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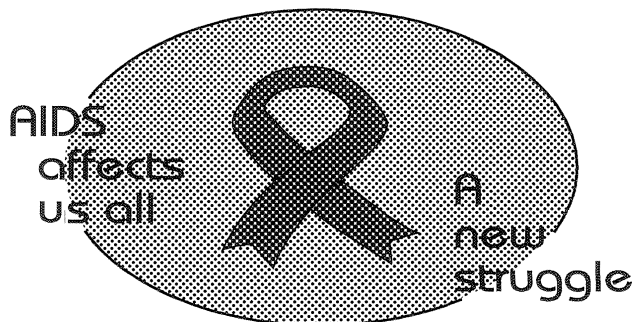
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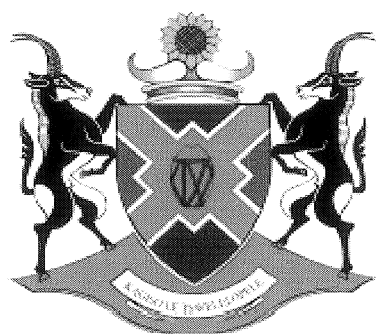
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GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 220 OF 2015



read

Department:
**Rural, Environment and Agricultural
Development**
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORTH WEST ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2015 - 2020



**NORTH WEST
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:
2015 - 2020**

I, *Manketsi Tihape*, Member of the Executive Council for the North West Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development (NWREAD), hereby publish the North West Environmental Implementation Plan 2015-2020 under section 15(2)(b) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended) for implementation in the province.



Honourable Manketsi Tihape

MEC: North West Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of the Environmental Implementation Plan

Environmental Implementation- and Management plans are required in terms of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended). Section 11(1) of chapter 3 of NEMA (as amended) provides that every national department listed in Schedule 1 of NEMA that exercises functions which may affect the environment and every provincial department responsible for environmental affairs must prepare an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) within five years of the coming into operation of the National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 30 of 2013) and at intervals of not more than five years thereafter.

The EIP describes Departmental policies, plans and programmes that may impact on the environment and how these will comply with NEMA principles and national environmental norms and standards with the aim of ensuring that government integrates environmental considerations into its core mandate, functions and activities.

Many of the activities undertaken by government departments, at the national, provincial, district and local level, have impacts on the environment. The EIP aims to co-ordinate and harmonize the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment or are entrusted with powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government, in order to minimize the duplication of procedures and functions; and to promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment.

The province has championed and been in the forefront at national landscape with regard to promoting integrated planning and co-operative governance. Implementation of this plan will also help government to realize the objectives of the "Setsokotsane" which is an all-inclusive radical interventionist program by the Premier of North West, working together with all MEC's and people in the province to respond to the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The "Saam werk, saam trek" philosophy also creates a platform for harmonization of the provincial policies, plans and programs.

The plan will be implemented in the next five years and in terms of section 16(1)(b) of NEMA (as amended), every organ of state must report annually within four months of the end of the financial year on the implementation of its adopted EIP to the Director-General of Environmental Affairs.

Structure of this plan

The plan consists of the following components:

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

- About The North West Province
- Sustainability in the Province
- State of Environment Reporting in the Province
- Environmental Key concerns in the Province
- NW EIP 2015 - 2020 Preparation process

SECTION TWO: ENVIRONMENTAL MANDATE AND FUNCTIONS IN THE PROVINCE

- Vision and Mission
- Economic Pillars of the province
- North West Provincial Government Delivery Philosophy
- Policy and Legislative Framework
- Provincial Policies, Plans and Programs

SECTION THREE: ALIGNMENT/COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES AND CONSTITUTION

SECTION FOUR: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

SECTION FIVE: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROMOTION OF INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SECTION SIX: OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR EIP

SECTION SEVEN: PERFORMANCE MONITORING

SECTION EIGHT: CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Reflecting from the North West Environment Outlook 2013, it can be said with confidence that successful implementation of the North West EIP 2015 – 2020 will play a significant role in ensuring a joint responsibility of protecting the natural resources for all citizens. The commitments set out in this plan are a reflection of the government focus on working together to moving the province forward.

The commitment and dedication showed by all sector departments and municipalities during the process of development of this plan are highly appreciated and it is anticipated that the plan will also find realization in their respective planning processes.



Dr. Poncho Mokaila

Head of Department: NW READ

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
AQ	Air Quality
AQA	Air Quality Act
AQM	Air Quality Management
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ASGISA	Accelerated Shared Growth Initiatives of South Africa
BPDM	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality
BSP	Biodiversity Sector Plan
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMA	Catchment management Agency
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DCATA	Department of Culture, Arts and Traditional Affairs
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs, <i>formerly Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism</i>
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DKKDM	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality
DLGHS	Department of Local Government and Human settlement
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DPWR&T	Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation <i>formerly the Department of Water Affairs</i>
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
ECA	Environment Conservation Act
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EXCO	Executive Council
EXCO EDI	Executive Council: Economic Development and Infrastructure Cluster
GIS	Geographic Information System
HABITAT	Convention on Human Settlements
HOD	Head of Department
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
KOSH	Koster, Orkney, Stilfontein, Hartebeesfontein
LUS	Land Use Schemes
MLM	Madibeng Local Municipality
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAPCOF	National Air Quality Pollution Control Officers Forum
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEM:PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
NFSD	National Framework for Sustainable Development
NMMDM	Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
NW AQMP	North West Air Quality Management Plan
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
NW BSAP	North West Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NWCCRS	North West Climate Change Response Strategy
NWCCVA	North West Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
NW EIP	North West Environmental Implementation Plan
NWPC	North West Planning Commission
NW PDP	North West Provincial Development Plan
NWPTB	North West Parks and Tourism Board
NWREAD	North West Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development
NWSPLUMB	North West Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill
OoP	Office of the Premier
POP's	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands
RE	Renewable Energy
RMDC	Research Methodology and Data Centre
SAAQIS	South African Air Quality Information System
SAWIS	South African Waste Information System
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SoER	State of the Environment Report
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WMA	Water Management Area
WUA	Water Use Authority

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1. SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the North West Province

The North West Province is situated at the Centre of the northern border of South Africa and shares borders with four other South African Provinces: Northern Cape to the west, Free State to the south, Gauteng and Limpopo to the east, and an international border with Botswana to the north. The province is also fringed by the Kalahari Desert in the west (NWREAD, 2014).



Figure 1: North West Province Map

In 1994, the North West Province was established by the merger of Bophuthatswana, one of the former Bantustans (i.e. black homelands), and the western part of Transvaal, one of the four former South African Provinces. Some of the larger towns and cities to be found within the North West include Mahikeng, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Rustenburg, Brits, Lichtenburg and Vryburg, with Mahikeng as the provincial capital. The province is the fourth smallest province in South Africa (NWPG, 2013). Between 2001 and 2011, a number of transboundary municipalities which the province hosted were absorbed fully into the Northern Cape and Gauteng. This reduced the provincial spatial extent from 116 231km² to the current 102 881km².

The province lies at the heart of the 'bushveld' region, characterised by a generally flat savannah landscape, and can be regarded as 'Big Five' country. Its rich natural resource value includes mineral resources such as platinum and chromium, which has earned the province the trademark "The Platinum Province". It also has a long geological and archaeological history with internationally recognised fossils found at a number of sites.

Climate varies from west to east, with the eastern part of the region being much wetter than the western part of the region. Hills and ridges separate areas of high biodiversity and prime agricultural land, including grazing, towards the central and eastern parts. Iconic geological features of this region include the Magaliesberg and Pilanesberg ridges, and the Vredefort Dome.

The North West Province is made up of four Districts or Category C municipalities: Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati in the west, Ngaka Modiri Molema in the central parts, Bojanala Platinum in the eastern parts, and Dr Kenneth Kaunda in the south (Figure 2).

