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GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 170

5 March 2021

GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994) AS AMENDED

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 11(1) (c) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 as amended) that a claim has been lodged for restitution of land rights on:

REF NO.	CLAIMANT	FARM NAME	PORTION NUMBER	CURRENT LANDOWNERS	BONDS / NO BONDS	DEED OF TRANSFER	INTERESTED PARTIES
Z0067	Mr. Tufsus Moses Sibanyoni	Groenfontein 526 JR	Portion 09 (RE)	Van Vuuren Johannes Diedrick	None	T122665/1997 T61950/2006	Land Claimant, the current landowners and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality
			Portion 27	Thugwane Josia Regile and Thugwane Zodwa Agrineth	None	T37708/2005	
			Portion 30	Wang Nan	None	T81159/2003	
			Portion 43	Kruger Doreen and Kruger Abraham Paulis	ABSA Bank Ltd B175765/2006 B195084/2005 B24840/2004 B59565/2001	T88938/2001	

Take further notice that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will conduct further investigations on the claim in terms of the provisions of section 12 read with Rule 5 of the Rules Regarding Procedure of Commission Established in terms of section 16 of Restitution of Land Rights Act as amended. Any interested party on the claim is hereby invited to submit, representations in terms of section 11A of the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994 as amended within 90 (ninety) working days from the publication date of this notice, any comments/information may be send to:

Chief Directorate: Land Restitution Support Gauteng Province
Private Bag X03
ARCADIA
0007
Tel: (012) 310-6500
Fax: (012) 324-5812


MR. L.H. MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

DATE: 2021/01/29

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

NO. 171

5 March 2021

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004
(ACT NO. 10 OF 2004)**

DRAFT REVISED NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK PUBLISHED FOR PUBLIC COMMENT IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 10 OF 2004)

I, Barbara Dallas Creecy, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment under section 38(1)(c) and (d), and section 38(2), read with sections 99 and 100 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), hereby publish the draft revised National Biodiversity Framework 2019-2024 for public consultation, as contained in the attached Schedule.

An electronic copy of the draft reviewed National Biodiversity Framework can be downloaded from the Departments website following link: https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/gazetted_notices.

Members of the public are invited to submit, within 60 days of the publication of this notice in the Gazette or the notice in the newspaper, whichever notice is the later publication, written representations or objections to the following addresses:

By post to: The Director-General
Department of the Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
Attention: Ms Pamela Kershaw
Private Bag X447
PRETORIA
0001

By hand at: Ground Floor (Reception), Environment House, 473 Steve Biko, Corner Steve Biko and Soutpansberg Roads, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0001

By email: pkershaw@environment.gov.za, or by fax to 0865411102 or 012 399 9585.

All inquiries in connection with the notice can be directed to Ms Pamela Kershaw at 012 399 9585.

Comments received after the closing date may be disregarded.



BARBARA DALLAS CREECY
MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

SCHEDULE

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

South Africa's National Biodiversity Framework

2019 - 2024

This National Biodiversity Framework is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements of the National Biodiversity Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004), Section 38(2)

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Section 1: Introduction to the National Biodiversity Framework

The National Biodiversity Framework (NBF) is a requirement under Section 38 of the **National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act** (Act 10 of 2004, hereafter referred to as the 'Biodiversity Act').

1.1 Purpose of the NBF

The overall purpose of the NBF is to **coordinate and align** the efforts of the many organizations and individuals involved in conserving and managing South Africa's biodiversity in support of sustainable development.

The Biodiversity Act specifies that the NBF must:

- provide for an **integrated, co-ordinated and consistent approach** to biodiversity management
- identify **priority areas** for conservation action, and for the establishment of protected areas
- reflect **regional cooperation** issues concerning biodiversity management in Southern Africa.

The NBF is a short to medium-term coordination tool that shows the **alignment** between the strategic objectives and outcomes identified in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP v.2, 2015) and other key national strategies, frameworks and systems that currently guide the work of the biodiversity sector, and identifies mechanisms through which this work is **coordinated**. It also identifies a set of interventions or "acceleration measures" that can unlock or fast-track implementation of the NBSAP, and indicates the **relative roles** of the many agencies involved in implementing these activities.

The purpose of the NBF is not to provide a comprehensive review of all work currently being undertaken in the biodiversity sector, nor to list all of the actions required to conserve and manage South Africa's biodiversity in support of sustainable development.

1.2 Informants of the National Biodiversity Framework

The primary informants of the NBF are the latest versions of the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan** (or NBSAP), which is South Africa's long-term strategy for ensuring sustainable management, use and conservation of biodiversity; the **National Biodiversity Assessment** (or NBA), which provides headline indicators and a spatial assessment of ecosystems and species; and, the **National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy** (or NPAES), which is a long-term strategy for guiding cost-effective expansion of the country's protected area estate. The NBF is also informed by numerous other national strategies, frameworks and systems (and their provincial counterparts, where these exist) that guide the work being carried out in the biodiversity sector – an overview of these is presented in [Section 3](#) of this Framework.

1.2.1. Overview of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (version 2, 2015)

An NBSAP is a requirement that all contracting parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1992) are obliged to fulfil. South Africa's NBSAP 2015 sets out an integrated and coherent national strategy for the conservation, management and sustainable use of the country's biodiversity to ensure equitable benefits to the people of the country. It outlines how South Africa will fulfil the objectives of the CBD and contribute to the global sustainable development agenda. It also provides a framework for the integration of biodiversity considerations into national development plans and a wide range of other sectoral strategies, placing wise management and protection of biodiversity at the heart of the sustainable development agenda.

The NBSAP 2015 – 2025 (GoS, 2015a) identifies **6 strategic objectives**, under each of which key **outcomes**, **activities** (designated as high, medium and low priority), and medium to long-term **targets** are described in detail – see **Figure 1** for a summary of the strategic objectives, and **Table 1** for a more detailed listing of the outcomes.

The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NBSAP, with the support of the environmental Minister and Members of the Executive Council (MinMEC) Committee, the Ministerial Technical Committee (MinTECHs) and their various Working Groups (WGs), in particular WG 1 (Biodiversity and Conservation) – these are described in more detail in **Section 4** of this document.

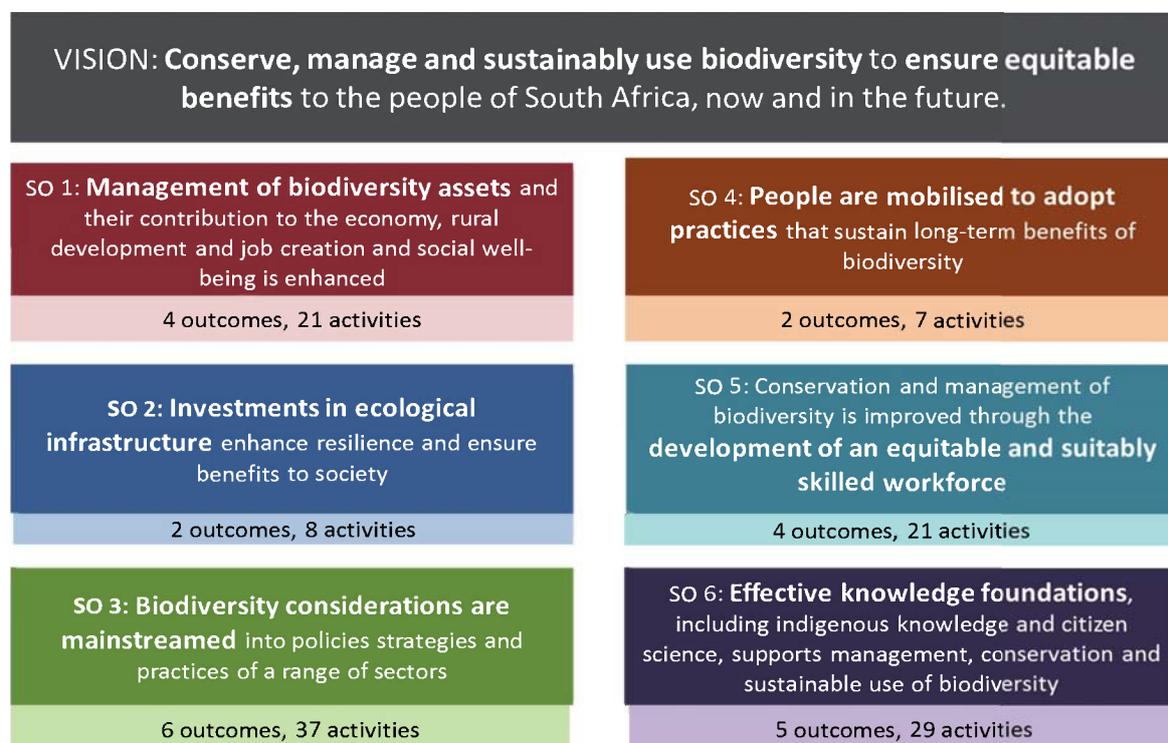


Figure 1: Summary of the six strategic objectives described in the NBSAP 2015 - 2025

Table 1: Core strategy of the NBSAP 2015 to 2025

Strategic objectives	Outcomes
<p>1. Management of biodiversity assets and their contribution to the economy, rural development, job creation and social well-being is enhanced</p>	<p>1.1. The network of protected areas and conservation areas includes a representative sample of ecosystems and species, and is coherent and effectively managed.</p> <p>1.2. Species of special concern are sustainably managed.</p> <p>1.3. The biodiversity economy is expanded, strengthened and transformed to be more inclusive of the rural poor.</p> <p>1.4. Biodiversity conservation supports the land reform agenda and socio-economic opportunities for communal landowners.</p>
<p>2. Investment in ecological infrastructure enhances resilience and ensures benefits to society</p>	<p>2.1. Restore, maintain and secure important ecological infrastructure in a way that contributes to rural development, long-term job creation and livelihoods.</p> <p>2.2. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is shown to achieve multiple benefits in the context of sustainable development.</p>
<p>3. Biodiversity considerations are mainstreamed into policies, strategies and practices of a range of sectors</p>	<p>3.1. Effective science-based tools inform planning and decision-making.</p> <p>3.2. Embed biodiversity considerations into national, provincial and municipal development-planning and monitoring.</p> <p>3.3. Strengthen and streamline development authorisations and decision-making.</p> <p>3.4. Compliance with authorisations and permits is monitored and enforced.</p> <p>3.5. Appropriate allocation of resources in key sectors and spheres of government facilitates effective management of biodiversity, especially in biodiversity priority areas.</p> <p>3.6. Biodiversity considerations are integrated into the development and implementation of policy, legislative and other tools.</p>
<p>4. People are mobilised to adopt practices that sustain the long-term benefits of biodiversity</p>	<p>4.1 People's awareness of the value of biodiversity is enhanced through more effective coordination and messaging.</p> <p>4.2 People are mobilised to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.</p>
<p>5: Conservation and management of biodiversity is improved through the development of an equitable and suitably skilled workforce</p>	<p>5.1. Macro-level conditions enabled for skills planning, development and evaluation of the sector as a whole.</p> <p>5.2. An improved skills development system incorporates the needs of the biodiversity sector.</p> <p>5.3. Partnerships are developed and institutions are capacitated to deliver on their mandates towards improved service delivery.</p>
<p>6: Effective knowledge foundations, including indigenous knowledge and citizen science, support the management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>	<p>6.1. Relevant foundational data sets on species and ecosystems are in place and well-monitored and available to the public in a useful format.</p> <p>6.2. The status of species and ecosystems is regularly monitored and assessed and communicated.</p> <p>6.3. Geographic priority areas for the management, conservation and restoration of biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure are identified based on best available science.</p> <p>6.4. Management-relevant and policy-relevant research and analysis is undertaken through collaboration between scientists and practitioners.</p> <p>6.5. Knowledge base is accessible and presented in a way that informs decision-making.</p>

1.2.2. Overview of the National Biodiversity Assessment

The purpose of the National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA) is to assess the state of South Africa's biodiversity based on best available science, with a view to understanding trends over time, and informing policy and decision-making across a range of sectors. The NBA is a product of high scientific importance, developed through a five-year process of research and consultation that is led by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), working in collaboration with DEFF and several other partner organizations. The NBA deals with all three components of biodiversity (genes, species and ecosystems), and assesses biodiversity and ecosystems across terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine realms. The NBA is a primary informant of the NBSAP, the National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES, and its provincial counterparts), provincial and metropolitan systematic biodiversity plans, bioregional plans, and other biodiversity and spatial planning tools. It also links closely with the developing National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework (see **Table 4**, Section 3.1), which establishes a consistent set of headline biodiversity indicators for the country, including ecosystem threat status and ecosystem protection level. The NBA provides spatial focus and impetus for taking forward a programme of work to measure these indicators, and synthesises them periodically at the national scale.

The NBA 2018 (published in 2019) follows from the National Biodiversity Assessment 2011 (which informed the NBSAP 2015). Both of these were preceded by the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA, 2004), which informed the NBSAP 2005. The NBA process culminates in the publication of a Synthesis Report, a popular report (which makes the results available to non-specialists), a number of technical reports, peer-reviewed papers in journals, data and metadata – all of which are made publicly available.

The findings of the NBA 2018 confirm a wide range of interventions that are priorities for managing and conserving biodiversity as highlighted in the NBSAP and NBF. The key priorities for improving the effectiveness of interventions emerging from this NBA include the need to improve compliance with existing laws, strengthen cross-sectoral planning, strengthen adaptive management, improve implementation of conservation projects, and build and maintain capacity.

The NBA 2018 technical reports per realm elaborate some of these interventions in more detail and articulate additional priority actions resulting from the NBA findings. The following are, however, several general priority actions identified in the NBA2018 that support the successful implementation of many of these interventions, and ultimately affect South Africa's ability to meet the NBSAP and NBF goals.

The following priority actions were identified by the NBA2018 for managing and conserving South Africa's biodiversity:

- Spatial biodiversity priorities
- Priority interventions, clustered into the following themes:
 - Strengthening compliance and enforcement;
 - Strengthening cross-sectoral and cross-realm planning;
 - Strengthening evaluation for adaptive management;
 - Conservation project implementation; and
 - Maintaining and further strengthening capacity

- Knowledge gaps:
 - Research priorities;
 - Monitoring needs; and
 - Data management and sharing imperatives.

The NBA furthermore, directly supports the implementation of Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the NBSAP and NBF and also has direct links with Strategic Objective 6, while most of the other objectives are also informed or supported by the NBA¹. Strategic Objective 1 focuses on managing biodiversity assets, and includes outcomes related to expanding the protected area network and management of species of special concern. Strategic Objective 2 focuses on maintaining and restoring ecological infrastructure, including key ecological infrastructure features highlighted in the NBA. Strategic Objective 3 includes the science-based planning and decision making tools that the NBA is major contributor to, including maps of threatened ecosystems which are a key input into land-use planning and environmental authorisations. The NBA headline indicators of threat status and protection level are key indicators as to whether interventions are making progress towards achieving the outcomes for these strategic objectives. Several of the outcomes and activities in Strategic Objective 6 directly strengthen the NBA, ie. If relevant foundational datasets are continually being updated through research and monitoring programmes and such data are available, then the indicators in the NBA can be calculated more regularly and with a higher confidence of accuracy.

The above mentioned NBA2018 priorities will be addressed through a set of **key interventions**, called '**accelerators**' is contained in **Table 5** of the NBF. These '**accelerators**', can make a significant contribution to fast-tracking implementation of the NBSAP, NBF and related strategies and are presented as *recommendations* to guide priority-setting by institutions and organise collective action within the biodiversity sector.

1.2.3 Overview of the National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy

The goal of South Africa's National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES) is to achieve cost-effective expansion of the protected area estate for improved ecosystem representation, ecological sustainability, and resilience to climate change. It sets national protected area targets, maps priority areas for protected area expansion, and makes recommendations on mechanisms for achieving the targets, under both the **National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act** (Act 57 of 2003, hereafter referred to as the 'Protected Areas Act.') and the Biodiversity Act. The common set of targets and spatial priorities provided in the NPAES enable co-ordination between the many role-players involved in protected area expansion. Detailed spatial planning and roll-out to achieve the protected area targets is carried out at provincial level, guided by provincial systematic biodiversity plans and protected area expansion strategies, where these exist (DEA 2018²).

Provision is made for the NPAES to be updated every five years. The first NPAES, which was published in 2008, has recently been revised to: include new biodiversity data and newly-declared protected areas, and information from provincial biodiversity plans and protected area strategies; improve

¹ Refer to Table 16 of the National Biodiversity Assessment 2018: The status of South Africa's ecosystems and biodiversity. Synthesis Report (NBA2018)

² Gazette Notice 4210 (Notice Number 667 of 2018)

target-setting; and, inform the identification of priority areas for expansion. The revised NPAES (DEA, 2018) also includes a review of the performance of protected area management authorities with regard to protected area expansion in the period 2008 to 2014, and describes priority activities, with explicit performance targets, for the period 2016 to 2020 (DEA, 2018).

1.3 Overview of the National Biodiversity Framework

South Africa's first National Biodiversity Framework (**Government Gazette Vol. 530, GN No.32474, 3 August 2009**) was based on the first NBSAP (DEA, 2005), and the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA 2004). It identified a set of 33 high priority activities to guide the work of the biodiversity sector over the period 2008 to 2013. The NBF, along with the updated National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA 2018), in turn, became an important informant in the process to update the first NBSAP, and has played an important role in guiding conservation action in the biodiversity sector.

Differences in the policy context prevailing now, compared to when the original NBF was developed, have made it necessary to take a different approach in the revised NBF. In particular, a range of national policies, strategies, frameworks and other systems is now in place – and others are being developed – to guide work in certain areas of the biodiversity sector, such as management of invasive species, protected area expansion, biodiversity stewardship, ecosystem-based adaptation, the biodiversity economy, and water resource management. Some of these strategies include detailed action plans (in which specific activities with targets, roles and responsibilities are identified), whilst others are more conceptual (outlining a broad approach or set of principles which should guide the development of more detailed implementation plans). The NBSAP makes reference to some of these strategies (those that were developed before 2015), and has identified priority actions that are well-aligned with them, but other strategies have been developed since, and there is a need to align these with priorities of the NBSAP, which is the 'umbrella strategy' for the sector.

For these reasons, and to achieve its primary purpose (which is to provide an integrated framework for coordinating the work of the biodiversity sector), the revised **National Biodiversity Framework** for the period 2019 to 2024 takes a two-pronged approach, which includes:

- **providing an overview of key national strategies, frameworks and systems** that guide the work of the biodiversity sector, and indicating their relevance to the strategic objectives, outcomes and priority activities of the NBSAP. This is complemented by an overview of key, national-level co-ordination mechanisms and communities of practice through which sector role-players can coordinate their work and exchange information and experiences.
- **identifying a set of interventions** (called 'accelerators') that can be used to **accelerate implementation** of high-level **priorities of the NBSAP** over the next five years.

In taking this approach, the NBF brings together key elements of the NBSAP and other relevant strategies. The NBF is underpinned by a strong scientific foundation (provided by the NBA, the NPAES and the research that underpins several of the other strategies included in the overview), and builds on the consultative processes through which all of these other products were developed.

The NBSAP and NBF highlight a wide range of interventions that are priorities for managing and conserving biodiversity. These are confirmed and reinforced by the findings of the NBA 2018.

Development of the revised NBF has been carried out through a thorough **analysis of the NBSAP** and **30 other strategies, frameworks and systems**, and a **targeted consultation process** involving key stakeholders in government and civil society (with emphasis on those institutions that carry a government mandate to manage and protect biodiversity and other natural resources, and ensure their sustainable use). The relationship between the NBF, NBSAP, NPAES and other key strategies is illustrated in **Figure 2**.

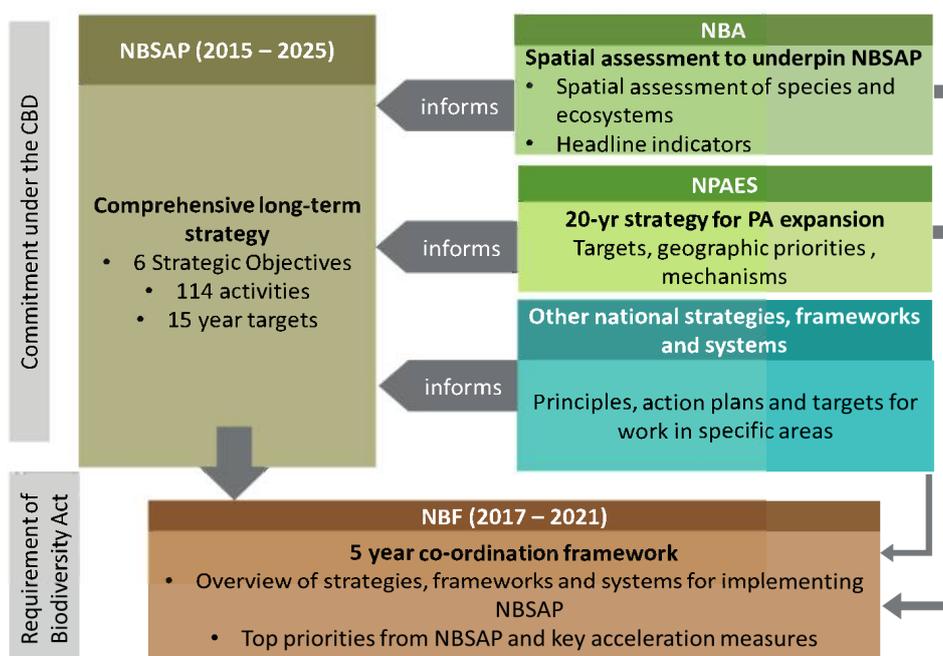


Figure 2: Informants of the revised National Biodiversity Framework

1.4. Users of the NBF

The primary users of the NBF are institutions whose **core business is biodiversity conservation and environmental management**. Broadly, the users may include: organs of state in national, provincial and local spheres; government-led programmes, such as those to restore and rehabilitate ecosystems; NGOs and CBOs; and, multi-stakeholder conservation and development programmes and projects, such as multi-partner landscape-level initiatives and other flagship projects (see **Table 2**, for a summary of the key role-players).

The NBF may also have some relevance for stakeholders whose core work is not biodiversity conservation, but whose business either impacts on the status of biodiversity and ecosystems, or depends on biodiversity assets, ecosystem services and ecological infrastructure – for example, sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, water and sanitation, mining, energy, rural development and land reform, urban development, local economic development, and education.

It also has relevance for government departments which are not responsible for direct or indirect management of natural resources, but play an important role in establishing policies and practices

that impact on biodiversity management and conservation, and the implementation of the NBSAP (such as, the Presidency; National Treasury; Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA); Department of Higher Education Science and Technology (DHES); Department of Trade and Industry (dti); the Departments of Basic Education (DBE); and, the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC).

Table 2: Key institutions directly involved in biodiversity management and conservation

Government Entities	
National departments and public entities	Provincial conservation agencies, parks boards or other conservation authorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) • South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) • South African National Parks (SANParks) • World Heritage Site Authorities • Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation (DHSWS) <p><i>Research entities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) • The Water Research Commission (WRC) • The Agricultural Research Council (ARC) • The South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Cape: CapeNature • Kwazulu-Natal: Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW) • North West: North West Parks and Tourism Board (NWPB) • Eastern Cape: Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Authority (ECPTA) • Limpopo: Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board (LTPB) • Mpumalanga: Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA) • Isimangaliso Wetland Park Authority <p><i>Note: CapeNature and EKZNW are mandated to work throughout their respective provinces, whereas the other parks authorities are mandated to work only within the boundaries of protected areas</i></p>
Provincial environment and/or conservation departments	Key government-led national environmental programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Cape: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) • Northern Cape: The Department of Environment Affairs and Nature Conservation (DENC) • Free State: Department of Economic Development, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs • Eastern Cape: The Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) • KwaZulu-Natal: Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (DEDTEA) • Gauteng: Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) • Mpumalanga: Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (DARDLEA) • North West: Department of Rural, Environmental and Agricultural Development (NW READ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working for Water (WfW) • Working on Fire (WoF) • Working for Wetlands (WfWet) • Working on Ecosystems (WonEco) • LandCare • Working for the Coast (WftC) • Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) • People and Parks Programme • Man and Biosphere Reserve Programme (MAB)
	Local governments
	<p>All local governments in South Africa (including Metropolitan, District and Local Municipalities) play an increasingly important role in spatial planning and land-use management (including biodiversity management and integrated environmental management). They also provide a strategic opportunity to mainstream biodiversity into sustainable development through the integration of nature-based opportunities (aligned with the NBSAP) into integrated development plans</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limpopo: Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET) 	
NGOs, the private sector, civil society	
<p>African Conservation Trust (ACT); BirdLife South Africa, The Botanical Society of Southern Africa (BotSoc); Conservation-South Africa; Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT); IUCN in SA; Peace Parks Foundation (PPF), Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA); World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa (WWF-SA); Wildlands Conservation Trust; Wilderness Foundation; ICLEI; Biosphere Reserve management agencies; community-based organizations; businesses and other private sector role-players; landowners</p> <p><i>Note: These lists are not comprehensive and there may be many other organizations and programmes that play an important role in biodiversity conservation and to whom the NBF will be relevant.</i></p>	

1.5. Structure of the NBF

The NBF is presented in five Sections, as follows:

Section 1 provides an introduction to the NBF, including its purpose, its relationship to the NBSAP, NBA and other national strategies, its intended users, and its overall structure.

Section 2 describes the context for implementation of the NBF, including a brief description of key pressures on South Africa's biodiversity and opportunities for addressing these; the institutional context; alignment with national policies and international commitments under multilateral agreements; and, guiding principles.

Section 3, which is the core of the NBF, has two components: (i) an **overview of key national strategies, frameworks and systems** that guide the work of the biodiversity sector, and provide effective vehicles for implementing the provisions of the NBSAP; and, (ii) a brief description of **key acceleration measures** that can be used to remove bottlenecks or barriers or provide opportunities for fast-tracking implementation of high priority activities identified in the NBSAP. These measures include a combination of enabling and other types of activities, some of which are specific to particular strategic objectives of the NBSAP, key priorities of the NBA2018, and others of which are cross-cutting, and hold the potential to achieve multiple NBSAP objectives simultaneously.

The information in this section is presented in a combination of summary tables (organised under the Strategic Objectives and Outcomes of the NBSAP), accompanied by brief narrative description.

Section 4 deals with mechanisms for co-ordination and co-operation (including national and regional priorities), communities of practice for promoting collaboration and knowledge sharing, and implementation arrangements.

Section 5 is a set of annexures providing additional or supplementary information including references, a list of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs), and a list of acronyms and abbreviations used in the document.

Section 2: Context for implementation of the NBF

2.1. Status of South Africa's biodiversity

South Africa is one of the world's most diverse countries in terms of ecosystems and species, with nine different terrestrial biomes (Fynbos, Grassland, Savanna, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo, Forest, Subtropical Thicket, Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, and Desert), a wealth of freshwater ecosystems, diverse marine ecosystems and a rich store of marine resources, and over 95 000 known species of living organisms. In addition to their own intrinsic value, these ecosystems and species are critical natural assets that provide a range of goods and services to people, such as producing food and clean water, regulating climate and disease, supporting crop pollination and nutrient cycles, and delivering cultural benefits and recreational opportunities. Maintaining the biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure that provide these benefits in good ecological condition is fundamental to achieving South Africa's social and economic development objectives. A brief overview of the status of South Africa's biodiversity and ecosystems is provided in **Table 3**. All of the information in the table has been extracted from the NBA 2018, unless otherwise stated.

Table 3: Status of South Africa's ecosystems and species, at a glance

Ecosystem/element	Status, at a glance
Terrestrial Ecosystems:	
<i>Ecosystem threat status (NBA 2018):</i>	22% of ecosystem types are threatened, with highest proportion of threatened ecosystems in the Indian Ocean Coastal Belt, Grassland and Fynbos Biomes
<i>Ecosystem protection level (NBA 2018):</i>	26% of ecosystem types are well-protected, 25% not protected at all
<i>Key ecosystem services:</i>	Rangelands; fertile soil; pollination; ecotourism; medicinal plants; wild food sources; resources for the wildlife and natural products industries; cultural, recreational and spiritual resources
<i>Main pressures:</i>	Clearing natural vegetation for croplands, human settlements, mining and plantations; with overutilisation of rangelands, altered fire regimes, biological invasions and climate change as additional pressures.
River ecosystems	
<i>Ecosystem threat status (NBA 2018):</i>	64% of all river ecosystem types are threatened, two-thirds of these being Critically Endangered
<i>Ecosystem protection level (NBA 2018):</i>	13% of river ecosystem types are well-protected, 42% not protected at all; only 12% of Strategic Water Source (high water-yield) Areas are protected
<i>Key ecosystem services:</i>	Fresh water, South Africa's most scarce natural resource; food and other materials that support livelihoods
<i>Main pressures:</i>	Changes to the hydrological regime, water pollution, loss and fragmentation of natural habitat, and invasive species. Climate change exacerbates existing pressures - increasing temperatures affect the hydrological cycle.
Wetland ecosystems	
<i>Ecosystem threat status (NBA 2018):</i>	79% of wetland ecosystem types are threatened, three-quarters of these being Critically Endangered
<i>Ecosystem protection level (NBA 2018):</i>	6% of wetland ecosystem types are well-protected, 61% not protected at all
<i>Key ecosystem services:</i>	Water purification; flood regulation; natural resources for food and livelihoods
<i>Main pressures:</i>	Changes to the hydrological regime, water pollution, loss and fragmentation of natural habitat, and invasive species. Climate change exacerbates existing pressures - increasing temperatures affect the hydrological cycle.
Estuarine ecosystems	
<i>Ecosystem threat status (NBA 2018):</i>	86% of estuary ecosystem types are threatened
<i>Ecosystem protection level (NBA 2018):</i>	18% of estuary ecosystem types are well-protected, 14% are not protected at all
<i>Key ecosystem services:</i>	Nurseries for fish, various raw materials for food and livelihoods, recreation

<i>Main pressures:</i>	Freshwater flow modification; pollution; overfishing and bait collection; inappropriate land use and development in the EFZ and catchment; overfishing and bait collection; and invasive species.
Marine and coastal ecosystems	
<i>Ecosystem threat status (NBA 2018):</i>	63% of inshore marine ecosystem types and 28% of offshore marine ecosystem types are threatened
<i>Ecosystem protection level (NBA 2018):</i>	Inshore ecosystem types: 34% well-protected, 5% not protected; offshore: 29% well-protected, 19% not protected
<i>Key ecosystem services:</i>	Fish and other marine resources, recreation, trade and transport, ecotourism, coastal protection
<i>Main pressures:</i>	Fishing, ports and harbours, coastal development, mining, mariculture, pollution and reduced fresh water flow. Climate change and invasive species exacerbate other pressures.
Species of Special Concern	
Current statistics have the number of South African animal species estimated at 67 000, while 20 401 plant species have been described. Red List assessments were conducted for 23 314 indigenous taxa from 11 taxonomic groups using the IUCN Red List of Species categories and criteria. Of the assessed taxa, 0.2% are extinct (48 taxa) and a further 3 156 taxa are threatened with extinction (14%). 11% of birds, 17% of mammals 6% of reptiles, 13% of amphibians, 10% of butterflies, 13% of dragonflies, 36% of freshwater fishes, 21% of seabreams (Sparids), 9% of corals and 14% of plants are threatened. Loss of natural habitat, invasive alien species, over-harvesting, over-abstraction of water, and climate change are the main pressures placing the survival of species at risk.	
Protected areas (information extracted from NPAES 2016)	
7.9% of South Africa's terrestrial surface currently falls within protected areas. Of the 969 recognised terrestrial ecosystem types representing all realms, for example freshwater and marine, 21% are well protected, 13% are moderately protected, 30% are poorly protected and 37% are not protected. 23% of the coastline and 0.4% of offshore marine habitat is protected.	

