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### GENERAL NOTICE

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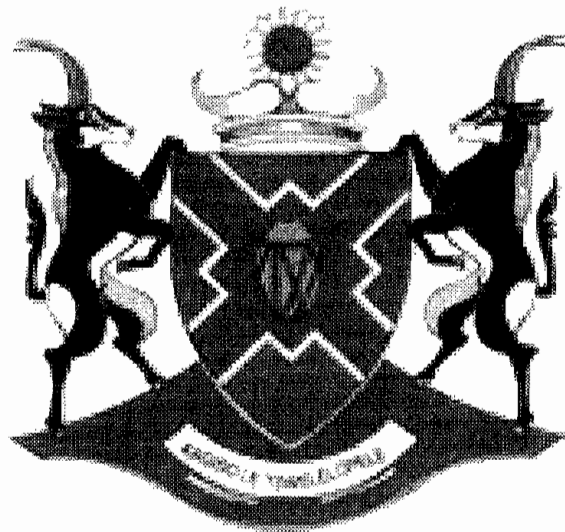
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**GENERAL NOTICE**

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NOTICE 657 OF 2008

**North West Province  
Environmental  
Implementation Plan  
(EIP)**



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

**Second Edition**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Purpose of this report**

This plan is prepared in compliance with Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) as statutory instrument to coordinate and harmonise environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of local government and various provincial departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment or are entrusted with powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion and protection of a sustainable environment. It also gives effects to the principle of co-operative governance in terms of Chapter 3 of the Constitution.

The gazetted provincial plan was tabled before the National Committee for Environmental Coordination (CEC) for approval and submitted to the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

### **Process of EIP Preparation**

The following steps were followed in compilation of the North West Second Edition Environmental Implementation Plan:

- Letters introducing the process were sent out to the relevant Provincial Head of Departments and Municipal Mayors;
- Two provincial stakeholder consultation workshops were conducted to solicit inputs and present the draft plan;

- Presentation was made to the NW Development Planning Forum to introduce the process and present the draft plan;
- Questionnaires soliciting inputs were distributed to all sector departments and district municipalities;
- One-on-one and telephonic interviews were conducted with relevant sector departments;
- Assessment of programs of all provincial departments, and local authorities was made to identify key environmental impacting functions;
- The final draft was submitted to EXCO for noting; and
- The final draft was tabled before the National Committee on Environmental Coordination for approval.

## **Conclusions**

The first generation of the North West Environmental Implementation Plan revealed that because of concurrent responsibilities for the environment in different provincial government departments and local authority, many functions overlap and areas of responsibilities are not clearly enough defined and thus create difficulties for implementation and management of such a plan. However, the Second Edition shows a continuation of a hard work and commitment in facilitating environmental cooperative governance in the province. This plan continues to facilitate the alignment of policies, plans and programmes around the environmental issues within the province.

The stakeholder consultation process confirmed that there is a critical need for the capacity building of sector departments and local government in environmental and sustainable development concept and issues. The NW

Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment therefore take the responsibility of filtering down the capacity building to relevant role players, i.e. sector departments and local authorities including local councilors since they are involved in the implementation and planning processes. The implementation and reporting thereof is used together with the North West Province Environment Outlook as systems to collect information that will inform the provincial leadership how effective our governance of natural resources is.

The provincial compliance with Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations and NEMA principles are critical tools used to ensure that environmental issues are considered when making decisions. The North West Provincial Development Planning Forum will be used as mechanisms to discuss the issues emanating from the implementation of this provincial environmental cooperative governance plan.

The monitoring and reporting of the NW EIP Second Edition implementation process will be facilitated by the NW Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment with the involvement of all identified role players.

### **Summary of Key Recommendations**

The detailed key recommendations aimed at improving environmental cooperative governance are outlined as part of section five and six. However, they are summarized as follows:

- Alignment of all provincial strategic and municipal plans and strategies with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF);

- Provincial compliance with Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations; Biodiversity Management Act and compliance with NEMA Principles;
- Development and implementation of biomonitoring programmes to determine quotas for resource uses in the province;
- Development and implementation of the Provincial Land Use Management Bill to ensure sustainable development and the consideration of environmental issues in land use management;
- Participation of sector departments and municipalities in the NW Provincial Development Planning Forum to align and coordinate actions related to land use management and the implementation of the NW Second Edition EIP;
- Implementation of Environment Toolkit by municipalities; the development and implementation of the Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs) together with SDFs to ensure that environmental issues are addressed in spatial planning;
- Development and implementation of provincial and municipal Air Quality Management Plans as per national guidelines;
- Implementation of provincial ambient monitoring programme to monitor the impact of mines and industry on natural resources;
- Implementation and monitoring of the NW Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan;
- Provincial environmental enforcement;
- Environmental capacity building and empowerment; and
- Provincial implementation of Disaster Management Act.

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ASGISA	Accelerated Shared Growth Initiatives of South Africa
AQA	Air Quality Act
APPA	Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act
AIDS	Acquired deficiency syndrome
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Wild Flora and Fauna
CEC	Committee for Environmental Coordination
DACE	North West Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment
DEAT	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DME	National Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
DFA	Development Facilitation Act
DG	Director General
DDLG&H	Department of Development Local Government and Housing
DWAF	National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ECA	Environment Conservation Act
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EXCO EDI	Executive Council: Economic Development and Infrastructure Cluster



EPWP	Extended Public Works Program
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EXTECH	Executive Technical Council Support Committee
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HOD	Head of Department
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
KEI	Key Environmental Indicators
LUMB	North Wet Land Use Management Bill
MINTECH	Technical Committee for MINMEC Environment
MINMEC	Forum for Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and MECs for Environment

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## SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

The North West Province is a medium-size province, covering 116 320 km<sup>2</sup>, or 9.7% of the total surface area of South Africa. It comprises of four district municipalities and 21 local municipalities.

The Province has wide array of species, ecosystem and habitats. This is largely due to the diverse nature of the Province's landscapes and variation in climate. The Province has several endemic species (such as the *Aloe peglerae* in the Magaliesberg), as well as rare and threatened species (e.g. wild dog). The indigenous fauna and flora inhabiting the numerous dolomitic eyes (particularly the aquatic invertebrates and fish) are also considered to be unique.

Much of the province consists of flat areas of scattered trees and grassland. Seventy one percent of the Province falls within the Savannah Biome with its associated Bushveld vegetation. The remainder falls within the Grassland Biome, which contains a wide variety of grasses typical of arid areas. Ten different vegetation types are recognised, mostly belonging to the thornveld, bushveld or savannah grassland categories. With the east-west variation in climate and rainfall, there is a corresponding gradation in the vegetation types. The vegetation of the arid and semi-arid western region largely comprises Kalahari thornveld and shrub bushveld, while the central region is dominated by dry *cymbopogon-themeda* veld and the eastern region is characterised by a number of mixed bushveld types.

The Province has a large reservoir of sub-terranean water in the form of fractured aquifers and dolomitic compartments. However, recharge to this precious resource is considered to be one of the lowest in South Africa with an average of less than 10 mm per year in the western region of the Province. As the North West Province is classified as arid, there is heavy reliance on ground water resources to meet its needs. Sources of pollution of groundwater resources include mining and industrial activities, agriculture and domestic use. Main groundwater quality issues in the Province include high levels of dissolved mineral, nitrates and fluoride concentrations in certain areas, due to both natural and human-induced factors.

The surface waters in the Province are in the form of rivers, dams, pans, wetlands and dolomitic eyes fed by aquifers. Perennial surface water resources are generally scarce, particularly in the semi-arid western portion of the Province. Runoff as a percentage of the precipitation ranges from less than 1% in the west to approximately 7% in the eastern region, with the average runoff (6%) being below the national average of 9%. The main rivers are the Crocodile, Groot Marico, Hex, Elands, Vaal, Mooi, Harts and Molopo rivers.

The numerous non-perennial pans occurring in the Province provide important breeding and feeding habitat for waterfowl, amphibians and invertebrates which are adapted to the seasonal nature of these water bodies.

However, the environment and natural resource base of the province face many threats as a result of unsustainable agricultural and mining practises, township development, domestic and industrial pollution. The province's economy relies heavily on an ecologically sound natural resource base, pollution and waste absorption cycles for activities such as mining, agriculture and tourism. Rural communities depend on natural resources for their day-to-day survival. Without an

ecologically sound natural resource base, clean air, clean water, long term economic growth and development is not feasible. Environmental management and the protection of biodiversity is therefore an integral and non-negotiable part of economic development in the province.

## 1.2 Governmental Challenges

The North West Provincial government challenges trace back to the 2004 Manifesto - A people's contract to create work and fight poverty. The province participated in the formulation of the "**BUSINESS UNUSUAL**" **24 APEX of Priorities** as was announced by the President in his State of the Nation Address on 08 February 2008. These priorities remain a challenge that the province aims to work to achieve in the Second Decade of freedom. The province have included these in the programmes and committed to, amongst others, ensuring social transformation by:

- Accelerating delivery to the poor, and poverty eradication;
- Acceleration of economic growth and development;
- Building infrastructure that will support economy growth;
- Improving the effectiveness of interventions directed at the second economy;
- Build critical and scarce skills;
- Building the capacity of the state; and
- Build a state that is safe and secure for all its inhabitants.



### **1.3 Legislative framework of the EIP**

Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) requires every Province exercising functions which may affect the environment to prepare an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) within one year of promulgation of the Act and at least every four years thereafter. The plan describe the provincial policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment and describe the manner in which the Province will ensure that the identified policies, plans and programmes will comply with the principles set out in the section 2 of the NEMA as well as national norms and standards as envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister of Environmental Affairs and the Premier as their objective achievement, promotion and protection of the environment.