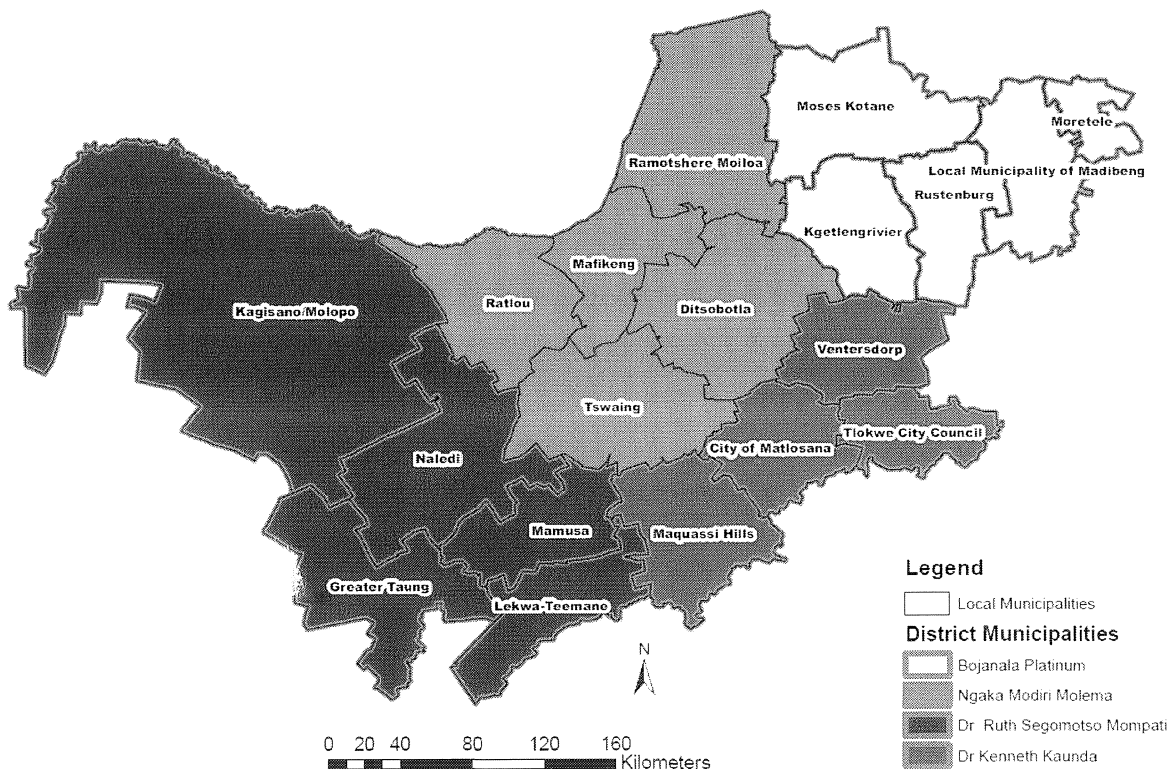


Figure 2: North West Province Municipalities

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality

The Bojanala Platinum District covers an area of approximately 18 333km² (LGH, 2012) and comprises of five local municipalities: Kgetlengrivier, Madibeng, Moretele, Moses Kotane and Rustenburg Local Municipalities. To the north the District is bordered by the Waterberg District Municipality, Tshwane Metro (Pretoria) is to the east, West Rand District Municipality to the south-east, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality to the south and Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality to the west.

The main economic sectors of this District Municipality are mining, tourism, agriculture, enterprise development, manufacturing utilities, infrastructure and construction and financial services (LGH, 2012).

Key features within this District include:

- Rich platinum mines
- Hartbeespoort Dam
- Part of the Crocodile (West) - Marico Water Management Area (WMA), which contains the main economic hub of the country and is South Africa's most populated WMA
- The Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site
- The Magaliesberg, one of the oldest mountains in the world
- Pilanesberg National Park¹

The Magaliesberg Mountain Range, named after an early African Chief named Mogale, is the most prominent topographical feature of the province. It is geologically unique and scenically spectacular, and stretches for about 120km from north of Rustenburg to Bronkhorstspuit Dam east of Pretoria. Consisting of sediments laid down 3 billion years ago, it is one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world. The importance of the Magaliesberg lies in its ecological value and cultural heritage, and is considered incalculable. Its ecology includes bushveld, highveld and montane habitats. It is home to a vast diversity of plant and animal species, including several which are endemic to the Magaliesberg. Humankind has been an inhabitant of this region for millions of years and archaeological sites reveal ample evidence of Stone Age and Iron Age cultures. As such,

¹ Pilanesberg National Park is, in fact, not a national park. The name refers to its origin as a 'national' park of the then nominally independent Bophuthatswana, an apartheid-era Bantustan enclosed within the borders of South Africa. It has since transferred to the provincial authority of the North West Province, which manages it as a provincial nature reserve.

the South African government submitted an application to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to have the Magaliesberg area recognised as a site of Outstanding Universal Value, thereby to be declared as a Biosphere Reserve.

The Pilanesberg is an extraordinary geological feature and an icon of the North West province. This ancient volcanic structure that formed as a result of a volcanic eruption that took place about 1.2 billion years ago is located north of the town of Rustenburg, just beyond the north-western tip of the Magaliesberg. Spherical in shape, the mountain range rises from the level surrounding plains shaped by three concentric ridges or rings of rocky hills, forming an outermost diameter of 24km. The structure is conserved in one of South Africa's most well-known nature reserves, namely the Pilanesberg National Park.

Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality

The District Municipality of Dr Kenneth Kaunda expands over an area of 14 642km² and borders Gauteng towards the east and the Free State Province to the south (LGH, 2012). The District Municipality is made up of four local municipalities: the City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp), and the Local Municipalities of Tlokwe (Potchefstroom), Maquassi Hills and Ventersdorp. The main economic sectors within this region are mining, trade, finance, business services, manufacturing, construction, government services and agriculture (LGH, 2012).

Key features within this District include the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site and a number of gold mines linked to the Witwatersrand reefs. It is also host to the Potchefstroom campus of the North West University.

The Vredefort Dome is located in the south-eastern corner of the province, near the towns of Vredefort and Potchefstroom. This geological feature formed approximately 3 billion years ago when a meteorite impacted the Earth creating a crater 300km in diameter (NWPTB, 2013). The impact caused a tremendous shift in the Earth's crust causing the rock layers to bend into a dome shape that spans about 90km in diameter, hence the feature's name.

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality

Covering an area of 43 700km², Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality is characterised by poor rural areas and remotely located settlements (LGH, 2012). The District Municipality is bordered in the east by the Ngaka Modiri Molema- and Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipalities and to the south by John Taolo Gaetsewe (Kgalagadi) in the Northern Cape. Local municipalities include: Greater Taung, Kagisano-Molopo, Lekwa-Teemane, Mamusa and Naledi Local Municipalities.

The Taung Heritage Site area close to the town of Taung, which forms part of the serial listed Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa World Heritage Site, is one of the key features of the District. At the Taung site, Prof. Raymond Dart identified a fossilized juvenile skull of a hominid species which he subsequently named *Australopithecus africanus* in 1924.

The District is also host to extensive commercial scale cattle/ beef and game farms.

Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality

Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality spans an area of 26 206km². The district comprises of five local municipalities: Mahikeng, Ratlou, Ramotshere Moiloa, Ditsobotla and Tswaing Local Municipalities. Mahikeng is the capital of the North West and has become a rapidly growing, modern, residential, administrative and commercial town; with the main economic activities of mining and agriculture (LGH, 2012).

Key features within this District include:

- Baberspan bird sanctuary Ramsar site
- Part of the Crocodile (West) - Marico Water Management Area
- Seat of Provincial Government in Mahikeng
- North West University (Mahikeng campus)

Mahikeng's name was first spelt by British settlers as Mafeking, but the spelling was changed to Mafikeng following its incorporation into Bophuthatswana in 1980. In February

2010, the spelling changed once again to Mahikeng, in order to better reflect the local linguistic form.