Key pressures on South Africa's biodiversity

The most recent national assessment of South Africa's biodiversity and ecosystems (NBA 2018) has shown that, despite an impressive baseline of innovative policies, numerous conservation programmes, extensive efforts, and significant advances made in the biodiversity sector over the last decade in particular, South Africa's biodiversity remains under high pressure from a variety of human-induced factors and disturbances.

The major pressures on South Africa's biodiversity include:

- Loss and degradation of natural habitat in terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine ecosystems due to unsustainable land-use and ocean-use practices, inappropriate or poorly-located land uses and ocean uses.
- Disruptions to hydrological regimes of rivers wetlands and estuaries, including over-abstraction of water and pollution of aquatic ecosystems
- invasive alien species (both plant and animal)
- destructive and over-harvesting of species, especially in the marine environment
- illegal wildlife trafficking and other illegal resource use
- disruption of natural drivers of ecosystem functioning (such as fire cycles)
- impact induced by climate change.

The social and economic costs of not managing ecosystems in a sustainable manner are high, as evidenced by accelerated land degradation and biodiversity loss, lowered land productivity, weakened ecosystem (and social) resilience, declining availability and quality of freshwater, increased infestation by invasive alien species, collapsing fish stocks, and increased air and water pollution. These impacts are all worsened by an increasingly unpredictable climate and an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, which cause severe social and economic disruption, increased food insecurity due to crop and stock losses and lower yields, damage to infrastructure, and even loss of life.

These impacts compromise the nation's ability to fulfil its social and economic growth goals, and impacts on the quality of life of all South Africans especially the rural poor who rely daily on biodiversity resources to meet their subsistence needs. Responding to this requires a development path which minimises pressures on ecosystems and species, and strengthens resilience to climate change, whilst providing opportunities for addressing poverty, securing essential ecosystem services and addressing other social improvement needs (Cadman *et al.*, 2010).

Coordinated implementation of the strategies identified in this NBF will contribute meaningfully to achieving these goals.

2.2. Institutional context for biodiversity management and protection

South Africa has adopted a landscape approach to conserving biodiversity, which involves good alignment and co-operation between diverse role-players and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations into planning, decision-making and daily practice in multiple sectors. The NBF sets out a framework for achieving this co-ordination at national level. The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) as the custodian for environmental management is mandated by Section 24 of the Constitution, and Chapter 2 [(b)[i, ii and iii]] of the Bill of Rights, to have the environmental protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that: prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and, secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources, while promoting justifiable economic and social development. However, responsibility for managing, conserving and ensuring sustainable use of South Africa's biodiversity assets is shared by a large number of entities in government, and, increasingly, civil society and the private sector. These organisations include those whose core business is biodiversity management and protection, and a growing number of entities whose core business is some kind of productive activity that either relies or impacts on natural resources and biodiversity. (See **Table 1** for a summary). Many decisions affecting biodiversity are taken outside of the biodiversity or environmental sector (for example, agriculture, mining, energy and urban development), which makes it all the more important to adopt a framework for integrated, policy-aligned decision-making.

A full description of the institutional context for biodiversity management, protection and sustainable use in South Africa is provided in the NBSAP 2015, pages 10 – 15.

2.3. Alignment with national policy and legislation

The NBF forms part of the robust policy and legislative framework that guides and governs the conservation, management and sustainable use of South Africa's biodiversity assets. For this reason, the NBSAP, the implementation of which the NBF sets out to support, has been designed to align with key national legislation and policy in the broader environmental sector.

The overall framework for environmental governance is provided by the South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) and its associated Bill of Rights. Although the Constitution does not specifically refer to 'biodiversity', it enshrines certain environmental rights and specifies the powers and functions of national and provincial governments in terms of 'the environment,' 'nature conservation,' and 'natural resources,' such as soil, water, forests and marine resources.

Three pieces of environmental legislation collectively set out the **principles and procedures governing the protection and management of biodiversity**, and provide the **legislative framework for implementation of the NBSAP**:

- The **National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act 107 of 1998)** – which is the key legislation for environmental management in South Africa, and provides an overall framework for general law reform in the environmental management field, and is of particular relevance to SO 3 of the NBSAP.
- The **Protected Areas Act** – which governs the establishment and management of protected areas, and is of particular relevance to NBSAP SO 1.
- The **Biodiversity Act** – which provides tools and mechanisms for conserving and managing biodiversity outside of protected areas, and is of cross-cutting relevance to all strategic objectives and outcomes of the NBSAP.

In addition, there are several other Acts relating to water, forests, marine resources and coastal management that are of relevance, especially to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the NBSAP. These are summarised here in Box 1, below.

Box 1: Key legislation of relevance to biodiversity conservation, management and sustainable use

Over-arching legislation and principles:

The Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)

White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biological Diversity (1997)

White Paper on Environmental Management Policy for South Africa (1998)

Core environmental legislation:

National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), as amended

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (act 57 of 2003)

Related natural resource management legislation:

Marine Living Resources Act (Act 18 of 1998)

The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)

National Forest Act (Act 84 of 1998)

Integrated Coastal Management Act (Act 24 of 2008), as amended

Relevant spatial planning legislation:

Sub-division of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970)

The Draft Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Framework Bill and Policy

The Spatial Planning and Land-Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)

To fulfil its vision of conserving, managing and using biodiversity sustainably to ensure equitable benefits to all the people of South Africa, the NBSAP has also been designed to ensure alignment with national policies and frameworks that guide the broader sustainable development agenda in the country. Key among these are:

- the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 (in particular Chapter 5)
- the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) outcomes of the Presidential Delivery Agreement (particularly Outcome 10), which is updated at regular intervals
- the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), 2002.

The vision of the NDP is that South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society will be well-progressed by 2030 (MTSF, 2014 – 2019). The NDP proposes a multi-dimensional framework, including ten critical actions, to address the principal challenges of poverty and inequality. As part of this process, it specifically identifies the need to use water and other natural resources more sustainably, emit less carbon, and protect oceans, soils and wildlife, in ways that buoy up the economy and create employment opportunities. This aligns closely with the vision and strategic objectives of the NBSAP.

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF 2014 – 2019) developed by the Presidency translates the NDP vision and priorities into a set of sector-specific outcomes, outputs and targets. Those relevant to the environmental sector are reflected under Outputs 1 to 4 of Outcome 10, which is to protect and enhance environmental assets. The MTSF places emphasis on:

- **increasing the coverage of protected areas** and bringing more species and ecosystems under protection (MTSF Outcome 10, Output 4, which aligns with NBSAP SO 1)
- **enhancing the quality and quantity of water resources** by, among other things, protecting groundwater reserves and wetlands, preventing loss of wetlands, and increasing the number of wetland and river ecosystems that are restored to health (MTSF Outcome 10, Output 1, which aligns with NBSAP SO 2)
- **addressing the degradation and depletion of natural resources and ecological infrastructure** through strengthened environmental management, improved environmental governance and decision-making, and the incorporation of biodiversity priorities into national, provincial and local plans (MTSF Outcome 10, Output 3, which aligns with NBSAP SOs 2 and 3)
- **reducing climate change impacts** through reducing CO₂ emissions and developing climate change adaptation plans (MTSF Outcome 10, Output 2, which aligns with NBSAP Outcome 2)
- **harnessing research and information management capacity** and developing and maintaining datasets to generate policy-relevant data, indicators and indices (which aligns with NBSAP SO6).

This close alignment means that the framework and acceleration measures outlined in this document contribute directly to achieving the targets under Outcome 10 of the MTSF, and the objectives of the National Development Plan.

2.4. Alignment with international commitments

The priorities identified in the NBF are aligned with international conventions, treaties, protocols and other agreements relating to biodiversity management and protection to which South Africa is a signatory.

Key among these is:

- The UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, ratified by South Africa in 1995), and its key protocols:
 - The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (governing the movement of living modified organisms, resulting from biotechnological intervention, from one country to another)
 - The Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use
- The UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD, ratified by South Africa in 1997)
- The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, ratified by South Africa in 1997)
- Other biodiversity-related conventions (date of ratification in brackets), including:
 - The International Plant Protection Convention (1952)
 - The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)
 - The World Heritage Convention (1972)
 - CITES - The UN Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (1975)
 - The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2004)
- Other international agreements and programmes:
 - The UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – See [Annexure 6.3](#)
 - The CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) – see [Annexure 6.4](#)
 - The UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme
 - The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Alignment of the NBF with these international commitments is indicated in **Table 4** in [Section 3](#) of this document.

2.5. Principles of the NBF

This National Biodiversity Framework is firmly seated on a number of core principles that are aligned with those articulated in the NBSAP, and that should guide the work of all role-players in the biodiversity sector. These include, though are not limited to:

- *‘Duty of Care’ and the ‘precautionary principle’*, and other principles laid out in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act 107 of 1998), in particular the provisions under Principle 4, which provides guidance on Sustainable Development, Environmental Management, Environmental Justice and Access and Benefit-sharing.
- *A landscape approach to biodiversity conservation and management*, which involves working both within and beyond the boundaries of protected areas to manage a mosaic of land uses including protection, restoration, production and subsistence use, in order to deliver ecological, economic and social benefits that are equitably shared by all citizens of South Africa.
- *A consistent and strategic approach guided by the principles of representation and persistence*, in which a representative sample of ecosystems and species is conserved along with the ecological processes that allow these biodiversity patterns to persist over time. This is achieved through identification of strategic spatial priorities, based on best available

science, in national, provincial and municipal systematic biodiversity plans that guide the spatial focus of the sector's work. These spatial priorities take the form of, amongst others, Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs), Ecological Support Areas (ESAs), Strategic Water Source Areas, Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs), and priorities for protected area expansion.

- *Biodiversity has intrinsic value and but also constitutes critical natural capital which is essential for sustainable and resilient economic and social development.* Management of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure should be directed to meet conservation objectives, and should also be people-centred and strive to meet multiple transformational benefits, by placing strategic protection, wise management, and sustainable use of natural capital at the core of the country's sustainable development agenda.
- *Partnerships that enable cooperation and collaboration across institutional and administrative boundaries* are essential for managing ecosystems effectively at the landscape scale.

Section 3: Integrated framework for coordinating work in the biodiversity sector

South Africa's NBSAP is the overarching or 'umbrella' strategy guiding the work of the biodiversity sector. It is complemented by a wide range of other **national strategies, frameworks and systems** that have been developed to guide work in particular parts of the sector (for example, management of biological invasions, biodiversity information management, or ecosystem-based adaptation) and that provide effective vehicles for implementing the NBSAP. Some of these strategies and frameworks are more conceptual in nature (providing principles, high-level strategic objectives or general approaches), whilst others also provide detailed sets of activities, with indicators, timelines and institutional responsibilities clearly spelt out. Because there is such a proliferation of strategies in the sector, this Framework provides an overview of those that align most closely with the NBSAP, indicating what the purpose of each strategy is, how it is aligned with the strategic objectives, outcomes and priority activities of the NBSAP, how they cross-link with each other, and how they align with international commitments under multilateral agreements to which South Africa is a signatory, and programmes in which South Africa participates. This information is presented in **Table 4**.

Table 5 presents a set of **key interventions**, called '**accelerators**', which can make a significant contribution to accelerating implementation of the NBSAP and its related strategies, either by addressing bottlenecks or barriers, or by providing opportunities to fast-track implementation. These are presented as *recommendations* and should be used to guide priority-setting by institutions and organise collective action within the biodiversity sector.

3.1. National strategies, frameworks and systems in the biodiversity sector

Table 4 presents an overview of 30 strategies, frameworks and systems that exist in the biodiversity sector (see [Annexure 2](#) for a full document references). Only those strategies that are of relevance at the national scale to the biodiversity sector at large, and that are readily available in the public space, have been included. Provincial, local or institution-specific strategies, whilst important, have generally

been excluded from the overview, though cross-linkage to them is indicated where this is known and relevant.

TABLE 4: Overview of strategies, frameworks and systems guiding work in the biodiversity sectorSO = Strategic Objective; ABTs = Aichi Biodiversity Targets; SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals; all other acronyms described in [Section 6](#)

1. The National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES)	Date	Lead developer	Partners (bold = lead)	Timeframe	Likely revision
<p>Description: The NPAES (first edition 2008, revised 2016) is a 20-year strategy (updated every 5 years) to guide cost-effective expansion of protected areas in South Africa to increase ecosystem representivity, promote ecological sustainability, strengthen resilience to climate change, and support diversification of rural livelihoods and local economic development.</p> <p>It sets national-level protected area expansion targets (for ecosystems), provides maps of priority areas for expansion, identifies gaps, and recommends mechanisms for achieving the targets. Detailed spatial planning and roll-out to achieve the targets is carried out at provincial level, through provincial protected area expansion strategies and biodiversity plans.</p> <p>The NPAES enables coordination between the many role-players involved in protected area expansion by providing a common set of targets and spatial priorities.</p>	2016	DEFF	DEFF , SANParks, provincial conservation authorities, land owners, CPAs, NGOs	2016 - 2025	Targets to be updated every 5 years

2. The Business Case for Biodiversity Stewardship	2015	SANBI/DEFF	DEFF, SANBI, SANParks, Provincial conservation authorities, NGOs and landowners	2015 - 2020	Not specified
Description: The Business Case is a Report that presents the economic rationale for increasing investment in biodiversity stewardship in South Africa. It outlines the role of biodiversity stewardship as a key tool for contributing to cost-effective expansion of protected areas , and placing priority biodiversity areas under improved, long-term management with benefits for landowners, diversification of rural livelihoods, and enhanced local economic development. The Business Case makes six key recommendations relating to: resourcing of provincial biodiversity programmes; incentives; partnerships for implementation (with a focus on NGOS), promoting the land reform agenda, technical support and strengthening the community of practice for implementation of biodiversity stewardship.			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross-linkages	International alignment
			NBSAP SO 1 Outcome 1.1 (activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3.) Outcomes 1.3 and 1.4 (cross-cutting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAES (and provincial counterparts) • National Buffer Zone Strategy for National Parks • National Biodiversity Economy Strategy (incorporating the Wildlife Economy Strategy) • National MAB Strategy • People and Parks Co-management Framework • BIOFIN Plan 	ABT: 11 SDGs: 1, 8, 14, 15
3. National Buffer Zone Strategy for National Parks (Government Notice 106 of 2012)	date	Lead Developer	Partners	Time period	Likely revision
	2012	DEFF	DEFF, SANParks, Provincial conservation authorities, biosphere reserves, landowners, communities	Open-ended	Not specified
Description: This document sets out the South African government's national strategy on the establishment and management of buffer zones around national parks. The purpose of the strategy is to: inform the public of the government's objectives in respect of buffer zones, and how it intends to meet these; and, to guide government agencies and organs of state in developing plans to achieve these			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross-linkages	International alignment
			NBSAP SO 1 Outcome 1.1 (activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAES (and provincial counterparts) • National MAB Strategy 	ABTs: 11, 14, 16 SDGs: 1, 2, 8, 15

objectives. The vision for buffer zones is to provide for integration of national parks into local landscapes for the benefit of those living adjacent to the protected areas. In support of this vision, the strategy describes 8 goals , with recommendations for how they should be achieved. The goals relate to: the kinds of areas that should be included in buffer zones, and mechanisms for their inclusion; suitable and unsuitable land uses in buffer zones, and ways of incentivizing and optimizing sustainable land-use practices; the development of community-based management initiatives and other partnerships that increase the flow of benefits to communities.		Outcome 1.3 (activities 1.3.2 and 1.3.5) Outcome 1.4 (activities 1.4.2 and 1.4.3)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Biodiversity Economy Strategy People and Parks Framework for Co-Management 	
4. People and Parks Co-Management Framework	Date	Lead developer	Partners	Timeframe	Likely revision
	2010	DEFF/SANParks	DEFF, SANParks, Provincial conservation authorities and other protected area management authorities	Not specified	Not specified
Description: The purpose of this framework is to ensure effective redress of land rights in a fair and equitable manner to persons or communities who own restituted land (in terms of the Land Restitution Act) within protected areas or other biodiversity priority areas. The Framework sets out principles, models and a beneficiation framework to guide the relationship between protected area management authorities and land claimants, drawing on the draft co-management strategy developed under the People and Parks Programme, and the Isimangaliso Co-Management Agreement.			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross-linkages	International alignment
			NBSAP SO 1, Outcome 1.4 (activity 1.4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPAES (and provincial counterparts) National MAB Strategy Business Case for Biodiversity Stewardship 	ABTs: 11 SDGs: 8, 15
5. The Operation Phakisa Marine Protection Services and Ocean Governance Focus Area (MPSG)	Date	Lead developer	Partners	Timeframe	Likely revision
	2014	DEFF	DHEST, DMRE, DoDMV, DEFF, DoT, Dti, SANBI, SANParks, CSIR, Council for Geoscience, DIRCO, iSimangaliso, Provincial Departments and Conservation Agencies	2014 - 2033	Not specified
Description:			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross-linkages	International alignment

<p>The MPSG informs the implementation an overarching, integrated governance framework for sustainable growth of the ocean economy that will maximise socio-economic benefits, whilst ensuring adequate ocean protection over the next five years.</p> <p>It identifies 10 key initiatives to achieve this objective. Key amongst these are the establishment of 22 offshore marine protected areas, the development of marine spatial planning tools to enable a sustainable ocean economy; implementation plans and enforcement measures for regional and sub-regional marine spatial plans; a fine-scale marine management plan to enable a sustainable economy; and, a review of ocean-related legislation (Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management Act and the Oceans Act).</p>		<p>NBSAP SO 1, Outcome 1.1 (activity 1.1.1)</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 (activity 1.3.3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPAES (and counterparts in coastal provinces) Operation Phakisa and Presidential 9-point Plan 	<p>ABTs: 6, 11</p> <p>SDG: 14</p>	
<p>6. South Africa's Strategy for Plant Conservation</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>2015</p>	<p>Lead developer</p> <p>SANBI and BotSoc of Southern Africa</p>	<p>Partners</p> <p>SANBI, BotSoc, other NGOs, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities, academic institutions, citizen scientists</p>	<p>Timeframe</p> <p>2015 - 2020</p>	<p>Likely revision</p> <p>tbc</p>
	<p>Description:</p> <p>South Africa's Strategy for Plant Conservation is structured around 16 outcome-oriented targets, clustered under 5 objectives relating to: understanding and documenting South Africa's plant diversity (targets 1 to 3); conservation (targets 4 to 10); sustainable and equitable use (targets 11 to 13); education and awareness (target 14); and, capacity development and public engagement (targets 15 and 16).</p> <p>The Strategy specifies key outputs under each target, and provides a detailed analysis of the cross-linkages between these and the NBSAP Outcomes and Activities.</p>		<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p> <p>SO 1 Outcome 1.1 (activity 1.1.1)</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 (activities 1.2.2 and 1.2.4)</p> <p>Also has relevance under SO 3; SO 4; SO 5 and SO 6 (see table 1 in the Strategy for details)</p>	<p>Cross linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPAES (and provincial counterparts) 	<p>International alignment</p> <p>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)</p> <p>CITES</p> <p>ABT: 12, 13</p> <p>SDGs: 15</p>
<p>7. The National Man and Biosphere Reserve Strategy and Implementation Plan (MAB Strategy)</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>2016</p>	<p>Lead developer</p> <p>DEFF</p>	<p>Partners</p> <p>DEFF, NGOs appointed as management authorities of the biosphere reserves,</p>	<p>Timeframe</p> <p>2016 - 2020</p>	<p>Likely revision</p> <p>To be determined</p>

			SANParks, Provincial conservation authorities, NGOs, private sector partners, communities		
Description:			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross-linkages	International alignment
<p>This is South Africa's first national strategy for the Biosphere Reserve Programme. It builds on lessons learnt over 20 years, complemented by a comprehensive situation analysis and extensive consultation process. Its main purpose is to enable biosphere reserves to reach their full potential as model landscapes for implementing integrated approaches to environmental protection and sustainable socio-economic development. The Strategy defines the overall strategic direction for the Biosphere Reserve Programme, under three strategic objectives relating to conservation of biodiversity, ecosystems and cultural heritage; building sustainable communities; and, promoting awareness and adaptive capacity. It identifies cross-cutting issues and interventions through which the objectives can be achieved, and describes their expected outputs. It also describes enabling conditions for successful implementation of the Strategy, including financing, communication and capacity-building needs, and includes a framework for nomination of new Biosphere Reserves.</p> <p>The Strategy is supported by a comprehensive <i>Implementation Plan, and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework</i>, which sets priorities, specifies practical activities and institutional responsibilities for implementation, indicators and timelines for implementation.</p>			<p>SO 1 Outcome 1.1 (all activities, but especially 1.1.2 and 1.1.3) Outcome 1.3 (activity 1.3.5) Outcome 1.4 (activity 1.4.3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAES (and provincial counterparts) • National Buffer Zone Strategy • Business case for Biodiversity Stewardship • People and Parks Co-Management Framework • National Biodiversity Economy Strategy • BIOFIN Plan 	<p>UNESCO World Heritage Convention and Biosphere Reserve Strategy</p> <p>The AU Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (2012)</p> <p>ABTs: 8, 19, 20</p> <p>SDGs: 1, 3, 8, 14 and 15</p>
8. The National Biodiversity Economy Strategy (NBES)	Date	Lead developer	Partners	Timeframe	Likely revision
	2017	DEFF	DEFF, Multiple partners in government, the private sector and civil society	2015 - 2030	Not specified
Description:			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross linkages	International alignment

<p>The NBES is a 14-year framework the purpose of which is to provide structural coordination and direction to guide the sustainable growth and transformation of the wildlife and bioprospecting industries. It provides for the creation of inclusive biodiversity-based economic activities that can accelerate development of the rural economy, improve social well-being and ensure equitable access to and sharing of benefits from biological resources, while maintaining the ecological resource base.</p> <p>The NBES has set an overall industry growth goal of 10% per annum to be achieved through implementation of 20 enabling activities (10 each for the wildlife and bioprospecting industries), that will: facilitate the formation of cooperative partnerships between government, the private sector and communities to open up opportunities in various market segments; address development and growth constraints; enable skills transfer; and, manage the wildlife and bioprospecting sectors sustainably. Working through a nodal approach, the NBES identifies priority activities, outlines stakeholder roles, and sets out a detailed, results-based monitoring framework.</p>		<p>NBSAP SO1</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 (activities 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 1.3.5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for investing in Ecological Infrastructure • Framework for investment in Environment and Natural Resource Management for a Green Economy • The BIOFIN Plan • The National Plant Conservation Strategy • National MAB Strategy • People and Parks Co-Management Framework 	<p>Nagoya Protocol of the CBD</p> <p>AU Guidelines for Co-ordinated implementation of the Nagoya Protocol</p> <p>ABTs: 4, 6, 13,16</p> <p>SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12</p>	
<p>9. The National Botanical Gardens Expansion Strategy</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>2019</p>	<p>Lead developer</p> <p>DEFF & SANBI</p>	<p>Partners</p> <p>DEFF, SANBI, SANParks, Isimangaliso Wetland park Authority, Provincial conservation authorities and parastatal institutions</p>	<p>Timeframe</p> <p>2019- 2030</p>	<p>Likely revision</p> <p>Not specified</p>
	<p>Description:</p> <p>A Strategy for the establishment, expansion and maintenance of a representative network of botanical gardens across South Africa, with the purpose of raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity and its status, strengthening ex situ conservation (especially of threatened species and habitats, and medicinally/economically useful species), enhancing environmental education and recreational opportunities for the public, and creating 'green lungs' in urban areas to strengthen resilience to CC.</p>		<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p> <p>NBSAP SO 1</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 (activities 1.2.2 and 1.2.3)</p> <p>Also has broad relevance to SO4 (raising awareness)</p>	<p>Cross linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Plant Conservation Strategy 	<p>Alignment international</p> <p>Global Pant Conservation Strategy</p> <p>ABTs: 12 and 13</p> <p>SDGs: 8 and 15</p>

<p>The strategy identifies gaps in the current coverage of the NBG network, a broad set of priorities for addressing these, and the mechanisms through which the Strategy will be implemented.</p> <p>The overall aims of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish at least one NBG in each of the nine provinces of South Africa (with priority given to Limpopo and North West) • Establish botanical or demonstration gardens representative of each biome (with priority given to Desert and Indian Ocean Coastal Belt) • Expand existing gardens to incorporate additional species/habitats, conserve adjacent natural habitats and create natural corridors that serve as refugia for plants and animals in urban areas 					
10. Strategic Framework and Overarching Implementation Plan for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in South Africa	Date 2016	Lead Developer DEFF & SANBI	Partners DEFF, SANBI, DHEST, the 'Working For' programmes, CSIR, WRC, ARC, DAFF, CoGTA, SALGA, NIE, Provincial governments, local governments, NGOs and experts	Timeframe 2016 - 2021	Likely revision Not specified
	<p>The overall aim of this Strategy is to place Ecosystem-based Adaptation at the core of South Africa's overall approach to climate change adaptation, to enable a long-term, socially-inclusive transition to a climate-resilient society and economy.</p> <p>As context for the Implementation Plan, the Strategy provides an overview of relevant literature and issues; alignment with policies (international, national, provincial and local) and programmes; and, the institutional context for implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation.</p> <p>It sets out a vision and four key outcome areas, related to: co-ordination, communications and learning; research, monitoring and evaluation;</p>		Relevance to NBSAP NBAP SO 2 Outcome 2.1 (activities 2.1.2 to 2.1.5) Outcome 2.2 (activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2)	Cross-linkages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Adaptation Plans for Biomes in South Africa • The Biodiversity Sector Climate Change Response Strategy • Strategy for investment in 	International alignment ABT: 15 SDGs: 8, 13, 15 UNFCC (Decision 1/CP.16) Paris Agreement 2015

<p>mainstreaming into policy and practice; and demonstration projects. Under each of these outcome areas, the Framework sketches low, medium and high-road financing options for a set of priority activities, for which institutional roles, timeframes and resource requirements are clearly described. The Strategy also identifies a number of key areas that should be strengthened to promote more effective implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation, in particular: monitoring the effectiveness of Ecosystem-based Adaptation; vulnerability assessments; improved communications to encourage peer learning and capacity development; and, better co-ordination of ground-level projects.</p>		<p>Also broadly relevant to NBSAP SO 3, Outcomes 3.5 and 3.6</p>		<p>Ecological Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for investment in ENRM for a Green Economy 	<p>UNCCD (arts. 8 and 10)</p> <p>10-YFP (Objectives 1,2 &3)</p> <p>UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>Nairobi Work Programme 2015</p>
<p>11. Framework for investing in Ecological Infrastructure (EI)</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>2014</p>	<p>Lead Developer</p> <p>SANBI</p>	<p>Partners</p> <p>SANBI, DEFF, CoGTA, DHSWS, Municipalities, irrigation boards, disaster management centres (national, provincial and municipal), National Treasury, the Presidency and the National Planning Commission, research institutions, provincial environmental affairs departments and conservation authorities, NGOs, and businesses</p>	<p>Timeframe</p> <p>Not specified</p>	<p>Likely revision</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>The purpose of this framework is to guide action and support collaboration for investing in ecological infrastructure (EI).</p> <p>Seven principles make up the core of the Framework. These include that investment in EI should take place in ways that: build on existing programmes and experiences; optimise job creation and rural development; promote socially-sensitive participation; achieve clearly-defined outcomes and benefits;</p>		<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p> <p>NBSAP SO 2, Outcome 2.1 (all activities)</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 (activity 2.2.1)</p>	<p>Other cross-linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy • Biodiversity Sector Climate Change response Strategy 	<p>International commitments</p> <p>UNCCD</p> <p>UNFCCC</p> <p>ABTs: 5, 9, 14, 15</p>

