and Recommendation 1985
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) Convention on Conservation
- The International Treaty on Plant Generic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- The Working Environment (Air, Pollution, Noise Vibration) Convention and Recommendation 1977
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC)
- United Nations to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- World Heritage Convention

1.2 Regional Agreements and Obligations:

- SA and Bot – Southern African Development Community (SADC) project.
- SA and Mozambique (Moz) signed MoU in the field of Biodiversity Conservation and Management.
- SA and Nam signed MoU on cooperation in weather services.
- SA and Vietnam signed MoU on cooperation in the area of biodiversity conservation and protection.

1.3 Environmental Framework Law in SA (Figure 4)

- Constitution of the Republic of SA (No. 108 of 1996): the highest law in SA, Section 24 provides the overarching legislative foundation for environmental management in SA
- NEMA (No. 107 of 1998): primary environmental framework Act in SA., provides for cooperative environmental governance based on the principles that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to his or her health or well-being, and enabling the administration and enforcement of other environmental management laws.

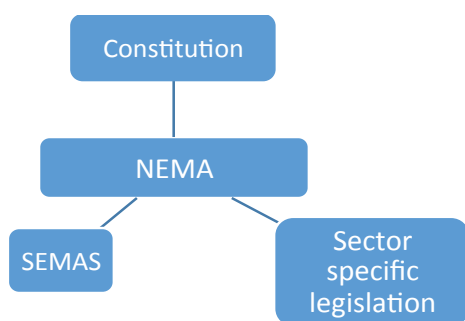


Figure 6: Environmental Framework Law in SA

1.4 National Environment Sector Specific Legislation:

Green papers;

- Green Paper on an Environmental Policy for SA October 1996
- Green Paper on Development Planning
- Green paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean for General comment
- National Climate Change Response Green Paper 2010, Draft (G 33801, GeN 1083)

White Papers;

- Agenda 21—White Paper on Sustainable Coastal Development in SA (2000)
- Draft white Paper on SPLUMA (2001)
- Draft White Paper On Water Services
- White Paper on Agriculture
- White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of SA’s Biological Diversity (1997)
- White Paper on Energy Policy for RSA (1998)
- White Paper on Environmental Management Policy (May 1998)
- White Paper on Housing (1994)
- White Paper on Integrated Pollution Control and Waste Management: Discussion towards a White Paper (May 1997)
- White Paper on Marine Fisheries Policy for SA1997
- White Paper on National Climate Change Response
- White Paper on A National Water Policy For SA
- White Paper on Renewable Energy
- White Paper on SA Land Policy
- White Paper on Tourism Development (1996)
- White Paper on Water Policy
- White Paper on Water and Sanitation

Acts;

- Agricultural Pests Act (No. 36 of 1983)
- Animal Improvement Act (No. 62 of 1998)
- Animal Protection Act (No. 71 of 1962)
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965) (APPA)
- Bushmen – Relics Protection Act (No. 22 of 1911)
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No. 43 of 1983)
- Constitution of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996);
- Criminal Procedure Amendment Act (No.6 of 2010)
- Cultural Institutions Act (No. 119 of 1998)
- Development Facilitation Act (No. 67 of 1995)
- Dumping at Sea Control Act (No. 73 of 1980)
- Electricity Regulator Act (No. 41 of 1987)
- Environmental Laws Rationalizations Act (No.51 of 1997)
- Eskom Act (No.40 of 1987)
- Fencing Act (No. 31 of 1963)
- Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (No. 36 of 1947)
- Fire Brigade Services Act (No. 99 of 1987)
- Game Theft Act (No.105 of 1991) Amendment as Justice Laws Rationalisation Act (No.18 of 1996) and Judicial Matters Amendment Act (No.62 of 2000)
- Gas Act (No. 48 of 2001)
- Genetically Modified Organisms Act (No. 15 of 1997)
- Hazardous Substances Act (No. 15 of 1973)
- Health Act (No. 63 of 1977)
- Import and Export Act (No. 45 of 1963)
- Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24 of 2008)
- IGRF Act (No.13 of 2005)
- Lake Areas Development Act (No. 39 of 1975)
- Marine (Intervention) Act (No. 64 of 1987)
- Marine Living Resources Act (No. 18 of 1998)
- Marine Pollution (Control and Civil Liability) Act (No. 6 of 1981)
- Marine Pollution (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act (No. 2 of 1986)
- Marine Traffic Act (No. 2 of 1981)
- Maritime Zones Act (No. 15 of 1994)
- Meat Safety Act (No. 40 of 2000)
- Mine Health and Safety Act (No. 29 of 1996)
- Minerals Act (No.50 of 1991)
- Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002)
- Mining Rights Act (No. 20 of 1967)
- Mountain Catchment Areas Amendment Act 41 of 1976
- National Environment Conservation Act (No. 73 of 1989)
- National Energy Act (No. 34 of 2008)
- NEMA (No.107 of 1998)
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Amendment Act (No. 20 of 2014) (NEMAQA)

- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) (No. 10 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management Laws Act (No. 25 of 2014)
- National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA) (No. 57 of 2003);
- National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (No. 31 of 2004);
- National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act (No. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA)
- National Forest Act (No.84 of 1998)
- National Health Act (No. 62 of 2003)
- National Heritage Council Act (No. 11 of 1999)
- National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)
- National Housing Act (No. 107 of 1997)
- National Land Transport Act (No. 5 of 2009)
- National Monuments Acts (No. 28 of 1969)
- National Nuclear Regulator Act (No. 47 of 1999)
- National Parks Act (No. 57 of 1976)
- National Road Traffic Act (No. 93 of 1996)
- National Veld and Forest fire Act (No. 101 of 1998)
- National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
- Natural and Historical Monuments, Relics and Antiques Acts (No. 4 of 1934)
- Nuclear Energy Act (No. 131 of 1993) (Sunshine clause)
- Nuclear Energy Act (No. 46 of 1999)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (No. 85 of 1993)
- Petroleum Pipelines Act (No. 60 of 2003)
- Petroleum Products Act (No. 120 of 1977)
- Pharmacy Act (No. 53 of 1974)
- Plant Breeders' Rights Act (No. 15 of 1976)
- Plant Improvement Act (No. 53 of 1976)
- Precious Stones Act (No. 73 of 1964)
- Prevention and Combating of Pollution Of the Sea by Oil Act (No.6 of 1981)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act (No.2 of 2000)
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (No. of 2000)
- Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (No.1 of 1999)
- Public Health Act (No. 15 of 1973)
- Public Service Act (No.103 of 1999)
- Reconstruction and Development Programme 1994
- Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act (No. 46 of 1973)
- Sea Fishery Act (No. 12 of 1988)
- Sea Shore Act (No. 21 of 1935)
- SA Weather Services Act (No. 8 of 2001)
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) (No. 16 of 2013)
- Stock Theft Amendment Act (No. 129 of 1993)
- Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (No. 70 of 1970)
- Water Research Act (No.34 of 1971)
- Water Service Act (No. 108 of 1997)

- World Heritage Convention Act (No. 49 of 1999)

1.5 National Legislation on Local Government:

- Municipal Demarcation Act (No. 27 of 1998)
- Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003)
- Municipal Structures Act (No.117 of 1998)
- Municipal Structures Amendment Act (No.33 of 2000)
- Municipal Systems Act (No.32 of 2000)

1.6 National Environmental Policies, Plans, Strategies, Norms and Standards:

- Breaking New Ground – A comprehensive plan for the development of sustainable human settlements
- Government Outcomes Based Approach
- Groundwater Strategy
- Growth, Economic and Redistribution Strategy
- Listed Activities and Associated Minimum Emission Standards
- Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines. Mainstreaming biodiversity into the mining sector
- National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- National Biodiversity Assessment (2004, 2011)
- National Development Plan: Vision for 2030
- National Framework for Air Quality Management
- National Framework for Sustainable Development
- National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Atlas

- National Integrated Rural Development Strategy

- National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill

- National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal

- National Policy and Strategy for Problem Animal Control in South Africa (September 1998)

- National Protected Area Expansion Strategy

- National Spatial Development Perspective

- National Strategy for Sustainable Development

- National Waste Management Strategy

- National Water Resource Strategy 1 and 2

- Policy and Strategy for Groundwater Quality Management in SA

- Reconstruction and Development Plan

- SA Inclusionary Housing Policy

- SA's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

- Strategic Plan for SA Agriculture

- The Climate Change Response Strategy

- The Energy Efficiency Strategy

- The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy

- A National Action Programme (NAP) on Combating Land Degradation

- The National Integrated Rural Development Strategy (2000)

- The National Waste Management Strategy

- The National Water Resource Strategy

- Urban and Rural Development Framework

- Voorgestelde broodboombeleid vir die RSA (21/10/1993)

- Water for Growth and Development in SA

1.7. National Environmental Regulations:

- CITES Regulations regarding the Mandatory Blending of Biofuels with Petrol and Diesel 23 for the freshwater August 2012