1.2 Sustainability in the Province

Sustainability in the North West Province is aligned to the National Framework on sustainability. Although there have been numerous debates on what constitutes sustainability, the expression of sustainability as a 'nested' model (Figure 3) as described in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development Strategy (NSSD) (DEA, 2011) is used as theoretical basis for the provincial concept, primarily because it recognizes and expresses the dependencies that exist between society, the economy and the natural environment. It implies that any deterioration of one aspect will result in a concurrent deterioration in the others.

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

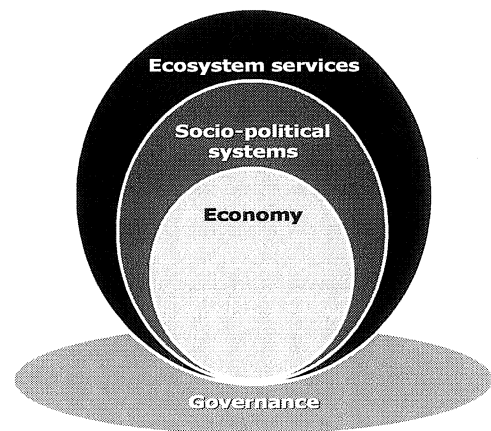


Figure 3: National Framework on sustainability

South Africa's vision for a sustainable society is defined as:
"South Africa aspires to be a sustainable, economically prosperous and self-reliant nation state that safeguards its democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of its people, by managing its limited ecological resources responsibly for current and future generations, and by advancing efficient and effective integrated planning and governance through national, regional and global collaboration"

Source: DEAT, 2008

The JPOI documents commitments and priorities for action on sustainable development in specific areas. It outlines 37 negotiated targets, including Paragraph 162 which reads as follows: *"States should take immediate steps to make progress in the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development and begin their implementation by 2005"* (www.un.org). The NFSD is the local response to the JPOI and contains the South Africa's vision for a

Declaration on Sustainable Development agreed to at the 2002 World Summit on

‘sustainable society’. It is aimed at “...all social partners and all organs of state within the national, provincial and municipal spheres to progressively refine and realign their policies and decision making systems...” (DEAT, 2008). As such, it acts as the framework driving appropriate policy and strategy shifts, and identifies strategic areas for intervention that respond to South African needs, priorities and targets, as well as to key international targets set out in the Millennium Declaration, the JPOI, and other regional and international commitments.

The NSSD1 was developed for the period 2010-2014 as the ‘action plan’ of the NFSD, aimed at facilitating the achievement of sustainable outcomes. Following adjustment of the original NFSD to take cognisance of recent developments, namely the global financial crisis, the international focus on climate change and the international emphasis on the “green economy” (e.g. UNEP “Global Green New Deal”), the five priorities identified in the NFSD as ‘pathways to sustainable development’ were re-formulated as shown below in **Table 1**, showing a shift towards responsiveness to global climate change.

Table 1: Sustainable Development priorities

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

In order to make this shift away from a ‘business as usual’ development trajectory, three key foundations, as outlined by the erstwhile Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), now known as the Department of Environmental Affairs, remain crucial (DEAT, 2008):

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

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

Drawing from the National framework, the North West Province considers individual quality of life as the key indicator of sustainability, and also follows the logical argument that it is the state of the economy that defines the quality of life enjoyed by society. A healthy environment and good governance form the basis to these components (see Fig.4).

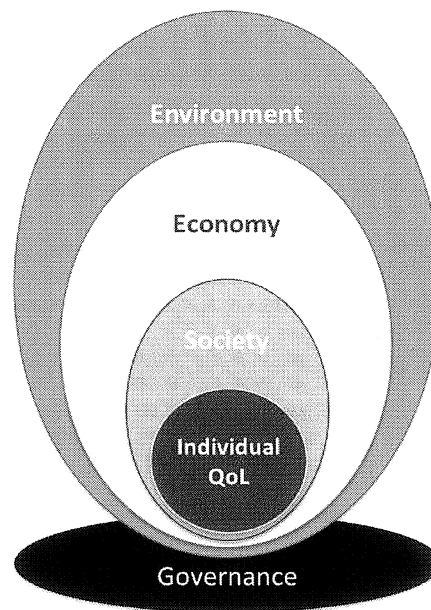


Figure 4: Expression of Sustainability in North West Province

1.3 State of Environment Reporting in the Province

The Province completed its first State of Environment Report (SoER) in 1995 and the second in 2002. Thereafter, North West was the first Province to produce an Environment Outlook Report in 2008. The 2008 Environment Outlook report included the possible future scenarios and proposed general responses to guide the province towards a sustainable future through the development and implementation of appropriate plans, programmes and policies.

In terms of Section 31(a) of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), every citizen and organ of state is entitled to have access to information relating to the state of the environment, and actual and potential threats to the environment.

Therefore, in continuation with Environmental Reporting and to provide relevant and accurate information that will assist the authorities with decision-making, the NW Environment Outlook 2013 was compiled (NWREAD, 2014).

The National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Act, 2013 (Act 30 of 2013) makes provision for national and provincial 'environment outlook' reporting as a legal requirement with effect from December 2014. Both the National Minister and Provincial MECs will have to prepare Environment Outlook Reports every 4 years. As yet, the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is still in a process to develop the procedure, format and content of the environment outlook reports for gazetting in terms of the mentioned act.

The North West Environment Outlook 2013 is compiled in terms of the commonly accepted Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) framework (Figure 5). Each theme chapter (see Table 2) presented in the report follows this format for consistency and integrity in the reporting process. In 2017, the North West Environment Outlook will be developed and published in line with the then prescribed format, as would have been gazetted by then by the Minister of Environmental Affairs.

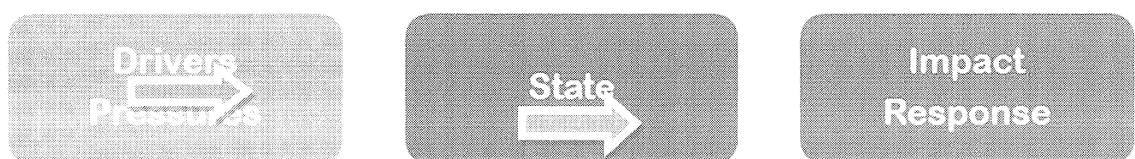


Figure 5: DPSIR Framework

The 2013 North West Environment Outlook report is structured and reported thematically as summarized below:

Table 2: NW Environment Outlook 2013 Report structure

Main heading	Description
Introduction	
Introduction and context	Introduction to the North West province and State of Environment reporting
Themes	
Land and Transformation	The 'themes' for the Environment Outlook Report 2013 cover the existing themes from its 2008 predecessor (NWDACE, 2008) to ensure continuity, although a revised theme structure adds Waste Management as a distinct theme. It also addresses climate change under each of the themes, as this is a phenomenon which has consequences for all spheres. Economic sectors (such as tourism and mining) and heritage resources are addressed under Land and Transformation, while natural resources sorts under Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health.
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health	
Water Resources	
Human Settlements & Infrastructure	
Air Quality & Atmosphere	
Waste Management	
Environmental Outlook	
An 'Impact Map' for the province	A visual representation of dynamic processes that can be found across the theme chapters
The Environment Outlook for 2013	Based on all the findings of the report, this section projects the trends identified for key drivers and pressures in the Impact Mapping into the future, to estimate what might happen if a change in policy and behaviour is not implemented.
Potential Tipping Points	Also based on the Impact Mapping, key threats to sustainability and environmental health in the province are described.
Options for Action	Based on the expected environmental changes, this section presents recommendations on how government can respond to the changing natural environment.
Conclusion	
A summary of the report, with concluding statements from all chapters to provide a snapshot of what has been presented.	







The Options for Action in the "Environment Outlook" section of the report provides recommendations per theme, as well as outlining the responsible implementing agent. This part of the report is linked up with the North West EIP 2015 - 2020 in order to ensure that issues identified in the province can be addressed.

1.4 Environmental Key concerns in the Province

The state of the environment in the North West has not shown much improvement over the past five years. Although a range of policies, guidelines and regulations have been

published, effective change still needs to manifest. In summary, the following table highlights the key concerns arising from the North West Environmental Outlook 2013 report.