<p>focus on systematically identified, strategic spatial priority areas; and, involve transdisciplinary collaboration.</p> <p>In addition, the framework provides a brief background to what is meant by ecological infrastructure and investment in ecological infrastructure and how this contributes to national development goals; it identifies key role players and describes some key programmes and practices into which investment in EI can be integrated; it outlines the scope for resource mobilisation for investing in ecological infrastructure, identifies research needs going forward, and briefly outlines next steps for advancing progress in this field.</p> <p>This Framework is not static, and will be added to and expanded as experience in this field is gained.</p>		<p>NBSAP SO 3 Outcome 3.2 (activities 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.4, 3.2.6, 3.2.7) Outcome 3.5 (activities 3.5.2, 3.5.3, 3.5.5)</p> <p>NBSAP SO 1 Outcome 1.1 (activity 1.1.3) Outcome 1.3 (activity 1.3.5) Outcome 1.4 (activity 1.4.3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAES (and provincial counterparts) • Business Case for Biodiversity Stewardship • NBES • BIOFIN Plan • The national REDD+ programme led by DEFF/DAFF 	SDGs: 1, 8, 13, 15	
<p>12. A Framework for investment in Environmental and Natural Resource Management (ENRM) for a Green Economy</p>	Date	Lead developer(s)	Partners	Timeframe	Likely revision
	2016	DHEST, DEFF, DBSA (developed by CSIR)	DHEST, DEFF, DBSA, Relevant role-players in the private sector, DAFF, DHSWS, the “Working For” programmes, donors, NGOs	Not limited	Not Specified
<p>This Framework has been designed to guide catalytic investment in Environmental and Natural Resource Management (ENRM), particularly as it relates to the green economy. The specific aim is to support ENRM initiatives that protect and enhance biodiversity and the resilience of the country’s ecosystems, in ways that promote – and capitalise on - the job creation potential of the natural resource management sector.</p> <p>The Framework is based on research and a consultation process. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the current context for enabling investment in ENRM, lists examples of key initiatives, and identifies key challenges and opportunities. The Framework identifies four key themes, under which short, medium and long-term investment options are specified.</p>		<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p> <p>NBSAP SO 2 Outcome 2.1 (activities 2.1.3, 2.1.5)</p> <p>NBSAP SO 1 Outcome 1.3 (activity 1.3.1, 1.3.5) Outcome 1.2 (activity 1.2.3)</p>		<p>Cross-linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for investing in Ecological Infrastructure • Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy • NBES • BIOFIN Plan 	<p>International alignment</p> <p>ABTs: 5, 9, 14, 15</p> <p>SDGs: 8, 13, 15</p>

<p>The four themes are to: enhance government coordination of South Africa's transition to a green economy; enable greater private sector investment in ENRM; support catchment-based studies to integrate principles of a green economy into restoration and conservation of ecological infrastructure; and, enhance technical and financial support for small business development in the biodiversity economy</p>					
<p>13. National Strategy for dealing with biological invasions in South Africa</p>	<p>Date</p>	<p>Lead developer</p>	<p>Partners</p>	<p>Timeframe</p>	<p>Likely revision</p>
	<p>2014</p>	<p>DEFF</p>	<p>DEFF, SANBI, DHSWS, DoH, DALRRD, CoGTA, Trade & Industry, SANParks, Provincial conservation authorities and departments, Customs, 'Working For' programmes, CMAs</p>	<p>10 years</p>	<p>Not specified</p>
<p>This Strategy identifies 11 objectives and 19 high-level interventions (supported by priority actions) to achieve integrated and cost-effective management of biological invasions at the national scale in South Africa, over the medium to longer term (10 years). It provides a comprehensive overview of biological invasions and their management, the legislative and regulatory environment, and broad principles for effective management. It elaborates on the need for strengthened management capacity and collaborative governance amongst the different spheres of government responsible for management of invasive species, the need to increase understanding through research and monitoring, raise awareness of the problem, and equitably distribute the costs of management. It addresses all aspects, including the introduction, establishment and spread of invasive species in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, and describes approaches that can be targeted at species, areas of invasion and pathways of movement. Its overall goal is to protect the natural capital of the country, in the interests of achieving and sustaining the goals of the National Development Plan.</p>			<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p>	<p>Cross-linkages</p>	<p>International alignment</p>
			<p>NBSAP SO 2 Outcome 2.1 (activity 2.1.3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Strategy for Plant Conservation Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy Framework for Investing in Ecological Infrastructure Framework for investment in ENRM for a Green Economy 	<p>ABT: 9, 14, 15 SDGs: 8, 14, 15</p>
			<p>Date</p>	<p>Lead developer</p>	<p>Partners</p>
			<p>Timeframe</p>	<p>Likely revision</p>	

14. The Biodiversity Sector Climate Change Response Strategy	2014	DEFF	DEFF and stakeholders sector-wide	Open-ended	Not specified
<p>Description: This Strategy, which is aligned with the National Climate Change response Policy/Framework (2011), outlines principles and key elements of the biodiversity sector's strategic response to the risks posed by climate change. It serves as an over-arching national strategy to guide policy development and to inform the development of more specific implementation plans by sector departments.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies three strategic directions, under each of which clusters of relevant activities are listed (without specification of indicators, timeframes or institutional roles). The directions and key kinds of activities are as follows: Monitoring and Evaluation (with emphasis placed on strengthening relevant research, including impact-monitoring) Ecosystem-based Adaptation (with emphasis placed on maintaining key ecological infrastructure in good ecological condition, restoring degraded EI, improved land-use planning (incorporating CC criteria), improved vulnerability assessment and climate-proofing communities) Protection of natural capital (with emphasis on measures to keep CBAs, ESAs and FEPAs intact – or to restore degraded ones, and increasing the extent of the protected area estate). The strategy identifies intersectoral coordination through the development of regional and local partnerships as a key mechanism for ensuring delivery of the recommended actions.</p>			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross-linkages	International alignment
			<p>Cross-cutting relevance to NBSAP SOs 1, 2, 3 and 6</p> <p>SO 1, Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2</p> <p>SO 2, Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2</p> <p>SO 3, Outcome 3.1, 3.2 and 3.6</p> <p>SO 6, Outcome 6.1 and 6.4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy • The strategy for investing in ecological infrastructure • Framework for investment in ENRM for a Green Economy • The NPAES • The Climate Change Adaptation Plans for Biomes in South Africa • BIOFIN Plan 	<p>UNFCCC</p> <p>UNCCD</p> <p>Paris Agreement</p> <p>UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>Nairobi Work Programme</p>
15. Climate Change Adaptation Plans for South African Biomes	Date	Lead developer	Implementing partners	Timeframe	Likely revision
	2015	DEFF	DEFF and stakeholders sector-wide	Not limited	No specified
			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross-linkages	International alignment

<p>This document summarizes the current state of knowledge about climate change threats, drivers and vulnerabilities, relevant to each of the nine biomes in South Africa and identifies appropriate, biome-specific adaptive actions.</p> <p>The adaptive actions are grouped into four categories: (i) spatial planning approaches, which indicate where different land-uses should best be located; (ii) management approaches, which influence how the land uses are executed; (iii) ecosystem-based approaches, which reduce the stressors that compromise the capacity of ecosystems to buffer social and biological systems from the effects of climate change; and, (iv) biodiversity stewardship approaches, through which adaptive capacity outside of protected areas can be enhanced by more sustainable land management.</p>		<p>NBSAP SO 2, Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 (cross-cutting)</p> <p>NBSAP SO 1 Outcomes 1.1, 1.3 and 1.4 (cross-cutting)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy • Framework for investing in ecological infrastructure • Framework for investment in ENRM for a Green Economy • NPAES (and provincial counterparts) • NBES 	<p>UNCCD</p> <p>UNFCCC</p> <p>ABTs: 14, 15</p> <p>SDGs: 13, 15</p>	
<p>16. The National Water Resource Strategy v 2 (NWRS)</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>2013</p>	<p>Lead Developer</p> <p>DHSWS</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <p>DHSWS, DEFF, SANBI, SANParks, Working for Wetlands, Working for Water, WRC, provincial environmental departments, local governments, Catchment Management Agencies</p>	<p>Timeframe</p> <p>Five to ten years</p>	<p>Likely revision</p> <p>Not specified</p>
	<p>The NWRS2 builds on the first NWRS which was published in 2004. The purpose of the NWRS2 is to ensure that national water resources are protected, conserved, used, developed, managed and controlled in an efficient, equitable and sustainable manner, to meet South Africa's development goals over the next five to 10 years. It identifies three objectives, six key principles and seven strategic themes, one of which focuses on environmental protection and conservation of water resources (which is covered in Chapter 5). Of particular relevance to the biodiversity sector are strategic actions identified in Chapter 5 on Water Resource Protection, including those to: invest in Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs); maintain and rehabilitate water ecosystems; maintain Fresh Water Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAS) in a good ecological state; protect riparian and wetland buffers and groundwater</p>		<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p> <p>NBSAP SO 2 Outcome 2.1 (activity 2.1.1)</p>	<p>Cross-linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAES (and provincial counterparts) • Framework for Investing in Ecological Infrastructure • Framework for investment in ENRM for a Green Economy 	<p>International alignment</p> <p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands</p> <p>ABTs: 9, 11, 14, 15</p> <p>SDGs: 1, 6, 8,9, 13, 15</p>

recharge areas; rehabilitate strategic water ecosystems to maintain water quality and quantity; and monitor ecological health to inform management.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Sector Climate Change Response Strategy Water RDI RoadMap 	
17. Water Research, Development and Investment (RDI) Roadmap	Date	Lead Developer(s)	Partners	Timeframe	Likely Revision
	2015	WRC, DHSWS, DHEST	DHSWS, DHEST, WRC, DEFF, SANBI	2015 - 2025	Not specified
This Roadmap provides strategic direction (through a set of research, development and deployment focal areas), a set of action plans and an implementation framework to guide, plan, manage and co-ordinate South Africa's portfolio investment for the next ten years . It is a high-level planning tool that facilitates and guides re-focussing of research and funding, and helps synergize existing initiatives and the resources of new ones that optimize the water innovation system. Through its focus on RDD activities that can improve water supply, it interfaces strongly with and provides an effective vehicle for increasing investments in water-related ecological infrastructure .			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross-linkages	International alignment
			NBSAP SO 2, Outcome 2.1 (all activities, and especially 2.1.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWRS v2 Framework for investing in ecological infrastructure Framework for investment in ENRM for a Green Economy 	ABTs: 9, 11, 14, 19, 20 SDGs: 6, 15, 17
18. The Biodiversity Finance Plan (BIOFIN)	Date	Lead developer	Partners	Timeframe	Likely revision
	2017	DEFF	DEFF, SANBI, National Treasury, national and provincial conservation authorities and other protected area management agencies, government, private sector and civil society groups sector-wide	Not specified	Not specified
Description: The overall aim of the Biodiversity Finance Plan is to ensure adequate funding of conservation and management interventions to protect and maintain South Africa's unique and valuable biodiversity. Based on a rigorous selection process and a systematic approach, the Plan proposes a set of 15 possible finance solutions which are vehicles for attaining sustainable development and creating			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross linkages	International alignment
			Relevant to all NBSAP objectives, outcomes and activities, and especially SO 3, Outcome 3.5	Cross-cutting, but especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Investing in 	BIOFIN global programme ABTs: 3, 20

<p>jobs through strengthened biodiversity conservation and management. The 15 solutions are clustered around three biodiversity outcomes, as follows:</p> <p>Protected areas: PA revenues; property rates reforms; revolving land trusts; biodiversity tax incentives; biodiversity offsets; and, making the case for public funding of Pas</p> <p>Ecosystem Restoration: government grants for ecological infrastructure; water tariffs; NRM value-added industries; global climate funding; carbon tax offsets; NRM land-user incentives</p> <p>Sustainable Use: Tourism Conservation Funds; biodiversity-related fines and penalties; wildlife-ranching.</p> <p>The BIOFIN plan also provides concise technical proposals on how to operationalize the financial solutions and consolidated estimates of expected results.</p>			<p>Ecological Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for investment in ENRM for a Green Economy • NPAES (and provincial counterparts) • The Business Case for Biodiversity Stewardship • Water RDI Roadmap 	SDGs: 8, 10, 15, 17	
<p>19. National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking (NISCWT)</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>2017</p>	<p>Lead developer</p> <p>DEFF</p>	<p>Implementing partners</p> <p>DEFF, SAPS, DIRCO, SARS, SANParks, Provincial conservation authorities (PCAs), Dept of Justice, SSA, private security companies, NGOs, NICC, SANDF</p>	<p>Timeframe</p> <p>2017 - 2021</p>	<p>Likely revision</p> <p>Not specified</p>
	<p>This Strategy has been developed to direct law enforcement structures across multiple departments/agencies and empower them to reduce and prevent wildlife trafficking. The Strategy promotes an integrated, multidisciplinary and consolidated law enforcement approach to strengthen enforcement capacity across government and within society more broadly, to address the serious threat posed by wildlife trafficking to biodiversity and national security. The Strategy includes an Implementation Plan that identifies objectives, key performance areas (with short, medium and long-term options for activities), outcomes, institutional roles and responsibilities, indicators, and timeframes.</p>		<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p> <p>NBSAP SO 3 Outcome 3.4 (activity 3.4.4)</p>	<p>Cross linkages</p> <p>Monitoring and Enforcement Strategy for the EMI</p>	<p>International alignment</p> <p>CITES</p> <p>ABT: 5, 12</p> <p>SDG: 14, 15, 16</p>
<p>20. Environmental Sector Local Government Support Strategy (LGS)</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>2014</p>	<p>Lead developer</p> <p>DEFF</p>	<p>Partners</p> <p>DEFF, SANBI, CoGTA, SALGA, Treasury, Local Governments, provincial environment</p>	<p>Timeframe</p> <p>2014 - 2019</p>	<p>Likely revision</p> <p>Not specified</p>

			departments, SA Cities Network, ICLEI, NGOs		
Description: This strategy provides for a coordinated and structured approach to strengthening environmental governance, environmental sustainability and climate-resilience at local government level. It clarifies legal mandates and policy imperatives, identifies challenges, and then details a vision, goals and five year implementation and monitoring plan. The strategy includes common set of environmental sector priorities and identifies opportunities to enable maximum impact and collective action in which environmental sector support is integrated into the local government development agenda. The vision of the strategy is to environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient municipalities, through intervention in five broad areas: strengthened environmental governance; improved integration of environmental sustainability into policy, planning and decision making; sustainable and efficient management of natural resources by local governments; development of a green economy; and strengthened climate-change responses.			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross-linkages	International alignment
			NBSAP SO 3 Outcome 3.1 (activity 3.1.3) Outcome 3.2 (activities 3.2.5 and 3.2.6) Outcome 3.3. (Activity 3.3.1) Outcome 3.4 (activity 3.4.2 and 3.4.3) Outcome 3.5 (activity 3.5.3) NBSAP SO 2, Outcome 2.1 (activity 2.1.3) Outcome 2.2 (activity 2.2.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy Framework for investing in ecological infrastructure Framework for investment in ENRM for a Green Economy BIOFIN 	Local Agenda 21 of the CBD ABT: 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 14, 15 SDGs: 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17
21. Biodiversity Human Capital Development Strategy (BHCDS)	Date	Lead Developer	Partners	Timeframe	Likely revision
	2010	DEFF/SANBI/Lewis Foundation	DEFF, SANBI, NESPF, DHST, CATHSETA, EWSETA, all universities, NGOs, training providers, NRF, GreenMatter, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities	2010 - 2030	Reviewed every five years
Description: This strategy contributes to the growth of an equitable and skilled workforce of biodiversity professionals and technicians who can optimally implement the sector's expanding and complex mandate. It was informed by a comprehensive sector analysis, research and stakeholder consultation process and is intended			Relevance to NBSAP	Cross linkages	International alignment
			Cross-cutting, but with particular relevance to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Sector Skills Development Plan 	ABT: cross-cutting

<p>as a 'living strategy' that should be reviewed every five years. It provides for a systemic approach to capacity development that promotes co-ordination and synergy, builds on existing strengths and addresses gaps through sector-wide initiatives. It identifies 9 core principles, 4 goals and 7 strategic objectives, under which particular activities are recommended. The implementation architecture for the Strategy includes mechanisms for broad sectoral engagement and dedicated co-ordination.</p>		<p>NBSAP SO5, Outcome 5.2 (activities 5.2.1 and 5.2.2)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Sector Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Biodiversity Sector Research and Evidence Strategy 	<p>SDGs: cross-cutting, but especially SDGs 4 and 17</p>
<p>22. The Environmental Sector Skills Development Plan for South Africa (Summary Document)</p>	<p>Date</p>	<p>Lead developer</p>	<p>Partners</p>	<p>Timeframe</p>	<p>Likely revision</p>
	<p>2010</p>	<p>DEFF</p>	<p>All sector institutions in government, the private sector and civil society</p>	<p>Not time-bound</p>	<p>Needs-driven</p>
<p>Description: This summary document brings together key information and recommendations drawn from numerous, underlying working documents, all of which are accessible via DEFF's Environmental Learning Forum webpage (www.envirolearningforum.co.za). It includes a description of skills needs and their drivers, factors influencing the supply of skills, and objectives and recommendations for environmental skills development-planning. This Plan provides the overarching context for human capital development strategies for sub-sectors within the environmental field, including the Biodiversity Human Capital Development Strategy.</p>			<p>Relevance to the NBSAP</p>	<p>Cross-linkages</p>	<p>Alignment</p>
			<p>SO 5, cross-cutting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Human Capital Development Strategy 	<p>SDG 16 and 17</p>
<p>23. Strategy for gender mainstreaming in the environmental sector</p>	<p>Date</p>	<p>Lead Developer</p>	<p>Partners</p>	<p>Timeframe</p>	<p>Likely revision</p>
	<p>2016</p>	<p>DEFF</p>	<p>All sector institutions in government, the private sector and civil society</p>	<p>2016 - 20201</p>	<p>Not specified</p>
<p>Description: This strategy has been developed to promote a gender-sensitive management approach in the environmental sector, and to ensure that gender analysis and gender equity underpins the development of policies and the design of environmental programmes and projects. Though not developed specifically for the biodiversity sector, it has important implications for it (outlined in Section 6.5) and should guide biodiversity-specific capacity building, policy-development and project cycle management.</p>			<p>Relevance to the NBSAP</p>	<p>Cross linkages</p>	<p>International alignment</p>
			<p>Cross-cutting, but with specific linkage to: NBSAP SO5 Outcomes 5.1 (activity 5.1.1)</p>	<p>Cross cutting, but with specific linkage to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Human Capital Development Strategy 	<p>The Gender Plan of Action of the CBD (2008)</p>

<p>The Strategy identifies 12 key strategies for promoting gender empowerment, and includes a framework of interventions (a gender mainstreaming ‘toolkit’) that can be used to put these into practice across all stages of the project cycle. It also includes an enumeration of funding opportunities, and a set of indicators to be used for monitoring and evaluation.</p>			<p>Outcome 5.2 (all activities)</p> <p>Outcome 5.3 (activity 5.3.4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Sector Skills Development Plan SA’s national Policy Framework for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality 	<p>The UN Women’s Strategic Plan 2014 - 2017</p> <p>The SADC Protocol on Gender Development</p> <p>SDGs: 5 and 10</p>
<p>24. Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Programme (IPBES)</p>	<p>Date</p>	<p>Lead Agency</p>	<p>Partners</p>	<p>Timeframe</p>	<p>Likely revision</p>
	<p>Established 2012</p>	<p>DEFF, CSIR</p>	<p>All sector role-players</p>	<p>Not time bound</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Description:</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is a global initiative of which South Africa is a founding and participating member. IPBES aims to strengthen capacity for the effective use of science in decision-making at all levels, and to address the needs of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that are related to biodiversity. Working through a system of expert groups, forums, task teams and technical support units, IPBES works to produce, review, assess and critically evaluate relevant information and knowledge on the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services to sustainability generated by government, academia, scientific organizations, NGOs and indigenous communities. The IPBES Work Programme includes 18 deliverables, organized under 4 objectives.</p> <p>DEFF serves as the national focal point for IPBES in South Africa, and the CSIR, with support from DEFF, hosts the IPBES Technical Support Unit for Africa.</p>			<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p>	<p>Cross-linkages</p>	<p>International alignment</p>
			<p>Relevant under various NBSAP SOs, but particularly: SO 6, Outcomes 6.1, 6.2, 6.4 and 6.5</p> <p>SO 5, Outcomes 5.2 and 5.3</p> <p>SO 3, Outcome 3.6</p> <p>SO 2, Outcome 2.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Sector Research, Development and Evidence Strategy Biodiversity Research Development and Evidence Strategy BHCDS National Biodiversity Information System National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework 	<p>IPBES (global)</p> <p>ABT: 19</p> <p>SDGs: 16, 17</p>
<p>25. National Biodiversity Research and Evidence Strategy</p>	<p>Date</p>	<p>Lead developer</p>	<p>Partners</p>	<p>Timeframe</p>	<p>Likely revision</p>
	<p>2015</p>	<p>DEFF</p>	<p>DEFF, SANBI, CSIR, Research Institutions, NRF, SAEON, DHEST, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities, NGOs, experts</p>	<p>2015 - 2025</p>	<p>Updated every 5 years</p>

<p>Description: The central goal of this strategy (which flows from the Environmental Sector Research, Development and Evidence Strategy – see Item 26) is to ensure that research and evidence provides appropriate and sufficient support to decision-making and policy-development in the biodiversity sector. The Strategy outlines key principles to guide the research agenda, including the need to link research priorities to policy priorities, adoption of an evidence-informed approach to planning, reporting and budgeting, the importance of following participatory approaches and long-term investment in institutional strengthening, capacity development and innovation. The strategy identifies two clusters of strategic evidence objectives, linked to short, medium and longer-term outcomes, and a set of priorities, which are to: address taxonomic gaps, develop the green economy, identify and address trade-offs between conservation and development, respond to global change, strengthen risk mitigation, and identify drivers of behaviour change.</p> <p>The Strategy is accompanied by an annual implementation plan which details evidence requirements for the short and medium term.</p>		<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p>		<p>Cross-linkages</p>		<p>International alignment</p>			
		<p>Of cross-cutting relevance, but with specific relevance to: NBSAP SO6 Outcome 6.1. (activity 6.1.8) Outcome 6.2. (all) Outcome 6.4 (activity 6.4.1)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Sector Skills Development Plan • IPBES • The National Biodiversity Information System • National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework • SANParks research data repository 		<p>ABT: 19 SDG: 14, 15, 17</p>			
<p>26. The Environmental Sector Research, Development and Evidence Strategy</p>		<p>Date</p>	<p>Lead Developer</p>	<p>Partners</p>		<p>Timeframe</p>		<p>Likely revision</p>	
		<p>2012</p>	<p>DEFF</p>	<p>DEFF, SANBI, DHEST, CSIR, SANParks, ARC, WRC, SAEON, research institutions</p>		<p>Not determined</p>		<p>Not specified</p>	
<p>Description: This framework addresses the need for a common approach to the collection of solid evidence that can be used in support of environment sector policy decisions and for the achievement of sector priorities. The framework seeks to develop a more rigorous approach that gathers, critically appraises and uses high quality research evidence to inform policy-making and professional practice. The context for this framework is to implement the national R&D goals through responding to the Environmental Sector Plan and Outcome 10 evidence needs, while ensuring a coordinated common approach for developing thematic strategies.</p>		<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p>		<p>Cross-linkages</p>		<p>International alignment</p>			
		<p>NBSAP SO 6 Cross-cutting</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPBES • Biodiversity Sector Research and Evidence Strategy 		<p>ABT: 19 SDGs: 14, 15, 17</p>			

<p>The Framework sketches the strategic context for research development and evidence in the environmental sector, outlines a preferred approach, sets 6 objectives, identifies priorities informing evidence needs, knowledge sharing and human capacity development, and includes an implementation and monitoring plan. It sets the broader context for the Biodiversity Sector Research and Evidence Strategy.</p> <p>The Framework will be implemented in phases.</p>					
27. National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS)	Date Since 2004	Lead Agency SANBI	Implementing partners SANBI, DEFF, DHEST and other sector departments in government, civil society, the private sector, research institutions, conservation authorities	Timeframe Open-ended	Likely revision Updated continuously
	<p>Description: The National Biodiversity Information System is intended to harness, organize, refine, synthesise and manage biodiversity information and knowledge, to ensure that it is widely accessible and supports research, policy-development and decision-making in the biodiversity sector.</p> <p>As part of its core mandate determined by the Biodiversity Act, SANBI is leading the development of the System, working in partnership with a wide range of data providers and stakeholder institutions in government, the private sector and civil society. As part of this process, SANBI is building on existing tools that allow quick and easy access to biodiversity knowledge resources, such as: The Biodiversity Advisor: a web-based platform that provides access to a wide range of reports, checklists, training materials, databases, virtual forums, webpages and other sources of non-spatial information, such as : the Plants of Southern Africa (POSA)database; Red Lists; the iSpot citizen-science portal, and many others</p>		Relevance to NBSAP Cross-cutting, but of particular relevance to SO6, Outcomes 6.1 (activity 6.1.1) and 6.5 (activity 6.5.1)	Cross-linkages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Scientific Collections Facility • IPBES • The Biodiversity Sector Research and Evidence Strategy • The National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework • The National Ecosystem Classification System 	International alignment <p>ABTs: 18 and 19</p> <p>SDGs: cross-cutting support, and especially 16 and 17</p> <p>Encyclopaedia of Life</p> <p>Biodiversity Heritage Library</p> <p>Global Biodiversity Information Facility</p>

<p>BGIS (Biodiversity-GIS): a webpage through which users can access spatial biodiversity data and supporting contextual information. The online interactive map component of BGIS allows users to query data, print and add maps.</p> <p>SABIF (the South African Biodiversity Information Facility): which hosts primary biodiversity data, and is a node of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.</p>					
<p>28. DHEST/SANBI National Scientific Collections Facility</p>	<p>Date</p>	<p>Lead developer/agency</p>	<p>Partners</p>	<p>Timeframe</p>	<p>Likely revision</p>
	<p>2017</p>	<p>DHEST, SANBI</p>	<p>DHEST, SANBI, Museums, herbaria, universities</p>	<p>Not determined</p>	<p>Not determined</p>
<p>Description: This is a virtual facility for natural science collections. Its purpose is to build a network of South Africa's institutions holding natural history collections, with a central coordinating base in SANBI. Launched in 2017, it is one of 13 infrastructure facilities identified in South Africa's Research Infrastructure Roadmap.</p>			<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p>	<p>Cross-linkages</p>	<p>International alignment</p>
			<p>NBSAP SO 6, Outcome 6.1 (activity 6.1.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Biodiversity Information System Biodiversity Sector Research and Evidence Strategy 	<p>ABT 19</p> <p>SDGs: 17</p> <p>Biodiversity Heritage Library</p>
<p>29. National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework (developing)</p>	<p>Date</p>	<p>Lead Developer</p>	<p>Partners</p>	<p>Timeframe</p>	<p>Likely revision</p>
	<p>2018</p>	<p>SANBI</p>	<p>SANBI, DEFF, SANParks, provincial environmental departments and conservation authorities, local governments, experts, NGOs</p>	<p>Not time-bound</p>	<p>Regular updating of indicators according to need</p>
<p>Description: The purpose of the National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework is to provide a consistent and coherent set of trackable, headline and operational indicators that can be used to reflect the status of biodiversity under all key biodiversity management and conservation outcomes. These indicators should be applied consistently in all monitoring and reporting processes, both nationally (for</p>			<p>Relevance to NBSAP</p>	<p>Cross-linkages</p>	<p>International alignment</p>
			<p>Cross-cutting, but with particular relevance under NBSAP SO6 (Outcome 6.2).</p>	<p>Cross-cutting, but with particular links to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Biodiversity Assessment 	<p>Supports all ABTs</p> <p>SDGs: 14, 15, 17</p>

<p>example, in State of the Environment Reporting), and internationally, in terms of South Africa's commitments under the CBD and other multilateral environmental agreements. The Framework will link the high-level headline indicators used in the National Biodiversity Assessment with operational indicators used at project level. The Framework is intended to be a dynamic, 'living' tool that will be regularly updated, in response to reporting requirements. It will outline institutional roles and will include a 5-year implementation plan. Application of the Monitoring Framework will give a clear picture of the impact that biodiversity conservation and management measures are having on the ground. [<i>under development at the time of writing, to be finalized during 2018</i>]</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Biodiversity Information System National Ecosystem Classification System 		
30. National Ecosystem Classification System (developing)	Date Initiated 2013	Lead Developer SANBI	Partners SANBI, DEFF, DHSWS, CSIR, SAEON, WRC, SAIAB, SANParks, Provincial conservation authorities	Timeframe To be developed over five years	Likely revision Not specified
	Description: National ecosystem types are important units underpinning the work of the South African biodiversity sector. They form the basis of systematic biodiversity plans that inform policy, management, monitoring and decision-making, including the national biodiversity assessment, development of protected area expansion strategies, listing of threatened ecosystems and environmental impact assessment; they provide the basis for ecosystem accounting, and the development of biodiversity offsets; and, are strategic informants of a wide-range of surveys and research activities. Currently, a standardised set of terrestrial ecosystems based on vegetation types is well-developed in the country, but further development of the classification system is necessary to incorporate freshwater, estuarine, coastal and marine systems. The National Ecosystem Classification System (NECS), will provide a consistent set of ecosystem types for terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine, coastal and marine ecosystems that is stable over time, and endorsed by national scientific community. The system will provide spatial data and maps, a unique code and		Relevance to NBSAP Of cross-cutting relevance under SOs 1, 2, 3 and 6, and specific relevance to SO 6, Outcome 6.1 and activity 6.1.5	Cross-linkages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Biodiversity Assessment NPAES and provincial counterparts National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework National Biodiversity Information System 	Alignment with international commitments ABTs: 8, 18, 19 SDGs: 14, 15

<p>name for each ecosystem type, a description and list of associated species. Development of the classification system is being overseen by the National Ecosystem Classification Committee (NECC), which is convened by SANBI, and various subcommittees, which are working according to a five year plan, feeding into the current National Biodiversity Assessment (to be published in 2019) and the listing of threatened ecosystems in terms of the Biodiversity Act.</p>			

3.2. Accelerators for implementing the NBSAP priorities

Given the ambitious nature and breadth of the objectives and priorities identified in the NBSAP and related strategies, and in light of the implementation constraints (financial, technical and human resources) facing government and other partners in the sector, setting priorities for action is essential. While progress across the full spectrum of strategic objectives and outcomes is necessary, not all can be pursued with the same emphasis, in parallel. Priority should be given to a set of measures which have the greatest potential to speed up progress across goals and targets, taking into account their integrated nature, the specific national context, and the imperative of achieving economic, social and environmental harmony.

'**Accelerators**' are those measures that can most effectively remove bottlenecks and/or systemic or underlying barriers to implementation, or that provide the best opportunities for fast-tracking implementation, or achieving multiple goals simultaneously.

The set of acceleration measures recommended in **Table 5** was identified through a process which included: (i) detailed analysis of the NBSAP to extract the high priority activities; (ii) cross-referencing these with priorities identified in other strategies; and, (iii) a stakeholder consultation process involving 19 key institutions in the biodiversity sector, and other selected stakeholders identified on a targeted basis. During the consultation process, stakeholders were asked what they are already doing to implement priorities identified in the NBSAP (or other strategies), and what they envisage should or could be done to accelerate implementation in the next five years. These inputs were used to identify the measures that are included in Table 5, but, it is important to recognize that there may also be other suitable measures that were not identified during the consultation process, but that might serve as effective accelerators.

