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26 November 2020



**Western Cape  
Government**

# **Western Cape Environmental Implementation Plan 2020 – 2025**

Compiled in terms of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental  
Management Act No 107 of 1998, as amended

Gazetted, December 2020

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## REFERENCE

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2020, Western Cape Environmental Implementation Plan 2020 – 2025.

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**ACRONYMS**

<b>AEL</b>	Atmospheric Emission Licence
<b>AIS</b>	Alien and Invasive Species
<b>AQMP</b>	Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape
<b>AQOF</b>	Air Quality Officers Forum
<b>BESP</b>	Built Environment Support Programme
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>COCT</b>	City of Cape Town
<b>DEFF</b>	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GHG</b>	Green House Gas
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HWC</b>	Heritage Western Cape
<b>IAIA</b>	International Association for Impact Assessment
<b>IEM</b>	Integrated Environmental Management
<b>IGRFA</b>	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005
<b>IPAP</b>	Industrial Policy Action Plan
<b>IWM</b>	Integrated Waste Management
<b>IPSS</b>	Integrated Performance and Support System
<b>DCF</b>	District Coordinating Forum
<b>JDMA</b>	Joint District and Metro Approach
<b>DEA&amp;DP</b>	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
<b>DoA</b>	Department of Agriculture
<b>DoTP</b>	Department of the Premier
<b>DEDAT</b>	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
<b>DoHS</b>	Department of Human Settlements
<b>DoLG</b>	Department of Local Government
<b>DT&amp;PW</b>	Department of Transport and Public Works
<b>DWSA</b>	Department of Water and Sanitation
<b>EAC</b>	Environment and Culture
<b>EIAMS</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy
<b>EM</b>	Environmental Management
<b>EMCOM</b>	Environmental Management Coordinating Meeting (DEA&DP)
<b>EPIP</b>	Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes
<b>EPWP</b>	Expanded Public Works Programme
<b>EMD</b>	Environmental Management Department (City of Cape Town)
<b>GBCSA</b>	Green Building Standards of South Africa
<b>LGMTEC</b>	Local Government Medium Term Economic Committee
<b>LUPA</b>	Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2014)
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MCC</b>	Municipal Coastal Committee
<b>METT</b>	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
<b>MIG</b>	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
<b>MIS</b>	Municipal Infrastructure Services
<b>MTSF</b>	Medium Term Strategic Framework
<b>MW</b>	Megawatt
<b>NAEIS</b>	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System
<b>NBEDS</b>	National Biodiversity Economy Development Strategy
<b>NDHS</b>	National Department of Human Settlements

<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
<b>NEM:AQA</b>	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 2004 (Act 39 of 2004)
<b>NEM:BA</b>	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (Act 10 of 2004)
<b>NEM:WA</b>	National Environmental Management: Waste Act 2008
<b>SALGA</b>	South African Local Government Association (Act 59 of 2008)
<b>NPA</b>	National Prosecuting Authority
<b>NSSD</b>	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SoEOR</b>	Western Cape State of the Environment Outlook Report
<b>SDIS</b>	Spatial Development and Infrastructure Support
<b>NUSP</b>	National Upgrade Support Programme
<b>PBSAP</b>	Provincial Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
<b>PCC</b>	Provincial Coastal Committee
<b>PCF</b>	Premier's Coordinating Forum
<b>PDMC</b>	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
<b>PLANCOM</b>	Planning Coordination Meeting
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SPP</b>	Sustainable Public Procurement
<b>SPLUMA</b>	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013)
<b>tCO<sub>2e</sub></b>	Metric Ton Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
<b>TOPS</b>	Threatened or Protected Species
<b>UISP</b>	Upgrading Informal Settlements Programme
<b>PGMTEC</b>	Provincial Government Medium Term Economic Committee
<b>VIP</b>	Vision Inspired Priority
<b>VOC</b>	Volatile Organic Compound
<b>PPTIF</b>	Provincial Public Transport Institutional Framework
<b>PSDF</b>	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
<b>PSG</b>	Provincial Strategic Goal (Western Cape)
<b>PSP</b>	Provincial Strategic Plan (Western Cape)
<b>PTMS</b>	Provincial Transversal Management System
<b>REIPPPP</b>	Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme
<b>RSEP</b>	Regional Socio-Economic Project
<b>SAEON</b>	South African Environmental Observation Network
<b>WC IWMP</b>	Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan
<b>WCCCRS</b>	Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy
<b>WCED</b>	Western Cape Education Department
<b>WCMES</b>	Western Cape Monitoring and Evaluation System
<b>WCG</b>	Western Cape Government
<b>WDM</b>	Water Demand Management
<b>WESSA</b>	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
<b>WISP</b>	Western Cape Industrial Symbiosis Programme
<b>WML</b>	Waste Management Licence