The first edition of the North West Province Environmental Implementation Plan was compiled and gazetted in April 2003. This Second Edition North West Provincial EIP has been prepared in line with the guidelines for the Second Edition EIPs and EMPs prepared by DEAT. The gazetted NWP EIP is binding to all affected provincial departments and local authorities.

### **1.4 Process of EIP Preparation**

The following steps were followed in compilation of the NW Second Edition EIP:

- Letters introducing the process were sent out to the Provincial Head of Departments and Municipal Mayors;
- Two provincial stakeholder consultation workshops were conducted to solicit inputs and present the draft plan;
- Presentation was made to the NW Development Planning Forum to introduce the process and present the draft plan;
- Questionnaires soliciting inputs were distributed to all sector departments and district municipalities;
- One-on-one and telephonic interviews were conducted with relevant sector departments;
- Assessment of programs of all provincial departments, and local authorities was made to identify key environmental impacting functions;
- The final draft was sent to EXCO for noting; and
- The final draft was tabled before the National Committee on Environmental Coordination.

### **1.5 Structure of this report**

The report consists of the following components:

- The policy and legislative framework that guides Environmental Management nationally and in the province;
- The institutional arrangements on a national, provincial and municipal level to provide for with Environmental Management;
- The strategic provincial initiatives that exist to drive sustainable development;
- The key functions and activities of government that may affect the environment;

- An implementation plan to guide sector departments and municipalities; and
- Performance monitoring.

## **SECTION TWO: MANDATE AND FUNCTIONS**

### **2.1 Vision and Mission of NW Provincial Government**

The North West province in 2004 accepted the National Vision and National Goal and embarked on a process of moving from the provincial position in 2004 to a vision of reducing unemployment and poverty in 2014 by 50% in a way that would respond best to population needs and utilize the location advantages of each district and competitive advantages of each sector. This challenge will be met through alignment of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) with the National strategic vision and provisions of the National Spatial Development Perspective and simultaneous integration with the Integrated Development Plans of Municipalities and District Growth and Development Strategies in a "Top-down" and "Bottom-up" process that closely resembles international best practice and the provincial cluster framework.

### **2.2 Policy and Legislative Framework**

The following analysis serves to summarize the critical and legislative issues relevant to the NWPG EIP.

#### **a) The Constitution**

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

The functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislation are listed in Section 4 of the Constitution. Areas of specific relevance to the Environmental Implementation Plan are:

- Agriculture
- Environment
- Health Services
- Housing
- Nature Conservation
- Pollution Control
- Regional Planning and Development
- Soil Conservation
- Tourism
- Disaster Management
- Air Pollution\*
- Storm water Management Systems in Urban Areas\*
- Municipal Planning\*
- Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems\*

\* = As defined in Part B of Schedule 4 these are also local authority matters

Functional areas of exclusive provincial competence are listed in Section 5 of the Constitution. Aspects relevant to environmental issues include:

- Provincial Planning
- Cleansing
- Municipal park and recreation\*
- Noise Pollution\*
- Refuse Removal, refuse dumps, and solid waste disposal\*

\* = As defined in Part B of Schedule 5 these are also local authority matters

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

Section 24: Environment

Section 26: Housing

Section 27: Healthcare, food, water and social security

Section 32: Access to Information

### Section 33: Just administrative action

In consideration of the above it can be seen that the Provincial Governments role in environmental matters is wide ranging. It must also be noted that activities from provincial government that have an impact on the environment, responsibility for some of these activities rests on a National and Local Government level. In these cases the role of provincial government becomes one of facilitation and/or coordination and/or supervision rather than implementation.

#### **b) Policy**

In light of the many roles which government plays it is influenced by many policies. Some of the more critical policies, which are relevant to environmental activities, include:

National:

- White Paper on National Environmental Management Policy (April 1999)
- White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa ( May 2000)
- White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biological Diversity (July 1997)
- Draft white paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (March 2001)
- White Paper on Housing (December 1994)
- White Paper on Energy Policy for RSA (1998)

- White Paper on Tourism Development (1996)
- World Summit on Sustainable Development: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (September 2002)
- South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- South Africa's National Biodiversity Framework (NBF)
- Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture
- Accelerated and shared growth initiative of South Africa (ASGISA)
- Land Redistribution Policy for Agricultural Development
- National Integrated Rural Development Strategy (2000)
- White Paper on Water and Sanitation (1997)

Provincial:

- North West Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
- Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development Programme
- North West State of Environment Report

The NWPG participates in all national processes of policy development relevant to the environment. Provincial procedures interpreting national policy have been formulated and are used for environmental decision making.



### **c) Legislation**

A vast number of pieces of legislation are in effect within the province. Legislation exists at all spheres of government (national; provincial, local) and legislation relating to parastatals also has impacts on the environment of the province.

Some, but not all, of the more important environmental legislation or legislation containing important implications for environmental management in the province include:

#### ***Primary Environmental Legislative Provisions***

- Environment Conservation Act (No 73 of 1989 as amended)
- Environment Conservation Amendment Act (No 50 of 2003 as amended)
- National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998 as amended)
- National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (No 10 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management Air Quality Management Act (No 39 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (No 57 of 2003)
- North West Parks and Tourism Board Act (No 8 of 2003 )
- Transvaal Nature Conservation Ordinance (No 12 of 1983)
- Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance (No 19 of 1974)
- Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act (No 3 of 1973)

- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No 45 of 1965)
- World Heritage Convention Act (No 49 of 1999)
- Nature Conservation Ordinance (No 12 of 1983)
- Problem Animal Control Ordinance (No 26 of 1957)
- North West Biodiversity Conservation Bill

### ***Secondary Environmental Legislative Provisions***

- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No 28 of 2002)
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No 43 of 1983)
- Development Facilitation Act (No 67 of 1995)
- National Forests Act (No 84 of 1998)
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No 101 of 1998)
- National Water Act (No 36 of 1998)
- Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000)
- Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (No 70 of 1970 as amended)
- Hazardous Substances Act (No 15 of 1973)
- North West Land Administration Act (No 4 of 2001)
- Problem Animal Control Ordinance (No 26 of 1957)
- National Land Use Management Bill

- National Environmental Management Waste Bill
- Physical Planning Act (125 of 1991)
- North West Land Use Management Bill
- Firearms Control Amendment Act (No 43 of 2003)
- National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act (No 2 of 2000)
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (No 3 of 2000)
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (No 13 of 2005)
- Disaster Management Act (No 57 of 2002)
- Genetically Modified Organisms Act (No 15 of 1997)
- Mountain Catchment Areas Act (No 63 of 1970)

#### **d) International Treaties**

South Africa is a signatory to a range of international treaties that impact on the environment. Some of the treaties include:

- Agenda 21 – Rio Convention
- Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention in International Trade in Endangered Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

- Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR)
- World Heritage Convention
- Convention on the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and disposals (Basel convention).
- Kyoto Protocols
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP's)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Convention on Human Settlements (HABITAT)
- SADEC Convention on Conservation
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention)
- Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)
- World Heritage Convention

National departments generally carry out reporting on compliance with international treaties.

### **SECTION 3: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

This section provides an overview of institutional arrangements including structures, procedures and mechanisms implemented by the NWPG to facilitate co-ordination and co-operation with national, provincial and local government departments and environmental stakeholders.

The Constitution has created the framework for environmental governance in South Africa, by:

- Creating the right to an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being;
- Balancing the right to have the environment protected, with an emphasis on promoting valid economic and social development;
- Allocating environmental functions to a wide range of government agencies, in all spheres; and
- Requiring co-operation between government agencies and spheres.

A key objective of the National Environmental Management Act is to establish institutions that promote co-operative environmental governance, and procedures for coordinating environmental functions exercised by all organs of state.

### **3.1 Structure of NW Provincial Government**

Provincial government consists of the Provincial Legislature and Provincial Executive which operates as defined in Chapter 6 of the Constitution.

#### **The NW Provincial Legislature**

Based upon elections appropriate persons are elected and granted seats within the Provincial Legislature.

From the legislature the Premier and Executive Council is chosen. Members of the Executive council are appointed as the political heads of the various provincial departments. Activities of the provincial departments are ultimately coordinated through the Provincial Cabinet and the Cabinet Sub Committees established to facilitate its work.

Within the legislature various Standing Committees (the provincial equivalent of the national portfolio committees) are selected. The Standing Committees have oversight function on the provincial departments and facilitate public involvement matters relating to their focus.

## **The NW Provincial Executive (EXCO)**

As discussed above provincial government is divided into various departments with Members of the Executive council serving as their political heads. The North West Provincial Legislator administers the province in terms of the country's constitution which allows it the same degree of autonomy and responsibility as the other eight provinces. The Executive Council with the Premier are responsible for the political leadership of the following eleven departments:

- Office of the Premier
- Department of Developmental Local Government and Housing
- Department of Education,
- Department of Sports, Arts & Culture
- Department of Finance
- Department of Economic Development and Tourism
- Department of Health
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment
- Department of Transport, Roads and Community Safety

The Director General of the province provides support to the Premier and EXCO is responsible for running the public service and daily administration of the North West. They are the effective administration machinery for the province. This entails depth and capacity for fiscal and administrative accountability.

### **3.2 Coordinating mechanisms within Provincial Government**

General coordination mechanisms are described below.