- Gazetted Proposed Technical Regulations for Petroleum Exploration and Exploitation (Hydraulic Fracturing)
 - National Waste Classification and Management Regulations
 - NEMBA: Access and Benefit Sharing Regulations
 - NEMBA: Alien and Invasive Species Regulations
 - NEMBA: Threatened or Protected Species Regulations
 - Plastic Bag Regulations
 - Public Service Regulations
 - The Agricultural Resource Conservation Regulations (R1048 of 1948)
 - The Environmental Impact Management, Regulations 2010
 - Waste Management Regulations 2011
- 1.8 NC Provincial Environmental Legislation:**
- Cape Land Use Planning (Ordinance No.15 of 1985);
 - NC Development Planning Act (No.7 of 1998);
 - NC Heritage Resources Authority Act (No. 9 of 2013)
 - NC Land Administration Act (No. 6 of 2002)
 - NC Nature and Environmental Conservation Act (NCNCA) (No. 9 of 2009)
 - NC Tourism Act (No.5 of 1998)
- 1.9 NC Provincial Policies and Strategies:**
- A Freshwater Gill Net Fisheries Policy for the NC (21/06/2001)
 - Adequate Enclosure Policy
 - Afrika Olifant – Merk van Ivoor
 - *Aloe dichotoma* proclamation
 - Ban on the importation of primates
 - Beheer oor uitheemse papegaaie
 - Beleid en Wetgewing oor probleemdierebeheer in die Kaapprovinsie (Mei 1993)
 - Birds of Prey Policy
 - Breeding in captivity of domesticated Guinea fowl
 - Conservancy Policy
 - Cycad policy
 - Die wetlike posisie ten opsigte van sprinkaanbeheer en Suid-Afrika se internasionale verantwoordelikhede (03/08/1994)
 - Exotic Bird Species
 - Exotic Fish Species
 - Exotic Parrots
 - Falconry Policy
 - Game Exchange Scheme Policy
 - Geleentheidspesies (05/06/1992)
 - Guidelines for Flora Research Permits
 - Guidelines for Bird Ringing Permits
 - Guidelines for Zoological Research Permits
 - Hippo policy
 - Hunting of Leopard Policy (2005)
 - Hunt of Opportunity Species
 - Hunting Proclamation
 - Inspection Service Policy
 - Law Administration Policy
 - Permit Administration – Standard Procedure
 - Policy for the establishment of Private Nature Reserves
 - Policy on large scale harvesting
 - Large Predator Policy
 - NC Provincial Growth Strategy
 - NC SDF
 - Operational Policy of the NC Nature Conservation Service for Keeping Blue Cranes in Captivity (27/09/1999)

- Policy on the trade and captivity of avifauna
- Policy on wildlife pet trade
- Primate Policy
- Professional Hunting Policy
- Reptile Policy
- State of the Environment Report
- Small Carnivore Policy
- Translocation of Game Policy
- Voorgestelde Beleid vir die Bestuur van die Rooibek kwelea problem (12/08/1993)
- Wildlife Facilities Policy
- Witlys vir uitheemse visspesies
- Witlys en swartlys vir uitheemse watervoels (30/04/1991)

1.10 Local Municipal Legislation:

Sol Plaatje LM Energy and Climate Change Strategy

ANNEXURE C: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS														
	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
1. GOVERNANCE (ENHANCING SYSTEMS FOR INTEGRATED PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION)														
Establish an effective National Committee on Sustainable Development (NCSD)		x					x						x	
No. of government entities and private sector companies that report against sustainability indicators		x					x						x	
Environmentally sustainable development performance indicators developed	x						x						x	
Voluntary adoption of environmental management systems				x			x			x				x
Voluntary use of environmental accounting and reporting				x			x			x				
Government capacity for environmental management				x			x							
Functional Outcome 10 Implementation Forums					x									
Budgetary allocation to natural resource management				x			x							
Budgetary allocation to environmental education				x			x							
Budgetary allocation to environmental research				x			x							
No. of environmental sustainability policies reviewed	x						x						x	
National Chemicals management policy developed	x						x			x				
No. of legislative tools to ensure protection of species and ecosystems developed and implemented	x		x				x					x		
No. of tools/mechanisms in place for the management of alien and invasive species			x				x					x		
No. of intergovernmental sector tools reviewed													x	
No. of Coastal Management programmes adopted														x
No. of wildlife related assessments and moderations conducted														x