Table 3 Environmental key concerns in North West

Theme	Trend	Key concerns
Land and Transformation		The rate of transformation of land cover in the province appears to be slowing down, but it remains a threat to sensitive and valuable environmental resources. There is also concern that land use conflicts could compromise the sustainable utilisation of natural resources. Planning interventions are evident, although they still need to manifest in real change on the ground.
Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health		The number of threatened species and ecosystems has increased, and the condition of most of the watercourses remains particularly poor. At the same time, there is minimal overlap between protected areas and ecological resources highlighted as critical to conservation.
Water Resources		Although the quality of water supplied to people in the province is up to standard, there are serious concerns about the availability of water going into the future, and about a persistent problem of eutrophication of water bodies. Water restrictions will immediately hamper developmental efforts and impact on human health.
Human Settlements & Infrastructure		Importantly, the living conditions of the majority of the population have improved in respect of access to services and rollout of formal housing. Nevertheless, concerns remain in informal and rural settlements, where poverty and lack of basic services render people reliant on slowly degrading natural environments, and about the maintenance of service infrastructure.
Air Quality & Atmosphere		Although the ambient air quality is good, regional circulation patterns are likely to impact the situation negatively. The main issue facing North West, however, is the air quality in settlements where domestic fuel is used as an energy source. Elevated levels of pollution in the immediate proximity of main pollution sources are also of concern. Poor air quality, especially as elevated levels of particulate matter, increases morbidity and mortality.
Waste Management		There has been a significant transformation in terms of the general approach to waste management in the North West, but technical limitations such as lack of monitoring and operational costs still limit the effectiveness of interventions and roll-out of waste removal services to rural settlements.

1.5 North West Environmental Implementation Plan 2015 - 2020 Preparation process

By strategic design and intent, the NW EIP 2015 - 2020 development process was linked to the North West Environment Outlook 2013 reporting process. The legislative option that provides for ease of harmonization and streamlining of policies, plan and programs was effectively used. The findings and recommendations of the study found expression and served as basis for this plan. The plan was developed through a consultative process, embracing the provincial "saam werk, saam trek" philosophy.

Among the other procedural steps followed in the process, the below listed elements are worth documenting.

- The EIP process was built into the SoER process with respect to data gathering, analysis as well as reporting. Throughout the outlook compilation process and consultations, the expected link with the EIP was always emphasized and therefore, pertinent information was also gathered during the Environment outlook compilation process.
- Two provincial stakeholder consultation workshops were conducted to solicit inputs and present the draft EIP;
- Questionnaires soliciting inputs were distributed to all sector departments and district municipalities;
- The draft plan was presented to the North West Air Quality and Waste Management forums;
- One-on-one and telephonic interviews were conducted with relevant sector departments; and
- The final draft was tabled before the National Sub Committee on EIPs and EMPs for recommendation of approval.

2. SECTION TWO: ENVIRONMENTAL MANDATE AND FUNCTIONS IN THE PROVINCE

2.1 Vision and Mission

Vision of NW READ:

Vibrant and Prosperous Society in harmony with our natural resources

Mission of NW READ:

Working together with our partners to provide sustainable Agricultural, Environmental Management and comprehensive integrated Rural Development.

2.2 Economic Pillars of the province

Agriculture

Agriculture is the only sector apart from mining in which the North West is acknowledged to have a comparative advantage over the other provinces. The agricultural sector produces 13% of provincial GDP and provides jobs for 18% of the labour force in the province. The main crops are sunflower seeds, groundnuts, maize, wheat and cattle. The eastern part of the province has a higher rainfall so it produces vegetables, flowers and poultry. Horticulture and bio-fuels show particular promise for expansion and the North West already has several bio-fuel initiatives underway.

The province is an important food basket in South Africa. Maize and sunflowers are the most important crops and the North West Province is the major producer of white maize in the country. The North West Province produced 22 % of all the commercial maize grown in South Africa, of which 78 % was white maize and 22 % yellow maize.

Culture

The North West is the only Province in the country which has Arts Development and Training Institutions in the form of Mmabana Centres. They are situated in three of the four districts of the Province. The Mmabana Arts, Culture and Sport Foundation is popularly known across the country for producing household names that have dominated the South African entertainment landscape over the past two decades.

This is an opportune time for the Mmabana Arts, Culture and Sport Foundation to be positioned as the paramount Arts Academy in Southern Africa.

Tourism

The North West Province provides attractive tourism and eco-tourism packages. There are over sixteen parks and nature and game reserves that boast the presence of the big five (lion, elephant, leopard, buffalo and rhino), diverse and prolific bird species population and heritage sites. The parks, game and nature reserves are characterised by hills and open plains. Pilanesberg has a 1 200 million year old extinct alkaline volcanic crater, one of only three in the world. Woodland and rich riverine forest at Borakalalo, the bird watcher's paradise at Barberspan, and the numerous hiking trails traversing the reserves present pristine and scenic sites for tourism. Cultural villages, heritage sites, casino gambling, theme parks, water sports, hiking, horse back riding and the unique vegetation of the area present unique attractions for tourism.

2.3 North West Provincial Government Delivery Philosophy

Setsokotsane is an all-inclusive radical interventionist program by the Premier of North West, working together with all MEC's and people in the province to respond to the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Setsokotsane seeks to respond to such challenges, which include: Water, Potholes, Lighting in streets and villages, Corruption, Accessibility, Accountability, Housing and Crime.

In taking the province forward, the government priorities and programs will be delivered through the underlying philosophy of “**saam werk, saam trek**”, which promotes the working together amongst government, private sector, as well as the civil society. The philosophy creates a platform for harmonization of the provincial policies, plans and programs.

The philosophy furthermore aims to strengthen intergovernmental relations, as well as cooperative governance, which is the foundation for the NW EIP 2015-2020.

2.4 Policy and Legislative Framework

a) Legislative framework of the EIP

Environmental Implementation- and Management plans are required in terms of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended). Section 11(1) of chapter 3 of NEMA (as amended) provides that every national department listed in Schedule 1 of NEMA that exercises functions which may affect the environment and every provincial department responsible for environmental affairs must prepare an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) within five years of the coming into operation of the National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Act, 2013 (Act No 30 of 2013) and at intervals of not more than five years thereafter.

The following analysis serves to summarize the critical and legislative issues relevant to the NW EIP 2015-2020.

b) The Constitution

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

The functional areas of concurrent national and provincial legislation are listed in 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 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 Government's role in environmental matters is wide-ranging. It must also be noted that some activities in provinces that have an impact on the environment, are the responsibility of National- and Local Government. In these cases the role of provincial government becomes one of facilitation and/or coordination and/or supervision rather than implementation.

c) International treaties and protocols

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

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

d) Policies, tools and legislation

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

Waste Management

- 2000 White Paper on Integrated Pollution Control
- 2002 Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act (Act 28 of 2002)
- 2002 Plastic Bag Regulations
- 2008 National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008)
- 2011 National Waste Management Strategy
- 2013 National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal
- 2013 National Waste Classification and Management Regulations
- 2013 National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill

Air Quality and Atmosphere

- 2004 National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
- 2007 National Framework for Air Quality Management
- 2009 National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- 2011 National Climate Change Response White Paper
- 2013 Listed Activities and Associated Minimum Emission Standards
- 2014 National Environmental Management: Air Quality Amendment Act (Act 20 of 2014)

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health

- 1983 Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) and lists of declared alien invasive plants and weeds to be eradicated or controlled
- 2003 National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003)

- 2004 National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)
- 2006 Systematic Conservation Plan for the Freshwater Biodiversity of the Crocodile (West) and Marico Water Management Area
- 2008 National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
- 2011 National Biodiversity Assessment (2004, updated 2011)
National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Atlas
- 2013 Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines. Mainstreaming biodiversity into the mining sector

Water Resources

- 1997 Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997)
- 1998 National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
- 2006 Water Resource Plan for Hartebeespoort Dam
- 2008 Water Resource Plan for Buffelspoort Dam
- 2009 Water for Growth and Development Strategy
- 2010 Groundwater Strategy
- 2004 & 2013 National Water Resource Strategy I & II