#### **3.2.1 Coordination Associated with Legislature**

Within the NW legislature the Standing Committee for Agriculture, Conservation and Environment has legislative powers and administrative oversight for environmental matters. The committee also facilitates public involvement within environmental management issues. Public involvement is encouraged by allowing public inputs at Standing Committee meetings and specific hearings and/or workshops deemed appropriate by the legislature.

#### **3.2.2 Coordination within the NW Provincial Executive**

Formal coordination meetings between provincial departments on all matters, including environmental issues, occur through the following structures:



- EXCO (meet on fortnight basis)
- EXCO Clusters (meet on fortnight basis)
- EXTECH – made of Heads of Departments (meet on monthly basis)

In addition to the above structures coordination mechanisms are established around specific provincial important issues. No specific environmental coordination committee has been established within provincial government. Provincial government has chosen to place environment as an issue in all relevant forums and to establish project specific environmental coordination mechanisms only as, and when the need arise.

Coordination mechanisms which address environment include:

- EXCO
- EXCO Cluster Committees
- EXTECH
- EXTECH Sub Committees
- PGDS Working Groups

### **3.2.3 Other Coordination mechanisms**

- NW Provincial Coordinating Committee (NW PCC) – Chaired by Premier and made of Mayors, Municipal Managers and Head of Departments
- NW Provincial Development Planning Forum (facilitate implementation of decisions made by the NW PCC)

### **3.2.4 Coordinating mechanisms with Local Government**

- NW Provincial Development Planning Forum
- IDP Forums
- NW Provincial Air Quality Management Forum
- Waste Management Forum

## **3.3 Coordinating mechanisms with National Government**

### **3.3.1 DEAT and Provincial environmental agencies**

Coordination with DEAT and other provincial agencies occurs through the following mechanisms:

- MINMEC – Minister and Provincial MEC's meeting (quarterly)

- MINTECH – Technical Committee for MINMEC (quarterly)
- MINTECH Working Groups (quarterly)
- CEC – Committee for Environmental Coordination (quarterly)
- CEC Sub committees (quarterly)

*Committee for Environmental Coordination (CEC)*

The Committee for Environmental Coordination was established through Chapter 2 of NEMA and was intended to provide national and provincial government departments with a structure for co-ordination on high profile government initiatives including the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, preparations for annual sessions of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, and activities under various other international environmental instruments.

The CEC has not been functional since the end of 2004 for the following reasons:

- It has been experiencing difficulties regarding its strategic functioning. The committee's discussion items are not strategic and the agenda is often driven by DEAT, rather than by members of the CEC;
- The level of attendance at the CEC is mostly of lower ranks as opposed to Director-Generals and Heads of Departments of relevant departments and provinces whose functions have managing and impacting effects on the environment;

- This led to a poor functioning of the committee often with no mandate for effective decision-making on issues of co-operative environmental management and that has led the committee to an information sharing session rather than a decision making body; and
- Poor undefined relationship including links between CEC and the Cluster system has also emerged as a problem in uplifting the general strategic functioning of the committee.

A review of the CEC was commissioned in 2006 and the amendments of NEMA Chapter 2 are still underway to be approved by the Minister for submission to cabinet by July 2008.

The status of the CEC sub-committees is as follows:

- CEC Law Reform sub-committee – functioning
- CEC EIP and EMP sub-committee – functioning

#### *EIP/EMP Sub-Committee*

The EIP/EMP sub-committee gives effect to the CEC's environmental management and implementation plan function. It scrutinizes every EIP and EMP and makes recommendations to the CEC on adoption or the extent to which the EIP/EMP fails to comply with NEMA principles; the purpose and objectives of EIPs; and any relevant EMP. This sub-committee has developed guidelines for the evaluation of the content of EIPs and EMPs.

## *MINTECH*

Interaction with the provinces takes place through the MINTECH and its working groups. Provincial departments also participate in a range of function specific structures and projects. MINTEC is a structure set up to facilitate coordination between the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, and Provincial Environmental Departments.

Working Groups have been established under the Environment MINTEC as follows:

- Biodiversity and Heritage (Working Group 1)
- Pollution and Waste (Working Group 2)
- Coordination / Cross Cutting Issues (Working Group 3)
- Enforcement and Impact (Working Group 4)

## SECTION FOUR: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

### Background

Sustainable development focuses on improving the quality of life for all of the Earth's citizens without increasing the use of natural resources beyond the capacity of the environment to supply them indefinitely. It requires an understanding that inaction has consequences, and that we must find innovative ways to change institutional structures and influence individual behavior. It is about taking action, changing policy and practice at all levels, from the individual to the international level.

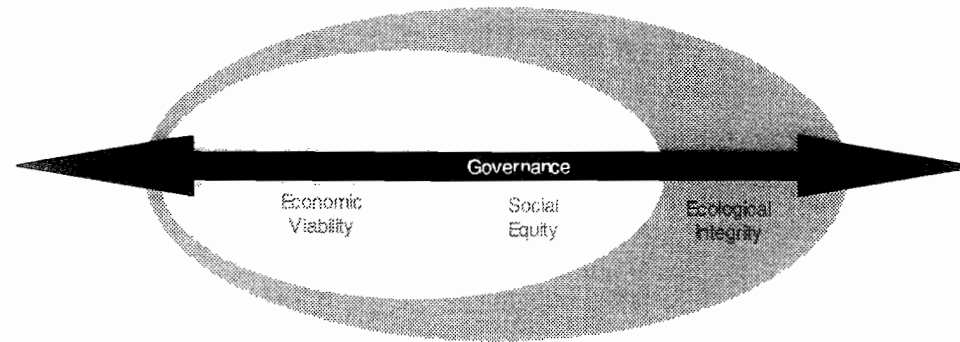
Good governance is the central pre-condition for achieving sustainable development. It is now recognized that without effective governance (i.e. management, control and policing), achieving a proper management regime is impossible. Therefore, the concept of governance as the foundation of sustainable development has been adopted at a global level.

South Africa's statutory definition of sustainable development (as contained in the National Environmental Management Act, and defined in the Framework for Sustainable Development for South Africa), reflects the global consensus on equity now and in the future:

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

The NWPG supports the above definition and further recognizes that at the North West Provincial level, governance is a cross cutting issue which gives support to the economic viability, social equity and ecological integrity of North West Province.

This concept is illustrated in Figure 4.1 below.



**Figure 4.1: Sustainability in the NW Province**

#### **Organisation for sustainable development**

- Nationally there is a framework for Sustainable Development that was developed by the Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism.

- Provincially there are Growth and Development Strategies coordinated by the Offices of the Premier. Each sector department has a regulatory framework and strategies that support sustainable development, as informed by their respective mandates.
- Locally the municipalities develop Integrated Development Plans that are containing Agenda 21 issues to ensure sustainable development.

#### **4.3 Decision making in the field of sustainable development**

The province has a cluster system which is the official decision-making and authorisation structure. Three (3) clusters are distinguished, namely economic development and infrastructure, social development and governance. The cluster system is utilised to integrate policy, planning and implementation of sustainable development.

Currently the North West Province does not have a provincial strategy on sustainable development; instead the national framework provides the basis and guideline to which the province has to respond. In the province implementation of sustainable development is cross-cutting. Implementation is therefore a shared and concurrent function across the 3 tiers of government. The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) refer to sustainable development and can therefore be utilised as the vehicle in the province to guide and coordinate actions to achieve sustainable development.



The primary goals of the PGDS are: (i) Economic growth and development and (ii) Poverty Alleviation. The PGDS also sets objectives to be initiated and managed in the province within each of the three clusters. The basis is that Environmental and Spatial Development supports the 3 clusters by:

- Creating a conducive Sustainable Development Climate;
- Integrating Planning and Land Use;
- Effectively manage the natural resource base;
- Manage development impacts; and
- Ensure Sustainable Development awareness and support services.

The resulting cluster objectives are outlined in Table 4.1 below.