It is also important to note the acceleration measures identified here do not represent new activities that institutions must implement in addition to their already-heavy workloads; rather, they represent a collation of priorities that have already been identified, but in numerous, separate documents and plans, or through consultation with stakeholders. **Table 5** brings these together in one place, in a way that enables alignment between the NBSAP and NBA and other strategic priorities to maximise impact.

Table 5: Recommended acceleration measures, organized by NBSAP Strategic Objectives, Outcomes and high priority activities

NBSAP SO 1: Management and conservation of biodiversity assets and their contribution to the economy, rural development, job creation and social well-being is enhanced	
<p>Relevant national strategies/frameworks/systems: The National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy, 2016; The Operation Phakisa Marine Protection and Governance Strategy, 2014; The Man and the Biosphere Reserve Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2016; The National Buffer Zone Strategy for National Parks, 2012; The People and Parks Co-Management Framework , 2010; The National Botanical Gardens Expansion Strategy, 2018; The National Plant Conservation Strategy, 2015; The Business Case for Biodiversity Stewardship, 2015; The National Biodiversity Economy Strategy, 2017 (incorporating the Wildlife Economy Strategy)</p>	
<p>NBSAP Outcome 1.1: The network of protected areas and conservation areas includes a representative sample ecosystems and species, and is coherent and effectively managed</p>	
<p>High priority NBSAP activities: 1.1.1. Expand the protected area estate across all ecosystems 1.1.2. Expand the network of conservation areas through mechanisms under the Biodiversity Act 1.1.3. Strengthen capacity for Biodiversity Stewardship Programmes</p>	
Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation
<p>1.1.1. Expand the protected area estate across all ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the NPAES is gazetted • Achieve 5-year national targets in the NPAES for % representation of ecosystems included in protected areas; through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Declaration of priority offshore marine protected areas in line with the Phakisa MSPG and NPAES, and coastal MPAs that have an offshore component (e.g. Addo and Namaqua MPAs) (ii) Expansion of national parks as per the SANParks expansion strategy and 3-year Land Inclusion Plan (focus on under-represented ecosystems: Nama Karoo, Grasslands and Succulent Karoo) (iii) Implementation of protected area expansion plans as per provincial conservation authority operational plans, including through identifying and declaring priority biodiversity stewardship sites (iv) Declaration(in terms of the National Forestry Act) of prioritized forests as forest nature reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF (i) DEFF (MCM), Oceans Secretariat (ii) SANParks (iii) Provincial conservation authorities , CPAs, NGOs (iv) DAFF, provincial conservation agencies, private sector partners

<p>1.1.2. <i>Expand the network of conservation areas through mechanisms under the Biodiversity Act</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize, resource and implement the buffer zone function within SANParks • Develop and apply biodiversity management plans for priority ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, SANParks • National and provincial conservation authorities, SANBI, scientists, landowners, CPAs
<p>1.1.3. <i>Strengthen capacity for Biodiversity Stewardship Programmes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the recommendations of the Business Case for Biodiversity Stewardship, beginning with an assessment of the specific resource requirements of each provincial biodiversity stewardship programme • Implement the recommendations of the first National Biodiversity Stewardship Conference held in September 2017, as endorsed by MinTech and the Protected Area CEO's Forum • Convene a national biodiversity stewardship conference or forum annually • Update and implement the Biodiversity Stewardship Guidelines (2009) and develop and mainstream a Biodiversity Stewardship Implementation Framework and Policy • Explore innovative models for expanding areas brought under protection, such as Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) 	<p>DEFF, SANBI, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities, BDS TWG, DALRRD, NGOs, landowners and community representatives</p>
<p>NBSAP Outcome 1.2: Species of Special Concern are sustainably managed</p>	
<p>Relevant NBSAP high priority activities:</p>	
<p>1.2.2. <i>Sufficient <u>ex situ</u> conservation of threatened and useful species</i></p>	
<p>1.2.4. <i>Maintain an effective Scientific Authority</i></p>	
<p>Recommended acceleration measures</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
<p>1.2.2 <i>Sufficient <u>ex situ</u> conservation of threatened and useful species</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure budget, formalize and maintain relevant institutional partnerships to support expansion of South Africa's botanical garden network, specifically to operationalize the Kwelera and Limpopo National Botanical Gardens • Expand <i>ex situ</i> collections to increase representation of threatened and other species of special concern 	<p>SANBI, EPWP, ECPTA, DEDEAT, LEDET, Treasury, NBGs, RBG Kew, botanical researchers and experts</p>
<p>1.2.4. <i>Maintain an effective scientific authority</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish non-detriment findings for priority species • Develop listing proposals for species threatened by international trade but not-yet CITES-listed and , early warning systems to flag new species potentially threatened by trade implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific Authority • Scientific Authority

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, implement and sustainably fund Biodiversity Management Plans for CR and EN species that are being unsustainably harvested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANBI, SANParks, provincial authorities, local governments
Outcome 1.3: The biodiversity economy is expanded, strengthened and transformed to be more inclusive of the rural poor	
Relevant high priority NBSAP activities: 1.3.1. <i>Strengthen the contribution of the natural products sector to the national economy and the NBES</i> 1.3.2. <i>Strengthen the contribution of the wildlife sector to the national economy and the NBES</i> 1.3.5. <i>Pilot Biodiversity Economy transformation nodes to demonstrate multiple benefits</i>	
Recommended acceleration measures	
Implementation	
1.3.1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch and operationalize BioPANZA, and develop a Bioprospecting Charter for the sector , including principles for environmental sustainability • Co-ordinate research and surveys of species used in bioprospecting and biotrade and develop management tools to ensure sustainable use • Explore options (for example through feasibility studies) for cultivation of trees and plants of medicinal use to secure resource supply and reduce pressure on wild populations, with community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, Dti, DHEST, DALRRD, DAFF, provincial conservation departments, sector stakeholders – private sector and communities) • DEFF, DHEST, ARC, CSIR, Private Sector, Provincial Conservation authorities; research institutions, NGOs, communities • BioPANZA, SANBI, the Scientific Authority, research institutions, national and provincial conservation agencies
1.3.2. <i>Strengthen the contribution of the wildlife sector to the national economy and the NBES</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand membership of the Wildlife Forum, re-position it to serve as an effective interdepartmental/industry coordination platform, with the NBES as its implementation mandate • Streamline the regulatory environment and permitting system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, WildLife Forum, sector stakeholders • DEFF, provincial conservation authorities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map priority areas for transformation of the wildlife sector within the BENs and use these to guide implementation of the Biodiversity Economy Strategy • Strengthen links between the wildlife economy and biodiversity stewardship • Develop and implement guidelines or minimum requirements for ecologically friendly wildlife ranching, possibly linked to certification • Work with local communities to develop and implement business plans for wildlife economy projects in priority BENs (as determined in the NBES) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, SANBI, SANParks, CPAs, DALRRD, District and Local municipalities • Wildlife Forum, provincial conservation authorities, CPAs, NGOs, private sector role-players, local chambers of commerce.
<p><i>1.3.5. Pilot Biodiversity Economy transformation nodes to demonstrate multiple benefits</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake detailed mapping, determine strategic priorities, uptake areas and community priorities to operationalize at least 2 BENS (guided by the priorities identified in the NBES and WES), in conjunction with the Biosphere Reserve Programme and biodiversity stewardship programmes (including the Land Reform Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, SANBI, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities, biosphere reserves, CPAs, NGOs, private sector
<p>Outcome 1.4: Biodiversity conservation supports the land reform agenda and socio-economic opportunities for communal landholders</p>	
<p>Relevant high priority NBSAP activities:</p> <p><i>1.4.1. Strengthen the Land Reform Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative including approval of guidelines, strategies and implementation plans developed through the DEFF-DALRRD-SANBI alliance</i></p> <p><i>1.4.2. Facilitate settlement of land claims in protected areas and the conservation estate</i></p>	
<p>Recommended acceleration measures</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
<p><i>1.4.1. Strengthen the Land Reform Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative including approval of guidelines, strategies and implementation plans developed through the DEFF-DALRRD-SANBI alliance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise, formalise and implement the national strategy for the land reform and biodiversity stewardship initiative (LRBSI) • Resource and implement the Land Reform and Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative • Facilitate learning opportunities related to land reform and biodiversity stewardship with a focus on knowledge exchange and skills development for building a biodiversity economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF-SANBI-DALRRD • DEFF-SANBI-DALRRD • DEFF-SANBI-DALRRD
<p><i>1.4.2. Facilitate settlement of land claims in protected areas and the conservation estate</i></p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize settlements and biodiversity stewardship agreements on land of high biodiversity value and set co-management agreements in place, according to provincial priorities identified in protected area expansion plans • Support land claimants on restituted land with the identification and development of sustainable wildlife economy or nature-based enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and provincial conservation authorities • Provincial conservation authorities, SANParks, biosphere reserve management agencies
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NBSAP Strategic Objective 2: Investments in ecological Infrastructure enhance resilience and ensure benefits to society

Relevant national strategies/frameworks/systems:
 The Framework for Investing in Ecological Infrastructure, 2014; The Overarching Strategy and Implementation Plan for Ecosystem-based Adaptation, 2016; The National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (version 2, 2016, in draft); The National Water Resource Strategy v.2, 2013; Strategy for dealing with biological invasions in South Africa, 2014; Framework for investment in environmental and natural resources (ENRM) for a green economy, 2016; Climate Change Adaptation Plans for Biomes in South Africa, 2015; The Biodiversity Sector Climate Change Response Strategy, 2014; the Water RDI Roadmap, 2015

Outcome 2.1: Investments in ecological infrastructure enhance resilience and ensure benefits to society

Relevant high priority NBSAP activities:
 2.1.1. Support the implementation of Chapter 5 (water resource protection) of the National Water resource strategy
 2.1.2. Develop a systematic approach including methods, techniques and expertise for mapping and prioritising ecological infrastructure
 2.1.3. Scale-up and improve integration efforts to restore degraded ecological infrastructure and maintain ecological infrastructure in good condition

Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation
2.1.1. Support the implementation of Chapter 5 (water resource protection) of the National Water resource strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs) through a range of mechanisms, including formal protection, land-use planning and environmental authorisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of intensive wetland rehabilitation programmes, to protect priority wetlands and stimulate job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DALRRD, EPWP, Working For programmes, DEFF, DHSWS, CMAs, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities, municipalities • DEFF, DHSWS, EPWP, SANBI, SANParks,

	Provincial conservation authorities, CMAs
<p><i>2.1.2. Develop a systematic approach including methods, techniques and expertise for mapping and prioritising ecological infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to invest in improving the National Wetland Inventory as part of the National Ecosystem Classification System • Develop and apply ecological infrastructure maps (including a focus on inland aquatic and coastal EI), as part of provincial spatial biodiversity planning and the National Biodiversity Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANBI, WfWet, CSIR, WRC, DHEST, SAEON, Research institutions, national and provincial conservation authorities, NGOs • SANBI, CSIR, WRC, SAEON, NGOs, researchers, scientists in national and provincial conservation authorities
<p><i>2.1.3. Scale-up and improve integration efforts to restore degraded ecological infrastructure and maintain ecological infrastructure in good condition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement strategic plans for maintenance and restoration of ecological infrastructure at a range of appropriate scales, including national, provincial and local • Integrate investment in ecological infrastructure into Catchment Management Strategies • Establish a National Alien and Invasive Species Co-ordination Forum • Strengthen the EI community of practice through knowledge sharing and information exchange, building on existing forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF (including DEFF's Environmental Programmes); SANBI; SANParks; provincial authorities; municipalities • DHSWS, CMAs, DEFF, provincial authorities, municipalities • DEFF, SANBI, DHSWS, Provinces, municipalities, CMAs, stakeholders • DEFF, SANBI, DHSWS, Provinces, national and provincial conservation

	authorities, municipalities, CMA's, stakeholders
Outcome 2.2: Ecosystem-based adaptation is shown to achieve multiple benefits in the context of sustainable development	
Relevant high priority NBSAP activities: <i>2.2.1: Develop, fund and implement an implementation plan for ecosystem-based adaptation in the context of climate change adaptation and sustainable development</i>	
Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation
<i>2.2.1 Develop, fund and implement an implementation plan for ecosystem-based adaptation in the context of climate change adaptation and sustainable development</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain co-ordination mechanisms for implementation of the Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy, including the cross-sectoral Coordination Steering Committee (CCS) • Build an active community of practice for Ecosystem-based Adaptation • Implement priority activities of the Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategy in line with resource availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, SANBI, stakeholders • SANBI, DEFF, Adaptation Network, NGOs • DEFF, SANBI, stakeholders
NBSAP SO 3: Biodiversity considerations are mainstreamed into policies, strategies and practices of a range of sectors	
Relevant national strategies/frameworks/systems: The National Biodiversity Economy Strategy, 2017; Framework for investment in ENRM for a Green Economy, 2016, The Biodiversity and Climate Change Response Strategy, 2014; The National Strategy for dealing with Biological Invasions, 2014; The National Strategy for Combatting Wildlife Trafficking, 2017; Phakisa MPSG, 2014; The Compliance and Enforcement Strategy for the Environmental Monitoring Inspectorate, 2015; BIOFIN Plan, 2017; Water RDI Roadmap, 2015.	
Outcome 3.1: Effective science-based biodiversity tools inform planning and decision-making	
Relevant high priority NBSAP activities: <i>3.1.1. Develop new science-based tools to inform planning and decision making</i> <i>3.1.2. Maintain new and existing science-based policy tools</i>	
Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation

<p><i>3.1.1. Develop new science-based tools to inform planning and decision making</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and apply biodiversity planning tools, including biodiversity sector plans, bioregional plans and biodiversity management plans (according to provincially determined priorities) • Develop biome-specific Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans (building on the recommendations in DEFFs 2015 Report on CCA Plans for South African Biomes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANBI, DEFF, CSIR, researchers, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities, municipalities, NGOs, • DEFF, SANBI, CSIR, SAEON, researchers, provinces
<p><i>3.1.2. Maintain new and existing science-based policy tools</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update provincial biodiversity sector plans and published bioregional plans in line with provincially-determined plans and priorities, and mainstream into land-use planning and decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANBI, DEFF, provincial conservation authorities, municipalities
Outcome 3.2: Embed biodiversity considerations into national, provincial and municipal development-planning and monitoring	
<p>NBSAP Priority activities:</p> <p><i>3.2.1: Integrate biodiversity into tools being implemented to support environmental decision-making for SIPs</i></p> <p><i>3.2.3. Integrate biodiversity priority areas into integrated coastal management plans and offshore plans</i></p> <p><i>3.2.4 Develop and publish guidelines for invasive species monitoring, control and eradication plans</i></p> <p><i>3.2.6. Integrate biodiversity priority areas into spatial development frameworks, integrated development plans and land-use schemes</i></p>	
Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation
<p><i>3.2.1 Integrate biodiversity into tools being implemented to support environmental decision-making for SIPs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that appropriate biodiversity information is included in Strategic Environmental Assessments for SIPs • Ensure application of the new EIA screening tool³ by EAPS • 	<p>DEFF, The Presidency, SANBI, provincial environment departments and conservation authorities, other relevant government departments and public entities, EA consultants</p>

³ The 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Sect. 16 [1][b][v]) require that all applications for an environmental authorisation be accompanied by , *inter alia*, a report generated by the national, web-based environmental screening tool. The screening tool uses spatial environmental data (with different categories of data applicable to different kinds of applications), to determine if the application for authorisation (Basic Assessment, Scoping or Environmental Impact Assessment) has considered the major environmental issues at the proposed land-use site.

<p><i>3.2.3 Integrate biodiversity priority areas into integrated coastal management plans and offshore plans</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that appropriate biodiversity information is included in marine spatial plans developed in terms of the marine spatial planning framework • Develop and apply implementation plans and enforcement measures for the marine spatial planning framework (as per Phakisa MPSG) 	<p>Oceans Secretariat, DEFF (MCM), SANBI, DALRRD, sector bodies, provincial environmental departments and municipalities)coastal</p>
<p><i>3.2.4 Develop and publish guidelines for invasive species monitoring, control and eradication plans</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement National Control Plans for listed species, as per priorities determined by DHSWS • Develop invasive species control plans for all national parks and buffer zones and prioritised provincial nature reserves 	<p>DEFF, SANBI, provincial environment departments, municipalities</p>
<p><i>3.2.6 Integrate biodiversity priority areas into spatial development frameworks, integrated development plans and land-use schemes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support inclusion of biodiversity priority areas into planning instruments developed in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA , Act 16 of 2013) • Finalise and support implementation of the standard requirements for biodiversity information as part of the environmental layer in SDFs • Integrate biodiversity priorities into land capability and agricultural zoning through mainstreaming of systematic biodiversity plans • Develop ecosystem guidelines⁴ for environmental assessment and land-use planners and decision makers, and mainstream their use in integrated environmental management and land-use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, SANBI, DALRRD, provincial conservation authorities • DEFF, SANBI, DALRRD, provincial conservation authorities • DEFF, SANBI, DAFF, provincial departments and conservation authorities, municipalities • SANBI, researchers, provincial environment departments and conservation authorities, municipalities,

⁴ Ecosystem Guidelines provide practical guidance and a consistent framework for addressing the biodiversity-related aspects of land-use planning, landscape management and environmental regulation. They enable users to contextualize and interpret spatial biodiversity priorities, understand the key drivers of ecosystem functioning, understand what the acceptable limits of change are in particular ecosystems or landscapes, and interpret how those need to be managed and monitored to ensure that biodiversity and ecosystem processes are adequately safeguarded. Ecosystem Guidelines have been developed for the Western Cape and for the Grassland Biome, and new guidelines are planned for the Savanna and Thicket Biomes.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement relevant training programmes to strengthen capacity in all relevant institutions for use of existing and new tools to integrate biodiversity into planning and decision making in multiple sectors 	<p>environmental assessment practitioners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, SANBI, training institutions, NGOs, government departments in all spheres, private sector
<p>Outcome 3.3: Strengthen and streamline development authorisations and decision-making</p>	
<p>Relevant high priority NBSAP Activities:</p>	
<p>3.3.3. <i>Identify areas of high sensitivity where certain types of development are prohibited</i></p>	
<p>Recommended acceleration measures</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
<p>3.3.3. <i>Identify areas of high sensitivity where certain types of development are prohibited</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the process for listing one or more of Strategic Water Source Areas in terms of Section 24 (2)(a) of NEMA • Use CMA Maps and accompanying land-use guidelines to identify and inform decision-making about areas where development that results in loss of natural habitat should be avoided • Capture ecological infrastructure features in provincial biodiversity plans/biodiversity sector plans/bioregional plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, DHSWS, DMR, relevant provincial conservation authorities, CSIR, NGOs • Competent environmental authorities in terms of NEMA, provincial conservation authorities, SANBI • SANBI, Provincial conservation authorities municipalities
<p>Outcome 3.4: Compliance with authorisations monitored and enforced</p>	
<p>Relevant high priority NBSAP activities</p>	
<p>3.4.1. <i>Strengthen environmental regulatory and compliance frameworks</i></p>	
<p>3.4.2. <i>Implement the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Strategy</i></p>	
<p>3.4.4. <i>Improve the enforcement of trade regulations</i></p>	
<p>Recommended acceleration measures</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
<p>3.4.1. <i>Strengthen environmental regulatory and compliance frameworks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and apply the national legal framework for monitoring and enforcement 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen links between EMI institutions and make them more accessible to the public (for example through use of the E-Legislation (NEMA/SEMA) tab on the DEFF website) 	DEFF, SANParks, provincial conservation agencies, provincial environment departments
<p>3.4.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure approval for, implement, and monitor the Compliance and Enforcement Strategy for the Environmental Management Inspectorate⁵ 	DEFF, DALRR, DHSWS, SAPS, SSA, provincial conservation agencies and environmental departments, customs, municipalities
<p>3.4.4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve and implement the National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking Implement CITES decisions and amended resolutions relating to rhino, elephants, pangolin and cycads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain CITES inspection and permit issuing offices in provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFF DEFF, Scientific Authority, SANParks, provincial conservation agencies Scientific Authority, provincial conservation authorities and environmental departments
Outcome 3.5: Appropriate allocation of resources in key sectors and spheres of government facilitates effective management of biodiversity, especially in biodiversity priority areas	
Relevant high priority NBSAP activities:	
3.5.2. <i>Develop a resource mobilisation strategy for biodiversity</i>	
Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation
<p>3.5.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise, approve and implement the BIOFIN Finance Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFF, National Treasury, SANBI
Outcome 3.6: Biodiversity considerations are integrated into the development and implementation of policy, legislative and other tools	

⁵ A *National Compliance and Enforcement Strategy for the Environmental Management Inspectorate* was developed by DEA in 2014. It is based on 7 core principles to guide the work of the Inspectorate, and enhance its effectiveness between 2015 and 2020.

Relevant NBSAP high priority activities:	
3.6.1. Develop, implement, review and update legislative and other tools that ensure the protection of species and ecosystems	
3.6.2. Integrate the value of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems	
3.6.3. Integrate biodiversity into sector policies and legislation	
Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation
3.6.1 Develop, implement, review and update legislative and other tools that ensure the protection of species and ecosystems	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete, approve and publish the National Biodiversity Offsets Policy • Finalize, approve and publish the amendments to NEMA that are currently under development 	DEFF
3.6.2. Integrate the value of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and undertake a strategic set of studies to assess the economic contribution to biodiversity conservation and management to the economy, building on existing work • Develop a National Strategy for Ecosystem Accounting as part of South Africa's participation in the EU-funded project Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, CSIR, SANBI, relevant experts • Statistics South Africa, SANBI, DEFF, DHSWS
3.6.3. Integrate biodiversity into sector policies and legislation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support inclusion of biodiversity priority areas in agricultural policy, legislation and spatial tools • Support implementation of the Mining and Biodiversity Guideline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFF, DAFF, SANBI, • DEFF, DMR, SANBI
NBSAP SO4: Mobilise people	
Relevant national strategies/frameworks/information systems:	
National Plant Conservation Strategy, 2015; National MAB Reserve Strategy, 2016	
Outcome 4.1: People's awareness of the value of biodiversity is enhanced through more effective co-ordination and messaging	
Relevant high priority NBSAP activities:	
4.1.1. & 4.1.2. Develop, fund a co-ordinated national biodiversity communications, education and awareness strategy, implementation plan and monitoring framework	
4.1.3. Strengthen environmental literacy through citizen science programmes	
Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation

<p>4.1.1. & 4.1.2. <i>Develop, fund a co-ordinated national biodiversity communications, education and awareness strategy, implementation plan and monitoring framework</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, resource and implement a co-ordinated national biodiversity communications, education and awareness strategy, implementation plan and monitoring framework to co-ordinate communication work in the sector, building on the work done in the “Making the Case” project previously undertaken by DEFF and SANBI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFF, SANBI, NGOs, tertiary and research institutes
<p>4.1.3 <i>Strengthen environmental literacy through citizen science programmes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the work of citizen science programmes by establishing a national citizen science forum for information exchange, learning, strategic prioritization Strengthen support to Biosphere Reserves, Marine Hope Spots, and other landscape-initiatives as vehicles for promoting awareness and behaviour-change and supporting citizen science programmes, especially through engagement of youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SANBI, DHEST, NGOs, national collections institutions (museums, herbaria) DEFF, SANParks, Conservation authorities, NGOs
<p>NBSAP SO5: Conservation and Management of Biodiversity is improved through the development of an equitable and suitably skilled workforce</p>	
<p>Relevant strategies/frameworks/systems: The Biodiversity Human Capital Development Strategy, 2010; Environmental Sector Skills Development Plan, 2010; Strategy for Gender Mainstreaming in the Environmental Sector, 2010; IPBES</p>	
<p>Outcome 5.1: Macro-level conditions enabled for skills planning, development and evaluation</p>	
<p>Relevant high priority NBSAP activities: 5.1.3. <i>Develop and integrate existing mechanisms for the monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity human capital development initiatives</i> 5.1.4. <i>Ensure that national strategies receive adequate funding and support</i></p>	
<p>Recommended acceleration measures</p>	<p>Implementation</p>
<p>5.1.3. and 5.1.4.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFF, NESPF, SANBI, DHEST, DHSWS, DBSA, DPME, NRF, Greenmatter

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the further development and implementation of an effective and sustainably-funded national-level co-ordination mechanism for biodiversity human capital development and monitoring⁶ Ensure that capacity building needs for implementation of IPBES recommendations are matched with resources through catalysing financial and in-kind support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFF, NESPF, DHEST
Outcome 5.2: An improved skills development system incorporates the needs of the biodiversity sector	
Relevant high priority NBSAP activities:	
<i>5.2.1. Develop and implement an updated BHCD Plan in support of the BHCDs</i>	
Recommended acceleration measure	Implementation
5.2.1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an updated Biodiversity Human Capital Development Implementation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFF, SANBI, NESPF, GreenMatter
NBSAP SO6: Knowledge foundations	
Relevant national strategies/ frameworks/systems:	
IPBES; The National Biodiversity Research and Evidence Strategy, 2015; Environmental Sector Research, Development and Evidence Strategy, 2015; The National Plant Conservation Strategy, 2015; The National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework (under development); The National Biodiversity Ecosystem Classification System (under development); The National Biodiversity Information System	
Outcome 6.1: Relevant foundational datasets on species are in place and well-co-ordinated	
Relevant high priority NBSAP activities:	
<i>6.1.5. Maintain and formalise the National Ecosystem Classification System (also with relevance to Outcome 6.5)</i>	
Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation
6.1.5.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalize, implement and maintain the National Ecosystem Classification System 	SANBI, DEFF, SANParks, DHEST, NRF, CSIR, museums and herbaria, provincial

⁶ South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). 2019. National Biodiversity Assessment 2018: The status of South Africa's ecosystems and biodiversity. Synthesis Report suggests potential indicators that should be monitored on a regular basis to inform the human capital development strategy and financial resource allocations for the environmental sector (Box 14).

	authorities, universities, NGOs
Outcome 6.2: The status of species and ecosystems is regularly monitored and assessed	
Relevant high priority NBSAP activities	
6.2.3. Develop and implement methods and approaches for assessing the status of ecological infrastructure	
6.2.5. Regularly map key pressures on biodiversity, including landcover change, pressures in the marine environment (fisheries, trawling, mining) and distribution of invasive species	
6.2.6. Monitor and report on the state of ecosystems and species, including the status and trends for priority harvested marine resources, impact of trade in wildlife and wild plants on biodiversity including change in TOPS- and CITES-listed species, invasive alien species and their impacts and the effectiveness of control measures, change in status of Red Listed species, impacts of GMOs on biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure, and the impacts of climate change on species and ecosystems.	
6.2.7. Revise and update the National Biodiversity Assessment at least every seven years	
Recommended acceleration measures	
<i>Cross-cutting:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete, adopt and apply the National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework (under development, due for release in 2018) • Complete and publish the NBA 2018⁷, and mainstream into policy and planning at provincial and local levels • Identify, develop and build further on large-scale, long-term monitoring datasets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANBI, DEFF, SANParks, Provincial conservation authorities, Scientific Authority • SANBI, DEFF, SANParks, Provincial conservation authorities and environment departments • SAEON, SANBI, DEFF, CSIR, research institutions and centres of excellence, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities and

⁷ South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). 2019. National Biodiversity Assessment 2018: The status of South Africa's ecosystems and biodiversity. Synthesis Report, published October 2019 and available online: <http://biodiversityadvisor.sanbi.org/planning-and-assessment/national-biodiversity-assessment-nba-2018/>

	environment departments
Outcome 6.5: Knowledge base is accessible and is presented in a way that informs decision-making	
Relevant high priority NBSAP activities: <i>6.5.1. Develop infrastructure that facilitates serving various forms of information and tools in an appropriate format for decision-making to as broad a group of users as possible.</i>	
Recommended acceleration measures	Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure adequate resourcing to facilitate ongoing development and expansion of the National Biodiversity Information System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SANBI, DEFF, DHEST, data-providers in partner institutions

Section 4: Mechanisms for Co-ordination, Cooperation and Implementation

The importance of working through strong, collaborative partnerships is a key principle underlying this NBF. Cross-institutional partnerships create a sense of common purpose, facilitate alignment and more strategic allocation of limited resources, and build cohesion at a larger scale. They also make it possible to leverage greater implementation capacity than is possible when institutions act in isolation.

4.1. National mechanisms for coordination in the sector

National mechanisms for co-ordinating the work of the biodiversity sector include government-led committees, working groups and task teams that facilitate strategy and policy coherence, and co-operation between key institutions responsible for biodiversity management and conservation. The work of these structures is complemented by numerous other structures and task teams that operate provincially, locally, or internally within specific institutions or multi-stakeholder programmes, to co-ordinate implementation and operational workplans. Some of the key **national-level structures** relevant to co-ordination of the work of the biodiversity sector are included in **Table 6**, below.

Key amongst these, in the context of the NBF, is **MinTECH Working Group 1 (Biodiversity and Conservation)**, whose remit includes expansion of the conservation estate, mitigation of threats to biodiversity and ecosystems, ecosystem services, biodiversity legislation and regulation, and sustainable use of ecosystems. However, given the broad scope of the NBSAP, and the other strategies and frameworks that are in effect in the biodiversity sector, the deliberations of other working groups also have relevance, in particular WG 3 (Planning and Coordination), WG 4 (Compliance and Enforcement), WG 5 (Environmental Impact Management and Water Affairs), WG 6 (Environmental Jobs), WG 7 (Education, Development and Information Management), WG 8 (Oceans and Coasts), and WG 10 (Climate Change).