## SECTION 1: EIP INTRODUCTION

This 4<sup>th</sup> Edition Western Cape Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) contains the following:

- *Guiding international, national, provincial and local-level documentation*
- *Provincial and departmental Policies, Strategic Plans, Annual Performance Plans*
- *Inter-departmental consultations*
- *NEMA, SDGs, Agenda 2030, NDP 2030*
- *MTSF 2019 – 2024, IPSS/WCMES*
- *Inputs and comments solicited from DEFF and EIP/EMP Sub- committee members*
- *SDGs Country Report 2019 – South Africa*

### 1.1. Compilation of the Western Cape 4<sup>th</sup> Edition EIP

Section 13(1) of NEMA sets out the content of an EIP. The compilation of the Western Cape 4<sup>th</sup> Edition EIP was therefore guided by Section 13(1) of NEMA and as per the table below:

Table 1: Section 13(1) of NEMA – Contents of an EIP

Section 13(1) of NEMA – Contents of an EIP	Covered in the EIP report:
A description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment.	Section 2: Plans, policies and programmes (p. 21 - 33)
A description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes referred to in paragraph (a) will comply with the principles set out in section 2 of the Act as well as any national norms and standards as envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment.	Section 3: Alignment to Chapter 1 of NEMA (p. 34 -45) and Section 6: Co-operative Environmental Governance (p.78 -86)
A description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that its functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles set out in section 2 of the Act, and any national norms and standards envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment.	Section 4: Compliance with Section 2 of NEMA (p. 45 - 53) and Section 5: Outcomes and Key Priority Indicators for the EIP over the five-year period: 2020 – 2025 (p.55-76)
Recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of the Act.	Section 6: Recommendations & Sustainable Development Objectives (p. 86)

The fact that an EIP developed by the Provincial Department responsible for Environmental Affairs must address the policies, plans and programmes of the Provincial Sphere and Local Sphere of Government in the Province, has implication for how such an EIP should be drafted, implemented, reported on, how “non-compliance” as well as poor performance are to be addressed, and how the EIP should be reviewed and updated.

## 1.2. Western Cape EIP: Legislative Framework

Legislatively, South Africa's environment is primarily governed by the Constitution, specifically Section 24 which states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to human health and well-being.

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

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

Through NEMA, concepts of participatory, co-operative and developmental governance are established. More specifically, NEMA sets out to provide for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment; institutions that will promote co-operative governance; procedures for coordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; and to provide for matters connected therewith. Chapter 3 of NEMA sets out the procedures to facilitate cooperative environmental governance through a system of environmental implementation and management plans.

## 1.3. EIPs within South Africa

In terms of Chapter 3 of NEMA certain national departments, listed in Schedule 1 of NEMA, and every provincial department responsible for environmental affairs, are required to prepare Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs) within five years of the coming into operation of the Act, and review / update these at intervals of not more than five years thereafter. Every national department listed in Schedule 2 of NEMA is required to prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) in the same timeframes. Every national department that is listed in both Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 may prepare a consolidated environmental implementation and management plan. Municipalities in turn must adhere to the national and relevant provincial environmental implementation and management plans, and the principles contained in Section 2 of NEMA in the preparation of any policy, programme or plan, including the drafting of municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

Section 12 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) makes it clear that the purpose and objectives of the EIP that must be compiled by the Provincial Department responsible for environmental affairs is to co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the provincial and local spheres of government and promote resource efficiency in the Western Cape through improving catchment management, as well as water quality and ecological functioning of catchments. Government, in order to, amongst other objectives, minimise the duplication of procedures and functions, to promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment, to give effect to the principle of co-operative governance in Chapter 3 of the Constitution.