**Table 4.1: North West Cluster objectives**

<b>Economic Development and Infrastructure Cluster</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve sector and geographic specific growth and employment targets;</li> <li>• To focus on and support opportunities for SMME development;</li> <li>• To create conditions conducive to entrepreneurial activity and investment;</li> <li>• To leverage funding for productive infrastructure delivery;</li> <li>• To improve access to and optimal utilization of productive resources;</li> <li>• To support innovation, research and knowledge development;</li> <li>• To market and provide economic development opportunities and products;</li> <li>• To develop appropriate information management and monitoring systems;</li> <li>• To ensure environmental sustainable economic and infrastructure development;</li> <li>• To maximize private sector investment and facilitate public and private partnerships; and</li> <li>• To support BEE as part of overall economic development.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Social Cluster</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve human capital formation in the province through basic literacy and further education programmes;</li> <li>• To improve availability and quality of social services;</li> <li>• To provide basic services to all communities;</li> <li>• To ensure access to sport and recreation facilities;</li> <li>• To introduce appropriate HIV/AIDS awareness and treatment programmes;</li> <li>• To improve management of social services institutions;</li> <li>• To ensure accessibility to appropriate welfare programmes;</li> <li>• To introduce a social development monitoring system; and</li> <li>• To reduce poverty levels in the province.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Governance and Administration Cluster</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve cooperation governance framework in the North West Province;</li> <li>• To ensure alignment and coordination of policies of various spheres of government;</li> <li>• To promote effective and efficient governance through capacity building;</li> <li>• To promote a safe and crime free environment;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To ensure ongoing consultation and communication with communities and the public;</li><li>• To support development of appropriate information and monitoring systems; and</li><li>• To ensure equal and fair treatment of vulnerable groups.</li></ul>
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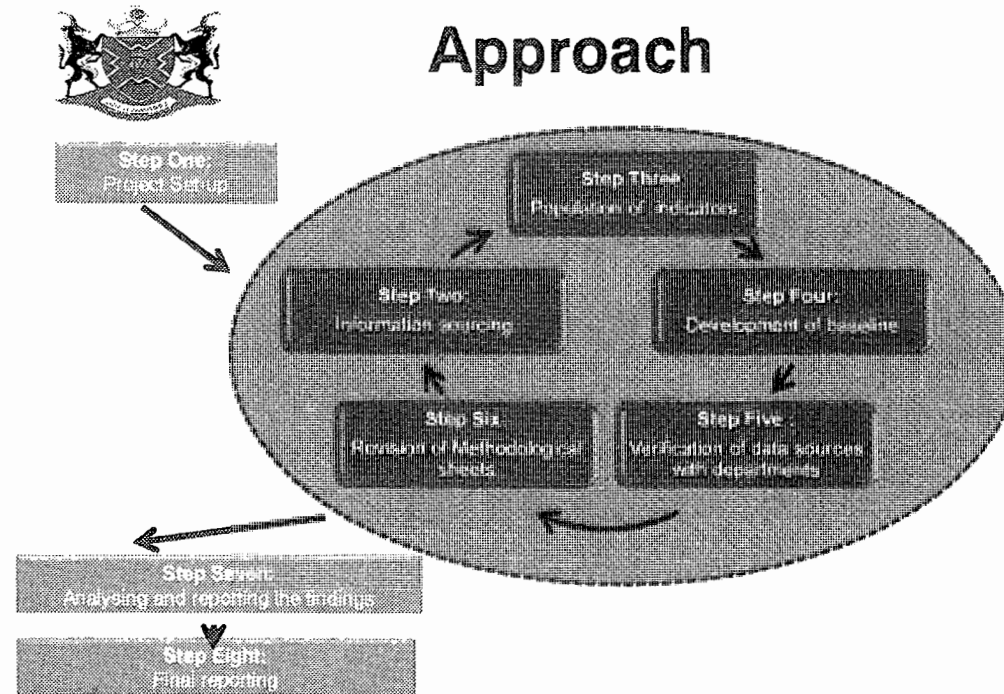
It is therefore evident that through the application of this approach the North West Growth and Development Strategy follows the main themes of Sustainable Development as indicated in Figure 4.1 above.

Apart from the PGDS, the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) is also being revised. The purpose of the NW PSDF review is to establish a common understanding of the nature, structure and function of the spatial, economic, social and environmental development factors shaping the space economy of the Province, thereby instilling a spatial development trajectory for the Province to inform various sectoral plans at a National and Provincial level as well as municipal IDP and LSDF level. The principles and strategies are discussed in Section 4 of the EIP.

#### **4.4 Indicators for Sustainable Development**

“Indicators are our link to the world”, as stated in the Report by the Balaton Group on Sustainable Development Indicators. They provide means for comparing progress across different aspects of our lives and means for assessment of that progress. Agenda 21 called for adopting Sustainable Development principles by all countries in the world, and compile a set of indicators that would provide information on the countries’ achievements towards it.

The North West Province has developed indicators for sustainable development on a regional level. The approach followed is shown in Figure 4.2. However, the monitoring of indicators and information management aspect still needs to be developed and implemented.



**Figure 4.2: Approach followed in the development of the North West Indicators for Sustainable Development**

A total of 105 indicators, including 21 MDG goal indicators has been developed and prioritized for the NW Indicators for Sustainable Development (see Figure 4.3). The indicators were revised and prioritized as follows:

- Relevance to the North West Priorities
- Similar objective to the Government Wide Monitoring and Evaluation (GWM& E) Framework
- Located in the context of Sustainable Development
- Simple and easy to understand
- Feasibly measurable
- No overlap with another indicator
- Strategically important for decision-making

## Progress

<b>Social</b>	<b>Economic</b>	<b>Environment</b>	<b>Institutional</b>
<b>35 indicators</b>	<b>27 indicators</b>	<b>29 indicators</b>	<b>14 indicators</b>
<b>15 MDG</b>	<b>1 MDG</b>	<b>2 MDG</b>	<b>3 MDG</b>
Poverty	Economic performance	Ecosystem, biodiversity and natural heritage	Governance
Empowerment	Economic diversification	Atmosphere and climate	Disaster preparedness
Health	Roads and transport infrastructure	Water	Information and communication
Education	Waste management	Land	
Living conditions	Energy and electricity		
Security	Tourism		
Sports, arts and culture			

**TOTAL: 105 indicators, including 21 MDG goal indicators**

**Figure 4.3: North West Indicators for Sustainable Development.**

However, the current measurable indicators is 77 (see Annexure A) out of the total and the rest are not measurable due to Information gaps in all themes

The Indicators are currently being presented to EXCO for approval and final adoption



## **SECTION FIVE: KEY GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS WHICH MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Provincial governmental functions which may have a significant environmental impact have been identified based on the Master and Strategic Plans; Annual Reports of relevant provincial government departments and Municipal Integrated Development Plans form the basis of this second edition EIP. Given the requirement for co-operative governance and protection of the environment across all spheres of government, some key functions of Local Government and National Government Departments are also included even though, in some cases, these functions have been reported on in National Departmental EIP's and EMP's.

The following two broad categories of functions and activities have been identified as having potential effects on the environment:

### **5.1 STRATEGIC PROVINCIAL INITIATIVES**

#### **5.1.1 The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)**

##### **a) Background**

In 2004 the President in his "State of the Nation Address" challenged provincial and local structures to align their Growth and Development Strategies and Programmes of Action, the National Priority Objectives, the National Spatial

Development Perspective and the Municipal Integrated Development Plans. As a measure to respond to the call of the President, the Premier of the North West Province, in her "State of the Province Address", invited social partners to participate in a Provincial Growth and Development Summit that would formulate a Growth and Development Strategy for the Province under the theme entitled "Building a People's contract for Sustainable Growth and Development in the North West".

The following common objectives were pursued with social partners:

- Build and endure partnership through the promotion of a shared vision of South Africa's growth and economic development strategy, to frame sector and development agreements and lay the basis for partnership action;
- Address urgent challenges by selecting from many possible interventions those which hold the promise of the greatest possible impact in the shortest possible time for accelerated investment, job creation, improved efficiency and productivity, greater social equity, and a fairer distribution of economic opportunities and rewards; and
- Secure the commitment and active participation of all constituencies in those areas identified for prioritised actions in ways that build on lessons learnt from development programmes.

The outcome of the summit was an adopted North West Provincial Growth and Development Strategy for the period between 2004 and 2014 - a growth and development plan for the North West Province over the next ten years. It is designed in accordance with the international Agenda 21 framework of the economy, community and people. This framework is internationally aligned with the Johannesburg Implementation Plan and closely resembles the cluster

approach of government, which distinguishes **three clusters – economic development and infrastructure, social cluster and governance.**

#### **b) PGDS Vision**

The vision of the North West Growth and Development Strategy is to build a truly united, non-racial, non-sexiest, democratic and prosperous society that is jointly focused to deliver on key priorities aimed at growing a vibrant economy.

In promoting this vision the Province intends to build a society which will by 2014 have:

- Developed economic sectors and spatial localities in accordance with the needs and potential of the people through the sustainable use of resources and the protection of the environment and Resource base;
- Delivered on the constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens;
- Promote job creation and skills development;
- Addressed past and current social inequalities by focusing on people and developing strategies to avoid geographic inequalities;
- Supported full participation of and equal opportunities to all people;
- Offered the poor skills development and employment opportunities to exercise choices in improving their quality of life and work together towards a single and integrated economy in a dignified manner; and
- Fully capacitated SMME sector.

### c) PGDS Goals and Objectives

The following **primary goals** for sustained growth and economic development are identified:

- **The Economic Goals.** This goal requires an average economic growth rate of 6.6% per annum, to halve unemployment over a ten-year period. This is considered the minimum economic growth that would create enough capacity and momentum to place the province on a virtuous cycle of integrated and sustainable growth and development during the next ten years. The investment requirement to achieve this average growth rate from both the private and public sector is estimated at R6.3 billion per annum.
- **The Poverty Eradication Goal.** This goal is set to wipe out the “basic needs” backlog in accordance with the provision of the Constitution and prepare the poor for future growth and development. As calculated from the 2001 population statistics supplied by Stats SA and included projections for new households expected to enter the market, it will require estimated investment of R854 million per annum to achieve this goal.

Transversal objectives that must be promoted at all levels of interaction in the province to support the two macro goals are:

- Implementing a Public Sector Employment Programme (Expanded Public Works Programme);
- Ensuring cooperative governance and the formation of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP's);
- Promoting equal and fair access to opportunities and SMME development; and

- Ensuring Sustainable Development through resource and environmental management.

Beside the overall provincial goals and objectives, PGDS set objectives to be initiated and managed in the province within each of the three clusters. The basis is that Environmental and Spatial Development supports the other 3 clusters by:

- Creating a conducive Sustainable Development Climate;
- Integrating Planning and Land Use;
- Effectively manage the natural resource base;
- Manage development impacts; and
- Ensure Sustainable Development awareness and support services.

### **5.1.2 The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)**

#### **a) Background**

During the last couple of years a plethora of economic and development related legislation, as well as policy and strategy frameworks (initiated by all three tiers of Government) impacted on the North West spatial environment. In this regard, the most pertinent are:

- The National Spatial Development Perspective 2006 (NSDP),

- The North West Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NW GDS 2005) and;
- The review of various district and local IDP's; Growth Strategies and SDF's.