Table 6: Key national coordination mechanisms operating in the biodiversity sector

Committee/Task Team	Role, participants, frequency of meetings
Minister and Members of Executive Councils (MinMEC) Committee	Committees to promote co-operative governance between national ministers and their counterparts (MECs) at provincial level. The Environmental MinMEC comprises the Minister of Environmental Affairs, the Director-General of DEFF, and the provincial MECs for Environmental Affairs. MinMEC committees meet quarterly.
Ministerial Technical Committee (MinTECH)	Forums to facilitate coordination, policy and strategy coherence between national and provincial departments. The environmental MinTECH comprises the DG of DEFF, representatives of public entities including SANBI and SANParks, and heads of provincial departments responsible for environmental management and biodiversity conservation. MinTECH committees meet quarterly.
MinTech Working Groups	These working groups bring together senior officials in national and provincial government at quarterly meetings to discuss and advise on technical issues relating to Biodiversity and Conservation (WG1), Air Quality (WG2), Planning and Coordination (WG3), Compliance and Enforcement (WG4), Environmental Impact Management and Water (WG5), Environmental Sector Jobs (WG6), Education, Development and Information Management (WG7), Oceans and Coasts (WG 8), Waste and

Committee/Task Team	Role, participants, frequency of meetings
	<p>Chemical Management (WG 9), Climate Change (10), Environmental Policy and Law Reform (WG11), Communications (WG12). Meetings are held quarterly.</p> <p>Ad hoc task teams are convened under these working groups to deal with specific issues, according to need.</p>
<p>Protected Area CEO's Forum</p>	<p>Convened by DEFF, with the DDG: Biodiversity and Conservation as chairperson, this Forum promotes co-operative governance between national and provincial government departments and agencies in relation to protected area management. It serves as an advisory body to Environment MINTECH and MINMECH. The broad remit of the Forum is to co-ordinate the development of protected areas in ways that promote synergies on operational and strategic issues, support effective protected area management, build capacity and promote transformation in the sector. The Forum is responsible for coordinating the implementation of protected area expansion strategies, implementing strategic decisions of relevant international and regional bodies and programmes, setting up monitoring programmes, and for sharing information, ideas and experiences on issues of common interest to protected area management authorities. Membership of the Forum includes the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and nominated representatives from Protected Area Management Authorities, and nominated delegates from DEFF, SANBI and provincial departments. The Forum may appoint sub-committees and task teams to address specific issues, and may engage technical experts as needed. The Forum convenes twice yearly.</p>
<p>Protected Areas Technical Task Team (PATT)</p>	<p>This Task Team serves to ensure cooperation and implementation of MinMEC recommendations relating to legal and spatial issues affecting protected areas in the country (for example determination of protected area boundaries), and to ensure effective alignment of activities of all protected area management authorities in terms of the Protected Areas Act. Some of its specific functions are to: provide technical inputs to the development of relevant norms and standards and regulations, review the NPAES and the development and implementation of provincial counterparts, coordinate annual reporting to MinTECH WG1 under Outcome 10, and share databases and information. The Task Team is convened at least twice a year by DEFF and participants include SANParks, Isimangaliso Wetland Park Authority and representatives of provincial conservation authorities.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Stewardship Technical Working Group (BDS TWG)</p>	<p>This working group, which is convened twice a year by SANBI, addresses technical, legal, policy and operational challenges faced by biodiversity stewardship programmes that are operating in the provinces. The working group refers relevant issues to the Protected Areas Task Team for further consideration and action. Membership of the working group includes SANBI, DEFF, SANParks, provincial conservation authorities, relevant NGOs.</p>
<p>People and Parks Steering Committee</p>	<p>The People and Parks Steering Committee, which is convened by DEFF at least once a year, oversees the operations of the People and Parks Programme. It deals with issues relating to: the settlement of land claims in protected areas; strengthening governance, participation, access and benefit sharing; and, the development and implementation of an awareness-raising and capacity building strategy. Membership includes government and community representatives. A number of Regional Committees and Park Forums (convened by SANParks) meet quarterly, or at intervals specific to particular Parks, to engage communities and address</p>

Committee/Task Team	Role, participants, frequency of meetings
	issues that have bearing on the collective good of the Park and its adjacent communities
The South African Biosphere Reserve Committee	<p>Chaired by the DDG: Biodiversity and Conservation within DEFF, this Committee operates in accordance with an approved terms of reference to oversee implementation of the Man and Biosphere Programme in South Africa. It oversees the implementation of the MAB Strategy and Implementation Plan, reviews effectiveness, and deals with strategic issues. It also promotes cooperation, coordination and communication between biosphere reserves. Meetings take place twice a year. Membership includes representatives from DEFF, biosphere management agencies and provincial forums, provincial conservation authorities, SALGA, CoGTA and a representative from the SA national commission to UNESCO.</p> <p>Operating in association with the Committee is a small Management Committee (to implement resolutions) and provincial MAB Forums, which are platforms for cooperation, networking, information exchange and lesson-sharing relevant to specific Biosphere Reserves.</p>
Interdepartmental Committee on Inland Water Ecosystems	This committee was formed in 2011 to share and effectively influence joint water resource management issues and decisions regarding inland water ecosystems, in a proactive manner. It is convened by DHSWS, with membership drawn from: DHSWS, DEFF, SANBI, SANParks, WRC and CMAs. It meets twice a year.
The Scientific Authority	<p>The Scientific Authority, has been established under Section 60 of the Biodiversity Act, to assist with regulating and restricting trade in TOPS- and CITES-listed species. It is administered by SANBI. Membership includes representatives from DEFF, SANBI, provincial conservation authorities, SANParks and national zoological gardens. Regular meetings are held twice a year, with special meetings convened according to need.</p> <p>The Authority is active in all provinces, and participates in relevant international meetings (e.g. CITES). Its main functions are to: monitor the legal and illegal trade in listed species; make recommendations to issuing authorities on applications for permits to undertake restricted activities with TOPS species; make and publish non-detriment findings on the impact of trade on the survival of species in the wild; assist with identifying species in trade and issue certificates in which the identification of a specimen is verified as being taxonomically accurate.</p>
National Ecosystem Classification Committee	The National Ecosystems Classification Committee, which is chaired by SANBI, is a technical working committee that oversees the ongoing development of the National Ecosystem Classification System. It has subcommittees that deal with specific realms, including freshwater, estuarine, coastal and marine ecosystems. The work of these committees is to identify, map and describe a standardised set of ecosystems types that will serve as consistent units of reference in a wide range of assessment, planning, policy, decision-making and management processes in the biodiversity sector. Participants include relevant experts from SANBI, DEFF, DHSWS, DALRRD, SANParks, PCAs, CSIR, SAEON, WRC, SAIAB and universities.

4.2 National communities of practice for knowledge sharing

Communities of practice are vital mechanism for co-ordinating, enriching and advancing the work of the sector and ensuring a consistent approach in the operating environment. As such, they are directly relevant to supporting the purpose of the NBF. There are numerous communities of practice operating at different scales in the country; those included in **Table 7**, below, are the key *national forums* of relevance under the six strategic objectives of the NBSAP.

Table 7: Communities of Practice that operate nationally to facilitate cooperation, lesson-sharing and knowledge exchange in the biodiversity sector

Name of CoP	Convenor(s)	Participants	Frequency of meetings
People and Parks Forum	SANParks/DEFF	SANParks, local communities, private sector role-players, provincial conservation authorities, local businesses and other stakeholders living adjacent to national parks	Every two years
<p>Core business: The People and Parks Forum brings together all relevant role-players at a conference every two years to share experiences and best practices, exchange information, identify issues of common concern and propose solutions with regard to implementation of the People and Parks Programme. Issues of key concern include: co-management arrangements and other aspects of landscape management, settlement of land claims, access and benefit-sharing, developing opportunities for strengthening the rural economy, youth conservation and the Kids in parks project, and other issues of mutual interest and concern.</p> <p>Aligned with NBSAP SO 1, Outcome 1.1, 1.3 and 1.4</p>			
Marine Protected Areas Forum	DEFF; Oceans and Coasts	Government, MPA Management Agencies (SANParks, provincial conservation agencies, metros), Research Organizations (SAIAB, SAEON, ORI) and Academia, NGO's (WWF), Coastal Communities	Annual Forum, and training events
<p>Core business: To foster collaboration and information sharing between MPA stakeholders in Southern Africa to enable implementation of an integrated, multi-stakeholder approach to MPA Governance in Southern Africa, and improve MPA management effectiveness and capacity development.</p> <p>The mission of the South African MPA Forum is to work with all the role players in the SA MPA sector to maintain and improve communication, management and training of staff in all our MPAs. The Forum, which is managed by a Secretariat which identifies priority projects that require implementation by the full-time MPA Coordinator.</p> <p>Aligned with NBSAP SO 1, Outcome 1.1</p>			
The Wildlife Forum	DEFF	DEFF, DAFF, provincial conservation and environmental authorities, SAPS, representatives of the organized and wildlife hunting industry	Quarterly
<p>Core business: The Wildlife Forum's purpose is to promote conservation through sustainable use of renewable wildlife resources; contribute to building a responsible, self-regulatory wildlife and hunting sector; promote sustainable growth in wildlife-related tourism, with equitable benefit sharing; and, create enabling conditions for transformation of the sector. The Forum makes inputs to relevant law-making processes, alerts government to issues on which collaboration or improvement is needed, and facilitates collaboration and cooperation</p>			

Name of CoP	Convenor(s)	Participants	Frequency of meetings
within the industry. The Forum appoints standing or <i>ad hoc</i> sub-committees or technical teams to deal with specific issues according to need.			
Aligned with NBSAP SO 1, Outcome 1.3 and 1.4			
BioPANZA (Bioproducts Advancement Network)	DEFF, and co-chaired by DHEST and Dti	Government and industry roleplayers	Twice per year
BioPanza has been established as a mechanism to promote applied research, local processing, innovation and product development in the bioprospecting/biotrade sector. The network brings together relevant government and industry roleplayers in partnerships to harness existing initiatives, address the innovation chasm and ensure access to bioproducts resources and equitable benefit-sharing. BioPANZA will work closely with the Bioprospecting Forum. [to be launched in 2018, though some functions have been operationalised).			
Aligned with NBSAP SO1, Outcomes 1.3 and 1.4			
Bioprospecting Forum	DEFF	Industry, traditional knowledge holders, academia, NGOs and relevant government institutions	Twice per year
Core business: The Bioprospecting Forum (the formation of which was identified as a priority in the National Biodiversity Economy Strategy), is a platform that promotes coordination and facilitates formal communication and information exchange between sector role-players on matters and challenges facing the bioprospecting/ biotrade industry. Forum membership is by invitation from the Secretariat (DEFF), but other individuals/institutions may be invited to make presentations at Forum meetings, upon request from the members. The Forum has two objectives: (i) implementation of the bioprospecting/biotrade aspects of the National Biodiversity Economy Strategy; and, (ii) the implementation of the Biodiversity Economy Indaba Action Plan (this is an Action Plan arising from the Biodiversity Economy Indaba, which is convened annually).			
A number of Working Groups also operate under the aegis of the Forum, to tackle specific issues and propose possible solutions, in relation to: Discovery, Bioprospecting Best Practices in the Natural Products Sector; Permitting; and, Traditional Knowledge and Benefit-Sharing. Working Groups are convened on a needs-driven basis, and participation is open to all relevant, interested parties.			
Aligned with NSAP SO 1, Outcomes 1.3 and 1.4			
The Adaptation Network	Environmental Monitoring Group	Government, public and private entities, civil society groups, academics, businesses	variable
Core business: Founded in 2009, the Adaptation Network is a creative platform for sharing experiences, learning opportunities and practical approaches and frameworks relating to climate change adaptation. Its operation is governed by a Steering Committee which is elected at annual general meetings.			
Aligned with NBSAP SO 2, Outcome 2.2			
Freshwater Ecosystem Network	SANBI	Representatives from government, national and provincial agencies, NGOs and the private sector.	Annual
Core business: The Freshwater Ecosystem Network (FEN) was established in 2013 and is a community of practice related to freshwater ecosystems. The idea for the network emerged from a consultation process involving key role-players in the freshwater ecosystem sector. The forum serves to stimulate and support			

Name of CoP	Convenor(s)	Participants	Frequency of meetings
<p>collaborative efforts and networks and is a platform for joint learning, coordination and networking around freshwater ecosystems.</p> <p>Aligned with NBSAP SOs 2 and 3</p>			
<p>The National Biodiversity and Business Network (NBBN)</p>	<p>EWT (in partnership with DEFF)</p>	<p>Founding partners, supporting partners and members draw from the business community and NGO networks</p>	<p>Annual Biodiversity and Business Indaba, and other meetings as relevant</p>
<p>Core business: The aim of the Network is to assist businesses from various sectors to integrate and mainstream biodiversity issues into their strategies and operations. It is designed to be an open and inclusive association of likeminded organisations that have recognised the need to raise awareness of, and stimulate conversation about, biodiversity issues amongst the business community. The primary role of the Network is to bring national stakeholders in business and biodiversity together to share ideas and engage in dialogue, with the following objectives: provide a national platform to facilitate strategic discussions about biodiversity and business; create national momentum about mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into businesses; facilitate the development of a national agenda in terms of biodiversity and business; facilitate cohesion and integration in the discussion and agenda about biodiversity and business; and, facilitate focused, pragmatic and useful interventions to support businesses in the mainstreaming process.</p> <p>The EWT is spearheading the activities of the NBBN in alignment with the model of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in collaboration with the founding and supporting partners, as well as the other members of the Network.</p> <p>Aligned with NBSAP SOs 1 (especially Outcome 1.3), 2 and 3</p>			
<p>Biodiversity Planning Forum</p>	<p>SANBI</p>	<p>Biodiversity planners in government, NGOs and private sector; scientists; land-use managers and conservationists; students</p>	<p>Annual conference</p>
<p>Core business: The Biodiversity Planning Forum was established in 2004. It provides an opportunity for individuals, agencies and departments involved in spatial biodiversity planning to share and synthesise valuable lessons from biodiversity planning projects across South Africa. The Forum is intended primarily for those involved in producing or using biodiversity planning products. Although the core focus of the Forum is on systematic biodiversity planning a key theme is planning for implementation. The Forum attracts practitioners, scientists and managers from a range of institutions and organisations including national, provincial and local government, conservation NGOs, universities and research institutes and independent biodiversity planning consultants. The Forum encourages students and interns to attend and offers funding, when possible, to support student involvement.</p> <p>Each year the Forum identifies key issues that are presented, discussed and debated in plenary and parallel sessions.</p> <p>Aligned with NBSAP SOs 1,2,3 and 6</p>			
<p>Provincial and Metro Biodiversity Planning Working Group</p>	<p>SANBI</p>	<p>Biodiversity planners from government departments, provincial environment departments and conservation authorities, local governments, private consultancies and NGOs, individual experts</p>	<p>Workshop approximately annually, more frequently if required.</p>
<p>Core business: The Working Group convenes approximately annually to discuss and resolve technical and process issues related to biodiversity planning and to ensure sufficient consistency across provinces and metros</p>			

Name of CoP	Convenor(s)	Participants	Frequency of meetings
<p>to maintain the usefulness and integrity of biodiversity plans. Its work draws from and feeds into the Biodiversity Planning Forum.</p> <p>Aligned with NBSAP SOs 3 and 6</p>			
SA Mining and Biodiversity Forum	Minerals Council South Africa	Mining industry role-players, conservationists, government departments	¾ times per year
<p>Core business: The Mining and Biodiversity Forum was established in 2005 to enhance biodiversity management in the mining industry. The Forum brings together all key role-players with the aim of facilitating cross-sectoral interaction and cooperation to improve biodiversity management and conservation, management and performance of the mining sector. The Forum was a key partner in the development of the Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines published in 2015.</p> <p>Aligned to NBSAP SO 3, especially Outcome 3.5</p>			
National Environmental Skills Planning Forum (NESPF)	DEFF	Relevant government departments and other public entities, NGOs, institutes and universities	Quarterly
<p>Core business: The Forum brings together role-players that are actively engaged in catalysing and supporting nationally relevant skills development planning interventions. The Forum has 3 goals, which are to: raise and deliberate on matters that need to be addressed at national level; initiate action to ensure that resources are allocated to address these issues; and, respond to the absence of a dedicated SETA and skills-focused professional body in the environmental sector, and advise on implementation of the Environmental Sector Skills Plan.</p> <p>Aligned with NBSAP SO 5 (cross-cutting)</p>			
National Biodiversity Evidence and Research Indaba	DEFF	Government departments (national, provincial, local), SANBI, CSIR, NRF, universities and research institutions, NGOs, business partners	Annual
<p>The Indaba provides an annual opportunity to report on progress and share knowledge and experiences related to research and evidence needs and priorities identified in the National Biodiversity Research and Evidence Strategy.</p> <p>Aligned with NBSAP SO 6</p>			
Biodiversity Information Management Forum	Convenor: SANBI	Biodiversity information managers from local, provincial and national government departments, universities, research institutions, museums, conservation bodies and NGOs	Annual
<p>Core business: The Biodiversity Information Management Forum (BIMF) is the only national platform dedicated to discussing biodiversity information management issues. The BIMF brings together key role-players in biodiversity information management to ensure initiatives are aligned, co-ordinated and relevant in a rapidly changing world. The BIMF offers opportunities for strategic thinking, innovation, knowledge sharing, training and networking. It is primarily aimed at people who are involved in mobilising, managing, serving and using biodiversity information. While the primary focus is on South African issues, the forum has been enriched by</p>			

Name of CoP	Convenor(s)	Participants	Frequency of meetings
delegations from African and other countries that have shared their knowledge and expertise and brought an international perspective. Aligned with NBSAP SO 6			
Management, Research and Planning Forum (MAREP)	Convenor: SANBI	Researchers, planners, managers and practitioners involved in natural resource management	Several times a year
Core business: The MAREP brings together researchers, managers and other practitioners involved in natural resource management, including in DEFF's Environmental Programmes. MAREP meetings are held at both national and regional levels, and deal with a range of strategic thematic areas relevant to natural resource management, providing a platform for strengthening the links between research and practice. Aligned with NBSAP SO 2			

Strengthening and expanding communities of practice

Strengthening opportunities for lesson-sharing and knowledge exchange is identified as a priority activity in most of the strategies reviewed in the NBF. Some areas of work currently do not have established communities of practice at national scale and these should be prioritised. Amongst these is biodiversity stewardship (see below). It is further recommended that priority be given to identifying and addressing other gaps in the community-of-practice network, with special attention to ensuring greater social inclusiveness.

Building a national community of practice for Biodiversity Stewardship

Biodiversity stewardship has become firmly established as a cost-effective and socially-inclusive way of bringing land of high biodiversity value under protection or improved biodiversity management, with benefits for stimulating rural economies (SANBI, 2017b). The NPAES 2016 reveals that biodiversity stewardship agreements account for 67 percent of the land that has been added to the protected area estate over the last 10 years, and that biodiversity stewardship is likely to be the dominant mechanism for achieving further expansion and consolidation of protected areas into the future.

It is a direct recommendation of the Business Case for Biodiversity Stewardship (SANBI, 2017b) that the community of practice for biodiversity stewardship should be strengthened and expanded. Currently, the Biodiversity Stewardship Technical Working Group plays a role in creating a community of practice to support sharing of experience and lessons, and biodiversity stewardship working groups operate in some provinces, such as the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. However, there is no formalised, national-level community of practice for biodiversity stewardship, though a successful, inaugural national biodiversity stewardship conference was convened by SANBI and other partners in September 2017.

Following the recommendations made in the Business Case, it is **recommended** that priority should be given to supporting the development of a fully-fledged national community of practice for biodiversity stewardship that meets annually (in a manner similar to the Biodiversity Planning Forum).

4.3 Mechanisms for co-ordination at sub-national level

There are many forums, communities of practice and other partnerships and networks operating at sub-national level in the biodiversity sector. The NBF identifies two main areas of opportunity for enhancing co-ordination at regional and sub-regional scale, to achieve greater site-level impact. These are: linking the NBSAP to action plans at provincial and local level; and, strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships.

4.3.1 Linking the NBSAP to action plans at provincial and local level

Provinces and municipalities may choose to develop Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (PBSAPs and LBSAPs). The NBSAP and its sub-national counterparts should be well-aligned and mutually strengthening. Provincial and local biodiversity strategies and action plans (PBSAPs and LBSAPs) provide an opportunity to select from and adapt national-level objectives, outcomes and priorities to the provincial or local context, to achieve impact on the ground. In the South African context, it is also important that PBSAPs and LBSAPs be informed by and well-aligned with the other national strategies and frameworks that guide work in the sector.

The information presented in the NBF contributes to achieving this alignment. Furthermore, the NBF recommends a nominal list of acceleration measures that can be used as a starting point to inform the identification of priorities and targets at provincial and local level. Indicators identified in the National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework may also be useful informants of PBSAPs and LBSAPs.

4.3.2. Strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships

Over the past decade, the biodiversity sector has demonstrated the effectiveness of working through multi-stakeholder (and often cross-sectoral) partnerships that operate at different scales to address biodiversity conservation and social development challenges in an integrated way. These partnerships are a powerful mechanism for co-ordination of the work of the biodiversity sector at sub-national level, across government, private sector and NGO lines and provide excellent opportunities for addressing multiple NBSAP priorities simultaneously. Multi-stakeholder partnership programmes can be determined spatially (landscape-scale initiatives) or thematically (large-scale projects dealing with particular aspects of biodiversity conservation or management), or a combination of these criteria.

Landscape initiatives

Multi-partner, landscape-level initiatives operate in biodiversity priority areas that include a mosaic of land uses and include interventions that operate at a variety of spatial scales. They provide opportunities for broadening stakeholder participation to be more socially inclusive, and to cross sectoral boundaries. They also enable local partnerships and communities of practice to emerge and flourish, and many examples of these exist. Landscape initiatives include corridor programmes (such as the Barberton Tourism and Biodiversity Corridor, BATOBIC), Biosphere Reserves, Marine Hope

Spots, and others such as the uMngeni Ecological Infrastructure Partnership and a large number of other projects, many led from within the NGO sector.

Biosphere Reserves are model landscapes for testing the landscape approach to biodiversity conservation and management, and achieving multiple outcomes of the NBSAP and related strategies (such as the People and Parks Strategy of SANParks). They provide practical mechanisms for integrating protected areas into broader landscapes, reconciling the potentially conflicting interests of diverse stakeholders, and testing and demonstrating diverse approaches such as strengthening biodiversity stewardship, supporting development of Biodiversity Economy Nodes, raising community awareness, and involving people in improved landscape management, with equitable sharing of benefits. Biosphere Reserves hold great potential for leveraging additional capacity for implementation as they operate through collaborative partnerships, often involving a large cohort of volunteers drawn from business, citizen science groups, and the public at large. They hold the additional benefit of being linked to a well-established international programme with clear governance and reporting mechanisms, and have access to a large pool of expertise and best practices that can be adapted for the local context. Although funding is a challenge for local biosphere reserves, being part of the UNESCO MAB programme does facilitate access to a diversity of potential funding avenues, which otherwise would not be available.

It is recommended that support to Biosphere Reserves can be enhanced by:

- (i) Conducting a thematic learning review of the benefits of biosphere reserves and capturing these in appropriate knowledge products to raise the profile of biosphere reserves within government, and the public.
- (ii) Providing support to facilitate more opportunities for lesson-sharing and information exchange between biosphere reserves (involving stakeholders on the ground, as opposed to high-level interactions), including, but not limited to, the possibility of establishing a local chapter of the MAB Youth Forum.

UNDP-supported, GEF-financed multi-partner projects

The implementation of a number of GEF-financed, UNDP supported projects is currently underway in South Africa. These include projects dealing with Biodiversity and Land Use (aligned with NBSAP SO 3), Protected Area Management Effectiveness (NBSAP SO 1), Nagoya Protocol Access & Benefit Sharing (NBSAP SO1), Sustainable Land Management (NBSAP SO2), the Orange River Senqu Basin (regional, with a South African Secretariat; NBSAP SO2), and Operation Phakisa marine governance and protection projects (NBSAP SO 1). These are large, five-year interventions with dedicated resources and governance and implementation capacity, involving multiple stakeholders with a high level of institutional commitment. Support for these initiatives should continue to be prioritised as an effective means of addressing multiple objectives and high priority activities identified in the NBSAP and NBF, through coordinated activity of multiple role-players operating across the broader landscape/seascape.

4.4 Strengthening biodiversity monitoring and reporting

The biodiversity sector in South Africa is well-established, institutionally complex and extremely active. Currently, the conservation outcomes of this activity are not monitored in a consistent way

across institutions, or areas of work. Although many institutions have systems for monitoring in place, different sets of indicators are used to monitor the implementation of different strategies in different parts of the sector (though some of the objectives are common), and in different reporting systems (for example, internal reporting such as State of the Environment reporting, and accounting to international bodies such as the Convention on Biological Diversity). This makes it difficult to obtain a clear picture of the impact that the work of the sector is having in terms of conservation outcomes on the ground (i.e. the state of biodiversity), which, in turn influences work-planning, prioritisation and allocation of resources.

The National Biodiversity Assessment provides a five to seven-yearly assessment of the status of ecosystems and species using high-level headline indicators, but these cannot be used for all monitoring and reporting requirements. The **National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework** has been developed to address this. It identifies an operational set of trackable indicators that can be applied consistently across institutions and reporting processes, to reflect status and trends with respect to biodiversity conservation and management outcomes, on a regular basis. The indicator framework will be updated frequently in response to reporting requirements.

It is recommended that the National Biodiversity Monitoring Framework be adopted and implemented within DEFF, national and provincial conservation bodies, and local governments, as a matter of priority, as it will contribute in significant measure to strengthening coordination with respect to biodiversity monitoring, thus improving the effectiveness with which the sector operates.

4.5 Regional priorities and mechanisms for co-ordination

A number of the issues affecting biodiversity conservation and management in South Africa transcend the national boundaries. This means that it is important to identify regional priorities and mechanisms to promote coordinated action on issues of common interest or concern, and build synergy and facilitate lesson-sharing within the Southern African region. South Africa is an active member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union (AU), is a strong supporter of NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development), and an active participant in numerous regional, biodiversity-related initiatives led by international organizations such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). These provide multiple opportunities for addressing regional issues that influence South Africa's ability to address transboundary threats and risks to biodiversity, maintain the integrity of ecosystems at landscape scale, fulfil the vision of its NBSAP, and contribute meaningfully to ensuring that natural resources continue to provide the basis for socio-economic development in the broader southern African region.

Priorities for regional cooperation are to:

- Strengthen transboundary management of water resources
- Collaborate in combatting illegal wildlife trafficking
- Strengthen development of integrated management and tourism plans for transfrontier conservation areas and transboundary World Heritage Sites, with benefits for developing rural economies
- Improve collaboration and monitoring at border points to reduce biological invasions

- Develop, implement and strengthen programmes to promote international collaboration, sharing of information, technology transfer, and biodiversity training
- Collaborate on the adoption of ecosystem-based approaches to strengthen ecological and social resilience to climate change.

Relevant strategies/mechanisms for promoting regional cooperation and coordination include:

- The SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy (developed in 2002, and still in effect)
- The AU Guidelines for Co-ordinated implementation of the Nagoya Protocol
- The AU Convention on Natural Resource Conservation
- NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency investment programmes, and the NEPAD Strategic Framework (2016 – 2020)
- The Nairobi Workplan on Ecosystem-based Adaption (2015)
- The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- The Peace Parks Foundation Advisory Committee
- The Leadership for Conservation in Africa Initiative (co-led by IUCN, DEFF and SANParks)
- The UNP-supported, GEF-financed Senqu Basin project

4.6 Mobilising finance for the biodiversity sector

Limited financial resources (for example, for funding biodiversity stewardship programmes or protected area management) is one of the ongoing challenges compromising the ability of institutions in the biodiversity sector to fulfil their mandates (NBSAP, 2015). Additional resources can be mobilised by: (i) increasing allocations from existing sources (the national fiscus and non-state resources); (ii) improving the effectiveness with which existing funds are used (through more strategic allocations, and reducing costs); and (iii) mobilising resources from new sources (DEA, 2017b: the BIOFIN Plan).

The BIOFIN Biodiversity Finance Plan for South Africa (DEA, 2017b, hereafter referred to as ‘the Plan’), has been developed to identify and support the implementation of innovative **biodiversity finance solutions** that augment existing sources of funding from government, the private sector and other sources. The Plan has been developed under the auspices of the UNDP-led Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), being implemented in South Africa through DEFF with collaboration of National Treasury. A systematic process and detailed analyses were used to identify and prioritise **15 finance solutions**, each of which has significant impact on aligning incentives, increasing financing, and improving cost effectiveness and service delivery. Collectively – and in combination with strong commitment and financing by the public sector, and technical and financial support of the private sector, foundations, donors, and NGOs – these finance solutions will serve as effective accelerators for strengthening biodiversity management, creating jobs and supporting the achievement of South Africa’s development agenda as set out in the National Development Plan, and the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Implementation of the Plan will require a coordinated effort and technical capacity from key institutions including the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF), national and provincial conservation authorities, National Treasury, the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), a broad range of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), other government

agencies and civil society groups. Monitoring of the Plan will be coordinated by DEFF using existing collaborative or new frameworks (DEA, 2017).