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE							REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
No. of Wildlife Genetic Integrity activities undertaken					x			x				x		
No. of protected area monitoring actions implemented					x			x					x	
No. of game management reports implemented					x			x					x	
No. of potential areas identified for expansion			x		x			x					x	
No. of coastal audits					x			x					x	
No. of coastal interventions					x			x				x		
No. of river systems assessed to determine ecosystem health	x		x				x					x		
No. of estuaries monitored			x				x					x		
No. of lists of threatened or protected ecosystems developed and published			x				x					x		
Management plans for RAMSAR sites developed and implemented							x					x		
No. of river systems assessed to determine ecosystem health	x		x				x					x		
No. of water license application received (per sector)			x				x					x		
No. of water license applications finalised (per sector)			x				x					x		
No. of water license application outstanding			x				x					x		
% of water use license applications processed	x													
No. of water treatment works assessed			x				x					x		
% of waste license applications finalised within legislated timeframes	x		x				x					x		
No. of waste licenses issued							x					x		
No. of waste licenses processed			x				x					x		
Survey of unlicensed landfill sites completed	x		x				x					x		
No. of landfill sites monitored							x					x		
No. of unlicensed landfill sites licensed	x		x				x					x		
No. of municipalities assisted to comply with waste legislation							x					x		

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT					REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING REQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
% of Atmospheric Emission Licenses with complete applications issued within legislated timeframes	x						x	x	x				x	
% of facilities with Atmospheric Emission Licenses reporting to the NAEIS	x		x		x		x	x	x			x		
No. of surveys conducted on indoor air quality in low-income communities					x			x						x
Indigenous forest assets transferred from DAFF to appropriate government conservation agencies			x				x					x		
Integrated and coordinated regulatory system for environmental management of mining			x				x					x		
% of environmental impact assessment applications processed within timeframes, reported quarterly from the National Environmental Assessment System	x						x					x		
% of EIA applications finalized within legislated timeframes			x									x		
No. of environmental impact license applications processed			x				x					x		
No. of environmental impact license applications received			x				x					x		
No. of environmental impact license applications pending			x				x					x		
No. of regulatory interventions developed and implemented to streamline the environmental authorisation process for SIP projects	x						x						x	
No. of pre-permit authorization verifications					x								x	
No. of S30 emergency incidents reports responded to and finalised					x								x	
No. of S24G applications received					x								x	
No. of S24G applications fine paid					x								x	
No. of permits of all types finalised					x								x	
No. of enforcement actions undertaken for non-compliance with	x		x		x		x					x		x

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
environmental legislation														
No. of Environmental Management Inspectorate designated			x				x	x				x		
No. of compliance inspections conducted	x		x		x		x	x				x	x	
High impact environmental sustainability research, evidence gathering and systematic review commissioned	x						x	x					x	
No. of environmental research projects undertaken					x			x					x	
No. of research projects implemented which address specific production constraints						x		x					x	
No. of publications produced								x					x	
No. of scientific papers published								x					x	
No. of articles in popular media								x						
No. of presentations made at scientific events								x						
No. of literature studies, commodity specific reports and ad hoc investigations								x						
No. of presentations made at technology transfer events														
No. of demonstration trails conducted														
No. of information packs developed														
No. of specialist environmental inputs/recommendations provided			x											
No. of scientific publications														
No. of scientific information communications disseminated														
No. of Joint Partnerships with external role players			x											
No. of country positions prepared for multilateral agreements approved	x													
Multi-lateral environmental agreements	x													
Conciliation Cases														

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
% implementation of action plan on land claim settlements in protected areas			x				x	x				x		
No. of functional AQM forums					x									
Functional provincial climate change forum					x									
No. of coastal management stakeholder engagements					x									
No. of functional Provincial Coastal Committees					x									
% implementation of the Local Government Support Strategy	x						x	x					x	
Inclusion of IEM into IDPs and SDIs				x			x						x	
No. of IDP's reflecting environmental content with an above average rating (3)					x									
No. of mines monitored for non-compliance in accordance with water license conditions	x		x				x					x		
% of mines complying with enforcement measures			x				x					x		
% level of compliance of mines in accordance with the National Water Act	x						x						x	
No. of functional environmental information management systems					x								x	
No. of spatial layers developed, modelled					x								x	
No. of specialist spatial environmental inputs and recommendations provided					x									
% of networks with above 80% data recovery reporting to SAAQIS			x		x		x					x		
No. of designated state organs with approved AQMPs					x								x	
No. of professional hunters registered					x									
No. of hunting contractors registered					x									
No. of pre-permit verifications for wildlife genetic integrity					x									

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENG APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
2. SUSTAINING OUR ECOSYSTEMS AND USING NATURAL RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY														
		x					x						x	
Curtail water losses at water distribution systems to an average % reduction (saving)		x					x						x	
Reduction (saving) of demand as determined in the reconciliation strategies for seven large water supply systems by 15%		x					x						x	
Curtail water losses at water resource level for 7 large water supply systems			x				x					x		
% reduction of projected demand for 8 large water supply systems	x						x						x	
Volume of water saved by quarter			x				x					x		
No. and hectares of water resources protected and rehabilitated						x								
Achieve water use efficiency through setting water consumption targets for all the sectors			x				x							
Increase ground water use			x	x			x					x		x
Intensity of use of surface water resources				x			x							x
Intensity of use of ground water resources				x			x							x
Total surface water used per sector				x			x							x
No. of sites with River Health Programme implemented	x						x						x	
No. of significant, integrated water-related ecological infrastructure maintenance or improvement interventions	x						x						x	
No. of stock water systems designed						x							x	
No. of sub-surface drainage systems designed						x							x	
Increase the No. of Blue Flag beaches		x					x						x	
Blue Flag beaches				x			x						x	