An analysis of these documents clearly points to the need for a common understanding of Provincial spatial structuring challenges, specifically relating to areas of economic, social and environmental development significance i.e. sustainability and the interconnection there-off, internally to areas of poverty and externally to markets (both local and global). To this effect the province is currently in the process of revising its Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF).

#### **b) Principles**

The following Principle Led Responses are identified as basis for analysing and structuring the revised PSDF:

##### **Principle One: Accelerate Growth and Development: People and the Economy:**

- Economic Growth as a pre-requisite for Growth and Development and for the achievement of all other policy objectives.
- Localities that historically indicate the highest levels of economic activity (GVA) have the most potential to continue this trend. As reflected in the PGDS, these areas will be the focus for Government to most guide and support economic growth and development through direct investment in capital infra-structure.
- Major Capex Infrastructure investment should be focused in economically sustainable areas.

### **Principle Two: Share Growth and Development: Investing in people not places**

- Localities with limited economic potential will form part of Government's focus to improve/ maintain the quality of life in these areas through investment in appropriate social infra-structure and programmes.
- Basic service delivery to eradicate backlogs and prepare the poor for future growth and development

### **Principle Three: Promote Sustainable Development**

Ensure environmental and ecological integrity and sustainability.

#### **c) Intervention zones**

The PSDF also identify appropriate interventions according to the following zones:

- **Intervention Zone One:**  
Main Economic Growth Areas for prioritized development spending
- **Intervention Zone Two:**  
Social Inclusion Areas representing areas for investment in people rather than in places
- **Intervention Zone Three:**  
Stimulating and kick starting New Potential Growth Nodes

- **Intervention Zone Four:**  
Environmentally Sensitive Zone

#### **d) Development Strategies for Sustainable Growth and Development**

An analysis of the key environmental policies and strategies at national and provincial level indicate, together with the reconciliation of the completed District Growth and Development Strategies clearly indicates the need for five programmes dealing with the natural and environmental resource base of the province. These programmes are:

- Programme 1: Sustainable development and use off natural resources
- Programme 2: Protection off biodiversity and ecological integrity
- Programme 3: Management of development impacts
- Programme 4: Integrated planning and cooperative governance
- Programme 5: Environmental capacity building, awareness and empowerment

Local government will play a critical role and be in the forefront of the implementation of the abovementioned programmes in realizing the overall provincial growth and development targets. There is however a variety of capacity and other constraints which impacts on the ability of local government to effectively fulfill this function. The North West Province will thus ensure that the recommendations of the implementation plan for the 5 Year Local Government Strategic Agenda are effectively implemented within the province.



### 5.1.3 The North West Land Use Management Bill

The intense socio-economic demands being made on the state means that it is imperative that **effective mechanisms for delivering desirable development** are put in place in the short-term. This is well-recognized and is part of the rationale behind the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiatives of South Africa ("ASGISA"). However existing operational systems (including legislation and institutional arrangements) make it difficult to expediting the process of deciding on development applications without sacrificing the quality of decisions. If developments are authorized without evaluating adequately whether or not they will have negative impacts on the natural resource base on which future development and well-being depends, or exacerbate socio-economic inequalities, many development projects will undermine, rather than contribute to, sustainable development. Therefore, institutional and legal reform is urgently required to ensure that efficient and effective systems exist within each sphere of government to facilitate and support the implementation of desirable developments while discouraging and preventing undesirable developments.

The North West Land Use Management Bill provides for a new system for planning and controlling the use of land that is oriented towards achieving sustainable development. Central to this system will be an assessment system designed to evaluate whether a proposed development will further or undermine the attainment of sustainable development goals. Development projects that are not consistent with principles of sustainable land use and with strategic developmental goals will not be authorized.

## **5.2 SECTOR FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT**

The following sector and activities of government have been identified as having potential effects on the environment:

- 5.2.1 Roads Infrastructure**
- 5.2.2 Biodiversity Management**
- 5.2.3 Land Use Management**
- 5.2.4 Mining and Industrial Development**
- 5.2.5 Agricultural Development**
- 5.2.6 Public Property Development**
- 5.2.7 Municipal Waste and Health Care Waste Infrastructure**
- 5.2.8 Municipal Bulk Infrastructure**
- 5.2.9 Land Reform**
- 5.2.10 Tourism Development**
- 5.2.11 Capacity building and Empowerment**
- 5.2.12 Disaster Management**
- 5.2.13 Housing Development and Infrastructure**

### 5.1.1 Roads Infrastructure

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
<b>Municipalities</b>  <b>Department of Transport, Roads and Community Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road construction, maintenance and upgrade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of habitat and biodiversity</li> <li>• Pollution (Noise, Air, Water and Soil)</li> <li>• Fragmentation of land</li> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• Aesthetic impacts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning process must ensure that SDFs consider impacts of linear structures</li> <li>• Alignment of the road infrastructure plan, integrated transport plan and other relevant plans, strategies and IDP's to the PGDS and PSDF</li> <li>• Compliance with EIA Regulations and Biodiversity Management Act</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorization of EIA processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of borrow pits</li> <li>• Ribbon development</li> </ul>	

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
Environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road shoulder maintenance</li> </ul>	
Department of Minerals and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorization of borrow pits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on sensitive environments</li> <li>• Transformation of landscapes</li> </ul>	
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This principle is addressed through compliance with the EIA process</li> </ul>		
Participation, empowerment and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This principle is included in the EIA process, public participation is conducted for all listed projects.</li> </ul>		
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues of Occupational Health and Safety Act are adhered to in the construction sites.</li> <li>• The EPWP provide a platform for different stakeholder engagement</li> </ul>		

<b>Relevant Government Department</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Environmental Issues</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EIA's are compiled</li> </ul>		
Ecological integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressed through EIA process</li> </ul>		

### 5.1.2 Biodiversity Management

<b>Relevant Government Department</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Environmental Issues</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity and species management</li> <li>Management of protected natural environments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat change / loss</li> <li>Environmental degradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that critical biodiversity areas, threatened ecosystems, ecological corridors and other features such as wetlands and ridges are incorporated in provincial and municipal SDFs</li> </ul>

<b>Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of sustainable resource use (e.g. medicinal plants, game)</li> <li>• Identification of critical biodiversity areas, ecosystems and vegetation types.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of species</li> <li>• Loss of critical biodiversity areas and ecosystems</li> <li>• Unsustainable resource use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of provincial biodiversity conservation plan</li> <li>• Implementation of scientifically established quotas for resources use</li> <li>• NWP&amp;TB must submit Park management plans to DACE for inputs and approval, as required in terms of the Protected Areas Act</li> <li>• NWP&amp;TB and DACE must establish a Management forum to discuss and agree on issues of common interest</li> <li>• NWP&amp;TB and DACE must establish provincial wild life forum</li> <li>• Biomonitoring programmes must be implemented by DACE to determine quotas for resource use</li> </ul>
<b>NW Parks and Tourism Board</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource use (e.g. angling, hunting)</li> <li>• Fire management</li> <li>• Management of provincial Protected Areas</li> <li>• Compilation of Park Management Plans</li> </ul>		
<b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource use (e.g. angling, hunting)</li> <li>• Fire management</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of municipal public open spaces and reserves</li> <li>• Management of declared alien and invasive plants on municipal property</li> </ul>		
<b>Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of alien and invasive species.</li> <li>• Management of water bodies and aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• Establishment of nurseries (Medicinal plants)</li> <li>• Protection of indigenous trees as declared by the Forest and Forest Act</li> </ul>		
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	Environmentally sensitive areas and critical biodiversity areas are being identified to steer development away from these areas. Sustainable development will therefore be achieved		

Participation, empowerment and transparency	Key stakeholders (authorities, experts, NGO groups, etc.) are invited to take part in the development of a NW Biodiversity Conservation Plan, as well as other initiatives that are running under Biodiversity Management
Environmental justice and equity	Environmental legislation and policies inform actions taken under Biodiversity Management
Cooperative governance	All key departments and municipalities form part of steering committees and decisions being made related to Biodiversity Management
Ecological integrity	Protection of critical biodiversity areas, species and environmentally sensitive areas are ensured through the development and implementation of a NW Biodiversity Conservation Plan and linking it to the Provincial Spatial Development Framework

### 5.1.3 Land Use Management

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
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<b>Department of Development Local Government and Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)</li> <li>• Development of required policies and legislation to regulate proper land use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat loss</li> <li>• Biodiversity loss</li> <li>• Fragmentation of land</li> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Loss of critical biodiversity areas and environmentally sensitive areas</li> <li>• Over utilization of scarce water resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment of strategic and municipal plans to the PGDS and PSDF</li> <li>• Ensure that SDFs consider areas of critical biodiversity and sensitive environments</li> <li>• Development of a provincial Land Use Management Bill to ensure sustainable development and the consideration of environmental issues in land use management</li> <li>• Participation of sector departments and municipalities in the NW Provincial Development Planning Forum to align and coordinate actions related to land use management</li> <li>• DACE and municipalities must implement the NW Environmental Toolkit that was developed to support the IDP process</li> <li>• DACE and municipalities must develop and implement Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs) together with the SDFs to ensure environmental issues are addressed in spatial planning</li> <li>• Implementation of the DWAF Forestry guidelines</li> </ul>
<b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administration and authorization of land use at local municipalities</li> <li>• Development and implementation of Integrated Development Plans (IDP) for municipal areas</li> <li>• Development and implementation of municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF)</li> <li>• Development and</li> </ul>		

	implementation of Land Use Management Schemes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DACE must participate in the DWAF process to develop Resource Management Plans for dams</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of EIA Authorization process</li> <li>Participation in IDPs Process</li> <li>Participation in provincial and municipal spatial and strategic planning processes</li> </ul>		
<b>Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of plantations.</li> <li>Development and implementation of Resource Management Plans (for dams)</li> <li>Establishment of woodlots in community areas</li> </ul>		
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This principle is addressed through compliance to EIA process, as well as through including environmental issues in the IDP process and spatial planning processes</li> </ul>		