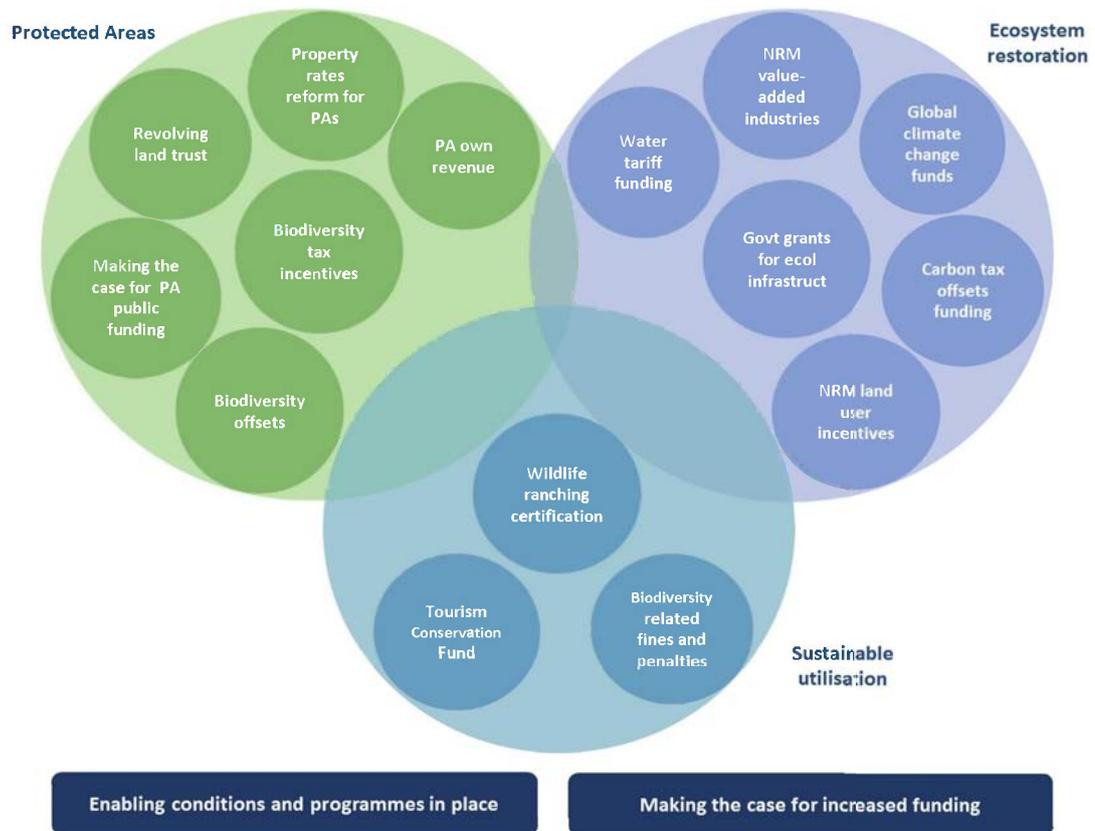


Figure 3: The 15 biodiversity finance solutions proposed in the BIOFIN Finance Plan for South Africa (from DEA, 2017b)

4.7 Implementation and monitoring of the NBF

The Department of Environmental Affairs carries overall responsibility for overseeing implementation and monitoring of the NBF, but catalysing the actions listed in the NBF is the joint responsibility all role-players in the sector. As the NBF is a framework for co-ordination, and not an action plan in itself, its implementation does not have to be monitored in the same way as the NBSAP. However, progress should be reported regularly at MinTech WG1 meetings.

Section 5: Annexures

- 5.1. List of strategies and frameworks reviewed in the NBF
- 5.2. References
- 5.3. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 5.4. The 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs)
- 5.5. Acronyms and abbreviations

Annexure 5.1: List of strategies, frameworks and systems included in the overview presented in the National Biodiversity Framework

The strategies are listed in the sequence in which they appear in Table 4. Where they are commonly referred to in abbreviated form, the abbreviation appears at the start of the reference, followed by full citation details, where these apply. Active weblinks are provided to enable easy access by users.

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Annexure 5.2: General References

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Annexure 5.3: The Sustainable Development Goals (or Global Goals)

SDG	Description
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10	Reduce inequality in and among countries
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



For a full description of the goals, their targets and indicators, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

Annexure 5. 4: The Aichi Biodiversity Targets

CBD Strategic Goal	Target	Description
A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1	Awareness of biodiversity increased
	2	Biodiversity values integrated
	3	Incentives reformed
	4	Sustainable consumption and production
B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	5	Habitat loss halved or reduced
	6	Sustainable management of aquatic resources
	7	Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry
	8	Pollution reduced
	9	Invasive alien species prevented and controlled
	10	Ecosystems vulnerable to climate change
C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	11	Protected areas
	12	Reducing the risk of extinction
	13	Safeguarding genetic diversity
D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	14	Ecosystem services
	15	Ecosystem restoration and resilience
	16	Access to sharing benefits from genetic resources
E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	17	Biodiversity strategies and action plans
	18	Traditional knowledge
	19	Sharing information and knowledge

The Aichi Targets



For full descriptions of the goals, their targets and indicators, visit: www.cbd.int

Annexure 5.5: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABT	Aichi Biodiversity Target
ACT	African Conservation Trust
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
AU	African Union
BDS TWG	Biodiversity Stewardship Technical Working Group
BHCDS	Biodiversity Human Capital Development Strategy
BioPANZA	Bioproducts Advancement Network of South Africa
BotSoc	The Botanical Society of South Africa
CATHSSETA	Culture, Arts, Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Sector Education Training Authority
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMA	Catchment Management Agency
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPA	Community Property Association
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DSAC	Department of Sports, Arts and Culture
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DARDLEA	Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Environmental Affairs
DBSA	The Development Bank of Southern Africa
DEFF	The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Western Cape)

DEDEAT	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (Eastern Cape)
DEDTEA	Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environment Affairs (KwaZulu-Natal)
DENC	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (Northern Cape)
DHEST	The Department of Higher Education, Science and Technology
DIRCO	The Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DMRE	The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DPME	The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DoDMV	The Department of Defence and Military Veterans
DoH	The Department of Health
DOJ&CD	The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DoT	The Department of Transport
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
dti	Department of Trade and Industry
DHSWS	Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation
EA(P)	Environmental Assessment (Practitioner)
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
ECPTA	Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Authority
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EKZNV	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
EMI	Environmental Monitoring Inspectorate/Inspector
ENRM	Environmental and Natural Resource Management
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
EWT	Endangered Wildlife Trust
FEPA	Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSPC	Global Species Conservation Programme
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity And Ecosystem Services
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LBSAP	Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
LEDET	Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
LRBSI	Land Reform and Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative
LTPB	Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board
MAB	Man and Biosphere (Programme)
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MinMEC	Minister and Members of the Executive Councils Committee
MinTECH	Ministerial Technical Committee
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAP	National Action Plan
NBA	National Biodiversity Assessment
NBBN	National Business and Biodiversity Network
NBES	National Biodiversity Economy Strategy
NBF	National Biodiversity Framework
NBG	National Botanical Garden

NBIS	National Biodiversity Information System
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NECS	National Ecosystems Classification System
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NESPF	National Environmental Skills Planning Forum
NICC	National Implementation Coordinating Committee
NISCWT	National Integrated Strategy for Combatting Wildlife Trafficking
NIE	National Implementing Entity (of the Adaptation Fund)
NPAES	National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy
NPCS	National Plant Conservation Strategy
NPO	Non-profit Organization
NRF	National Research Foundation
NSBA	National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
NW READ	NorthWest Department of Rural, Environmental and Agricultural Development
NWPB	NorthWest Parks Board
NWRS	National Water Resource Strategy
PATTT	Protected Areas Technical Task Team
PBSAP	Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PCA	Provincial conservation authority
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
RDI	Research, Development and Innovation
RBG	Royal Botanical Garden
SADC	South African Development Community
SAEON	South African Environmental Observation Network
SAHRC	South African Human Rights Commission
SAIAB	South African Institute for Aquatic Biology
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SANParks	South African National Parks
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal (or Global Goal)
SIPS	Strategic Infrastructure Projects
SO	Strategic objective
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SSA	State Security Agency
TOPS	Threatened or Protected Species
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNSD	United Nations Statistics Department
WESSA	Wildlife and Environment Society of Southern Africa
WfW	Working for Water
WftC	Working for the Coast
WfWet	Working for Wetlands
WHS	World Heritage Site
WonEco	Working on Ecosystems
WRC	Water Research Commission
WWF-SA	World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATIONS

NO. 172

5 March 2021

by the
President of the Republic of South Africa

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, 1994

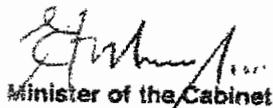
In terms of section 7(5)(a) of the Public Service Act, 1994 (promulgated under Proclamation No. 103 of 1994), I hereby, on the advice of the Minister for Public Service and Administration, amend Schedule 1 to the said Act, with effect from 1 April 2021, by the substitution of the designations in columns 1 and 2 of Schedule 1, for the designations of the National Departments and Offices of the Premiers and Heads thereof, as set out in columns 1 and 2 of the attached Schedule 1.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at CAPE TOWN this
.....19..... day of FEBRUARY Two Thousand and Twenty One.



President

By Order of the President-in-Cabinet:


Minister of the Cabinet

SCHEDULE 1
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES OF PREMIERS AND HEADS
THEREOF
(Section 7(2) and (3))

Column 1	Column 2
Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service	Secretary: Civilian Secretariat for the Police Service
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Director-General: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
Department of Basic Education	Director-General: Basic Education
Department of Communications and Digital Technologies	Director-General: Communications and Digital Technologies
Department of Cooperative Governance	Director-General: Cooperative Governance
Department of Correctional Services	Commissioner: Correctional Services
Department of Defence	Secretary for Defence
Department of Employment and Labour	Director-General: Employment and Labour
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	Director-General: Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Department of Health	Director-General: Health
Department of Higher Education and Training	Director-General: Higher Education and Training
Department of Home Affairs	Director-General: Home Affairs
Department of Human Settlements	Director-General: Human Settlements
Department of International Relations and Cooperation	Director-General: International Relations and Cooperation
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	Director-General: Justice and Constitutional Development
Department of Military Veterans	Director-General: Military Veterans
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Director-General: Mineral Resources and Energy
Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Director-General: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
Department of Police	National Commissioner: South African Police Service
Department of Public Enterprises	Director-General: Public Enterprises
Department of Public Service and Administration	Director-General: Public Service and Administration
Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	Director-General: Public Works and Infrastructure
Department of Science and Innovation	Director-General: Science and Innovation
Department of Small Business Development	Director-General: Small Business Development
Department of Social Development	Director-General: Social Development
Department of Sport, Arts and Culture	Director-General: Sport, Arts and Culture
Department of Tourism	Director-General: Tourism
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	Director-General: Trade, Industry and Competition
Department of Traditional Affairs	Director-General: Traditional Affairs
Department of Transport	Director-General: Transport

Department of Water and Sanitation	Director-General: Water and Sanitation
Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities	Director-General: Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
Government Communication and Information System	Director-General: Government Communication and Information System
Independent Police Investigative Directorate	Executive Director: Independent Police Investigative Directorate
National Treasury	Director-General: National Treasury
Office of the Chief Justice	Secretary-General: Office of the Chief Justice
Office of the Public Service Commission	Director-General: Office of the Public Service Commission
National School of Government	Principal: National School of Government
State Security Agency	Director-General: State Security
Statistics South Africa	Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa
The Presidency	Director-General: The Presidency
OFFICES OF PREMIER	HEADS OF OFFICES OF PREMIER
Office of the Premier: Eastern Cape	Director-General: Office of the Premier of Eastern Cape
Office of the Premier: Free State	Director-General: Office of the Premier of Free State
Office of the Premier: Gauteng	Director-General: Office of the Premier of Gauteng
Office of the Premier: KwaZulu-Natal	Director-General: Office of the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal
Office of the Premier: Limpopo	Director-General: Office of the Premier of Limpopo
Office of the Premier: Mpumalanga	Director-General: Office of the Premier of Mpumalanga
Office of the Premier: Northern Cape	Director-General: Office of the Premier of Northern Cape
Office of the Premier: North West	Director-General: Office of the Premier of North West
Office of the Premier: Western Cape	Director-General: Office of the Premier of Western Cape

DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSDIENS EN ADMINISTRASIE

NO. 172

5 Maart 2021

van die
President van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 TOT DIE STAATSDIENSWET, 1994

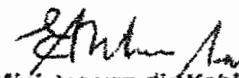
Ingevolge artikel 7(5)(a) van die Staatsdienswet, 1994 (gepromulgeer deur Proklamasie No. 103 van 1994), wysig ek hierby, op advies van die Minister vir die Staatsdiens en Administrasie, Bylae 1 tot die vermeldde Wet, met ingang van 1 April 2021, deur die vervanging van die benamings van Nasionale Departemente, Kantore van die Premiers en Hoofde daarvan, soos uiteengesit in kolomme 1 en 2 van die aangehegte Bylae 1.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te ~~KAPSTAD~~
op hede die 19 dag van FEBRUARIE Tweeduisend Een en Twintig.



President

Op las van die President-in-Kabinet:



Minister van die Kabinet

BYLAE I
NASIONALE DEPARTMENTE EN KANTORE VAN PREMIERS EN HOOFDE
DAARVAN
(Artikel 7(2) en (3))

Kolom 1	Kolom 2
Departement van Basiese Onderwys	Direkteur-generaal: Basiese Onderwys
Departement van Beplanning, Monitering en Evaluasie	Direkteur-generaal: Beplanning, Monitering en Evaluasie
Departement van Binnelandse Sake	Direkteur-generaal: Binnelandse Sake
Departement van Bosbou, Visserye en Omgewing	Direkteur-generaal: Bosbou, Visserye en Omgewing
Departement van Gesondheid	Direkteur-generaal: Gesondheid
Departement van Handel, Nywerheid en Mededinging	Direkteur-generaal: Handel, Nywerheid en Mededinging
Departement van Hoër Onderwys en Opleiding	Direkteur-generaal: Hoër Onderwys en Opleiding
Departement van Indiensneming en Arbeid	Direkteur-generaal: Indiensneming en Arbeid
Departement van Internasionale Betrekkinge en Samewerking	Direkteur-generaal: Internasionale Betrekkinge en Samewerking
Departement van Justisie en Grondwetlike Ontwikkeling	Direkteur-generaal: Justisie en Grondwetlike Ontwikkeling
Departement van Kleinsake Ontwikkeling	Direkteur-generaal: Kleinsake Ontwikkeling
Departement van Kommunikasie en Digitale Tegnologie	Direkteur-generaal: Kommunikasie en Digitale Tegnologie
Departement van Korrektiewe Dienste	Kommissaris: Korrektiewe Dienste
Departement van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling	Direkteur-generaal: van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling
Departement van Maatskaplike Ontwikkeling	Direkteur-generaal: Maatskaplike Ontwikkeling
Departement van Menslike Nedersettings	Direkteur-generaal: Menslike Nedersettings
Departement van Militêre Veterane	Direkteur-generaal: Militêre Veterane
Departement van Minerale Bronne en Energie	Direkteur-generaal: Minerale Bronne en Energie
Departement van Openbare Ondernemings	Direkteur-generaal: Openbare Ondernemings
Departement van Openbare Werke en Infrastruktuur	Direkteur-generaal: Openbare Werke en Infrastruktuur
Departement van Polisie	Nasionale Kommissaris: Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie Diens
Departement van Samewerkende Regering	Direkteur-generaal: Samewerkende Regering
Departement van Sport, Kuns en Kultuur	Direkteur-generaal: Sport, Kuns en Kultuur
Departement van Staatsdiens en Administrasie	Direkteur-generaal: Staatsdiens en Administrasie
Departement van Toerisme	Direkteur-generaal: Toerisme
Departement van Tradisionele Sake	Direkteur-generaal: Tradisionele Sake
Departement van Verdediging	Sekretaris van Verdediging
Departement van Vervoer	Direkteur-generaal: Vervoer

Departement van Vroue, Jeug en Gestremdes	Direkteur-generaal: Vroue, Jeug en Gestremdes
Departement van Water en Sanitasie	Direkteur-generaal: Water en Sanitasie
Departement van Wetenskap en Innovasie	Direkteur-generaal: Wetenskap en Innovasie
Die Presidensie	Direkteur-generaal: Die Presidensie
Kantoor van die Hoofregter	Sekretaris-generaal: Kantoor van die Hoofregter
Kantoor van die Staatsdienskommissie	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Staatsdienskommissie
Nasionale Regeringskool	Hoof: Nasionale Regeringskool
Nasionale Tesourie	Direkteur-generaal: Nasionale Tesourie
Onafhanklike Polisie-ondersoekende Direktooraat	Uitvoerende Direkteur: Onafhanklike Polisie-ondersoekende Direktooraat Investigative Directorate
Regerings Kommunikasie en Inligting Stelsel	Direkteur-generaal: Regerings Kommunikasie en Inligting Stelsel
Siviele Sekretariat vir die Polisie Diens	Sekretaris: Siviele Sekretariat vir die Polisie Diens
Staatsveiligheidsagentskap	Direkteur-generaal: Staatsveiligheid
Statistieke Suid-Afrika	Statistikus-generaal: Statistieke Suid-Afrika
KANTORE VAN PREMIERS	HOOFDE VAN KANTORE VAN PREMIERS
Kantoor van die Premier: Oos-Kaap	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Premier van Oos-Kaap
Kantoor van die Premier: Vrystaat	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Premier van Vrystaat
Kantoor van die Premier: Gauteng	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Premier van Gauteng
Kantoor van die Premier: KwaZulu-Natal	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Premier van KwaZulu-Natal
Kantoor van die Premier: Limpopo	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Premier van Limpopo
Kantoor van die Premier: Mpumalanga	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Premier van Mpumalanga
Kantoor van die Premier: Noord-Kaap	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Premier van Noord-Kaap
Kantoor van die Premier: Noordwes	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Premier van Noordwes
Kantoor van die Premier: Wes-Kaap	Direkteur-generaal: Kantoor van die Premier van Wes-Kaap

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

NO. 173

5 March 2021

DETERMINATION OF THE DAILY AMOUNT IN RESPECT OF MEALS AND INCIDENTAL COSTS FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 8(1) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1962 (ACT NO. 58 OF 1962)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8(1)(a)(ii) of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No. 58 of 1962), I, Edward Christian Kieswetter, Commissioner for the South African Revenue Service, hereby determine the maximum amount for expenditure in respect of meals and incidental costs for purposes of section 8(1)(a)(ii)(aa) of the Act to be R139 per day.

The amount determined in this notice applies in respect of years of assessment commencing on or after 1 March 2021.



E C KIESWETTER
COMMISSIONER FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

SUID-AFRIKAANSE INKOMSTEDIENS

NO. 173

5 Maart 2021

BEPALING VAN DAAGLIKSE BEDRAG TEN OPSIGTE VAN ETES EN TOEVALLIGE UITGAWES VIR DOELEINDES VAN ARTIKEL 8(1) VAN DIE INKOMSTEBELASTINGWET, 1962 (WET NO. 58 VAN 1962)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my verleen deur artikel 8(1)(a)(ii) van die Inkomstebelastingwet, 1962 (Wet No. 58 van 1962), bepaal ek, Edward Christian Kieswetter, Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Inkomstediens, hiermee die maksimum bedrag vir uitgawes ten opsigte van etes en toevallige uitgawes vir doeleindes van artikel 8(1)(a)(ii)(aa) van die Wet, as R139 per dag.

Die bedrag in hierdie kennisgewing bepaal is van toepassing ten opsigte van jare van aanslag wat op of na 1 Maart 2021 begin.

E C KIESWETTER
KOMMISSARIS VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE INKOMSTEDIENS

TSHUMELO YA MBUELO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE

U TA MUTENGO WA DUVHA NGA DUVHA WA ZWILIWA NA ZWI SONGO LAVHELELWAHO HU TSHI ITELWA KHETHEKANYO 8(1) YA MULAYO WA MUTHALO WA MBUELO WA, 1962 (MULAYO WA NOMBORO 58 WA 1962)

U ya nga maanda e nda hwedzwa kha khethekanyo 8(1)(a)(ii) ya Mulayo wa Muthalo wa Mbuelo wa, 1962 (Mulayo wa Nomboro. 58 wa 1962), nne, Edward Christian Kieswetter, Mukhomishinari wa Tshumelo ya Mbuelo ya Afrika Tshipembe, ndi ta mutengo muhulwanesa une wa tea u shumiswa nga muthu zwi tshi elana na zwiliwa na zwi songo lavhelelwaho hu tshi itelwa khethekanyo 8(1)(a)(ii)(aa) ya wonoyo mulayo u vha R139 nga duvha.

Mutengo wo tiwaho kha iyi ndivhadzo u shuma zwi tshi elana na miñwaha ya asesimennde ine ya do thoma nga, kana nga phanda ha la 1 Thafamuhwe 2021.

E C KIESWETTER

MUKHOMISHINARI WA TSHUMELO YA MBUELO YA AFRIKA TSHIPEMBE

UPHIKO LWEZIMALI EZINGENAYO ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA**UKUBEKWA KWESAMBA SOSUKU MAYELANA NOKUDLA NEZINDLEKO EZIVELAYO NGEHLOSO YESIGABA 8(1) SOMTHETHO WENTELA YEMIVUZO, KA-1962 (UMTHETHO ONGUNOMBOLO. 58 KA-1962)**

Ngokwamandla engiwanikiwe ngokwesigaba 8(1)(a)(ii) soMthetho WeNtela YemiVuzo ka-1962 (UMthetho onguNombolo. 58 ka-1962), mina, Edward Christian Kieswetter, uKhomishana Wophiko Lwezimali Ezingenayo Eningizimu Afrika, ngibeka isamba esiphezulu esinqunyiweyo esizosetshenziswa mayelana nokudla nezindleko ezivelayo ngenhloso yesigaba 8(1)(a)(ii)(aa) ukuba sibe ngu-R139 ngosuku.

Isamba esibekiwe lapha kulesi saziso siqala ukusebenza kusukela ngomhlaka-1 kuNdasa 2021.

E C KIESWETTER
UKHOMISHANA WOPHIKO LWEZIMALI EZINGENAYO ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

NO. 174

5 March 2021

FIXING OF RATE PER KILOMETRE IN RESPECT OF MOTOR VEHICLES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 8(1)(b)(ii) AND (iii) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1962

Under section 8(1)(b)(ii) and (iii) of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No. 58 of 1962), I, Tito Titus Mboweni, Minister of Finance, hereby determine that the rate per kilometre referred to in that section must be an amount determined in accordance with the Schedule hereto.



TT MBOWENI
Minister of Finance

SCHEDULE

1. Definition

In this Schedule, “value” in relation to a motor vehicle used by the recipient of an allowance as contemplated in section 8(1)(b)(ii) and (iii) of the Income Tax Act, 1962, means—

- (a) where that motor vehicle (not being a motor vehicle in respect of which paragraph (b)(ii) of this definition applies) was acquired by that recipient under a *bona fide* agreement of sale or exchange concluded by parties dealing at arm’s length, the original cost thereof to him/her, including any value-added tax but excluding any finance charge or interest payable by him/her in respect of the acquisition thereof;
- (b) where that motor vehicle—
 - (i) is held by that recipient under a lease contemplated in paragraph (b) of the definition of “instalment credit agreement” in section 1 of the Value-Added Tax Act, 1991; or
 - (ii) was held by him/her under such a lease and the ownership thereof was acquired by him/her on the termination of the lease, the cash value thereof as contemplated in the definition of “cash value” in section 1 of the Value-Added Tax Act; or
- (c) in any other case, the market value of that motor vehicle at the time when that recipient first obtained the vehicle or the right of use thereof, plus an amount equal to value added tax which would have been payable in respect of the purchase of the vehicle had it been purchased by the recipient at that time at a price equal to that market value.

2. Determination of rate per kilometre

The rate per kilometre referred to in section 8(1)(b)(ii) and (iii) must, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, be determined in accordance with the cost scale set out in paragraph 3, and must be the sum of—

- (a) the fixed cost divided by the total distance in kilometres (for both private and business purposes) shown to have been travelled in the vehicle during the year of assessment: Provided that where the vehicle has been used for business purposes during a period in that year which is less than the full period of that year, the fixed cost must be an amount which bears to the fixed cost the same ratio as the period of use for business purposes bears to 365 days;
- (b) where the recipient of the allowance has borne the full cost of the fuel used in the vehicle, the fuel cost; and
- (c) where that recipient has borne the full cost of maintaining the vehicle (including the cost of repairs, servicing, lubrication and tyres), the maintenance cost.

3. Cost scale

Where the value of the vehicle—	Fixed Cost R	Fuel Cost c/km	Maintenance Cost c/km
does not exceed R95 000	29 504	104.1	38.6
exceeds R95 000 but does not exceed R190 000	52 226	116.2	48.3
exceeds R190 000 but does not exceed R285 000	75 039	126.3	53.2
exceeds R285 000 but does not exceed R380 000	94 871	135.8	58.1
exceeds R380 000 but does not exceed R475 000	114 781	145.3	68.3
exceeds R475 000 but does not exceed R570 000	135 746	166.7	80.2
exceeds R570 000 but does not exceed R665 000	156 711	172.4	99.6
exceeds R665 000	156 711	172.4	99.6

4. Simplified method

Where—

- (a) the provisions of section 8(1)(b)(iii) are applicable in respect of the recipient of an allowance or advance; and
- (b) no other compensation in the form of a further allowance or reimbursement (other than for parking or toll fees) is payable by the employer to that recipient, that rate per kilometre is, at the option of the recipient, equal to 382 cents per kilometre.

5. Effective date

The rate per kilometre determined in terms of this Schedule applies in respect of years of assessment commencing on or after 1 March 2021.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE INKOMSTEDIENS

NO. 174

5 Maart 2021

BEPALING VAN SKAAL PER KILOMETER TEN OPSIGTE VAN MOTORVOERTUIG VIR DOELEINDES VAN ARTIKEL 8(1)(b)(ii) EN (iii) VAN DIE INKOMSTEBELASTINGWET, 1962

Kragtens artikel 8(1)(b)(ii) en (iii) van die Inkomstebelastingwet, 1962 (Wet No. 58 van 1962), bepaal ek, Tito Titus Mboweni, Minister van Finansies, hierby dat die skaal per kilometer in daardie artikel bedoel 'n bedrag is wat ooreenkomstig die Bylae hierby vasgestel word.



TT MBOWENI
Minister van Finansies

BYLAE

1. Omskrywing

In hierdie Bylae beteken “**waarde**”, met betrekking tot ’n motorvoertuig deur die ontvanger van ’n toelae gebruik soos in artikel 8(1)(b)(ii) en (iii) van die Inkomstebelastingwet, 1962, beoog—

- (a) waar daardie motorvoertuig (synde nie ’n motorvoertuig ten opsigte waarvan paragraaf (b)(ii) van hierdie omskrywing van toepassing is nie) deur daardie ontvanger verkry is ingevolge ’n *bona fide* verkoop- of ruiloooreenkoms gesluit tussen partye wat onder uiterste voorwaardes beding is, die oorspronklike koste daarvan vir hom/haar, met inbegrip van enige belasting op toegevoegde waarde maar uitgesluit enige finansieringskoste of rente deur hom/haar betaalbaar ten opsigte van die verkryging daarvan;
- (b) waar daardie motorvoertuig—
 - (i) ingevolge ’n verhuuringsooreenkoms soos beoog in paragraaf (b) van die omskrywing van “paaient-kredietooreenkoms” in artikel 1 van die Wet op Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde, 1991, deur daardie ontvanger gehou is; of
 - (ii) ingevolge so ’n verhuuringsooreenkoms deur hom/haar gehou was en eiendomsreg daarvan na afloop van die verhuuringsooreenkoms deur hom/haar verkry is, die kontantwaarde daarvan soos beoog in die omskrywing van “kontantwaarde” in artikel 1 van die Wet op Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde; of
- (c) in enige ander geval, die markwaarde van daardie motorvoertuig op die tydstip toe daardie ontvanger vir die eerste maal die voertuig of die reg van gebruik daarvan verkry het, tesame met ’n bedrag gelykstaande aan belasting op toegevoegde waarde wat ten opsigte van die aankoop van die voertuig betaalbaar sou gewees het indien dit op daardie tydstip teen ’n prys gelykstaande aan daardie markwaarde deur die ontvanger aangekoop sou gewees het.

2. Vasstelling van skaal per kilometer

Die skaal per kilometer in artikel 8(1)(b)(ii) en (iii) bedoel, word, behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf 4, bepaal ooreenkomstig die kosteskaal in paragraaf 3 vervat, en is die som van—

- (a) die vaste koste gedeel deur die totale afstand in kilometers (vir beide private en besigheidsdoeleindes) wat bewys word gedurende die jaar van aanslag in die voertuig afgelê te gewees het: Met dien verstande dat waar die voertuig gedurende ’n tydperk in daardie jaar vir besigheidsdoeleindes gebruik is wat minder is as die volle tydperk van daardie jaar, sal die vaste koste ’n bedrag wees wat in dieselfde verhouding tot die vaste koste staan as die verhouding waarin die tydperk van gebruik vir besigheidsdoeleindes tot 365 dae staan;
- (b) waar die ontvanger van die toelae die volle koste gedra het van die brandstof wat in die voertuig gebruik is, die brandstofkoste; en
- (c) waar daardie ontvanger die volle koste gedra het van die instandhouding van die voertuig (met inbegrip van herstelwerk, diens, smering en bande), die instandhoudingskoste.

3. *Kosteskaal*

Waar die waarde van die voertuig—	Vaste koste R	Brandstof koste c/km	Instandhoudingskoste c/km
R95 000 nie te bowe gaan nie	29 504	104.1	38.6
R95 000 te bowe gaan, maar nie R190 000 nie	52 226	116.2	48.3
R190 000 te bowe gaan, maar nie R285 000 nie	75 039	126.3	53.2
R285 000 te bowe gaan, maar nie R380 000 nie	94 871	135.8	58.1
R380 000 te bowe gaan, maar nie R475 000 nie	114 781	145.3	68.3
R475 000 te bowe gaan, maar nie R570 000 nie	135 746	166.7	80.2
R570 000 te bowe gaan, maar nie R665 000 nie	156 711	172.4	99.6
R665 000 te bowe gaan	156 711	172.4	99.6

4. *Vereenvoudigde metode*

Waar—

- (a) die bepalings van artikel 8(1)(b)(iii) ten opsigte van 'n ontvanger van 'n toelae of voorskot van toepassing is; en
- (b) geen ander vergoeding in die vorm van 'n verdere toelae of terugbetaling (behalwe vir parkering of tolgeld) deur die werkgewer aan die ontvanger betaalbaar is nie,

is die tarief per kilometer, na keuse van die ontvanger, gelykstaande aan 382 sent per kilometer.

5. *Effektiewe datum*

Die tarief per kilometer kragtens hierdie Bylae bepaal, is van toepassing ten opsigte van jare van aanslag wat op of na 1 Maart 2021 begin.

TSHEBELETSO YA LEKENO YA AFRIKA BORWA**PEHO YA TJEHO YA KILOMITARA KA NNGWE MABAPI LE
SEPALANGWANG BAKENG LA MAIKEMISETSO A KAROLO 8(1)(b)(ii)
LE (iii) YA *INCOME TAX ACT, 1962***

Ka tlasa karolo 8(1)(b)(ii) le (iii) ya *Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act No. 58 of 1962)*, Nna, Tito Titus Mboweni, Letona la Ditjhelete, ke hlwaya hore tjeho ya kilomitara ka nngwe e hlalositsweng karolong eo e tshwanetse e be palo e hlwauweng ho latela Shejule se mona.