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING REQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENG APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
Rehabilitation of land affected by degradation	x	x					x					x		
No. of wetlands under rehabilitation per year	x		x				x					x		
No. of derelict and ownerless mines rehabilitated and closed in line with environmental best practice	x		x				x					x		
% of coastline with partial protection		x					x					x		
% of land mass protected (formal and informal)	x	x	x	x			x					x		
% of protection of forest			x				x					x		
National areas negotiated and published by 2015 identified for restricted mineral development			x				x					x		
% of land mass under formal protection			x				x					x		
Maintain % of coastline prohibiting fishing or any form of harvesting or extraction	x		x				x					x		
% of offshore area of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) under formal protection			x				x					x		
% of coastline with partial protection (no fishing for bottom fish species or shore angling)	x		x				x					x		
% of estuaries with full/partial protection			x				x					x		
No. of biodiversity stewardship sites	x						x					x		
No. of km2 MPAs	x						x					x		
No. of environmentally significant areas identified and published for restriction for mining activities	x						x					x		
% of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	x			x			x					x		
No. of emerging invasive species targeted for early detection	x						x					x		
Alien (non-indigenous) species per taxonomic group				x			x							x

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
Distribution and abundance of selected alien species				x			x					x		x
<i>Hectares of land where weeds and invader plants are under control</i>						x						x	x	
% of compliance with National Annual Ambient Air Quality Standards	x						x	x	x					
% Increase on 2010 levels for recovery of key fisheries (hake abalone and rock lobster stocks)	x		x				x	x			x			
% Biomass increase of stock levels in Deep-water Hake, Abalone and West Coast Rock Lobster	x						x					x		
Threatened and extinct species per taxonomic group				x			x							x
Endemic species per taxonomic group				x			x							x
Population trends of selected species				x			x						x	x
Catches and Maximum Sustainable Yield per fishery sector				x			x					x	x	
Distribution and abundance of resource species				x			x					x	x	
Catch per unit effort per fishery sector				x			x					x	x	
Aquatic macro-invertebrate composition				x			x					x	x	
Fish community health				x			x					x	x	
Disturbance regimes: fire frequency				x			x							x
Disturbance regimes: flood and drought				x			x							x
Land cover				x			x							x
Land cover change in the coastal zone				x			x							x
Extent of natural areas remaining				x			x							x
Net deforestation			x				x				x			
Land productivity versus potential				x			x							x
Desertification				x			x							x
Soil loss				x			x						x	

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT										REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING REQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER					
Soil acidification				x			x							x					
Soil salinisation				x			x							x					
Land degradation				x			x							x					
Estuarine Health Index (State of SA Estuaries)				x			x							x					
No. of catchments identified for Acid mine drainage	x		x				x				x								
Population density change in the coastal zone				x			x							x					
Riparian vegetation				x			x							x					
Aquatic habitat integrity				x			x							x					
Persistent organic pollutants				x			x					x							
Pollutant loading entering the seas from land based sources				x			x					x							
Concentrations of heavy metals in sediments or biological tissues				x			x					x							
Oil pollution accidents along the coast				x			x					x							
3. TOWARDS A GREEN ECONOMY																			
Progress on the implementation of the nine green economy programmes		x					x						x						
Increase % (or amount) of financial resources ring-fenced/streamlined and spent for green economy programmes		x					x						x						
No. of patents, prototypes, and technology demonstrators added to the intellectual property (IP) portfolio annually from funded or co-funded research programmes		x					x						x						
Share of GDP of the Environmental Goods and Services (EGS) Sector		x					x						x						
% of power generation that is renewable	x		x				x						x						
No. of sectors and provincial green economy plans developed and implementation initiated			x				x						x						