Participation, empowerment and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This principle is included in the EIA process, public participation is conducted for all listed projects</li> </ul>
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions stipulated from all documentations of approval for particular land use are complied with and enforceable</li> </ul>
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EIA's are conducted for land use change</li> <li>• Documentations are circulated for comments and inputs to other relevant sector departments</li> <li>• All relevant authorities participate in the NW Development Planning Forum where issues of Land Use are addressed</li> </ul>
Ecological integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmentally sensitive areas and critical biodiversity areas are being included in Spatial Development Frameworks to ensure protection thereof</li> </ul>

#### 5.2.4 Mining and Industrial Development

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
Department of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of mining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution (water,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACE &amp; Municipalities to participate in Regional Mineral</li> </ul>

<p><b>Mineral and Energy</b></p>	<p>industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorization of prospecting and mining licenses</li> <li>• Approval of mining closure plans</li> <li>• Regulation of energy</li> </ul>	<p>air, noise and soil)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over-utilisation of scarce water resources</li> <li>• Physical scarring of landscapes</li> <li>• Aesthetic impacts</li> <li>• Waste management and mine dumps</li> </ul>	<p>Development and Environmental Committee meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small-scale mining operators must be monitored regularly to check compliance to licenses and environmental management issues</li> <li>• DME must be represented on provincial forums where environmental issues are being discussed</li> <li>• Mines and industry, together with DACE and municipalities, must participate in the NW Air Quality Management Forum</li> </ul>
<p><b>Municipalities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water supply</li> <li>• Provision of bulk infrastructure</li> <li>• Waste Management</li> <li>• Coordination, management and monitoring of air quality on a municipal level</li> <li>• Providing for development of mines and industry in the SDF of the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land degradation</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of degraded areas</li> <li>• Mineral depletion</li> <li>• Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Habitat destruction</li> <li>• Health and safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities must exclude environmentally sensitive areas from being earmarked for industrial development</li> <li>• Municipal and provincial Air Quality management Plans must be developed and implemented as per national guidelines</li> <li>• DACE must implement provincial ambient monitoring programmes to monitor the impact of mines and industry on natural resources</li> <li>• Compliance with EIA Regulations and Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act</li> </ul>

<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of the EIA authorization process</li> <li>• Management of permitting for Scheduled Processes</li> <li>• Coordination and management of air quality on a provincial level</li> <li>• Waste management</li> <li>• Management of provincial ambient monitoring programmes to check and control pollution of air, soil and water (in cooperation with DWAF) from mines and industry</li> </ul>		
<b>Department of Water Affairs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of Water Use licensing process and general</li> </ul>		

<b>and Forestry</b>	authorizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of water pollution</li> </ul>		
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This principle is addressed through compliance to EIA process and EMPR's</li> </ul>		
Participation, empowerment and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This principle is included in the EMPR process</li> <li>• Participation of authorities in the Regional Mineral Development and Environmental Committee meetings will assist with this principle</li> </ul>		
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many small-scale miners operate illegally and therefore this principle needs to be addressed urgently</li> <li>• Compliance with environmental justice is addressed through EIA and EMPR processes</li> </ul>		
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EIA,s and EMPRs are conducted for mining related projects</li> <li>• Other sector departments comment on mining developments</li> </ul>		
Ecological integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of conditions in the EMPR will improve on compliance to this principle</li> </ul>		

## 5.2.5 Agricultural Development

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veterinary services</li> <li>• Agricultural support and training</li> <li>• SMME Development</li> <li>• Poverty Relief Programme</li> <li>• Implementation of Land Care programme</li> <li>• Implementation of Aquaculture projects</li> <li>• Management of agricultural farming practices</li> <li>• Management of the EIA authorization process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution of water and soil through application of herbicides and pesticides</li> <li>• Loss of habitat and biodiversity</li> <li>• Soil Erosion</li> <li>• Changes in soil properties (hydrological, salinisation, structural)</li> <li>• Land degradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of sustainable farming practices</li> <li>• Implementation of national guidelines and standards on Aquaculture</li> <li>• Agricultural sector must involve Environmental Services of DACE in development of Agricultural Master Plan</li> <li>• Agricultural sector must involve Environmental Services of DACE in planning agricultural projects (community and strategic level)</li> <li>• Compliance with EIA Regulations</li> </ul>

<b>National Department of Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the Conservation of Agricultural resources Act (e.g. erosion control)</li> </ul>	<p>(overgrazing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetland destruction</li> <li>• Introduction of exotic fish species into natural water systems</li> </ul>	
<b>Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water use licensing for irrigation</li> <li>• Water pollution control</li> </ul>		
<b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the establishment of Agricultural Community Development projects</li> <li>• Subdivision of Agricultural land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High water consumption</li> <li>• Change of land use and associated impacts</li> </ul>	
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture addresses the establishment of food security</li> <li>• There is no formal provincial programme to research, develop and promote water efficiency across all sectors of agriculture</li> <li>• Land care program is being implemented in the province</li> </ul>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer's training and support programs that cover this principle are in place in the province</li> </ul>
Participation, empowerment and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community projects, such as food gardens, supported by DACE empowers women, youth, disabled and the previously disadvantaged</li> </ul>
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extension officers assist farmers to comply with practices that promote sustainable use of environment</li> </ul>
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural projects are tabled before the Economic Development and Infrastructure Cluster</li> </ul>
Ecological integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecological aspects relating to soil and water conservation are considered into farm planning and agricultural development, but impacts on ecosystems are not considered</li> </ul>

### 5.2.6 Public Property Development

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
Department of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of habitat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure compliance to EIA regulations by all</li> </ul>

<p><b>Public Works</b></p> <p><b>Department of Health</b></p> <p><b>Department of Education</b></p> <p><b>Department of Social Development</b></p> <p><b>Department of Sport, Arts and Culture</b></p> <p><b>Municipalities</b></p>	<p>government building infrastructure, management, maintenance, upgrade/renovations and disposal of redundant state properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide sufficient and effective learning spaces, renovate and maintain all existing structures</li> <li>• Provision of facilities for substance abuse, prevention and rehabilitation</li> <li>• Provision of facilities for elderly people</li> <li>• Provision of facilities for disabled persons</li> </ul>	<p>and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sewage and waste management</li> <li>• Energy and water consumption</li> <li>• Sensitive environments</li> </ul>	<p>departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of guidelines for the integration of environmental issues (e.g. energy and water efficiency, waste and recycling) into property development, management and maintenance</li> <li>• Participation of all departments in the provincial forum where environmental issues are being discussed</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of facilities for child care and protection</li> <li>• Roll-out of Sustainable Livelihoods projects in rural areas</li> </ul>		
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No policies and guidelines are in place to ensure that water and energy efficiency and integrated waste management are addressed in property planning development and maintenance</li> </ul>		
Participation, empowerment and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This principle is included in the EIA process, if it is a listed activity</li> <li>• Community Based Public Works Programme (CBPWP) for low capital projects ensures involvement of communities in service and public infrastructure</li> </ul>		
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of emerging contractors in CBPPW and requirements in this regard for capital intensive projects ensure some degree of equitable access to environmental resources</li> <li>• Options of renovating and upgrading old buildings and public properties is implemented as opposed to demolition or new developments</li> </ul>		
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects are tabled before the Economic Development and Infrastructure Cluster</li> </ul>		

Ecological integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressed through compliance to EIA process, if listed activity</li> </ul>
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### 5.2.7 Municipal Waste and Health Care Waste Infrastructure

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish provincial waste information management system</li> <li>• Coordination of waste management activities in the province</li> <li>• Implementation of the Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan</li> <li>• Management of the EIA authorization process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution (litter, water, air, soil)</li> <li>• Bad odours</li> <li>• Visual impact</li> <li>• Scavengers at landfill sites</li> <li>• Health Care waste in general landfill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACE to monitor compliance with the provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), including the Hazardous Waste Management Plan</li> <li>• DACE must implement provincial ambient monitoring programme to monitor the impact of landfill sites on natural resources</li> <li>• DACE must establish a provincial Waste Management Forum where municipalities are represented on and meet on regular basis</li> <li>• Compliance with other relevant waste minimum standards</li> </ul>

	<p>(including landfill sites)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote waste minimization and cleaner production technology</li> <li>Assistance to priority municipalities in waste management administration and cooperation</li> </ul>	<p>site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycling and waste reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance with EIA Regulations</li> <li>Enforcement of Environmental Legislation and by-laws for those not complying</li> <li>Development of Municipal by-laws particularly in terms of the handling of hazardous waste</li> </ul>
<b>Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Licensing and compliance monitoring of waste water treatment plant</li> </ul>		
<b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and ensuring the effective of waste service delivery</li> <li>Development and implementation of municipal Integrated Waste Management Plans, in</li> </ul>		