Land and Transformation

- 1948 The Agricultural Resource Conservation Regulations (R1048 of 1948)
- 1970 The Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970)
- 1983 Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)
- 1997 White Paper on South African Land Policy
- 1995 White Paper on Agriculture
- 2000 The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
- 2005 A National Action Programme (NAP) on Combating Land Degradation
- 2013 Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture
- 2013 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)

Human Settlements and Infrastructure

- 1994 Reconstruction and Development Plan

- 1996 Growth, Economic and Redistribution Strategy
- 1997 Urban and Rural Development Framework
- 1997 National Housing Act (Act 107 of 1997)
- 1999 Green Paper on Development and Planning
- 2000 National Integrated Rural Development Strategy
- 2005 Breaking New Ground - A comprehensive plan for the development of sustainable human settlements
- 2006 National Spatial Development Perspective
- 2008 National Framework for Sustainable Development
- 2008 South African Inclusionary Housing Policy
- 2013 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)

Cross-cutting responses

- 1989 The National Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989)
- 1998 National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (as amended)
- 2000 Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)
- 2010 Government Outcomes Based Approach
- 2011 National Development Plan 2030
- 2011 National Strategy for Sustainable Development

2.5 PROVINCIAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS

This section of the EIP focuses on giving an idea of or depicting those existing and new policies, plans and programmes in provincial and local government that when implemented may significantly affect the environment both positively and negatively. Although all governmental functions are likely to have some effect on the environment, for the purposes of the EIP, these should be prioritized in terms of:

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

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status(i.e. is it in the process of development or adopted or being implemented)	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope of policy, plan or programme(i.e. provincially or nationally implemented)	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	What degree of control does the department has on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
NW PDP	Implementation	Ensuring sustainable development in the province	Provincial	By ensuring sustainable development	Partial	OoP
NW Environment Outlook 2013	Approved	State of environment in the province	Provincial	Provide environmental information for decision making	Full control	NW READ
NW EIP 2015 - 2020	Development	Coordinate cooperative governance in the province	Provincial	Harmonization of environmental Policies, Plans and Programs in the Province	Partial	NW READ
Provincial Spatial Development Framework	Revision	Integrated spatial planning	Provincial	Environmental areas indicated for consideration in	Full control	DLGHS

NWSPLUMB	Under review (inception phase)	Streamlining development planning with regards to spatial planning and land use management in accordance to the SPLUMB	Provincial	development	Partial	DLGHS
NW Biodiversity Sector Plan 2014	Development	Protect Critical biodiversity Areas	Provincial	Critical biodiversity areas for integration into the PSDF and other plans	Full control	READ
NW Integrated Waste Management Plan	Due for review	Management of waste in the province	Provincial	Improved management of waste	Partial control	READ
NW Air Quality Management Plan	Under review	Air quality management	Provincial	Improve air quality management	Full control	READ
NW	Implementation	Expansion of	Provincial	Management	Full control	NWPTB

Protected Areas Expansion Strategy	phase	protected areas	protected areas	of protected areas		
NW Health Norms & Standards for Waste Management	Implementation	Management of medicinal wastes	Provincial	Improved medicinal waste management	Full control	Department of Health
NMMDM Water usage plan	Under development	Manage water usage in the district	District	Improve water usage in the district	Full control	NMMDM DWS
Dr. Kenneth Kaunda Municipality Air quality Management Plan	Development	Air quality Management	District	Improve air quality in the District	Full control	DKKDM
Bojanala Platinum District Municipality AQMP	Implementation phase	Air Quality Management	District	Improve air quality in the District	Full control	BPDM
Se hamba sonke	Launched in 2011 an ongoing programme	Road maintenance and upgrading	Provincial	Borrow pits to access sand for construction	Full control	DPWRT

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

3.1 Section overview

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

The two principles set out in chapter 1 of NEMA are:

- a) Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably; and
- b) Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards as well as guidelines	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environment management	Is there any consultative forum established? (if so give name of the structure)
NW PDP	Medium Term Strategic Framework	The Chapter on Environmental Sustainability is founded on NEMA and Outcome 10	NW EXCO Clusters
NW Environment Outlook 2013	National Strategy for Sustainable Development	By virtue of being aligned to NSSD, the NEMA principles are already incorporated.	NW Cooperative Governance forum
NW EIP 2015 - 2020	2015/2019 Guidelines for Environmental Implementation Plans and	NEMA principles are core to the EIP/EMP development guidelines	

NW Provincial Spatial Development Framework NW SPLUMB	Environmental Management Plans, DEA Development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2 of SPLUMA	Alignment of plan to norms and standards ensures that plan is also inline with the NEMA principles	NW Planning and Development Forum
NW Biodiversity Sector Plan 2014	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems • Biodiversity management plans for species • Guidelines regarding the determination of Bioregions and preparation and publication of Bioregional Plans, 16 March 2016 	The Norms and standards for the development of NW Biodiversity Sector Plan are founded on NEMA principles; therefore alignment ensures compliance to NEMA principles.	NW Conservation and stewardship Forum
NW Integrated Waste Management Plan	NEM:WA regulations; National Waste Management Strategy; National norms and standards published under NEM:WA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of waste for landfill disposal • Disposal of waste to landfill 	The Norms and standards are founded on NEMA principles, therefore alignment ensures compliance to NEMA principles.	NW Waste Management Forum

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage of waste Remediation of contaminated land and soil quality <p>NW Health Norms & Standards for Waste Management</p>		
<p>NW Air Quality Management Plan</p>	<p>2012 National Air Quality Management Framework in South Africa</p> <p>National Norms and Standards of Air Quality Monitoring in South Africa</p>	<p>The Norms and standards are founded on NEMA principles, therefore alignment to NEMA compliance to NEMA principles.</p>	<p>Municipal Provincial Air Quality Officers' Forum</p>
<p>NW Protected Areas Expansion Strategy</p>	<p>National norms and standards published under NEM:BA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems, 7 Feb 2014 <p>National norms and standards published under NEM:PAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norms and Standards for management of Protected Areas in SA, 7 July 2014 	<p>The Norms and standards are founded on NEMA principles, therefore alignment to NEMA compliance to NEMA principles.</p>	<p>NW Conservation and Stewardship Forum</p>

4. SECTION FOUR: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

4.1 Section overview

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

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

(a) Identification of institutional mechanism for coordination in place (i.e. is it a committee, procedures, MoU, etc.)	Does the institutional mechanism has a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	(b) What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department to coordination	
			Human resources	Budget
NW Waste Forum	Ongoing	Awareness and information sharing about waste management	Line function	Operational
Dept. Of Health: Occupational health and safety Forum	Ongoing	Safety in the workplace environment	Line function	Operational budget
Municipal Provincial Air Quality Officers' Forum	Ongoing	Air Quality Awareness on amended legislations, by-laws, regulations, standards, compliance and enforcement reports coordination from municipalities to province and province to municipalities	Line function; Air Quality Officers from 21 local- and 4 district municipalities	Operational
KOSH (Klerksdorp, Orkney, Stillfontein, Hartbeesfontein) Air	Ongoing	i. To ensure that all the Members subscribe to the 'Duty of Care' as required by S28 of	Line function; Dr KK District municipality;	Operational