Section 16 of NEMA makes it clear that the Provincial Sphere of Government and each Municipality must exercise its functions that may significantly affect the environment in accordance with the EIP development for the Province in question. In this regard, section 16(4) of NEMA makes it clear that *"Each provincial government must ensure that- (a) the relevant provincial environmental implementation plan is complied with by each municipality within its province and for this purpose*



*the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) must apply with the necessary changes; and (b) municipalities adhere to the relevant environmental implementation and management plans, and the principles contained in Section 2 in the preparation of any policy, programme or plan, including the establishment of integrated development plans and land development objectives."*

The EIP is informed by and aligned to the following international agendas, national and provincial frameworks, strategies and action plans:

- National Development Plan (NDP) vision 2030
- Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
- National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development
- Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019 - 2024
- National Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy for South Africa 2014
- Western Cape Vision Inspired Priorities 2019 – 2024
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework (Act 13 of 2005)
- Local Government: Municipality Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)
- Provincial Spatial Development Framework (as being reviewed)
- DEA&DP Growth Potential Study (2018)
- Western Cape Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIF) (2019)
- Western Cape Disaster Management Framework 2010
- DEA&DP Gender Equity Framework and Gender Mainstreaming Policy Guide and Toolkit (2020)
- Gender Mainstreaming Policy Guide and Toolkit (2020)

EIPs and EMPs must align with the following Environmental Sector priorities and long-term strategies as identified in the National Development Plan Vision 2030:

- a) Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently;
- b) Building sustainable communities;
- c) Responding effectively to climate change mitigation;
- d) Responding effectively to climate change adaptation; and
- e) Just Transition;
- f) Green Economy
- g) Enhancing governance systems and capacity.

These categories are adopted in the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition EIP with associated indicators to guide the monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development progress. The areas are as follows:

- a) Enhancing systems for Integrated Planning and Implementation
- b) Sustaining our Ecosystems and Using Natural Resources Efficiently
- c) Managing and steering both Just Transition and the Green Economy
- d) Building Sustainable Communities
- e) Responding Effectively to Climate Change (Mitigation and Adaptation)

#### **1.4. Compliance with the NEMA Section 2 Principles**

The EIP itself must comply with all the NEMA Section 2 Principles. The alignment between the principles and categories is reflected in Table 2, with further Western Cape applicability and compliance detailed in Section 4 of this EIP:

Table 2: Addressing NEMA Section 2 Principles in the EIP

Environmental Sector Priorities as per EIP 2020	NEMA Section 2 Principles
<p><b>Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.</li> <li>• Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.</li> <li>• Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable option.</li> <li>• Equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human well-being must be pursued and special measures may be taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.</li> <li>• The environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.</li> <li>• The costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment.</li> <li>• the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied</li> <li>• pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied</li> <li>• the disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, is minimised and remedied</li> <li>• negative impacts on the environment and on people's environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied</li> <li>• Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, estuaries, wetlands, and similar systems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Responding effectively to climate change mitigation &amp; adaptation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.</li> <li>• Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.</li> <li>• Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable option.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Managing a just transition and the Green Economy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental justice must be pursued so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.</li> <li>• Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.</li> <li>• Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.</li> <li>• The right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health or the environment and to be informed of dangers must be respected and protected.</li> </ul>

Environmental Sector Priorities as per EIP 2020	NEMA Section 2 Principles
<p><b>Building sustainable communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.</li> <li>• Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.</li> <li>• Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable option.</li> <li>• waste is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimised and re-used or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner</li> <li>• the use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is responsible and equitable, and takes into account the consequences of the depletion of the resource</li> <li>• the development, use and exploitation of renewable resources and the ecosystems of which they are part do not exceed the level beyond which their integrity is jeopardised</li> <li>• Community wellbeing and empowerment must be promoted through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means.</li> <li>• The social, economic and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed and evaluated, and decisions must be appropriate in the light of such consideration and assessment.</li> <li>• The vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised and their full participation therein must be promoted.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Enhancing governance systems and capacity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable option.</li> <li>• Decisions must be taken in open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law.</li> <li>• There must be intergovernmental co-ordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment.</li> <li>• Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures.</li> <li>• Decisions must be taken in open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law.</li> <li>• There must be intergovernmental co-ordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment.</li> <li>• Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures.</li> <li>• a risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions</li> <li>• Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme, project, product, process, service or activity exists throughout its life cycle</li> <li>• The participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted, and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured.</li> <li>• Decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties, and this includes recognising all forms of</li> </ul>