	<p>alignment with provincial plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste collection services</li> <li>• Implementation of community recycling projects</li> <li>• Management of waste water treatment facilities</li> </ul>		
<b>Department of Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of Health Care waste</li> <li>• Management of Pollution from Health Care waste incineration</li> <li>• To ensure safe handling and disposal of Health Care waste</li> </ul>		
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This principle is partially addressed through compliance to the EIA process</li> <li>• Limited recycling of waste in the province</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally Health Care waste is not disposed of in a responsible manner</li> <li>• A big percentage of landfill sites in the province do not comply to legislation in terms of having the required permits and complying to the standards</li> </ul>
Participation, empowerment and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The partnership project with Finland (SESDNW project) supported the compilation of the provincial and all four district Integrated Waste Management Plans. Experts from Finland made valuable inputs to empower DACE and municipalities</li> <li>• DACE promotes small-scale waste recycling projects based in the communities</li> </ul>
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection, disposal and treatment of waste not uniformly applied across all local municipalities and often inadequate in previously disadvantaged and poorly resourced areas</li> </ul>
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is cooperation amongst DACE, municipalities, DWAF and Department of Health for waste management</li> </ul>
Ecological integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many landfills are not permitted and thus may not comply with these principles</li> </ul>

**5.2.8 Municipal Bulk Infrastructure**

<b>Relevant Government</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Environmental Issues</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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Department			
<b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of bulk infrastructure within municipal boundaries (e.g. water pipelines, electricity, sewer connections, roads)</li> <li>• Water quality monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of habitat and biodiversity</li> <li>• Visual impacts</li> <li>• Impacts on sensitive environments</li> <li>• Pollution and waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of Provincial IWMP</li> <li>• Municipalities must develop a groundwater resource management plan for the municipal area</li> <li>• Integrated planning is required for housing and township development, thereby including environmental aspects</li> <li>• Compliance to EIA requirements must be monitored</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of raw water</li> <li>• Management of Water Use licensing process</li> </ul>		
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of the EIA authorization process (if development is a listed activity)</li> </ul>		



<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulk infrastructure developments that are listed activities comply to this principle through the EIA process</li> </ul>
Participation, empowerment and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities identify needs related to bulk infrastructure and these are reflected in planning and approval of CMIP projects</li> </ul>
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to environmental resources such as clean drinking water is ensured through provision of bulk infrastructure</li> </ul>
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation exists between provincial and local authority in terms of infrastructural planning.</li> <li>• Infrastructural planning is included in the IDP</li> </ul>
Ecological integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressed if EIA process is followed</li> </ul>

**5.2.9 Land Reform**

<b>Relevant Government</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Environmental Issues</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>

Department			
<b>Dept of Land Affairs</b>  <b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land redistribution</li> <li>• Land restitution</li> <li>• Land tenure reform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land tenure</li> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Water scarcity</li> <li>• Aesthetic intrusions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental opportunities and limitations must be considered before people are being relocated to land in order to determine possibility of sustainable livelihood for communities to be resettled</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmer support in resettlement programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste management and sanitation in settlement projects</li> <li>• Land degradation</li> <li>• Sub-division of agricultural land</li> <li>• Change of land use and associated impacts</li> <li>• Conflicts of land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Services of DACE should be represented on the Provincial State Land Disposal Committee and on the Provincial Project Approval Committee</li> <li>• Compliance with EIA Regulations</li> </ul>

		<p>use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of sustainable livelihoods</li> <li>• Sustainable land use planning</li> </ul>	
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	•	Addressed in policies of Land Affairs, but environmental management issues are still lacking in business plans for land reform projects	
Participation, empowerment and transparency	•	Land reform is a participatory process and involves stakeholder consultations; however, Environmental Services is not participating in these processes	
Environmental justice and equity	•	Land reform function focuses on securing land rights, tenure and agricultural development and settlement	
Cooperative	•	Cooperation exists with Agriculture from DACE and other sector departments, including business	

governance	development and agricultural forums.
Ecological integrity	• Not adequately addressed currently.

### 5.2.10 Tourism Development

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
NW Parks and Tourism Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development, maintenance and management of parks and tourism infrastructure</li> <li>Natural resources use (Angling, Hunting)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land degradation</li> <li>Waste generation</li> <li>Water usage</li> <li>Loss of biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of tourism activities must be addressed in the Park Management Plans</li> <li>NWP&amp;TB and DACE must establish a Management forum to discuss and agree on issues of common interest</li> <li>Bio-monitoring programmes must be implemented to inform quotas for resource use</li> <li>Compliance with EIA Regulations</li> <li>Compliance with Biodiversity Management Act</li> </ul>
Department of Agriculture,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issuing of permits for natural resource use (Hunting and</li> </ul>		

<b>Conservation and Environment</b>	fishing permits) • Issuing of biodiversity permits for handling of game • EIA Authorizations for relevant listed activities.		
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through compliance to EIA process, this principle is addressed</li> <li>• Parks management plans ensure compliance to this principle</li> </ul>		
Participation, empowerment and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community based tourism projects in the province enables participation and community empowerment</li> </ul>		
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation of hunting, removal and translocation of animals ensures this principle</li> </ul>		
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACE regulate most of park management activities and cooperation exist in this respect</li> </ul>		
Ecological integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is addressed in the Park Management Plans</li> </ul>		

### 5.2.11 Capacity Building and Empowerment

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide environmental management support to sector departments and municipalities</li> <li>• Empowerment and capacity building of communities on environmental issues</li> <li>• Participate in the Environmental education programmes in schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperative governance related to environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Environmental Forums where all sector departments and municipalities can discuss environmental issues</li> <li>• Regular awareness campaigns on environmental issues.</li> </ul>
<b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowerment and capacity building of communities on</li> </ul>		

	environmental issues		
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	•	This gives platform where environmental issues are discussed and stakeholders capacitated on how to best manage the environment, hence sustainable development	
Participation, empowerment and transparency	•	This is a participatory based functions, it allows empowerment of communities with capacity to deal with environmental issues and challenges	
Environmental justice and equity	•	This help community to understand the environments they have access to, it enables them to manage environmental resources better	
Cooperative governance	•	This is a cross cutting issue and cooperation exist between provincial and local authorities	
Ecological integrity	•	This principle is not reflected in this function	

### 5.2.12 Disaster Management

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk and Disaster Management Plan</li> <li>• Provincial Drought Management Plan</li> <li>• Support to farmers in events of disasters</li> <li>• Investigation of pollution incidents / spills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land degradation</li> <li>• Pollution (air, water, soil)</li> <li>• Erosion</li> <li>• Habitat destruction</li> <li>• Loss of biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental issues and EIA requirements to be included in the development of Risk and Disaster Management Plan, as well as Drought Management Plan.</li> <li>• Environmental Services (DACE) and DWAF to form part of municipal teams when attending to spillages and pollution incidents</li> <li>• Environmental services must participate in the provincial Disaster Management Forum</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency interventions: fire outbreaks and water pollution</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (e.g. establishment of Fire Protection Associations)</li> <li>• Implementation of Disaster Management Act</li> <li>• Compliance with section 28 of NEMA</li> </ul>



<b>Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of spillages and pollution incidents in municipal area</li> <li>• Implementation of Risk and disaster management plan</li> </ul>		
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is incorporated in the development of Disaster Management Plans</li> </ul>		
Participation, empowerment and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster Management awareness campaigns are a participatory process and empowers the communities to understand how to manage disasters</li> </ul>		
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through management of disasters, environmental imbalances are readdressed and it allows communities to have access to safe and healthy environments</li> </ul>		
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation exist between provincial and local authorities, participation in the Disaster Management Forum ensures compliance to this principle</li> </ul>		

Ecological integrity	• This principle is addressed in the Provincial Disaster Management Plans

### 5.2.13 Housing Development and Infrastructure

Relevant Government Department	Activities	Environmental Issues	Recommendation
Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of human settlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land degradation</li> <li>• Loss of habitat and biodiversity</li> <li>• Waste management</li> <li>• Energy efficient housing</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated planning for housing and township development must be incorporated into IDPs through the SDF's</li> <li>• Enforce compliance to EIA regulations and NEMA principles</li> </ul>
Department of Development Local Government and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of sustainable human settlements</li> </ul>		

		<p>conservation and re-use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pit latrines and sanitation</li> <li>• Urban open space</li> <li>• Greening</li> <li>• Impacts of engineering services</li> </ul>	
<b>Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</b>	Management of the EIA authorization process (if development is a listed activity)		
<b>Compliance with NEMA Principles</b>			
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This principle is addressed by compliance to the EIA process for housing developments (if listed activity)</li> </ul>		
Participation,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision of low cost housing benefits the previously disadvantaged, women and the disabled; this</li> </ul>		

empowerment and transparency	allows community participation and transparent decision making
Environmental justice and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The function complies with this principle by providing Citizens with healthy and safe residential environments; it helps in reducing informal settlements</li></ul>
Cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cooperation exist between provincial and local authorities in terms of service delivery and waste management</li></ul>
Ecological integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduction of squatter settlements result in reduction of other environmental impacts</li></ul>

**SECTION SIX: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

Function	Target/Action	Responsible Authority	Time frame(2008-2012) /Indicator
<b>Roads Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with EIA Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Dept of Transport, Roads and Community Safety</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in the Provincial Development Planning Forum</li> <li>• Participation in the Municipal IDP Forum</li> <li>• Participation in the North West 2010 Committee</li> <li>• Participation in Provincial Environmental Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Transport, Roads and Community Safety</li> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Dept of Mineral and</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing</p>