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
Green Transport Strategy and Implementation plan formulated	x						x						x	
Rand value of public and private sector investment in research and development to support a green economy	x						x						x	
Benefits of ecosystem services are better understood, communicated and incentivised			x				x					x		
Contribution to job creation: conservation areas				x			x						x	
Contribution to job creation: eradication of alien species				x			x						x	
No. of EPWP work opportunities			x		x		x					x		
FTEs (Full time Equivalents) created	x		x		x		x					x		
% of young people placed in exit opportunities (Youth Environmental Services)	x						x						x	
No. of learners mentored through various initiatives in the sector (including learnerships)							x						x	
Economic contribution of commercially utilised indigenous species				x			x						x	
Economic contribution of commercially utilised freshwater species				x			x						x	
Economic contribution of commercially utilised marine, coastal and estuarine species				x			x						x	
Economic contribution of commercially utilised terrestrial species				x			x						x	
Status of natural heritage resources				x			x							x
Investment into natural heritage resources				x			x						x	
Visitors to natural heritage resources and conservation areas				x			x					x	x	
No. of bed nights in public conservation areas				x			x					x		
Commercial fishing rights supporting SMME development				x			x							x
No. of SMMEs used in environmental programmes	x						x						x	

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING REQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
No. of environmental capacity development and support projects implemented					x		x	x					x	
No. of environmental stakeholders (community members) attending capacity building workshops (CBNRM)					x		x	x				x		
No. of work opportunities created through environmental programmes (non- EPWP)					x		x	x				x		
No. of green jobs created through Land Care					x		x	x				x		
No. of training initiatives conducted to capacitate tourist guides					x		x	x				x		
No. of tourism enterprises guided and developed					x		x	x				x		
4. BUILDING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES														
No. of Municipalities with credible SDFs; No. of District Municipalities/Metro's where Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) are informed by approved SEA or similar instruments			x				x	x				x		
No. of municipalities with bioregional plans/biodiversity sector plans			x				x	x				x		
% of spatial development frameworks (SDFs) supported by a standard minimum environmental requirements		x					x	x					x	
No. of municipalities supported to establish commonage committees						x	x	x				x		
No. of sustainable community gardens established						x	x	x				x		
No. of household gardens established						x	x	x				x		
No. of institutional gardens established						x	x	x				x		
No. of development projects/programmes supported						x	x	x				x		
No. of reports on training and skills development events						x	x	x				x		
No. of goats cooperatives supported						x	x	x				x		
No. of community-based capacity building projects		x					x						x	

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING REQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
Desalination and recycling strategies developed			x				x					x		
No. of town/cities supported on desalination projects			x				x					x		
% of water treatment works complying with enforcement measures to meet drinking water quality standards			x				x					x		
% of waste water treatment works (WWTW) complying with enforcement measures to meet effluent standards			x				x					x		
% of households with access to water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity		x					x						x	
Upgrading of 400 000 households in well-located informal settlements with access to basic services and secure tenure		x					x						x	
Increase in the SA Human Development Index		x					x						x	
Gini coefficient (reduce income inequality)		x					x						x	
Mha of land rehabilitated and 160 rural development sites			x				x					x		
<i>Hectares of rangeland protected and rehabilitated</i>								x				x		
<i>Hectares of soil cultivated land protected and rehabilitated</i>								x				x		
<i>No. of soil conservation structures designed</i>								x				x		
% of households with basic waste collection			x				x					x		
% of permitted landfill sites			x				x					x		
General waste produced per income group per year				x			x						x	
General waste produced per capita per year				x			x						x	
Hazardous waste produced per capita per year				x			x						x	
Value of waste recycled				x			x						x	
General waste correctly disposed through landfill				x			x						x	
Hazardous waste correctly disposed				x			x						x	

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENG APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
Available landfill lifespan				x			x							x
Provincial expenditure on waste management				x			x						x	
Provincial waste collection capacity				x			x						x	
% waste diverted/reclaimed from landfills for reuse, recycling and recovery	x		x	x	x		x	x				x	x	
Scaling up environmental education, awareness and voluntary activism: Environmental Sector Skills Plan (ESSP) fully implemented	x		x		x		x					x		
Megawatts of renewable energy deployed off-grid	x						x						x	
No. of solar home systems (PV) installed	x						x						x	
Ambient Sulphur Dioxide Concentration				x			x							x
Ambient Nitrogen Dioxide Concentration				x			x							x
Green space per settlement				x			x							x
Contaminated land per settlement				x			x							x
Housing density				x			x							x
Urban/rural population				x			x							x
Proportion of urban area in SA				x			x							x
GDP/Capita				x			x							x
Life expectancy				x			x							x
Adult literacy rate				x			x							x
Employment rate				x			x							x
Population growth rate				x			x							x
HIV/AIDS incidence				x			x							x
Malaria: Morbidity and mortality				x			x							x
Household energy use				x			x						x	