Environmental Sector Priorities as per EIP 2020	NEMA Section 2 Principles
	knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest.</li> </ul>

**1.5. The NDP 2030 outcomes and Sustainable Development Goals**

Synergy between the **NDP 2030**, the **National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2011** (NSSD 1), the **Draft National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF 2019)** and the **Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) show evidence that the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – are profoundly interlinked. Economic growth without social inclusion or at the expense of the natural environment is unsustainable; similarly, poorly integrated environmental protection at the expense of vulnerable groups and communities is unsustainable.

Expanding on this, several challenges surrounding poverty and inequality are highlighted by the NDP 2030, and as references in Figure 1. This is supported by the NSDF (2019) as a strategic long-term spatial plan towards 2050. The NSDF (2019) is meant to serve as a guide for alignment of national sector plans, Provincial Spatial Development Plans (PSDF), regional and Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) and as per spatial priorities outlined in the NSDF.

The EIP must actively respond to these challenges and it will do so through priorities that address the following core focus areas of the Environmental Sector:

1. Air Quality Management;
2. Waste and Chemicals Management;
3. Pollution Incident Management;
4. Water Security and Quality;
5. Environmental Impact Management;
6. Conservation and Sustainable Use of biodiversity;
7. Ecosystem deterioration;
8. Marine and Coastal Management;
9. Climate Change Response;
10. Sustainable Consumption & Production;
11. Gender Equality; and
12. Green Economy and Sustainable Development.

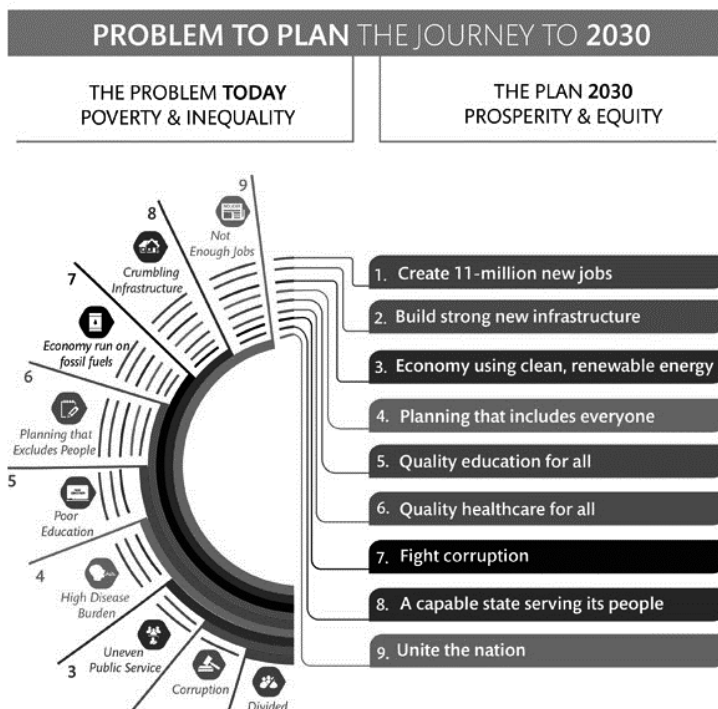


Figure 1: Diagram showing the key shortfalls and key priorities as captured in the NDP 2030 and which guides the EIP development and implementation.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are a set of 17 “Global Goals” spearheaded by the United Nations and which define the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The goals are as follows:

- SDG 1: No Poverty
- SDG 2: Zero Hunger
- SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being
- SDG 4: Quality Education
- SDG 5: Gender Equality
- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 10: Reduced Inequality
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13: Climate Action
- SDG 14: Life Below Water
- SDG 15: Life on Land
- SDG 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

SDG 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

In 2015, South Africa as a United Nations Member State has committed to these seventeen goals. In addition to meeting the requirements of the UN Resolution, clear alignment with the SDGs is important to leverage access to international funds which are specifically allocated to the delivery of the SDGs. The SDGs are distinctly integrated and for the Western Cape, it is important that achievements or progress in one SDG, will equally influence or affect another and to give positive effect to this integrated nature of the SDGs. The example cited at national level equally applies - economic growth without social inclusion or at the expense of the natural environment is as unwise as environmental protection at the expense of vulnerable groups and individuals. Therefore, this EIP has a function in the balancing of social, economic and environmental factors that equally address all of the SDGs. The outcomes reported on in this EIP align with a number of the SDGs, and in recognition of these as both national and provincial priorities.