Quality forum		<p>National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998);</p> <p>iii. To promote desirable development in keeping with the intrinsic environmental features and ecological processes in our area;</p> <p>ii. To act as a Forum between Government and Industry players in the Member area to promote learning amongst Members, sharing of skills, expertise, knowledge, networking, capacity building and exploiting synergies;</p> <p>iv. To develop protocols consisting of a series of guidelines to support a high standard of air quality management /measurements / reporting of results in a well defined manner;</p> <p>v. To stimulate continual</p>	Industry	
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		facilities (TSFs); x. To collate relevant data to populate an air quality index (AQI) for the KOSH Region.			
NAPCoF (North West Air Pollution Control Forum)	Ongoing	Coordination of air pollution issues that affect industries	Line function, industry	Operational	Operational budget
Provincial Environmental Education Forum	Ongoing	Awareness, coordinate competitions and promotions	Line function	Operational budget	Operational budget
NW Provincial Wild life Forum	Ongoing	To discuss issues of wild life management and sustainable resource use	Line function	Operational budget	Operational budget
Magaliesberg Biosphere Project Steering Committee	Committee will exist until listing of the proposed Biosphere is finalised	To oversee the application process to UNESCO for the listing of the Magaliesberg Biosphere	Line function NGO's; GDARD, Municipalities	Operational	Operational
Fossil Hominid Sites Joint Management Committee	Ongoing	Protection and management of Fossil Hominid Sites	Line function	Operational Budget	Operational Budget
Site Manager's Forum	Ongoing	Management of SA World Heritage Sites	Line Function	Operation budget	Operation budget

Taung Skull World Heritage Site Steering Committee	Ongoing	Facilitate integration and Cooperative management of Taung Skull World Heritage site	Line function	Operational budget
Environment and Heritage Research forum	Ongoing	Facilitate issues of research with the primary intention of informing research topics for students at Masters and Doctoral levels.	Line function	Operational budget
Hartbeespoort Dam Steering Committee (HDSC)	Ongoing	<p>a) To ensure that cooperative governance is being practiced with regards to the remediation and management of the Hartbeespoort Dam and catchment.</p> <p>b) To ensure inter-governmental coordination and harmonization of policies, legislation and actions relating to the Hartbeespoort Dam and catchment.</p> <p>c) To drive, oversee and ensure progress with</p>	Line function	Operational budget

		regards to the Hartbeespoort Dam Remediation Implementation Plan. d) To ensure stakeholder participation.		
RMDC Forum	Continuous-annual renewal of membership	Resource and conflict resolution for mining rights	Multi stakeholder forum	Operational budget
Government task team	Continuous	Water pollution in mines	DD and 2 officials	Operational budget
DAFF- Fire Protection Association	Ongoing	Integrated fire fighting/prevent and control veld fires	3 DAFF officials and Municipality Disaster Management	Operational budget

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

5.1 Section overview

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

5.2 IEM tools

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

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

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

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

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

sustainability. IEM has moved away from being defined in terms of particular processes.

Rather, IEM is a philosophy that is concerned with finding the right balance between development and the environment. It provides a framework to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account at every stage of the life of a project, process or policy.

In essence, the IEM alludes to the:

- 1) Integration of environmental considerations across the full life cycle of the activity: for example, for a project, this implies consideration of environmental issues through the pre-feasibility, feasibility, planning and design, construction, operational and decommissioning phases, i.e. a cradle to grave approach, and then the future re-use of the area or resource, i.e. cradle to cradle.
- 2) Integration of knowledge across specialist disciplines: for example, in specialist studies, tracing and analysing the links between air emissions and potential impacts on human health and subsequent economic costs.
- 3) Integration of stakeholders: for example, in an EIA, providing effective and constructive interaction between authorities, business and labour, civil society and the proponent.
- 4) Integration of appropriate tools into the decision making process (for example, in an EIA, integration of human health risk assessment in air

quality dispersion modelling) as well as across the full activity life cycle (for example, linking EIA to EMS and environmental reporting).

- 5) Environment, which is the surroundings in which humans and other organisms exist. The term is used in its broadest sense, to consist of biophysical, social and economic components and the connections within and between these components.
- 6) Management of the processes of initiating, planning, implementing, controlling and closing an activity, including the associated responsibilities and accountabilities. The classical management cycle (i.e. plan, do, check and act) can also be applied within each stage of the typical activity life cycle.

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

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

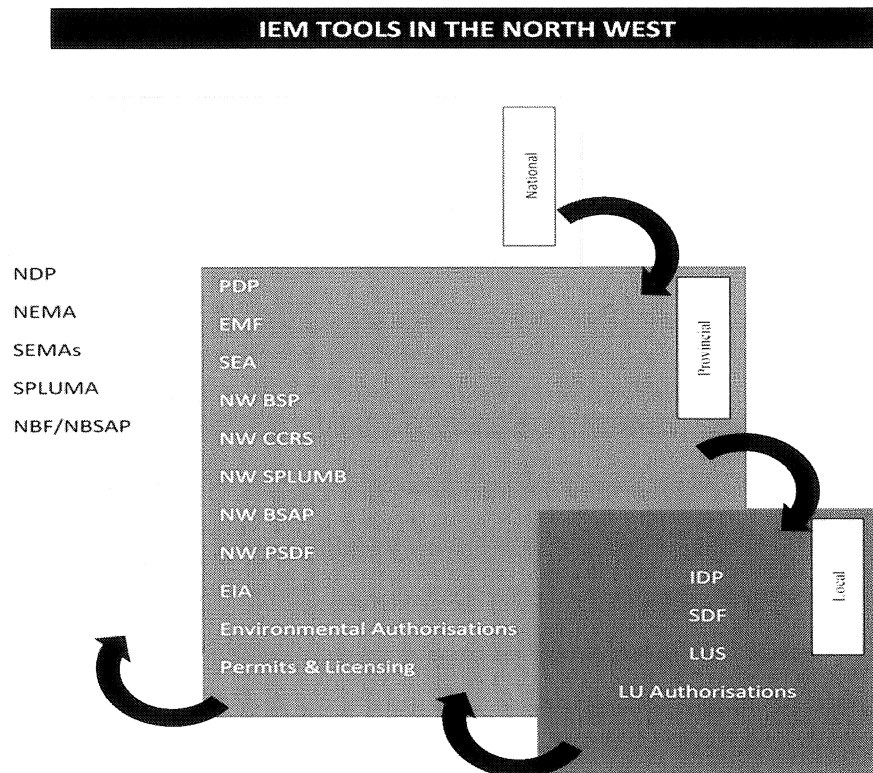


Figure 6: IEM Tools in NW

Prominent tools utilized include the Provincial Development Plan (PDP), North West Biodiversity Sector Plan (BSP), North West Climate Change Response Strategy (NW CCRS), North West Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill (NW SPLUMB) and the North West Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NW BSAP) (Refer to Table 4).

From Figure 6, it can be seen that IEM tools in the province take guidance from relevant national legislation, policies and plans and is in turn cascaded or integrated into relevant local government planning, development processes and tools. Local government level tools in turn can also inform provincial and national process and tools e.g. the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Spatial

Development Framework (SDF) can inform the review of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (NW PSDF) in a bottom-up approach.

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

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

Table 4: IEM tools in North West summarized

IEM Tools in North West and their Status	
Environmental Management Frameworks (EMF)	
Magaliesberg Protected Environment EMF	Gazetted (Gazette no. 110 of 2009)
Tlokwe Local Municipality EMF	Gazetted (Gazette no. 363 of 2010)
Rustenburg Local Municipality EMF	Gazetted (Gazette no. 64 of 2013)
Madibeng Local Municipality EMF	Gazetted (Gazette no. 65 of 2013)
Vredefort Dome EMF	Awaiting gazetting by National Department (DEA)
Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality EMF	In process
Taung Local Municipality EMF	In process
Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF)	
Provincial Spatial Development Framework 2010	Currently being reviewed
Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality SDF	Due for review
Bojanala Platinum District Municipality SDF	Reviewed in 2012
Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati SDF	Reviewed in 2013
Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District SDF	Reviewed in 2012
Bioregional Plans and Biodiversity Sector Plans	
NW Biodiversity Conservation Assessment	Completed 2008
NW Biodiversity Sector Plan 2014	In process
Other	
Provincial Development Plan	Completed 2014
NW Climate change Response Strategy	In process for completion in 2015
NW Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill	Draft due for review
NW Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Draft due for review

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

Meeting the many challenges encountered in South Africa and the province means that it is imperative, through the IEM philosophy, not only achieving the goal of sustainable development through co-operation between all 3 spheres of

government, but also community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, researchers and academics, business and environmental practitioners.