TT MBOWENI
Letona la Ditjhelete

SHEJULE

1. Tlhaloso

Sejuleng sena, “**boleng**” mabapi le sepalangwang se sebediswang ke moamohedi wa kuno e hlalotswang karolong 8(1)(b)(ii) le (iii) ya *Income Tax Act, 1962*, e hlalosa—

- (a) moo sepalangwang seo (e se sepalangwang ho latela tlhaloso ya serapa (b)(ii) e sebetsang ka teng) se fumanwe ke moamohedi eo ka tlasa tumellano e lokileng ya thekiso kapa kgwebisano e phetetsweng ke mekga e mmedi e ikemetseng, tjeho ya mantlha ya sona ho yena, ho kenyeletsa lekgetho le leng le le leng la keketseho ya boleng empa ho sa kenyeletsa tjeho e nngwe le e nngwe kapa tswala e lefellowang ke yena mabapi le phumaneho ya sona;
- (b) moo sepalangwang seo—
 - (i) se nkuwe ke moamohedi ka tlasa tumellano e hlalotsweng serapeng (b) ka tlhaloso ya “tumellano ya tefello ya mokitlane” e karolong 1 ya *Value-Added Tax Act, 1991*; kapa
 - (ii) se ne se nkuwe ke yena ka tlasa tumellano e jwalo ya kadimo le ho ba monga sona, se nkuwe ke yena ha tumellano ya kadimo e feela, boleng ba tjehelete ba teng jwalo ka ha ho totobaditswe tlhalosong ya “boleng ba tjehelete” karolong 1 ya Molao wa Lekgetho la Keketseho ya Boleng; kapa
- (c) ntlheng e nngwe, boleng ba mmaraaka ba sepalangwang seo ka nako eo moamohedi a fumanang sepalangwang kapa tokelo ya ho ka se sebedisa le palo e lekanang le lekgetho la keketseho ya boleng se ne se tla lefellowa ho latela theko ya sepalangwang ha e ne e ba se rekuwe ke moamohedi ka nako eo ka theko e lekanang le boleng ba mmaraaka.

2. Ho hlwaya tjeho ya kilomitara ka nngwe

Ho ipapisitswe le nehelano ya serapa 4, tjeho ya kilomitara ka nngwe e hlalotsweng karolong 8(1)(b)(ii) le (iii) e tshwanetse ho hlwaya ho latela sekala sa tjeho se hlalotsweng serapeng 3, mme e tshwanetse e be palong ya—

- (a) tjeho e sa fetoheng e arotsweng ka bohole ba dikilomitara tse bontshitsweng di tsamauwe ke sepalangwang (bakeng la poraevete le mabaka a kgwebo) selemong sa hlahlobo: Ntle le moo sepalangwang se sebedisitswe mabakeng a kgwebo nakong ya selemo seo e le ka tlase ho nako e felletseng ya selemo seo, tjeho e sa fetoheng e tshwanetse e be palo e tsamaisanang le tjeho e sa fetoheng le palo e tshwanang le ya nako ya tshebediso ya mabaka a kgwebo a tsamaisanang le matsatsi a 365;
- (b) moo moamohedi wa kuno a nkile tjeho yohle ya dibeso tse sebedisitsweng sepalangwang, tjeho ya dibeso; le
- (c) moo moamohedi eo a nkileng tjeho yohle ya ho hlokomela sepalangwang (ho kenyeletsa tjeho ya tokiso, tsamaiso ya tlhokomelo, lotso le mataere), tjeho ya tlhokomelo.

3. Sekala sa tjehe

Moo boleng ba sepalangwang-	Tjehe e sa fetoheeng R	Tjehe ya Dibeso c/km	Tjehe ya Tlhoko -melo c/km
bo sa fete R95 000	29 504	104.1	38.6
bo feta R95 000 empa bo sa fete R190 000	52 226	116.2	48.3
bo feta R190 000 empa bo sa fete R285 000	75 039	126.3	53.2
bo feta R285 000 empa bo sa fete R380 000	94 871	135.8	58.1
bo feta R380 000 empa bo sa fete R475 000	114 781	145.3	68.3
bo feta R475 000 empa bo sa fete R570 000	135 746	166.7	80.2
bo feta R570 000 empa bo sa fete R665 000	156 711	172.4	99.6
bo feta R665 000	156 711	172.4	99.6

4. Mokgwa o bebofaditsweng

Moo—

- (a) nehelano ya karolo 8(1)(b)(iii) e sebetsang ho latela moamohedi wa kuno kapa tjelete e nehelwang pele ho tshebetso; mme
- (b) ho senang moputso o mong o tla nehelwa ka mokgwa wa kuno kapa tlhapiso (ntle le bakeng la kemong ya dipalangwang le ditsela tse lefellowang) e lefellowang ke ramosebetsi ho moamohedi eo, tjehe eo ya kilomitara ka nngwe e lekana le 382 sente kilomitara ka nngwe, ka kgetho ya moamohedi.

5. Letsatsi la qaleho

Tjheho ya kilomitara ka nngwe e hlauweng ho latela Shejule sena e sebetsa ho latela hlahlobo ya dilemo e qalang ka la kapa ka mora 1 Hlakubele 2021.

UPHIKO LWEZOKUQOQWA KWENTELA ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA**UKUNQUNYWA KWENDLELAKUBALA EZOSETSHENZISWA MAQONDANA NEKHILOMITHA NGALINYE NGOKWEZINHLOSO ZESIGABA 8(1)(b)(ii) NO (iii) SOMTHETHO WEZENTELA YENGENISO, KA-1962**

Ngaphansi kwesigaba 8(1)(b)(ii) and (iii) soMthetho Wezentela Yengeniso, ka-1962 (uMthetho No. 58 ka-1962), mina, Tito Titus Mboweni, uNgqongqoshe Wezezimali, ngalokhu nginquma ukuthi indlelakubala ezosetshenziswa maqondana nekhilomitha ngalinye okukhulunywa ngalo kulesi sigaba kumele ibe yisibalo esinqunywe ngokuhambisana nale Sheduli elandelayo.



TT MBOWENI
UNgqongqoshe Wezezimali

ISHEDULI

1. Izincazelo zamagama asetshenzisiwe

Kule Sheduli, “**inani**” uma kukhulunywa ngemoto esetshenziswa umuntu othola isibonelelo njengoba kuhlinzekelwe esigabeni 8(1)(b)(ii) kanye no-(iii) soMthetho Wentela Yengeniso ka-1962, kushiwo—

- (a) uma leyo moto (okungeyona imoto okukhulunywe ngayo endimeni (b)(ii) yalezi zincazelo) itholwe yilowo muntu ngaphansi kwesivumelwano esisemthethweni sokudayiselana noma sokunikana esisayinwe yizinhlangothi zombili ngokunikana inani layo, kubandakanya yonke intela eyengeziwe yentengo kodwa kungabandakanyi izindleko ze-akhawunti noma inzalo okufanele ikhokhwe uyena mayelana nokuthengwa kwaleyo moto;
- (b) lapho leyo moto—
 - (i) isetshenziswa yilowo muntu ngaphansi kwesivumelwano sokuqashiselana okukhulunywe ngaso endimeni (b) yencazelo ye“sivumelwano sesikweletu esikhokhwa ngamancozuncu” esigabeni 1 soMthetho Wentela Yentengo Eyengeziwe, ka-1991; noma
 - (ii) yayigcinwe uyena ngaphansi kwesivumelwano sokuqashiselana futhi ethole ubunikazi bayo uma sekuphele isivumelwano sokuqashiselana, inani layo lemali njengoba kuhlinzekelwe encazelweni ye“inani lemali” esigabeni 1 soMthetho Wentela Yentengo Eyengeziwe; noma
- (c) kunoma isiphi esinye isimo, inani lasemakethe laleyo moto ngesikhathi itholwa yilowo muntu okokuqala noma ethola ilungelo lokuyisebenzisa, nemali elingana nentela eyengeziwe yentengo ebizokhokhwa ngesikhathi kuthengwa leyo moto ukube leyo moto ithengwe yilowo muntu ngesikhathi nangemali elingana nentengo ebingathengwa ngayo endaweni okudayiswa kuyna izimoto.

2. Ukunqunywa kwendlelakubala ngekhillomitha ngalinye

Indlelakubala ezosetshenziswa maqondana nekhilomitha ngalinye okukhulunywe ngayo esigabeni 8(1)(b)(ii) no (iii), kuncike kokuhlinzekelwe endimeni 4, kufanele inqunywe ngokwezibalo ezinikezwe endimeni 3, futhi kumele ibe—

- (a) imali yezindleko ezimile ehlukaniwa ngokwebanga elihanjiwe libalwa ngamakhilomitha (ngezinhloso zomsebenzi noma zangasese) okuvela ukuthi ahanjiwe ngemoto ngalowo nyaka wentela: Kuncike ekutheni uma imoto ibisetshenziselwa izinhloso zebhizinisi ngesikhathi esithile ngalowo nyaka kodwa kungewona wonke unyaka, izindleko ezimile kumele kube yisamba esiveza ezindlekweni ezimile izilinganiso ezifanayo nezangesikhathi imoto ebisetshenziselwa ngaso ibhizinisi esikhathini esiyizinsuku ezingu-365;
- (b) lapho othola isibonelelo ethwale zonke izindleko zikaphethiloli/udizili osetshenziswe emotweni, izindleko zalowo phethiloli/udizili; futhi
- (c) uma lowo muntu ethwale zonke izindleko zokunakekela imoto (kubandakanya izindleko zokuyikhanda, ukuyisevisa, ukuyifaka uwoyela namathayi), izindleko zokuyinakekela.

3. Izilinganiso zezindleko

Uma inani lemoto —	Izindleko ezimile R	Izindleko zikaphe-thiloli / zikadizili c/km	Izindleko zokuyi-nakekela c/km
linge qile ku R95 000	29 504	104.1	38.6
leqe ku R95 000 kodwa linge qile ku R190 000	52 226	116.2	48.3
leqe ku R190 000 kodwa linge qile ku R285 000	75 039	126.3	53.2
leqe ku R285 000 kodwa linge qile ku R380 000	94 871	135.8	58.1
leqe ku R380 000 kodwa linge qile ku R475 000	114 781	145.3	68.3
leqe ku R475 000 kodwa linge qile ku R570 000	135 746	166.7	80.2
leqe ku R570 000 kodwa linge qile ku R665 000	156 711	172.4	99.6
leqe ku R665 000	156 711	172.4	99.6

4. Indlela elula

Lapho —

- (a) okuhlinzekelwe esigabeni 8(1)(b)(iii) kusebenza mayelana nomuntu othola isibonelelo noma ukukhokhelwa okuthile; futhi
- (b) singekho esinye isinxephezelo esiyisibonelelo noma ukubuyiselwa imali ethile (ngaphandle kwezimali zokupaka nezikhokhelwa imigwaqo engothelawayeka) okukhokhwa umqashi ekhokhela lowo muntu,

Isibalo ngekhilomitha ngalinye, ngokukhetha kwalowo muntu, singamasenti angu-382 ngekhilomitha.

5. Ukuqala ukusebenza kwalezi zibalo

Indlelakubala esetshenziswa maqondana nekhilomitha ngalinye enqunywe ngolwale Sheduli isebenza mayelana neminyaka ebalelwa intela kusukela noma ngemuva komhla ka 1 Mashi 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

NO. 175

5 March 2021

THE PRESIDENCY

**RECOGNITION OF KING AHLANGENE CYPRIAN SIGCAU AS THE KING OF
AMAXHOSA KINGSHIP IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

In terms of section 9(2)(a) and (b) of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003), I, Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, President of the Republic of South Africa, hereby recognise Mr Ahlangene Cyprian Sigcau as the King of AmaXhosa.

Given under my Hand on this ...19th... day of ...FEBRUARY....., two thousand and twenty-one.



**HIS EXCELLENCY, MR MATAMELA CYRIL RAMAPHOSA
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR**NOTICE 85 OF 2021****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995****APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF REGISTERED SCOPE OF A BARGAINING COUNCIL**

I, Lehlohonolo D Molefe, Registrar of Labour Relations, hereby, in terms of section 58(1) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, give notice that an application for the variation of its registered scope has been received from **The South African Road Passenger Bargaining Council**

Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any person may object to the application on any or all of the following grounds:

- (a) the applicant has not complied with the provisions of section 29 of the Act, read with the changes required by the context;
- (b) the sector and area in respect of which the application is made is not appropriate; and
- (c) the applicant is not sufficiently representative in the sector and area in respect of which the application is made.

Any person who objects must lodge his/her written objection with me, c/o the Department of Employment and Labour, Laboria House, 215 Francis Baard Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), email address tabogelo.mahlangu@labour.gov.za ; mary.ngwetjana@labour.gov.za within 30 days of the date of this notice. A copy of the objection must be served on the applicant within the said period and I must be satisfied that a copy of the objection has been served on the applicant.

The applicant may respond to the objection within 14 days of the expiry of the 30-day period mentioned above and must satisfy me that a copy of the response has been served on the person who objected within the 14-day period.

TABLE

Name of the bargaining council:

The South African Road Passenger Bargaining Council

Address of bargaining council:

The Stamford Second Floor
1st Floor, Stonefountain House
95 Klipfontein Road
Rondebosch
7000

Tel: 021 685 8036

Date on which application was lodged:

27 January 2021

Intention of the application

The intention of the application is to vary the scope of the definition of the sector and to extend the area that was previously excluded from the council's scope of registration.

Interest in respect of which the application is made:

The Road Passenger Transport Trade as defined hereunder, in the Republic of South Africa:

“Road Passenger Transport Trade” or “trade” means the trade in which employers and their employees are associated for the purpose of conveying for reward on any public road any person by means of a power-driven vehicle (other than a vehicle in possession and under the control of Transnet) intended to carry more than 16 persons simultaneously including the driver of the vehicle and includes all operations incidental or consequential thereto.

Sector and area(s) in respect of which registration is held:

The Road Passenger Transport Trade as defined hereunder in the Republic of South Africa

“Road Passenger Transport Trade” or “trade” means the trade in which employers (other than employers exclusively conveying schoolchildren between places of residence and schools they attend) and their employees are associated for the purpose of conveying for reward on any public road any person by means of a power-driven vehicle (other than a vehicle in possession and under the control of Transnet or a local authority) intended to carry more than 16 persons simultaneously including the driver of the vehicle and includes all operations incidental or consequential thereto.

Representativeness of the Council:

Total number of employees falling within the new scope of the Council and who belong to the trade unions which are party to the Council:

10 211

Total number of employers falling within the new scope of the Council and who belong to the employers' organisations which are party to the Council:

64

Total number of the employers within the new scope of the Council:

187

Total number of employees employed within the new scope of the Council by the employers who belong to the employers' organisations which is a party to the Council:

14 804

Total number of the employees employed within the new scope of the Council:

17 368



REGISTRAR OF LABOUR RELATIONS

19/02/2021

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

NOTICE 86 OF 2021

NOTICE OF MARCH 2021

PLEASE FIND SET OUT BELOW A LIST OF BARGAINING COUNCILS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCREDITED BY THE CCMA IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT 66 OF 1995 (AS AMENDED) FOR CONCILIATION AND/ OR ARBITRATION AND/ OR INQUIRY BY ARBITRATOR, WITH THE TERMS OF ACCREDITATION ATTACHED FOR THE PERIOD 01 FEBRUARY 2021 TO THE 31 JANUARY 2024.

NEWLY ACCREDITED BARGAINING COUNCIL TO CONDUCT CONCILIATION AND
ARBITRATION, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS WHERE APPLICABLE

Name of Council	Accredited Functions
<u>PRIVATE SECTOR BARGAINING COUNCILS</u>	
Bargaining Council for the Fast Food, Restaurant, Catering and Allied Trades	Accredited for conciliations and arbitrations (including Inquiry by Arbitrator) from 01 February 2021 until 31 January 2024 on condition that all CCMA efficiencies are adhered to and that accredited panellists are utilised to conduct disputes.

TERMS OF ACCREDITATION FOR CONCILIATION, ARBITRATION AND INQUIRY BY ARBITRATOR

1. SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION:

Herewith categories of disputes for which Councils are eligible to apply for accreditation.

COUNCILS ARE ACCREDITED TO PERFORM THE FOLLOWING DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS FUNCTIONS:

Unfair dismissal disputes	- Section 191
Unfair Labour practice	- Section 191
Mutual Interest disputes	- Section 64
Interpretation of Collective Agreement disputes	- Section 24 (1)
Essential Services disputes	- Section 74
Pre-dismissal arbitrations	- Section 188A
Temporary Employment Service	- Section 198, 198A, 198B, 198C and 198D
Disputes about Interpretation and Application of Chapter 2	- Section 9

COUNCILS MAY NOT SEEK ACCREDITATION FOR THE FOLLOWING DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUNCTIONS REGARDING DISPUTES OVER THE FOLLOWING (see FOOTNOTE 11 of SECTION 51):

Organisational rights (sections 16, 21 and 22);

Collective Agreements where the agreement does not provide for a dispute resolution procedure or the procedure is inoperative or any party frustrates the resolution of disputes (section 24(2) to (5));

Agency shops and closed shops (section 24(6) and (7) and section 26(11));

Determinations made by the Minister in respect of proposals made by a Statutory Council (section 45);

The interpretation and application of Collective Agreements of a Council whose registration has been cancelled (section 61(5) to (8));

Demarcation of sectors and areas of Councils (section 62);

The Interpretation or application of Part C (Bargaining Councils), Part D (Bargaining Councils in the Public Service), Part E (Statutory Councils) and Part F (General Provisions concerning Councils) (Section 63);

Picketing (section 69(8) to 10);

Proposals which are the subject of joint-decision making in a workplace forum (section 86);

Disclosure of information to workplace forums (section 89);

Interpretation or Application of the provisions of Chapter 5 of the LRA which deals with workplace forums (section 94);

Enforcement of the Collective Agreements by Bargaining Councils (section 33A) and;

Enforcement of arbitration awards in terms of section 143. Only the Director of the CCMA, unless the power has been delegated to a CCMA Senior Commissioner may certify awards as if it were an order of the Labour Court;

Facilitating mass retrenchment disputes section 189(A).

2. POWERS OF ACCREDITATION:

Only those persons who are accredited by the CCMA, or are part-time Commissioners appointed by the Governing Body of the Commission in the terms of section 117 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, may perform the accreditation functions of the council for the Council.

The following provisions of the LRA, as amended apply to Councils accredited for conciliation and arbitration:

- (a) For the purpose of this paragraph any reference in Part C of Chapter VII of the LRA to:
 - “Commission” must be read as a reference to the Council;
 - “Commissioner” must be read as a reference to a conciliator or arbitrator appointed by the Council.
 - “Director” must be read as a reference to the Secretary of the Council.
- (b) The provisions of the sections contained in Part C of Chapter VII (section 127(6)) of the LRA shall apply to the Council in the performance of its accredited functions subject to the Council’s Constitution and/or Collective Agreements. For the purpose of this sub-paragraph the following applies:
 - (i) The provisions of section 133 to 136;
 - (ii) The provisions of section 138 to 142, S142A , S143, S144 and S145;
 - (iii) The provisions of section 146 unless the Collective Agreement of the Council provides that the Arbitration Act, Act 42 of 1965 applies to any arbitration conducted under its accredited function and which Collective Agreement is binding on the parties to the disputes; and
 - (iv) The provisions of section 148.

3. EXTENSION OF ACCREDITATION:

Despite the expiry of the period of accreditation as stated in the Certificate of Accreditation, the Council may continue to perform its accredited functions in respect of any dispute referred to it during the period of accreditation, but not yet resolved by the time the period expires, until the dispute is resolved either through conciliation or arbitration.

4. TRANSGRESSION OF TERMS OF ACCREDITATION:

If the accredited Council fails to comply with the terms of accreditation, the Governing Body of the CCMA may revoke accreditation. In terms of section 130 of the LRA, as amended the Governing Body of the CCMA may withdraw accreditation after having given reasonable notice of withdrawal.

5. AMENDMENT OF ACCREDITATION:

An Accredited Council may apply to the Governing Body of the CCMA in terms of section 129 of the LRA to amend its accreditation.

CONTINUES ON PAGE 130 OF BOOK 2

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

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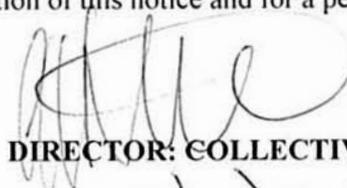
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No. 44229

PART 2 OF 2

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR**NOTICE 87 OF 2021****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1995****BARGAINING COUNCIL FOR THE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY:
RENEWAL OF PERIOD OF OPERATION OF THE AGENCY SHOP FEE
COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT**

I, STEPHEN RATHAI, Director: Collective Bargaining, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Employment and Labour, hereby, in terms of section 32(6)(a)(ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1995, declare provisions of Government Notice No. R. 1693 of 20 December 2019 to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for a period of 12 months.

**DIRECTOR: COLLECTIVE BARGAINING****DATE: 27/01/2021**

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 88 OF 2021

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATIONSLIST 03/2021

The International Trade Administration Commission (herein after referred to as ITAC or the Commission) has received the following application concerning the Customs Tariff. Any objection to or comment on this representation should be submitted to the Chief Commissioner, ITAC, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001. Attention is drawn to the fact that the rate of duty mentioned in this application is that requested by the applicant and that the Commission may, depending on its findings, recommend a lower or higher rate of duty.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The submission of confidential information to the Commission in connection with customs tariff applications is governed by section 3 of the Tariff Investigations Regulations, which regulations can be found on ITAC's website at <http://www.itac.org.za/documents/R.397.pdf>.

These regulations require that if any information is considered to be confidential, then a non-confidential version of the information must be submitted, simultaneously with the confidential version. In submitting a non-confidential version the regulations are strictly applicable and require parties to indicate:

- ❑ Each instance where confidential information has been omitted and the reasons for confidentiality;*
- ❑ A summary of the confidential information which permits other interested parties a reasonable understanding of the substance of the confidential information; and*
- ❑ In exceptional cases, where information is not susceptible to summary, reasons must be submitted to this effect.*

This rule applies to all parties and to all correspondence with and submissions to the Commission, which unless clearly indicated to be confidential, will be made available to other interested parties.

The Commission will disregard any information indicated to be confidential that is not accompanied by a proper non-confidential summary or the aforementioned reasons.

If a party considers that any document of another party, on which that party is submitting representations, does not comply with the above rules and that such deficiency affects that party's ability to make meaningful representations, the details of the deficiency and the reasons why that party's rights are so affected must be submitted to the commission in writing forthwith (and at the latest 14 days prior to the date on which that party's submission is due).

Failure to do so timeously will seriously hamper the proper administration of the investigation, and such party will not be able to subsequently claim an inability to make meaningful representations on the basis of the failure of such other party to meet the requirements.

TEMPORARY REBATE PROVISION FOR:

“The importation of outer rings of journal roller bearings, finished, of an outside diameter of 195 mm or more but not exceeding 196 mm, or of 207 mm or more but not exceeding 209 mm, classifiable under tariff subheading 8482.99.17”

APPLICANT:

Timken South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Cnr Great North and Elgin
Pomona
KEMPTON PARK
Gauteng
1501

Enquiries: ITAC Ref: **20/2020**. Ms. Mukeliwe Manyoni / Ms. Lufuno Maliaga Tel: 012 394 3676/3835 or email mmanyoni@itac.org.za/lmaliaga@itac.org.za.

REASONS FOR THE APPLICATION:

The applicant submitted, *inter alia*, the following reasons for the application:

- There are currently no manufacturer of outer rings of railway journal roller bearings in the SACU region;
- The applicant used to manufacture the subject product locally, however, has since ceased local production; and
- Current domestic demand of the subject product does not justify the investment required in a setting up a complete manufacturing production line.

PUBLICATION PERIOD:

Representation should be made within **four (4) weeks** of the date of this notice.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION**NOTICE 89 OF 2021****COMPETITION TRIBUNAL
NOTIFICATION OF DECISION TO APPROVE MERGER**

The Competition Tribunal gives notice in terms of rules 34(b)(ii) and 35(5)(b)(ii) of the "Rules for the conduct of proceedings in the Competition Tribunal" as published in Government Gazette No. 22025 of 01 February 2001 that it approved the following mergers:

Case No.	Acquiring Firm	Target Firm	Date of Order	Decision
LM155Nov20	Greenstreet 1 (Pty) Ltd	Solar Capital DE AAR 3 (RF) (Pty) Ltd	21/01/2021	Approved
LM168Nov20	Engie Global Development BV	Xina CSP South Africa	21/01/2021	Approved
LM164Dec20	Zephyr German Bidco GMBH	Flender GMBH	03/02/2021	Approved
LM161Nov20	Blue Falcon 188 Trading (Pty) Ltd	Pepkor Speciality	08/02/2021	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM156Nov20	Dotsure Ltd	Hollard Holdings (Pty) Ltd	12/02/2021	Approved Subject to Conditions
LM163Dec20	Devland Cash and Carry (Pty) Ltd	Certain Stores of Masscash	16/02/2021	Approved Subject to Conditions

**The Chairperson
Competition Tribunal**

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 90 OF 2021

IMPLEMENTATION OF REBATE ITEM 311.40/00.00/01.04

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA

This Notice is provided in terms of Section 60 of the International Trade Administration Act, No. 71 of 2002, for *GUIDELINES, RULES AND CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO REBATE PERMITS ISSUED IN TERMS OF REBATE ITEM 311.40/00.00/01.04 FOR TEXTILE YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS IMPORTED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES*, which reads as follows:

“Textile yarns and textile fabrics, classifiable in Section XI of Part 1 to Schedule No. 1 and approved by the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) through a Notice in the Government Gazette as qualifying yarns and fabrics that may be imported under this rebate item for the manufacture of apparel and clothing accessories classifiable in Chapters 61 and 62, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as ITAC may allow by specific permit, provided that –

- (i) ITAC or equivalent authority in SACU member states, is satisfied that the apparel and clothing accessories manufactured in terms of this item are supplied to and sold by retailers in the country in which the rebate permit will be issued;
- (ii) as evidenced in support of (i) above, the application for a permit must be supported by an order/orders from retailers in the country where the application is made; and
- (iii) the yarns and fabrics are not specifically covered by another rebate provision in Schedule No. 3 for the same industry and purpose.”

The manufacturing requirements of the 3rd Schedule rebate item 311.40/00.00/01.04, which is an industrial rebate item linked directly to a specific manufacturing process, which process has to take place in the same country that the rebate permit is issued in, as well as the rebate conditions, are reflected in the *Guidelines, Rules and Conditions* as set out under paragraph 13. This notice therefore serves to set out the eligible goods under rebate item 311.40/00.00/01.04.

I. ELIGIBLE GOODS

In the first 12 months, effective from the date of implementation of *05 February 2021* rebate item 311.40/00.00/01.04 will be applicable only for the importation of woven textile fabrics classifiable under **chapters 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and tariff heading 58.01** for the manufacture of apparel and clothing accessories classifiable under Chapter 62. The rebate permit issued by ITAC or equivalent authority in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Member States will reflect conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) listed in the rebate item on permits issued under this rebate item.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 91 OF 2021

STANDARDS ACT, 2008
STANDARDS MATTERS

In terms of the Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008), the Board of the South African Bureau of Standards has acted in regard to standards in the manner set out in the Schedules to this notice.

SECTION A: DRAFTS FOR COMMENTS

The following draft standards are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South Africa National standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title, scope and purport	Closing Date
SANS 885 Ed 4	<i>Ready to eat processed meat products.</i> Specifies the requirements for the handling, preparation, processing, packaging, refrigeration, freezing, chilling and storage of processed meat products, and includes microbiological and compositional requirements for these products.	2021-04-22

SCHEDULE A.1: AMENDMENT OF EXISTING STANDARDS

The following draft amendments are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South African National Standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Scope of amendment	Closing Date
SANS 1028 Ed 1.2	<i>Pipe wrenches (Metric units)</i>	Amended to delete the appendix on the notes to purchasers.	2021-04-22
SANS 416 Ed 2.7	<i>Chemical resistant gloves</i>	Amended to update the clause on sampling and compliance with the specification, the title on acceptance number for compliance and referenced standards, and to delete the appendix on notes to purchasers.	2021-04-22

SCHEDULE A.2: WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following published standards are issued for comments with regard to the intention by the South African Bureau of Standards to withdraw them.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Reason for withdrawal	Closing Date

SECTION B: ISSUING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

SCHEDULE B.1: NEW STANDARDS

The following standards have been issued in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 60076-22-7:2021 Ed 1	<i>Power transformers – Part 22-7: Power transformer and reactor fittings – Accessories and fittings.</i> Applies to a selection of accessories and fittings mounted on liquid immersed power transformers according to IEC 60076-1 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 60076-1) and reactors according to IEC 60076-6 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 60076-6) with or without conservator for indoor or outdoor installation.
SANS 62930:2021 Ed 1	<i>Electric cables for photovoltaic systems with a voltage rating of 1,5 kV DC.</i> Applies to single-core cross-linked insulated power cables with cross-linked sheath.
SATR 62368-2:2021 Ed 1	<i>Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment – Part 2: Explanatory information related to IEC 62368-1:2018.</i> Identifies the purpose and applicability of this document and the exclusions from the scope.
SANS 2001-EJ:2021 Ed 1	<i>Construction works: Part EJ: Joinery.</i> Establishes construction requirements for joinery in buildings.
SANS 9117-3:2021 Ed 1	<i>Paints and varnishes – Drying tests – Part 3: Surface-drying test using ballotini.</i> Specifies a test method for determining the surface-drying characteristics of a coating of a paint or varnish which dries by the action of air or by chemical reaction of its components.
SANS 51499:2021 Ed 1	<i>Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics – Hygienic handwash – Test method and requirements (phase 2/step 2).</i> Specifies a test method simulating practical conditions for establishing whether a product for hygienic handwash reduces the release of transient microbial flora on hands when used to wash the artificially contaminated hands of volunteers.
SANS 51500:2021 Ed 1	<i>Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics – Hygienic handrub – Test method and requirements (phase 2/step 2).</i> Specifies a test method simulating practical conditions for establishing whether a product for hygienic handrub reduces the release of transient microbial flora on hands when rubbed onto the artificially contaminated hands of volunteers.
SANS 105-B01:2021 Ed 2	<i>Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight.</i> Specifies a method intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of daylight.
SANS 105-X12:2021 Ed 4	<i>Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing.</i> Specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, including textile floor coverings and other pile fabrics, to rubbing off and staining other materials.
SANS 7404-1:2021 Ed 2	<i>Methods for the petrographic analysis of coals – Part 1: Vocabulary.</i> Defines terms that are used in connection with both maceral and microlithotype analyses, and with the determination of the reflectance of vitrinite.
SANS 13934-1:2021 Ed 2	<i>Textiles – Tensile properties of fabrics – Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method.</i> Specifies a procedure to determine the maximum force and elongation at maximum force of textile fabrics using a strip method.
SANS 52671:2021 Ed 2	<i>Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption – Chlorine dioxide generated in situ.</i> Applies to chlorine dioxide generated on site for treatment of water intended for human consumption, and describes the characteristics for chlorine dioxide and specifies the composition and the corresponding test methods for chlorine dioxide.