Based on the *Sustainable Development Goals Country Report 2019 for South Africa*, the country as a whole has made progress in realising the SDGs, but continues to face significant challenges. In order to accelerate its realisation of the SDGs, cross-cutting priorities have been recommended in 2019, and this EIP directly responds to a number of these transversal priorities (See Section 5 of this EIP):

- Improve social protection
- Improve access to basic services
- Promote innovate and sustainable health financing
- Improve frontline health care services
- Prioritises social determinants of health
- Correct gaps in legislation and policy which address discrimination
- Promote effective governance, robust leadership and participative citizenry
- Build an effective policy environment

- Encourage innovation and entrepreneurship
- Increase local and international investment
- Implement high-quality economic regulation of network industries
- Decouple economic growth from resource use and reduction in waste generation
- Continue to strengthen the national climate change response environment
- Revisit and Stabilise water sector institutional environment
- Improve water infrastructure asset management
- Stabilise water sector revenue environment
- Improve water sector information and data management
- Actively manage marine development trade-offs
- Mainstream ecosystems and biodiversity into national planning
- Address programme and data gaps around energy affordability
- Fast-track off-grid electrification
- Accelerate informal settlement upgrading
- Increase access to justice for all
- Promote and protect the right of public access to information

The need for aligning the NDP 2030 outcomes and the SDGs in this 4<sup>th</sup> Edition EIP is thus an important baseline from which reporting may take place on the above areas. Table 3 below indicates alignment between NDP 2030 outcomes and the SDGs, which has been applied to construct alignment with the objectives and outcomes of this 4<sup>th</sup> Edition EIP:

**Table 3: NDP 2030 and SDGs alignment**

NDP 2030 outcomes	UN SDGs
Economy and employment	SDG 1 – Poverty
Economic infrastructure	SDG 8 – Work & Economic Growth SDG 12 – Consumption & Production SDG 17 – Partnerships
Improving education training and innovation	SDG 4 – Education SDG 17 - Partnerships
Health care for all Social protection Building safer communities Nation building and social cohesion	SDG 2 – Food Security SDG 3 – Health & Well-being SDG 5 – Gender Equality SDG 10 – Equality
Environmental sustainability and resilience	SDG 6 – Water & Sanitation SDG 7 – Affordable & Clean Energy SDG 13 – Climate SDG 14 – Oceans & Coast SDG 15 – Terrestrial
Transforming human settlements	SDG 11 – Cities & Communities
Building a capable and developmental state	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
Fighting corruption	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Institution

**1.6. The National Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy for South Africa, 2014 (EIAMS)**

The Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy (EIAMS) for South Africa was

developed by a multi-sectoral task team under the leadership of the Department of Environmental Affairs, in order to enhance the current IEM system as provided for in NEMA.

The EIAMS aims *"To give effect to the framework for integrated environmental management by providing for a diverse range of regulatory and other mechanisms to ensure proactive assessment and management that are implemented through cooperative governance and accountable, transparent and participatory decision making, to achieve sustainable development"*.

The EIAMS aims to move away from the command and control governance model that the current system is largely dependent on.

The strategy considered identified root causes and proposed building platforms supported by pillars that lead to relevant appropriate actions. The following nine building platforms or main objectives, expressed as desired outcomes, were identified to address the root causes of these problems. These form the main building platforms (objectives) of the EIAMS:

1. All Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) systems and processes are directed towards achieving sustainability.
2. There is effective alignment – and in some instance's full integration - between and within all spheres of government and organs of state in giving effect to IEM.
3. Monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic, ecological and IEM systems and processes lead to adaptive management.
4. Environmental management instruments and tools are effective in achieving the objectives of IEM.
5. Environmental practitioners and specialists are professional, ethical, objective and independent.
6. Environmental information and information management systems are credible, up-to-date, accurate and accessible to all role-players in IEM systems and processes.
7. All role-players are environmentally aware and are capacitated to engage meaningfully in IEM systems and processes.
8. The purpose of public participation is understood, and the process is used by all role-players in IEM systems and processes to inform environmental governance.
9. A transformed environmental sector exists.