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

6.1 Section overview

This section of the EIP focuses on implementation plans and targets of each Policy, Plan and Programme that are carried out by various departments. In the Environment Outlook 2013 report, recommended Options for Action are listed per theme, and identifies primary agents who will be responsible for implementation. These Options for Action are henceforth refined in this section to formulate quantifiable targets for the NW EIP 2015 – 2020.

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target					
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20	
Land										
Land use conflicts & historic development patterns	Implement the recommendations of the NWPC Mediation Strategy and Plan for Tourism, Mining and Land Claims	All provincial departments DMR DRDLR	Mediation Strategy Implemented	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	Implement strategy	Implement strategy	Implement strategy	Implement strategy	Implement strategy	Implement strategy
	Undertake a Terrestrial Habitat Integrity Study	NWREAD	Terrestrial Habitat integrity study conducted	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	-	-	1	1	-	
	Conduct a Land Use Conflict Identification Classification to manage conflicting land uses appropriately and proactively	NWREAD DRDLR DLGHS OoP	Number of reports on land use conflict identification	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	1	1	1	1	1	
Land use management	Review the Provincial Spatial Development Framework	DLGHS OoP	Review PSDF Implement PSDF	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	-	1	-	Implement PSDF	Implement PSDF	Implement PSDF
	Finalise the North West Spatial Planning and Land	DLGHS OoP DRDLR	Promulgation of NWSPLUMB and regulations	Enhanced Governance Systems And	-	Align SDF's and LUS's to PSDF	Align SDF's and LUS's to PSDF	Align SDF's and LUS's to PSDF	Align SDF's and LUS's to PSDF	
					-	-	-	-	-	

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
	Use Management Bill in response to the national Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act		Implement NWSPLUMA regulations	Capacity	-	Implement NWSPLUMA & Regs	Implement NWSPLUMA & Regs	Implement NWSPLUMA & Regs	Implement NWSPLUMA & Regs
	Finalise the North West Tourism Sector Strategy	NW Dept of Tourism NW PTB	Develop Tourism sector strategy Implement tourism sector strategy	Enhancement of sustainable eco tourism	Developed Tourism sector strategy -	-	-	-	-
	Regular land cover and land use surveys to be undertaken (including land cover change detection assessment)	DRDLR OoP NWREAD	Landcover integrated into spatial plans	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	1	1	1	1	1
	Implement the recommendations of the North West Agricultural Master Plan	NWREAD	Number of CAADP projects implemented	Economic growth enhanced	1	1	1	1	1
	Gazette and implement the Vredefort Dome Environmental	DEA NWREAD	Gazetted EMF Implement EMF	Ecosystems are Sustained and Natural Resources are Used Efficiently	1	-	-	-	-

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target					
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20	
	Management Framework									
	Complete, gazette and implement Dr. Kenneth Kaunda Environmental Management Framework	DEA DKKDM NWREAD	Gazetted EMF Implement EMF		1	Implement EMF	Implement EMF	Implement EMF	Implement EMF	Implement EMF
	Complete, gazette and implement Taung Environmental Management Framework	DEA Greater Taung Local Municipality NWREAD DRDLR	Gazetted EMF Implement EMF		1	Implement EMF	Implement EMF	Implement EMF	Implement EMF	Implement EMF
Erosion and degradation of land resources, including cultural and heritage resources	Protect heritage resources	NWREAD NW PTB DCATA	Number of land restoration program implemented	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Promote the establishment and responsible development of renowned locations or landscapes such as World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves	NWREAD DCATA NW Dept of Tourism	Number of Biosphere Reserves listed	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	1 x (Magaliesberg Biosphere Reserve listed)	-	-	-	-	1 x (Groot Marico Biosphere Reserve listed)

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
	Encourage renewable or non-consumptive use of natural and heritage resources through pro-active planning	NWREAD DLGHS	Hectares of expansion of protected areas(including stewardship sites)	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	10 000ha	10 000ha	10 000ha	20 000ha	10 000ha
Climate change	Climate change response planning and interventions, especially in relation to agriculture, land management and human settlements that focus on a climate with less water and higher temperatures	NWREAD DLGHS DRDLR	NW Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (NWCCVA) Conducted Climate change response tool developed	An Effective Climate Change Mitigation And Adaptation Response	1 NWCCVA conducted	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	Audit of prime agricultural land in the province to conserve land for agriculture Implement the principles of conservation agriculture such as hydroponics,	NWREAD NWREAD	Number of land use audit reports conducted Number of Conservation Agriculture (CA) awareness events held	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity Increased adoption of the practice of CA in the province	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
					4 CA-focused farmers days (1/district)	8 CA-focused farmers days (2/district)	12 CA-focused farmers days (3/district)	12 CA-focused farmers days (3/district)	12 CA-focused farmers days (3/district)

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
	protecting topsoil, no-till farming, crop rotation etc.		CA focused demonstrations	Expanded area of agricultural land managed using principles of CA	12 demonstrations of agronomy, horticulture and livestock CA practice (1lead/distr)	12 demonstrations of agronomy, horticulture and livestock CA practice (1lead/distr)	12 demonstrations of agronomy, horticulture and livestock CA practice (1lead/distr)	12 demonstrations of agronomy, horticulture and livestock CA practice (1lead/distr)	12 demonstrations of agronomy, horticulture and livestock CA practice (1lead/distr)
Biodiversity									
Biodiversity conservation	Develop a Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	NWREAD NW PTB	Number of BSP developed	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	-	1	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation
	North West Biodiversity Regulatory Framework	NWREAD	Biodiversity Act promulgated for implementation	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	1	Implementation of the Act	Implementation of the Act	Implementation of the Act	Implementation of the Act
	Implement recommendations of the North West Protected Areas Expansion Strategy	NWREAD NW PTB	Biodiversity Regulations Gazetted	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	1	Implementation of the Regs	Implementation of the Regs	Implementation of the Regs	Implementation of the Regs
	Finalise the North West Biodiversity Sector Plan (including the	NWREAD	Number of hectares in a formal conservation estate	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	307 499.84 (2.93%)	317 499.84 (3.03%)	327 499.84 (3.12%)	347 499.84 (3.31%)	357 499.84 (3.41%)
			Number of biodiversity sector plans approved		1	-	-	-	1

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target					
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20	
	species locality data that has been collected as part of the North West biodiversity inventory project)									
	Develop GIS based electronic permitting system to enhance the linking of activities and locations, and improve information management	NWREAD	BIMS system E-permitting System	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	-	1 System developed	System implementation and maintenance	System implementation and maintenance	System implementation and maintenance	System implementation and maintenance
	Identification and protection of the remaining extents of Threatened Vegetation Types	NWREAD District and Local Municipalities	Updated vegetation layer for NW	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	-	1 System Completed	System implementation and maintenance	System implementation and maintenance	System implementation and maintenance	-
	Focussed effort to ensure that the Conservation Target, as prescribed by the National Protected Area Expansion	NWREAD NW PTB	Implementation of the NWPAES	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	-	Implement the NWPAES	Implement the NWPAES	Implement the NWPAES	Implement the NWPAES	Implement the NWPAES

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
Strategy, is met	Management and Eradication of Alien Invasive Plants	NWREAD EPWP Working for Water Programme DAFF	Number of Ha cleared of alien and invasive species	Ecosystems Are Sustained And Natural Resources Are Used Efficiently	65 ha (Wolwerspruit) – New clearing	40 ha Molemane New clearing + 65ha follow-up = 105ha	130Ha Kgaswane New clearing + 105ha follow-up =235ha	90Ha Boskopdam New clearing + 340ha follow-up = 430ha	430ha follow-up clearing
Verify the boundaries of proclaimed, designated or claimed conservation areas and the actual extent of conserved land area		NWREAD NW PTB	Number of Protected Areas Proclaimed	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	5	3	3	3	1
Assessment of habitat integrity of game farms, as an important contributor to the biodiversity conservation target		NWREAD	Terrestrial habitat integrity assessment conducted	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	-	-	1	1	-