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE							REPORTING FREQUENCY		
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
Access to water				x			x							x
Access to sanitation				x			x							x
Total surface water resources per capita				x			x							x
People dependent on ground water resources				x			x							x
Surface water affordability				x			x					x		
Surface water salinity				x			x					x		
Grpund water salinity				x			x					x		
Surface water nutrients				x			x					x		
Ground water nutrients				x			x					x		
Surface water microbiology				x			x					x		
Ground water microbiology				x			x					x		
Surface water toxicity				x			x					x		
No. of schools participating in the Eco-School programme					x			x					x	
No. of green initiatives conducted					x			x				x		
No. of calendar days celebrated					x			x				x		
No. of outreach visits					x			x				x		
No. of youth trained					x			x					x	
No. of learners that attended environmental learning activities					x			x						x
No. of educators attending teacher's development training					x			x						
No. of quality environmental education resources materials developed					x			x				x		
No. of media campaigns						x							x	
No. of awareness campaigns conducted on Land Care						x							x	
No. of capacity building exercises conducted within approved Land Care projects						x							x	

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENG APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
No. of capacity building initiatives conducted for junior Land Care						x		x				x		
No. of Land Care committees/Land Care groups established						x		x				x		
No. of beneficiaries adopting/practising sustainable production technologies and practices						x		x					x	
No. of farm land hectares improved through conservation measures						x		x					x	
5. RESPONDING EFFECTIVELY TO CLIMATE CHANGE														
% of power generation that is renewable	x							x					x	
Climate change adaptation or response plans developed	x				x			x					x	
Climate change impacts identified and adaptation frameworks integrated into national sectorial plans	x		x					x				x		
No. of Sector support strategy's on local government climate change response initiatives	x		x		x								x	
No. of climate change adaptation frameworks for major biomes and aquatic ecosystems			x					x				x		
National framework for climate services established	x							x					x	
Framework for reporting on greenhouse gas emissions by industry developed and reports provided	x							x					x	
Greenhouse gas emissions (metric ton CO ₂ equivalent)		x						x						x
Reduced total Green House Gas emissions	x							x					x	
Reduction in total emissions of CO ₂			x									x		
Mine Dust: 95% Reduction in Respirable Silica Quartz over exposures to the Occupational Exposure Level of 0.1,mg/m ³			x					x				x		
% Energy Efficiency improvement	x							x						x
Eighty % of government owned monitoring stations reporting to SAAQIS			x					x						x

	REPORTING REQUIREMENT				REPORTING APPLICABLE						REPORTING FREQUENCY			
	NDP/MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	State of Environment	DENC APP	Strat Plan and App	NATIONAL	PROVINCE	LOCAL	PRIVATE	INTERNATIONAL	QUARTER	ANNUAL	OTHER
Seventy % country-wide compliance with national Ambient Air Quality Standards			x				x	x				x		
Functional climate change research network formalised through MoU's	x						x						x	
Biennial report to Cabinet on state of climate change science and technology	x						x							x
Biennial calorific value for all energy carriers published	x						x							x
Annual Energy Balances provided to support compilation of the GHG inventory	x						x						x	
Reduced vulnerability and risks associated with climate change impacts	x						x						x	
Energy use (fossil fuels vs. non-fossil fuels)				x			x							
Size of the national net carbon sink				x			x							x
Mean annual temperature				x			x						X	
Cost of carbon abatement				x			x						x	
Cost of natural disaster relief				x			x							X
Energy intensity				x			x						x	
Consumption of ozone depleting substances				x			x						X	
UV-B trends				x			x							x
Stratospheric ozone level				x			x							x
No. of early warning advisory reports issued														
No. of disaster relief schemes managed												x		

ANNEXURE D: AUDIT OF NC LANDFILL SITES

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LM LANDFILL SITES		PRIVATE LANDFILL SITES		TOTAL NO. OF LANDFILL SITES	
	NO. OF SITES LICENSED	NO. OF SITES UNLICENSED	NO. OF SITES LICENSED	NO. OF SITES UNLICENSED	NO. OF SITES LICENSED	NO. OF SITES UNLICENSED
PKSD	9	15	0	0	9	15
FBD	3	8	1	0	4	8
JTGD	3	2	3	1	6	3
ZFMD	15	13	5	13	20	26
ND	32	11	33	1	65	12
TOTAL	62	49	42	15	104	64
		111		57		168

ANNEXURE E: CONTACT DETAILS OF ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