The improved performance of EIPs is one of the key components of the EIAMS, advocating that institutional arrangements within relevant environmental decision-making departments be improved to ensure that this function receives the strategic support required. The EIAMS regards EIPs as instrumental in focusing the strategic planning and operations of organs of state on the NEMA principles and identified sustainability objectives.

The EIAMS regards EIPs as important instruments -

- to coordinate and harmonise environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of various national, provincial and local spheres of government, at a strategic level. Strategic Environmental Forums should be established to facilitate cooperation and alignment between different sectors and between different spheres of government
- Importantly, the coordination and alignment of policies, plans and programmes (especially SEAs, EMFs and SDFs), are to be measured based on the achievement of determined sustainability objectives and targets and the requirements contained in provincial EIPs.
- that must require municipal SDFs to include a strategy which indicates how compliance with the provincial EIP will be achieved, and which stipulates the basis for performance reporting by municipalities in terms of section 16(4) of NEMA. This section places an obligation on provincial governments to support and monitor municipalities in terms of provincial EIPs and the NEMA principles.
- that set strategic reporting requirements with regard to the environmental performance of adopted Spatial Development Frameworks

- that supports governance efforts towards sustainability-led integrated environmental management. It requires that EIPs must “*translate broader sustainability objectives into performance indicators and targets in a more specific context. Environmental performance targets must be specified for institutions and individuals in performance plans. EIPs at different spheres must show a through flow of information, a coordination of knowledge, and an alignment of performance targets. Monitoring and reporting of performance must also include performance assessment against specified sustainability indicators and targets.*”<sup>1</sup>

### 1.7. Gender Mainstreaming in the EIP

Statistics show that the impact of environmental degradation and lack of access to resources impacts women disproportionately more than men. There is a need for strategic guidance for gender mainstreaming in the environment sector. The purpose of gender mainstreaming, as per the UNESCO guidance (2003), is to achieve gender equality on all matters gender concerned and improve the gender relevance of development agendas. At a National level, this is provided by the *Strategy towards gender mainstreaming in the Environment Sector (2016 – 2021)* and at provincial level, the DEA&DP published the *Gender Equity Strategic Framework 2020 – 2025*.

The EIP has a function to promote a just transition including the Section 2 principles of NEMA and it is therefore imperative that the EIP take gender into account. Furthermore, NEMA requires an integrated approach to environmental management and that must expand to include considerations of how impacts affect women and children and particularly also in marginalised groups, including rural communities where environmental degradation may be more severe than in a built up environment. Environmental performance management must therefore mature to include gender responsiveness and accountability. Across the Western Cape’s environmental programmes – i.e. Climate Change, Biodiversity Management, Waste Management, Air Quality Management, Oceans and Coastal Management and Green Economy – gender is considered in policies, strategies, projects and programmes and towards the goal of equal access and participation in the sector by both women and men.

This EIP contributes by providing direction on how gender mainstreaming for the environment sector can be put into practice – such as requiring the undertaking of skills development initiatives and gender focused research projects to support gender mainstreaming into environmental decisions, planning and policy development and further outcomes and targets as per Section 5 of this EIP and in alignment to the *Gender Equity Strategic Framework 2020 – 2025*. As per Section 5, the following will be measured annually:

- Number of gender research projects finalized
- Number of skills development initiatives conducted
- Number of policies reviewed for gender considerations
- Number of projects with sex disaggregated targets
- Number of finance opportunities offered to up and coming female students

By incorporating gender mainstreaming in this EIP, it takes this accountability forward and supported by compliance reporting on an annual basis.