**STANDARDS ACT, 2008
STANDARDS MATTERS**

In terms of the Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008), the Board of the South African Bureau of Standards has acted in regard to standards in the manner set out in the Schedules to this notice.

SECTION A: DRAFTS FOR COMMENTS

The following draft standards are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South Africa National standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title, scope and purport	Closing Date
SANS 62052-31 Ed 1	<i>Electricity metering equipment (AC) – General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 31: Product safety requirements and tests.</i> Specifies product safety requirements for equipment for electrical energy measurement and control.	2021-02-17
SANS 3001-CO3-5 Ed 1	<i>Civil engineering test methods – Part CO3-5: The drilling, preparation, and testing for compressive strength of cores taken from hardened concrete.</i> Describes a method of taking cores from hardened concrete, preparing them for testing and determining their compressive strengths.	2021-04-06
SANS 10227 Ed 3	<i>Criteria for the accreditation of approved inspection authorities performing inspection in terms of the Pressure Equipment Regulations.</i> Covers the specific criteria for the accreditation of approved inspection authorities performing inspection on pressure equipment in terms of the relevant national legislation.	2021-04-12
SANS 21277 Ed 1	<i>Information technology – Radio frequency identification device performance test methods – Crypto suite.</i> Defines test methods to measure the performance of crypto suites of radio frequency identification (RFID) devices (tags and interrogators) for item management as specified in ISO/IEC 18000-63 and ISO/IEC 29167 (all parts).	2021-04-11
SANS 51276 Ed 3	<i>Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics – Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic, and institutional areas – Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1).</i> Specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectant and antiseptic products that form a homogeneous, physically stable preparation when diluted with hard water or - in the case of ready-to-use products - with water.	2021-04-12
SANS 54476 Ed 2	<i>Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics – Virucidal quantitative suspension test for chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in human medicine – Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1).</i> Specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for virucidal activity of chemical disinfectant and antiseptic products that form a homogeneous physically stable preparation when diluted with hard water or in the case of ready-to-use products, i. e, products that are not diluted when applied, with water.	2021-04-12

SCHEDULE A.1: AMENDMENT OF EXISTING STANDARDS

The following draft amendments are hereby issued for public comments in compliance with the norm for the development of the South African National Standards in terms of section 23(2)(a) (ii) of the Standards Act.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Scope of amendment	Closing Date

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 92 OF 2021

SCHEDULE A.2: WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following published standards are issued for comments with regard to the intention by the South African Bureau of Standards to withdraw them.

Draft Standard No. and Edition	Title	Reason for withdrawal	Closing Date

SECTION B: ISSUING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

SCHEDULE B.1: NEW STANDARDS

The following standards have been issued in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 3082:2021 Ed 2	<i>Iron ores – Sampling and sample preparation procedures.</i> Provides the underlying theory, the basic principles for sampling and preparation of samples, and the basic requirements for the design, installation and operation of sampling systems for mechanical sampling, manual sampling and preparation of samples taken from a lot under transfer in order to determine the chemical composition, moisture content, size distribution and other physical and metallurgical properties of the lot using ISO 3852:2007 (Method 2).
SANS 4701:2021 Ed 2	<i>Iron ores and direct reduced iron – Determination of size distribution by sieving.</i> Specifies the methods to be employed for determination of size distributions by sieving of iron ore and direct reduced iron (excluding briquetted iron), utilizing sieves having aperture sizes of 36 μ m or larger.
SANS 52386:2021 Ed 2	<i>Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption – Copper sulfate.</i> Applies to copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate used for treatment of water intended for human consumption.
SANS 39002:2021 Ed 1	<i>Road traffic safety – Good practices for implementing commuting safety management.</i> Provides guidelines for good practices that can be adopted by organizations for the implementation of commuting safety management.
SATR 21506:2021 Ed 1	<i>Project, programme and portfolio management – Vocabulary.</i> Defines terms used in the field of project, programme and portfolio management.
SANS 60895:2021 Ed 1	<i>Live working – Conductive clothing.</i> Applies to conductive clothing, worn during live working (especially bare-hand working) on AC and DC electrical installations, to provide electrical continuity between all parts of the clothing and a reduction of electric field inside the clothing.
SANS 3059:2021 Ed 2	<i>Non-destructive testing – Penetrant testing and magnetic particle testing – Viewing conditions.</i> Specifies the control of the viewing conditions for magnetic particle and penetrant testing.
SANS 4309:2021 Ed 3	<i>Cranes – Wire ropes – Care and maintenance, inspection and discard.</i> Establishes general principles for the care and maintenance, and inspection and discard of steel wire ropes used on cranes and hoists.
SANS 9994:2021 Ed 4	<i>Lighters – Safety specification.</i> Specifies requirements for lighters to ensure a reasonable degree of safety for normal use or reasonably foreseeable misuse of such lighters by users.
SANS 10019:2021 Ed 9	<i>Transportable pressure receptacles for compressed, dissolved and liquefied gases – Basic design, manufacture, use and maintenance.</i> Covers the minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, use and maintenance of refillable and non-refillable pressure receptacles of water capacity 0,5 L to 3 000 L and cartridges of water capacity greater than 0,5 L, and includes requirements over and above those contained in the pressure receptacles design and manufacturing standards (see table 1 and annex A).

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 12715:2021 Ed 2	<i>Ultrasonic non-destructive testing – Reference blocks and test procedures for the characterization of contact search unit beam profiles.</i> Introduces two metal reference blocks, the hemicylindrical-stepped (HS) block and the side-drilled-hole (SDH) block, and establishes procedures for measuring the sound beam profiles generated by probes in contact with the test object.
SANS 61511-2:2021 Ed 2	<i>Functional safety – Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector – Part 2: Guidelines for the application of IEC 61511-1: 2016.</i> Provides guidance on the specification, design, installation, operation and maintenance of SIFs and related SIS as defined in IEC 61511-1:2016 (published in South Africa as an identical adoption under the designation SANS 61511-1).

SCHEDULE B.2: AMENDED STANDARDS

The following standards have been amended in terms of section 24(1)(a) of the Standards Act.

Standard No. and year	Title, scope and purport
SANS 680:2021 Ed 3.1	<i>Glazing putty for wooden and metal window frames. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update referenced standards, and to delete the annex on notes to purchasers.
SANS 10368:2021 Ed 2.1	<i>Transport of low-hazard goods in bulk – Emergency information for road vehicles. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.1.</i> Amended to update referenced standards, the requirements for emergency instructions, and the annex on placard hazard diamonds.
SANS 1209:2021 Ed 1.2	<i>Pipe holderbats. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.2.</i> Amended to delete the appendix on notes to purchasers.
SANS 1467:2021 Ed 1.3	<i>Narrow bandsaw blades. Consolidated edition incorporating amendment No.3.</i> Amended to delete the appendix on notes to purchasers.

SCHEDULE B.3: WITHDRAWN STANDARDS

In terms of section 24(1)(C) of the Standards Act, the following standards have been withdrawn.

Standard No. and year	Title
SANS 15504-2:2004 Ed 2	<i>Information technology – Process assessment Part 2: Performing an assessment.</i>

If your organization is interested in participating in these committees, please send an e-mail to Dsscomments@sabs.co.za for more information.

SCHEDULE 5: ADDRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS HEAD OFFICE

Copies of the standards mentioned in this notice can be obtained from the Head Office of the South African Bureau of Standards at 1 Dr Lategan Road, Groenkloof, Private Bag X191, Pretoria 0001.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

NOTICE 93 OF 2021

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

GUIDELINES, RULES AND CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO:

Rebate Item 311.40/00.00/01.04 “Textile yarns and textile fabrics, classifiable in Section XI of the Customs Tariff and approved by the International Trade Administrations Commission (ITAC) through a Notice in the Government Gazette as qualifying yarns and fabrics that may be imported under this rebate item for the manufacture of apparel and clothing accessories classifiable in Chapters 61 and 62, in such quantities, at such times and subject to such conditions as ITAC may allow by specific permit, provided that –

- (i) ITAC or equivalent authority in SACU member states, is satisfied that the apparel and clothing accessories manufactured in terms of this item are supplied to and sold by retailers in the country in which the rebate permit will be issued;**
- (ii) as evidence in support of (i) above, the application for a permit must be supported by an order/orders from retailers in the country where the application is made; and**
- (iii) the yarns and fabrics are not specifically covered by another rebate provision in Schedule No. 3 for the same industry and purpose”.**

ITAC will publish a notice in the Government Gazette, which will also be on ITAC’s website at www.itac.org.za highlighting the manufacturing requirements of a 3rd Schedule rebate provision, which is an industrial rebate item linked directly to a specific manufacturing process, which has to take place in the same country that the permit was issued in, as well as setting out the rebate conditions listed below:

- (i) ITAC will limit the rebate provision to a list of qualifying products. Such list to be determined and published by ITAC in the Government Gazette as well as on its website, which is aligned and attached to reciprocal off-take commitments as identified by the DTIC, within the ambit of the R-CTFL Masterplan. In the first 12 months, the rebate item be applicable only for the importation of woven textile fabrics classifiable under chapters 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and tariff heading 58.01 for the manufacture of apparel and clothing accessories classifiable under Chapter 62. The rebate permit issued by ITAC or equivalent authority in SACU member states must reflect conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) listed in the rebate item.
- (ii) Current volume and value offtake from local Textile Mills not to be reduced
- (iii) Develop opportunities to deepen the value chain
- (iv) Price Restraint
- (v) Rebate review in 18 months or such period as deemed appropriate by the Commission

Note: In terms of section 26 (4) of the International Trade Administration Act, 2002, the Commission may, *inter alia*, require an applicant to provide additional information in respect of the application. The conditions attached to and the information requested below reflects the minimum requirements, which ITAC would apply to evaluate an application under this rebate provision.

1. Qualifying products will be published in the Government Gazette Notice, such notice to be available on ITAC’s website at www.itac.org.za under the following

link <http://www.itac.org.za/pages/services/tariff-investigations/guidelines-questionnaires>.

2. Applicants must register with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) as a rebate user before applying for a rebate permit and must acquaint themselves with the requirements of SARS. The applicants must submit a SARS letter of approval for registration as a rebate user in terms of Schedule 3 to import and use the material under the provisions of this rebate item.
3. Applications for permits must be addressed to the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC), Private Bag X 753, Pretoria, or delivered by hand to the DTI Campus, (Block E), 77 Meintjies Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria, 0002.
4. Applications for permits must be submitted according to the requirements of the attached application form. If the space provided in the application form is insufficient, please use the format of the application form to submit the requested information.
5. If all the information requested in the application form is not submitted, the application will be deemed as deficient and the application will not be considered.
6. At least fourteen (14) working days should be allowed for the processing of applications and the issue of permits, provided that all necessary information, which renders the application duly completed, has been submitted to ITAC.
7. Each rebate permit issued defines the period during which the goods concerned can be cleared under the rebate. The period for each permit will be decided by ITAC and commences on the date on which the permit was issued. The permit may be issued for a shorter period as requested by the applicant, or as decided upon by ITAC.
8. If an applicant intends to apply for a subsequent permit for which the period of validity should commence on the day after the expiry date of the previous permit issued, this must be clearly indicated in a new application. The application must be submitted to ITAC at least fourteen (14) working days prior to the expiry date of the previous permit as permits cannot be issued with retrospective effect.
9. Rebate permits may not be transferred in any manner by the holder thereof to any other person, or be used for the benefit of any person or entity, not named in the permit. Permits will reflect the sub-contractor's name and details, where applicable.
10. Any request for an amendment to a rebate permit must be forwarded to ITAC for consideration. Amendments will only be considered in the following instances:
 - a) Error by ITAC on permit;

- b) Error by applicant regarding the product description or tariff subheading. This will only be processed if the request is accompanied by a confirmation from SARS in this regard.
11. Should any party misplace a permit, the applicant should submit an affidavit on a company letterhead endorsed by a Commissioner of Oath, stating that the permit was lost and the circumstances surrounding the loss of such permit. ITAC may, on the facts furnished, exercise its discretion to issue a new permit that replaces the lost permit. Should the lost permit be found the applicant must return such permit to ITAC.
 12. Extension of the period (as provided for in paragraph 7) from which the permit is valid may be granted. Extensions will only be granted where the relevant permit has not expired, and in the view of ITAC, good cause warrants extension of such permit. Such discretion shall lie solely with ITAC. Extensions will only be permitted for a period up to 3 months and the party applying for the extension must submit a letter and supporting documents to ITAC, furnishing reasons and good cause for the extension.
 13. Rebate permits issued will be subject to the following conditions, safeguards and reciprocities:
 - 13.1. The apparel and clothing accessories made from fabrics imported under this rebate must be destined for retailers that have made local procurement commitments in terms of the R-CTFL Masterplan and have signed the Masterplan or do so in future and that have concluded the necessary Off-take Agreements.
 - 13.2. The eligible importers of the textile fabric imported under this rebate must be:
 - a) Clothing manufacturers with Compliance Certificates from the National Bargaining Council for the Clothing Manufacturing Industry and must supply retailers that are signatories to the R-CTFL Masterplan with clothing/apparel made from the fabric imported under this rebate. Such manufacturers must also be South African Revenue Service (SARS) and Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission (CIPC) compliant;
 - b) Textile mills that add value, by dyeing and/or printing greige fabric (but not already printed fabric, already dyed fabric or yarn/fibre dyed fabric). Such dyers and/or printers of greige fabric must be registered with the National Textile Bargaining Council and have a Compliance Certificate from this Council and supply these fabrics to clothing manufacturers with Compliance Certificates from the National Bargaining Council for the Clothing Manufacturing Industry that supply retailers that are signatories of the R-CTFL Masterplan. Such mills must also be South African Revenue Service (SARS) and Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission (CIPC) compliant.
 - 13.3. At the date of the implementation of the rebate, producers of applicable textile fabric will have up to two weeks to provide offtake volume and value claims

based on textile fabric produced for Chapters 61 and 62 apparel, and clothing accessories, over any 12-month period from 1 March 2018 to 31 March 2020. Such Off-take claims to be submitted to the Off-take Resolution Team (ORT) as mentioned in paragraph 13.5 below.

- 13.4. Within a further two weeks, Off-take Agreements should be concluded by retailers directly with relevant textile mills.
- 13.5. In the event of disputes in resolving Off-take Agreements, an Off-take Resolution Team (ORT) comprising, *inter alia*, a representative of each of the National Clothing Retailers Federation (NCRF), the Southern African Clothing and Textile Workers Union (SACTWU), the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) and from the woven textile sector, will, within 2 further weeks, facilitate the conclusion of the necessary Off-take Agreements, using a process which may include the following:
 - 13.5.1. The Off-take Agreements will need to be co-signed by respective manufacturers of clothing products.
 - 13.5.2. The ORT will collate for each retailer the respective, collective and ratified, Volume and Value of each textile mill for consideration by the respective Retailer.
 - 13.5.3. Once the respective Volume and Values are agreed, each Retailer and the respective manufacturer will conclude with each textile mill an Offtake Agreement to ensure that a minimum of the agreed Value and/or Volume of textile fabric will be used in the production of apparel and clothing accessories.
- 13.6. Once 90% of all tabled off-take requests are resolved with Off-take Agreements, ITAC will start to issue rebate permits that have been applied for. ITAC, with assistance from the ORT, may act as the final arbiter on whether 90% of offtake requests have been concluded to allow full access to the rebate for qualifying participants.
- 13.7. If there are no continued orders for fabrics that are the subject of an Off-take Agreement, the retailer and clothing manufacturer will explore alternative and appropriate options in an attempt to meet or exceed commitments contained in the relevant Off-take Agreement.
- 13.8. Off-take Agreements must be processed/honoured within 9 months of the rebate start date.
- 13.9. Clothing manufacturers would be allowed to outsource a maximum of 50% of their production and Design Houses 100%.
- 13.10. Rebated textiles imported in terms of this rebate provision will not be transferred to the Republic of Botswana, Eswatini, Kingdom of Lesotho and Namibia (BELN) or any other country outside of the Republic of South Africa for further processing.

Difference between manufacturers and Design Houses:

- 13.11. Design Houses are principal suppliers of apparel (i.e. clothing) to the retailers, as accredited by Masterplan participating Retailers and accepted by the National Bargaining Council (NBC) and Program Management Office (PMO). However, they do not own factories but contract to various cut-make-trim operators (CMTs). Manufacturers, also principal suppliers, traditionally own factories and may manufacture all orders or manufacture a percentage and contract a percentage to CMTs.
- 13.12. Outsourcing should only happen under the following circumstances:
 - 13.12.1. The manufacturers and Design Houses that outsource would need to set up and be responsible for the rebate stores.
 - 13.12.2. Any violation of the rebate store rules may see these manufacturers and Design Houses being unable to use this rebate anymore and pay the necessary penalties as determined by ITAC and/or SARS.
 - 13.12.3. Design Houses that participate would need to have Compliance Certificates from the National Bargaining Council for the Clothing Manufacturing Industry.
 - 13.12.4. Sub-contractors that have been outsourced by manufacturers and Design Houses would need to have Compliance Certificates from the National Bargaining Council for the Clothing Manufacturing Industry or the National Textile Bargaining Council, whichever is applicable.
- 13.13. The rebate facilities will be subject to a price restraint. Local fibre, yarn, and textile producers and manufacturers, in exchange for off-take commitments from downstream off-takers, should make an undertaking that price increases should not exceed the producer price index, unless there are compelling reasons.
- 13.14. Rebate facilities will be subject to an external independent audit report which will assess compliance. These audits will have to be conducted to prevent unintended consequences from occurring. The logistics of this to be discussed by the ORT.
- 13.15. The applicant must provide a formal letter on the applicant's business letterhead confirming that the applicant complies with labour laws, regulations and agreements gazetted by the Minister of Labour.
- 13.16. The applicant must provide ITAC with its current SARS electronic access PIN, in order to enable ITAC to verify full tax compliance status.
- 13.17. To deepen the value chain and grow and strengthen the textile sector, the DTIC's PMO will lead industry discussions on increasing the volumes of fabric and yarn off-take commitments annually and identifying new fabrics that can be produced by and purchased from local mills. These discussions should commence no later than six months after the introduction of this rebate.

- 13.18. As a rebate provision is considered for the purpose of providing relief to domestic producers that may be experiencing injurious import pressures, support will be tied to conditions related to economic performance over time and may be reviewed after a specified period.
- 13.19. The applicant must commit, *inter alia*, to the creation of employment and provide in each permit application the number of jobs it expects to create annually as a result of the rebate provision. The applicant must submit to ITAC an annual report on its job creation performance.
- 13.20. An applicant must submit a certified copy of irrevocable purchase order from the retailer/s. The retailer's purchase order should include standardized information such as:
- a) Quantity and pricing of garments;
 - b) Body fabric/s rating per size;
 - c) Other component of fabric/s rating per size;
 - d) Size set and ratio;
 - e) Total quantity of fabric required to be rebated in square meters; and
 - f) Fabric rating.
- 13.21. An undertaking by an authorised person on a company letterhead that the rebate provision will not reduce the consumption of locally produced fabrics below previous year consumption levels.
- 13.22. The applicant will be obliged to provide the following details, verified and certified by company statutory auditors:
- a) Additional sales volume, value and % change due to rebate provision;
 - b) Additional production due to rebate provision;
 - c) Additional employment due to rebate provision;
 - d) Additional remuneration to employee due to rebate provision; and
 - e) Change in cost structure due to duty rebate provision. The issuance of rebate permits under this rebate facility may be suspended if deviations from the programme or unintended consequences occur.

Non-compliance to the conditions of the permits:

14. If a *prima facie* case is established that any condition of this permit is not complied with, the consignment in terms of which the rebate permit was used can be seized by ITAC and the rebate permit will be temporarily suspended while ITAC conducts an investigation. If it is established that non-compliance took place, appropriate steps will be taken. These steps will be taken in terms of the International Trade Administration Act and the Customs and Excise Act, and can include, criminal charges, withdrawal of the permit or permits concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**NOTICE 94 OF 2021****INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE ACT, (ACT NO.60 OF 1993)
GRANT /AMENDMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE LICENSE**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (12) of Act No.60 of 1993 and Regulation 15 (1) and 15 (2) of the International Air Regulations,1994, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, detail of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be considered by the International Air Services Council (Council) Representation in accordance with section 16(3) of the Act No. 60 of 1993 and regulation 25(1) of International Air Services Regulation, 1994, against or in favour of an application, should reach the Chairman of the International Air Services Council at Department of Transport, Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001, within 28 days of the application hereof. It must be stated whether the party or parties making such representation is / are prepared to be represent or represented at the possible hearing of the application.

APPENDIX I

(A) Full name, surname and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class of licence applied for. (D) Type of International Air Service to which application pertains. (E) Category or kind of aircraft to which application pertains. (F) Airport from and the airport to which flights will be undertaken. (G) Area to be served. (H) Frequency of flight.

(A) Global Aviation Operations (Pty) Ltd; Global Airways & LIFT. (B) Hangar 2, Northern Perimeter Road, Precinct 3, Bonaero Park, O. R. Tambo International Airport. (C) Class I. (D) Type S1 & S2. (E) Category A1. (F) O. R. Tambo International Airport.

APPENDIX II

(A) Full name, surname and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class and number of licence in which the amendment is made. (D) Type of International Air Service in respect which amendment was made. (E) Category or kind of aircraft in respect of which license was made. (F) Airport in respect of which the amendment was made. (G) Area to be served. (H) Frequency of flight of which the amendment was made. (I) Condition under which amendment was made.

(A) Global Aviation Operations (Pty) Ltd; Global Airways & LIFT. (B) Hangar 2, Northern Perimeter Road, Precinct 3, Bonaero Park, O. R. Tambo International Airport. (C) Class II; I/N162. (D) Type N1 & N4. (E) Category A1 & A2. (F) O. R. Tambo International Airport (G) Libreville & Harare. **Change to the MP:** Alexander Baine replaces Vera L. Helm as the RP: Flight Operations, Vera Helm replaces Vincent Lessing as the Air Service Safety Officer & Security Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NOTICE 95 OF 2021

**INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE ACT, (ACT NO.60 OF 1993)
GRANT /AMENDMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE LICENSE**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (12) of Act No.60 of 1993 and Regulation 15 (1) and 15 (2) of the International Air Regulations,1994, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, detail of which appear in the Schedules hereto, will be considered by the International Air Services Council (Council) Representation in accordance with section 16(3) of the Act No. 60 of 1993 and regulation 25(1) of International Air Services Regulation, 1994, against or in favour of an application, should reach the Chairman of the International Air Services Council at Department of Transport, Private Bag X 193, Pretoria, 0001, within 28 days of the application hereof. It must be stated whether the party or parties making such representation is / are prepared to be represent or represented at the possible hearing of the application.

APPENDIX I

(A) Full name, surname and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class of licence applied for. (D) Type of International Air Service to which application pertains. (E) Category or kind of aircraft to which application pertains. (F) Airport from and the airport to which flights will be undertaken. (G) Area to be served. (H) Frequency of flight.

(A) Southern AG Aero (Pty) Ltd. (B) Hangar 5, Stibaai Aerodrome, Stibaai, 6674. (C) Class III. (D) Type G5 & G8. (E) Category A4.

APPENDIX II

(A) Full name, surname and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) Class and number of licence in which the amendment is made. (D) Type of International Air Service in respect which amendment was made. (E) Category or kind of aircraft in respect of which license was made. (F) Airport in respect of which the amendment was made. (G) Area to be served. (H) Frequency of flight of which the amendment was made. (I) Condition under which amendment was made.

(A) Federal Airlines (Pty) Ltd; Pelican Air Services and Federal Airlines. (B) Hangar 14, Bonaero Drive, Bonaero Park, 1619. (C) Class I & II; I/S135 & I/N200. (D) Type S1, N1 & N4. (E) Category A1, A2, A3 & A4. (F) OR Tambo & Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport. **Change to the MP:** M. R. Hurst replaces P. R. van Schalkwyk as the Chief Executive Officer & P. R. Taylor replaces W. J. Laing as the Air Service Safety Officer.

(A) GASA-Geotech Aviation South Africa (Pty) Ltd; GASA. (B) Hangar #1, Farm 412, Portion 67, Elandsfontein, Bapsfontein. (C) Class II & III; I/N269 & I/G246. (D) Type N1, N4, G3, G8 & G15. (E) Category A3 & H2. (F) Grand Central Airport & Lanseria International Airport. Change in the Shareholding & Management Plan: Mr M. H. Moreton replaces Mr G. W. P. Siepman as the Chief Executive Officer & Mr L. Klopper replaces Mr P. Bronkhorst as the RP: Aircraft

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

NOTICE 96 OF 2021

**AIR SERVICE LICENSING ACT, 1990 (ACT NO.115 OF 1990)
APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OR AMENDMENT OF DOMESTIC AIR
SERVICE LICENCE**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 15 (1) (b) of Act No. 115 of 1990 and Regulation 8 of the Domestic Air Regulations, 1991, it is hereby notified for general information that the application detail of which appear in the appendix, will be considered by the Air Service Licensing Council. Representation in accordance with section 15 (3) of the Act No.115 of 1990 in support of, or in position, an application, should reach the Air Service Licensing Council. Private Box X 193, Pretoria, 0001, within 21 days of date of the publication thereof.

APPENDIX II

(A) Full Name and trade name of the applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of the applicant. (C) The Class and number of license in respect of which the amendment is sought (D) Type of air service and the amendment thereto which is being applied for (E) Category of aircraft and the amendment thereto which is being applied for.

(A) Helicopter Charter and Training CC. (B) 20 Boeing Road, Walmer, Port Elizabeth Airport, Port Elizabeth. (C) Class II & III; N565D & G573D. (D) Type N1, G10 & G15. (E) Category H2. **Changes to the MP:** J. J. Cronje replaces J. L. Huddleston as the Chief Executive Officer & **change to Members & Voting Rights:** J. L. Huddleston has 70%, L. Huddleston has 10% & J. J. Cronje has 20%.

This publication rectifies errors and omissions contained in the publication that was published in the General Notice 695 of 2020 in the Government Gazette No 43962 of December 04, 2020.

(A) Rocketmine (Pty) Ltd; Rocketmine. (B) Willow Wood Office Park, Block B, Unit 4, Cnr 3rd & Cedar Avenue. Fourways, Johannesburg. (C) Class III; G1279D. (D) Type G3, G4, G8, G10 & G16 (RPAS). (E) Category A4, H1 & H2. **Changes to the MP:** C. Clark is appointed as the Accountable Manager, A. Harduth as the RP: Flight Operations RP: Aircraft & N. Kgoe as the Air Service Safety Officer and **change of Shareholding Voting Rights:** Delta Drone South Africa (Pty) Ltd has 74% Ordinary shares & Delta Drone Empowerment (Pty) Ltd has 26% Ordinary shares.

This publication rectifies errors and omissions contained in the publication that was published in the General Notice 747 of 2020 in the Government Gazette No 44048 of December 31, 2020.

(A) FIM Aviation (Pty) Ltd. (B) 7 Barcelona, 52 Muilder Street, The Reeds, Centurion, 0157. (C) Class II & III; N1343D & 1344D. (D) Type N1, N2, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15 & G16 (Offshore, Flipping & Powerline maintenance. (E) Category H1 & H2. **Changes to the MP:** B. L Tone is appointed as the Responsible Person: Aircraft &

BOARD NOTICES • RAADSKENNISGEWINGS

BOARD NOTICE 12 OF 2021

Building 2 Greenstone Hill Office Park Emerald Boulevard Modderfontein
PO Box 8237 Greenstone 1616 Johannesburg South Africa
Tel 087 940 8800 Fax 087 940 8873 E-mail board@irba.co.za
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INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE (INVESCO) OF THE IRBA**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS**

Formerly registered auditors, with at least ten years' experience in auditing, are called upon to join the investigating committee and contribute to restoring confidence in the audit profession.

The objective of the IRBA is to endeavor to protect the financial interests of the South African public and international investors in South Africa through the effective and appropriate regulation of audits conducted by registered auditors, in accordance with internationally recognised standards and processes.

The statutory functions of the IRBA are to:

- Take steps to promote the integrity of the auditing profession, which includes investigating alleged improper conduct;
- Take steps it considers necessary to protect the public in their dealings with registered auditors;
- Prescribe the standards of professional competence, ethics and conduct of registered auditors;
- Encourage education in connection with, and research into, any other matter affecting the auditing Profession; and
- Prescribe auditing standards.

Investigating Committee (INVESCO)

In terms of Section 20(2)(e) of the Auditing Profession Act, Act 26 of 2005 (the Act), the IRBA Board must establish an investigating committee (INVESCO).

A member of the INVESCO appointed in terms of section 20(2)(e) of the Act will hold office for a period not exceeding three years, and may be reappointed, but may not serve more than two consecutive terms of office. As most cases dealt with involve work related to auditing, accounting, and ethics, and are conducted through general legal principles, a sound and thorough understanding of these disciplines is required. A nominal meeting attendance fee is paid to committee members. A minimum of four committee meetings per annum are held.

Currently three vacancies are required to be filled.

Required Qualifications and Experience

- Three persons qualified as CA(SA)'s, each with at least 10 years' experience in auditing, who were formerly registered as auditors and who are currently independent of the auditing profession.

Eligible persons who wish to be considered for appointment are invited to submit applications to the Board Secretary, Ms J Levendal at board@irba.co.za.

In appointing suitable persons, the IRBA will take into account the current demographic composition of the committee and will seek to achieve a more representative committee in accordance with the demographics of the country.

Each application must include a Curriculum Vitae detailing the applicant's knowledge, experience and suitability as a committee member, copies of the applicant's qualifications and a completed nominations form which can be downloaded from the IRBA's website at www.irba.co.za.

Shortlisted applicants will be invited to an interview. The closing date for these applications is **6 April 2021**.

Imre Nagy
Acting Chief Executive Officer