SA					
NATIONAL DEA: DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT (LGS)					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DEA	Siphumelele Nowele	Head Office – Cnr Soutpansberg and Steve Biko Road, Arcadia, Pretoria, Tshwane, 0001	012 3999000 012 3999933		snowele@environment.gov.za
NC - FBD					
DEA: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR - LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT (LGS)					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DEA	Nontebeko Dyani	P. Bag X6088, Kimberley, 8300	053 8611417 0710419424	053 861 1538	ndyani@environment.gov.za
NC					
DENC: HOD					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DENC	Denver van Heerden	P. Bag X 6102 Kimberley 8300	053 807 7300/6	053 8313530	twessels@ncpg.gov.za bbotes@ncpg.gov.za
NC - JTGD					
DEA: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR - LGS					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DEA	Sisanda Nkwentsha	P. Box X37 Kimberley 8460	053 7121543 0732437013	053 7122480	snkwentsha@environment.gov.za
NC - JTGD					
DENC					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DENC	Jakoba Kalakgosi	P. Box 2249, Kuruman, 8460	053 7731239 0827344687	053 7731240	jkalakgosi@ncpg.gov.za
NC - ND					
DEA: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR - LGS					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DEA	Valda Cloete	Hofstreet, Hopley Centre, Springbok	027 7182957 0837522631	027 7181871	vcloete@environment.gov.za
NC - ND					
DENC					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DENC	Jannie Fortuin	P. Bag X16, Springbok, 8240	027 7188800 0781540740	027 7188814	2705@mtn.blackberry.com

NC - PKSD					
DEA: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR - LGS					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DEA	Sonwabile Nkondeshe	P. Bag X1012, PKDM, De Aar, 7000 Culvert Road, De Aar, 7000	053 6310891 0836932363	053 6312529 0862953805	snkondeshe@environment.gov.za
NC - PKSD					
DENC					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DENC	Lancelot Adams	P. Bag X1014, De Aar, 7000	053 6310601	053 6310343	adams.lancelot@gmail.com
NC - ZFD					
DEA: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR - LGS					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DEA	Amogelang Sefara	Cnr Nelson Mandela Drive and 26 Avenue, Upington, 8800	054 3372800 0724854405		asefara@environment.gov.za
NC - ZFD					
DENC					
DEPARTMENT	NAME	ADDRESS	TEL	FAX	EMAIL
DENC	Stefaan v/d Westhuizen	Cnr Nelson Mandela and River Street, Upington, 8800	0616058172		svdwesthuizen@ncpg.gov.za

IMPORTANT

Information

from Government Printing Works

Dear Valued Customers,

Government Printing Works has implemented rules for completing and submitting the electronic Adobe Forms when you, the customer, submits your notice request.

Please take note of these guidelines when completing your form.

GPW Business Rules

1. No hand written notices will be accepted for processing, this includes Adobe forms which have been completed by hand.
2. Notices can only be submitted in Adobe electronic form format to the email submission address submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za. This means that any notice submissions not on an Adobe electronic form that are submitted to this mailbox will be **rejected**. National or Provincial gazette notices, where the Z95 or Z95Prov must be an Adobe form but the notice content (body) will be an attachment.
3. Notices brought into GPW by "walk-in" customers on electronic media can only be submitted in Adobe electronic form format. This means that any notice submissions not on an Adobe electronic form that are submitted by the customer on electronic media will be **rejected**. National or Provincial gazette notices, where the Z95 or Z95Prov must be an Adobe form but the notice content (body) will be an attachment.
4. All customers who walk in to GPW that wish to submit a notice that is not on an electronic Adobe form will be routed to the Contact Centre where the customer will be taken through the completion of the form by a GPW representative. Where a customer walks into GPW with a stack of hard copy notices delivered by a messenger on behalf of a newspaper the messenger must be referred back to the sender as the submission does not adhere to the submission rules.
5. All notice submissions that do not comply with point 2 will be charged full price for the notice submission.
6. The current cut-off of all Gazette's remains unchanged for all channels. (Refer to the GPW website for submission deadlines – www.gpwonline.co.za)
7. Incorrectly completed forms and notices submitted in the wrong format will be rejected to the customer to be corrected and resubmitted. Assistance will be available through the Contact Centre should help be required when completing the forms. (012-748 6200 or email info.egazette@gpw.gov.za)
8. All re-submissions by customers will be subject to the above cut-off times.
9. All submissions and re-submissions that miss the cut-off will be rejected to the customer to be submitted with a new publication date.
10. Information on forms will be taken as the primary source of the notice to be published. Any instructions that are on the email body or covering letter that contradicts the notice form content will be ignored.

You are therefore advised that effective from **Monday, 18 May 2015** should you not comply with our new rules of engagement, all notice requests will be rejected by our new system.

Furthermore, the fax number **012- 748 6030** will also be **discontinued** from this date and customers will only be able to submit notice requests through the email address submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za.



Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001.
 Contact Centre Tel: 012-748 6200. eMail: info.egazette@gpw.gov.za
 Also available at the **Northern Cape Provincial Legislature**, Private Bag X5066, Nobengula Extension,
 Kimberley, 8301. Tel. : (053) 839-8073. Fax: (053) 839-8094.