<sup>1</sup> One of the actions required in the EIAMS to achieve objective 2: “*Strategic environmental planning is effected as a priority in the national, provincial and local spheres of government, and for the whole country; instruments such as Environmental Outlook reporting, SOER, SEA, EMF or other strategic spatial tools are utilised, and strategic planning is sustainability-led with clearly defined sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.*”



## 1.8. Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework

The Provincial Spatial Development Framework PSDF (2014) is aligned with the NDP as well as with amongst others, the Western Cape OneCape 2040 framework and the Western Cape Infrastructure Framework (WCIF, 2013) and the Western Cape Green Economy Strategic Framework (2013).

The PSDF is the framework applied to ensure the coordination, integration and alignment of:

- Provincial plans and development strategies with policies of national government;
- The plans, policies and development strategies of provincial departments; and
- The plans, policies and development strategies of municipalities.

The PSDF is aligned with the overarching principles for spatial development as identified in Chapter 8 of the NDP 2030 and as legislated as part of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013, SPLUMA):

- Spatial justice
- Spatial sustainability
- Spatial resilience
- Spatial quality
- Spatial efficiency.

The concept of Inclusionary Housing appeared in formal Western Cape Government (WCG) policy documents as early as 2005 in first drafts of the Western Cape's first Provincial Spatial Development Framework. More recently with the implementation of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) the concept has been given more impetus and legal justification with the act requiring of all of government to implement this important spatial restructuring mechanism. This is reinforced by national policy (the NDP, IUDF and most recently, the MTSF) as well as the WCG's own Provincial Strategic Plan which identifies Mobility and Spatial Transformation as one of five Vision Inspired Priorities and commits the WCG to the development of an Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework. In addition, this is a concrete opportunity to pursue the MECs own safety priority to promote spatial integration to build social cohesion and connected, safer spaces in our towns

Inclusionary housing is not a housing delivery programme in the first instance, but it is an additional mechanism to increase supply that relies solely on the regulatory process/ system of planning permissions, leveraging the property development sector delivery capacity, access to better located land where the public sector has limited ability to afford well located land for public housing and the additional value created in land when development rights are increased through development permissions.

The purpose of a Western Cape Government Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework (under development - 2021) is to:

- Fulfill SPLUMA's expectation of a provincial inclusionary housing policy in the Western Cape – providing the policy basis for the implementation of inclusionary housing provisions in the Western Cape
- Assist municipalities to:
- Understand the context within which Inclusionary Housing policies would be feasible / appropriate
- Develop their Inclusionary Housing Policies by providing:
  - Definitional clarity
  - The legal and policy basis for a municipal Inclusionary Housing Policy
  - Policy Principles

- Policy Choices and implications of these
- Identify the local specific policy provisions the Municipality must determine and suggest how it could do this
- Offer policy certainty/ predictability to property developers, officials and the professionals (e.g. consultants) working with developers, by encouraging an approach or model for the municipalities to follow in developing their policies.

A full review of the PSDF is due by 2026 in terms of the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2014) (LUPA). This corresponds to 10 years after the commencement of LUPA in all municipalities in the Western Cape. In the interim, approval was granted by the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning to amend the PSDF, specifically Chapter 4 entitled "Implementing the Provincial Spatial Agenda", with a view to updating this chapter. The focus of this amendment is to articulate a path towards a more impactful spatial governance through a maturing of current approaches and a series of systematic interventions in the WCG-wide system of planning, budgeting and implementation.

### 1.9. Annual Compliance and Performance Reporting

EIP implementation monitoring will be done on an on-going basis throughout the next five-year cycle through the application of the Indicators and governance system as set out in this EIP. As part of this on-going monitoring process, as per the NEMA requirement, an annual compliance assessment in terms of the EIP Indicators are undertaken by DEA&DP and reported on in the EIP Annual Compliance Report which is to be submitted to the National Government.

### 1.10. Western Cape: Situational Analysis

For the Western Cape, the provincial economy expanded by a mere 0.2% in 2018 (Provincial Treasury, 2019). Underlying this is the Province's emergence from a period of extreme drought, fires and extreme storms with the impact of all these extreme events under climate change, affecting all economic sectors. Preceding the COVID-19 pandemic, South Africa's economy was already experiencing a decline in economic activity – and this was been exacerbated by the impact of the said pandemic and a 9.8% economic contraction is predicted for 2020 (Provincial Treasury, 2020). For the Western Cape, the impacts of the multi-year drought (2014 – 2017) were still lingering when the COVID-19 pandemic struck, and cumulative impacts of both the drought and pandemic can be expected to manifest as socio- economic challenges and economic declines in the short to medium term and it is guiding the prioritisation of both Provincial and Local Government priorities – including water security, climate change response, institutional governance, economic growth, employment, citizen interface, intergovernmental planning alignment and disaster management. This is in addition to remaining informed by the national priorities as per the NDP 2030.