		Energy	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning process must ensure that SDFs consider impacts of linear structures</li> <li>• Alignment of the road infrastructure plan, integrated transport and other relevant plans, strategies and IDP's to the PGDS and PSDF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Transport, Roads and Community Safety</li> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservations and Environment</li> <li>• Dept of Minerals and Energy</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>March 2009</p>
<b>Biodiversity Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that critical biodiversity areas, threatened ecosystems, ecological corridors and other features such as wetlands and ridges are incorporated in provincial and municipal SDFs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept Water Affairs and Forestry</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• NW Parks and Tourism Board</li> </ul>	<p>March 2009 and Ongoing</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of provincial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture,</li> </ul>	<p>March 2009</p>

	biodiversity conservation plan	Conservation and Environment	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NWP&amp;TB must submit Park management plans to DACE for inputs and approval, as required in terms of the Protected Areas Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NW Parks and Tourism Board</li> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NWP&amp;TB and DACE must establish a Management Forum to discuss and agree on issues of common interest</li> <li>NWP&amp;TB and DACE must establish Provincial Wild Life Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>NW Parks and Tourism Board</li> </ul>	March 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biomonitoring programmes must be implemented by DACE to determine quotas for resource use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of scientifically established quotas for resources use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Municipalities</li> </ul>	Ongoing

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NW Parks and Tourism Board</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance with EIA Regulations and Biodiversity Management Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Municipalities</li> <li>NW Parks and Tourism Board</li> <li>Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in Pilanesberg, Madikwe Heritage park steering committee</li> <li>Participation in Provincial Environmental Forum</li> <li>Participation in Provincial Wild Life forum</li> <li>Participation in People and Parks Forum</li> <li>Participation in Protected Areas Expansion programme</li> <li>Participation in SAWHCC: South African World Heritage Convention Committee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> <li>Municipalities</li> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>NW Parks and Tourism Board</li> </ul>	Ongoing



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial weed invader plant forum</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of nurseries (Medicinal plants) and protection of indigenous trees as declared by the Filled and Forest Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<b>Land Use Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment of strategic and municipal plans to the PGDS and PSDF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of the Premier</li> <li>• Dept of Development Local Government and Housing</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> </ul>	June 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACE must participate in the DWAF process to develop Resource Management Plans for dams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> </ul>	On going

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACE and municipalities must develop and implement Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs) together with the SDFs to ensure environmental issues are addressed in spatial planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Developmental Local Government and Housing</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	At least four EMFs for the period 2008 – 2012
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a provincial Land Use Management Bill to ensure sustainable development and the consideration of environmental issues in land use management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of the Premier</li> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Dept of Developmental Local Government and Housing</li> </ul>	June 2009

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that SDFs consider areas of critical biodiversity and sensitive environments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Developmental Local Government and Housing</li> </ul>	March 2009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with EIA Regulations and Biodiversity Management Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All relevant departments and municipalities</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACE and municipalities must implement the NW Environmental Toolkit that was developed to support the IDP process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	Workshops on the Environmental Toolkit to be conducted December 2008 and implementation ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of sector departments and municipalities in the NW Provincial Development Planning Forum to align and coordinate actions related to land use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All relevant sector Departments</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	Quarterly

	management.		
<b>Mining and Industrial Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DACE, DME, DWAF &amp; Municipalities to participate in Regional Mineral Development and Environmental Committee meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Minerals and Energy</li> <li>Municipalities</li> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small-scale mining operators must be monitored regularly to check compliance to licenses and environmental management issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Minerals and Energy</li> <li>Municipalities</li> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> </ul>	Ongoing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DME must be represented on provincial forums where environmental issues are being discussed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Minerals and Energy</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DME together with DACE and municipalities, must participate in the NW Air Quality Management Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Minerals and Energy</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Agriculture Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DACE must implement provincial ambient monitoring programmes to monitor the impact of mines and industry on natural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	March 2010 and Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal and Provincial Air Quality Management Plans must be developed and implemented as per national guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	March 2009

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance with EIA Regulations and Biodiversity Management Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All relevant departments and municipalities</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<b>Agricultural Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of sustainable farming practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural sector must involve Environmental Services of DACE in development of Agricultural Master Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Services of DACE and municipalities to be involve in planning agricultural projects (community and strategic level)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DACE</li> <li>Municipalities</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance wit EIA Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DACE to participate in the Agricultural PGDS Working Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of national guidelines and standards on Aquaculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Municipalities</li> <li>Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<b>Public Property Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure compliance to EIA Regulations by all relevant departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Dept of Public Works</li> <li>Dept of Health</li> <li>Dept of Education</li> <li>Dept of Social Development</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of guidelines for the integration of environmental issues (e.g. energy and water efficiency, waste and recycling) into property development, management and maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Dept of Public Works</li> <li>Municipalities</li> </ul>	March 2009

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation of relevant departments in the Provincial Environmental Forum where environmental issues are being discussed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Dept of Public Works</li> <li>Dept of Health</li> <li>Dept of Education</li> <li>Department of Social Development</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<b>Municipal Waste and Health Care Waste Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DACE to implementation monitor compliance with the Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Municipalities</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DACE must implement provincial ambient monitoring programme to monitor the impact of landfill sites on natural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	March 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DACE must establish a Provincial Waste Management Forum where municipalities are represented on and meet on regular basis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	March 2009



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with EIA Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Health</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with other relevant waste minimum standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Health</li> <li>• DEAT / DWAF</li> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<b>Housing Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated planning for housing and township development must be incorporated into IDPs through the SDF's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Developmental Local Government and Housing</li> </ul>	March 2009

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce compliance to EIA regulations and NEMA principles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<b>Municipal Bulk Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DWAF to support the municipalities to develop water services plan (covering ground water)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> </ul>	March 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Bulk Infrastructure Plan to be aligned with SDF's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance to EIA requirements must be monitored</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<b>Land Reform</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental opportunities and limitations must be considered before people are being relocated to land in order to determine possibility of sustainable livelihood for communities to be resettled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Dept of Land Affairs</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Services of DACE should be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture,</li> </ul>	Ongoing

	represented on the Provincial State Land Disposal Committee and on the Provincial Project Approval Committee	Conservation and Environment	
<b>Tourism Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of tourism activities must be addressed in the Park Management Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NW Parks and Tourism Board</li> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	March 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NWP&amp;TB and DACE must establish a Management Forum to discuss and agree on issues of common interest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NW Parks and Tourism Board</li> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> </ul>	March 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bio-monitoring programmes must be implemented to inform quotas for resource use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NW Parks and Tourism Board</li> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and</li> </ul>	March 2009

		Environment	
<b>Capacity Building and Empowerment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Provincial Environmental Forums where all sector departments and municipalities can discuss environmental issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Dept of Education</li> <li>Municipalities</li> </ul>	March 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular awareness campaigns on environmental issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Dept of Education</li> <li>Municipalities</li> </ul>	Ongoing
<b>Disaster Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental issues and EIA requirements to be included in the development of Risk and Disaster Management Plan, as well as Drought Management Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> <li>Municipalities</li> </ul>	Ongoing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Services (DACE) and DWAF to form part of municipal teams when attending to spillages and pollution incidents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	March 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental services must participate in the Provincial Disaster Management Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Dept of Developmental Local Government and Housing</li> </ul>	Ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (e.g. establishment of Fire Protection Associations)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li> <li>• Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li> </ul>	Ongoing

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Municipalities</li></ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implementation of Disaster Management Act</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dept of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment</li><li>• Dept of Water Affairs and Forestry</li><li>• Municipalities</li><li>• Dept of Developmental Local Government and Housing</li></ul>	Ongoing

## **SECTION SEVEN: PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

The above targets and time frames will be used as the basis for monitoring and reporting.

Monitoring and reporting will be done through the annual report in terms of Section 16(1) (b) of NEMA. All responsible authorities must submit to Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment their annual performance report in line with this plan. The annual reporting on the EIP will reflect:

- Progress with targets set
- Progress with co-operative governance recommendations
- Integration of the EIP with the overall planning of the province.

## **SECTION EIGHT: CONCLUSION**

The development of the first edition NW Environmental Implementation Plan revealed that because of concurrent responsibilities for the environment in different provincial government departments and local authority, many functions overlap and areas of responsibilities are not clearly enough defined and thus create difficulties for implementation and management of such a plan. The North West Government, however, continues to join efforts and developed the second edition NW EIP as statutory instrument to regulate environmental co-operative governance in the province. The plan facilitates the alignment of policies, plans and programmes around the environmental issues within the province.

The stakeholder consultation process confirmed that there is a critical need for the capacity building of sector departments and local government in environmental and sustainable development concepts and issues. The NW Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment will therefore take the responsibility of filtering down the capacity building to relevant role players, i.e. sector departments and local authorities including local councilors since they are involved in the implementation and planning processes. The department will also conduct the monitoring and reporting of the EIP implementation process with the relevant role players. The NW Provincial Development Forum will be used as mechanisms to discuss the issues emanating from the implementation of this provincial environmental cooperative governance plan.

The successful environmental governance depends largely on the extent to which environmental issues are integrated into and addressed by a variety of sector departments and local authorities. The implementation and reporting thereof



will be used together with the North West Province Environment Outlook as systems to collect information that will inform the provincial leadership how effective our governance of natural resources is.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This report is the culmination of inputs and the efforts of all those involved in the NW EIP Process and they are acknowledged with thanks.

In particular we would like to thank the individual departmental EIP champions who did much of the preparatory work in compiling this report and the members of the Environmental Services Chief Directorate of the NW DACE.

The constructive input from the members of the CEC working group is also appreciated.