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
Threat to intact watercourses (aquatic ecologies) and groundwater	Expanding the Biodiversity Inventory Project to cover other taxon groups (plants, fish, reptiles, amphibians, butterflies, moths, spiders, scorpions, aquatic invertebrates etc.)	NWREAD South African National Biodiversity Institute	Number of literature desktop studies of taxa, Number of commissioned studies to examine these taxa. Number of internal research projects which focus on these taxa.	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	2 literature study reports done.	1 internal research project focusing on at least 1 of such mentioned taxa.	1 internal research project focusing on at least 1 of such mentioned taxa.	1 internal research project focusing on at least 1 of such mentioned taxa.	1 study commissioned for such
	Alignment of freshwater ecosystem priority areas and protected areas	NWREAD National DWS	Implement the NWPAES regarding freshwater ecosystem	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	Implement the NWPAES regarding freshwater ecosystem	Implement the NWPAES regarding freshwater ecosystem	Implement the NWPAES regarding freshwater ecosystem	Implement the NWPAES regarding freshwater ecosystem	Implement the NWPAES regarding freshwater ecosystem
r	Monitor the Present Ecological State of a water resource	NWREAD DWS	Number of sites with River Health Programme implemented		80 sites	80 sites	80 sites	80 sites	80 sites
	Inter-governmental co-operation on the management of shared catchments	NWREAD DWS Gauteng Env Dept Local government	<i>Harties metsi a me</i> programme implemented	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	1	1	1	1	1

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
Water resources									
Water balance	Coordination and support for CMAs and WUAs	DWS	Conduct regional steering committee meetings	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	2 regional SC meetings for CM forums conducted	2 regional SC meetings for CM forums conducted	2 regional SC meetings for CM forums conducted	2 regional SC meetings for CM forums conducted	2 regional SC meetings for CM forums conducted
	Ensure Protection of the Ecological Reserve	DWS	Number of ecological reserve survey reports	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	1	1	1	1	1
	Implement the provisions of the North West Groundwater Master Plan	DWS	Number of reports on NW ground water master plan implementation	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	1	1	1	1	1
Human Settlements									
Urban areas	Contain spatial expansion and improve internal infrastructure systems	LGHS District and Local Municipalities	Number of reports on sustainable human settlements initiatives	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	1	1	1	1	1
Energy	Invest in renewable energy technology development and generation facilities, and encourage the	NW Dept of Economy and Enterprise Development LGHS District	Implementation of the RE strategy	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	1 Project	1 Project	1 Project	1 Project	1 Project

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
Water	use of biomass for energy generation Implement the National Water Resource Strategy II	and Local Municipalities DWS All provincial departments District and Local Municipalities	Implementation of the NWRS II	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	1 NW province report	1 NW province report	1 NW province report	1 NW province report	1 NW province report
Waste Management									
Waste minimisation	Review the Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan Data gathering to feed into SAWIS Undertake public awareness and education campaigns to change the perception of waste products	NWREAD District and Local Municipalities NWREAD District and Local Municipalities	Approved IWMP 2015/16 Number of data reports Number of awareness campaigns and capacity building programmes	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	Service provider appointed 1 2	Approved IWMP 1 2	Implement IWMP 1 2	Implement IWMP 1 3	Implement IWMP 1 3

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
	Establishment of buy-back centres	NW Dept of Economy and Enterprise Development District and Local Municipalities	Number of operational buy-back centres	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	3	3	2	2	2
Waste management systems	Submission of Municipal Integrated Waste Management Plans	NWREAD District and Local Municipalities	% of municipalities consulted on IWMP	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	10%	20%	20%	20%	30%
Air Quality Management									
Particulate matter from denuded areas and mining	Comprehensive enforcement of licence conditions or air quality standards	NWREAD District municipalities	Number of compliance and enforcement reports compiled	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	4	4	4	4	4
Air quality management systems	Accurate monitoring of ambient air pollution, linked to the necessary human, financial and equipment capacity being made available	NWREAD District and Local Municipalities	Number of Ambient air quality monitoring stations in place and fully operational	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	Monitoring stations running with management plans in place	All 7 monitoring stations fully operational	All 7 monitoring stations fully operational	All 7 monitoring stations fully operational	All 7 monitoring stations fully operational
			Number of Ambient air	Monitoring stations	All 3 monitoring stations	Continuous maintenance	Continuous maintenance of	Continuous maintenance	Continuous maintenance

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
			quality monitoring stations in place and fully operational In Rustenburg Local Municipality		running with management plans in place	stations fully operational and reporting to SAAQIS	of monitoring stations	monitoring stations	of monitoring stations
	Build capacity at Municipal Level for emissions monitoring and management	NWREAD District and Local Municipalities	Number of provincial Air Quality Management Forum meetings conducted	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	4	4	4	4	4
	Data gathering to feed into SAAQIS	NWREAD District and Local Municipalities	Reporting Air Quality data to SAAQIS	Memorandum of understanding with DEA for data sharing	-	-	-	-	-
			Number of stations reporting on SAAQIS		7 READ stations reporting to SAAQIS	7 READ stations reporting to SAAQIS	7 READ stations reporting to SAAQIS	7 READ stations reporting to SAAQIS	7 READ stations reporting to SAAQIS
			Number of Air Quality data reports by Rustenburg Local Municipality		-	1	1	1	1
	Undertake public awareness and education	NWREAD NW Dept of Social	Number of workshops conducted on Air		1	1	1	1	1

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target					
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20	
	campaigns regarding air quality	Development District and Local Municipalities	Quality							
	Rollout and regular review of Air Quality Management Plans	NWREAD District and Local Municipalities	Provincial AQMP reviewed		1	-	-	-	-	-
			Implement the provincial AQMP							Implementation of AQMP
	Undertake Health Risk Assessments in air quality priority areas	NWREAD NW Dept of Health District and Local Municipalities	Number of reports on health risk assessment in priority areas	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cross-cutting Options for Action										
Governance	North West Environmental Implementation Plan 2015-2020	NWREAD	Gazetted NW EIP 2015 - 20	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	Gazette the NWEIP 2015 - 20	-	-	-	-	-
			Number of annual reports on implementation of		1	1	1	1	1	

Issue	Response	Role-players	Indicators	Outcomes to be achieved	Estimated Performance Target				
					2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20
			NW EIP 2015 - 20						
	Establish an Information Repository including a project register for research projects on land and biodiversity issues	OoP NWREAD	Number of information repository developed	Enhanced Governance Systems And Capacity	-	1	-	-	-

7. SECTION SEVEN: PERFORMANCE MONITORING

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

The North West Province Co-operative governance forum will be used to monitor the implementation of this plan for the next five years. Meetings of the forum shall be held on quarterly basis and shall be attended by all role players identified in the implementation plan linked to the performance indicators for the next five years. Quarterly reports shall be consolidated into annual report as required by section 16(1)(b) of NEMA.

The department of READ shall chair the forum and the environmental services chief directorate shall provide secretariat of the forum on behalf of the MEC for READ.

More information can be obtained by contacting: Ndivhuwo Tshivhase or Ms T. Boshoff at 018 389 5130/5656 or by e mail to ntshivhase@nwpg.gov.za or tboshoff@nwpg.gov.za

8. SECTION EIGHT: CONCLUSION

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

- (a) co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various national departments that exercise functions that

may affect the environment or are entrusted with powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government, in order to:

- (i) minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and
 - (ii) promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;
- (b) give effect to the principle of co-operative government in chapter 3 of the Constitution;
- (c) secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole;
- (d) prevent unreasonable actions by provinces in respect of the environment that are prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and
- (e) enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment.

It is a resolute view of government that at the end of 2020, a successful trend would have been established which will reflect the good work achieved through co-operative governance in achieving protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

9. SECTION 9: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The NW READ wishes to extend its appreciation to the role of sector departmental EIP champions who consistently assisted and participated in the successful development of this plan, and provided meaningful inputs. The report could not have been successful without your valuable inputs.

The role played by district and local municipalities cannot be over-emphasized, it surely reflects the comprehensive inclusiveness of a coherent government system. The staff in READ and the leadership support, as well as constructive inputs from the members of the National EIP/EMP Sub-committee, are also appreciated.

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