On 15 March 2020, COVID-19 was classified as a national disaster in terms of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002). In the immediate term and in the wake of the COVID-19 disaster, National Government's medium-term policy priorities are (i) economic recovery and (ii) fiscal consolidation. At provincial level, the Western Cape Recovery Plan (2020) stipulated immediate and short- to medium-term interventions that are aligned to the National Government Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement (2020).

It is however also at local level that specific needs have been highlighted – the PDMC (2020) identified the need for capacity at local level as critical, considering the impact of climate change evident in the diverse and compound disaster across the Western Cape which has been amplified with the current COVID-19 national disaster.

### 1.11. Strategic context of the Western Cape

The Western Cape Government (WCG) developed its vision and strategic plan for the 2019 - 2024 period and clearly identified five strategic priorities – the Vision-inspired Priorities as illustrated by Figure 2:



Figure 2: Western Cape's Five VIPs

1. **Safe and Cohesive Communities** – The Western Cape is a place where residents and visitors feel safe.
2. **Enabling Economy and Jobs** – An enabling environment for the private sector and markets to drive growth and create jobs.
3. **Empowering People** – Residents of the Western Cape have opportunities to shape their lives and lives of others, to ensure a meaningful and dignified life.
4. **Mobility, Spatial Transformation, and Human Settlements** – Residents live in a well-connected, vibrant and sustainable communities and move around efficiently on safe, affordable, low carbon public transport.
5. **Innovation and Culture** – Government services are delivered to the people of the Western Cape in an accessible, innovative, and citizen-centric way.

The alignment between the VIPs, the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is shown in Table 4 below:

Table 4: NDP 2030, Western Cape VIPs, MTSF 2024, UN SDGs alignment

NDP 2030 outcomes	Western Cape VIPs	MTSF 2024 outcomes	UN SDGs
Economy and employment	Enabling Economy and Jobs	Economic transformation and job creation Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services	SDG 1 – Poverty SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8 – Work & Economic Growth SDG 13 – Climate Action SDG 17 – Partnerships
Economic infrastructure	Empowering People	Economic transformation and job creation	SDG 8 – Work & Economic Growth SDG 12 – Consumption & Production SDG 17 – Partnerships
Improving education training and innovation	Safe and Cohesive Communities	Education, skills and health Comprehensive rural development	SDG 4 – Education
Health care for all	Mobility, Spatial Transformation, and Human Settlements	Social cohesion and safe communities	SDG 2 – Food Security
Social protection		Education, skills and health Comprehensive rural development	SDG 3 – Health & Well-being
Building safer communities			SDG 5 – Gender Equality
Nation building and social cohesion			SDG 10 – Equality SDG 13 – Climate Action
Environmental sustainability and resilience		Comprehensive rural development	SDG 6 – Water & Sanitation SDG 7 – Affordable & Clean Energy SDG 13 – Climate Action SDG 14 – Oceans & Coast SDG 15 – Terrestrial
Transforming human settlements	Empowering People	Spatial integration, human settlements and local government	SDG 11 – Cities & Communities
Building a capable and developmental state	Innovation and Culture	Building a capable, ethical and development state	SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
Fighting corruption	Empowering People	A better Africa and world	SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Institution

As a direct result of COVID-19, the challenges confronting the Province has exacerbated, with the addition of new challenges. In response, the Western Cape Recovery Plan (2020) has been drafted and is built on four themes: COVID recovery, Jobs, Well-being and Safety. The following focus areas underscore these themes and link to the Outcomes in Section 5 of this EIP:

- Increasing investment
- Building and maintaining infrastructure
- Growing the economy through export growth
- Creating opportunities for job creation through skills development

The interventions proposed for COVID recovery include immediate interventions ('Immediate 100 Days') and Short-to Medium-Term interventions (MTEF 2021-2024). These are captured in the Western Cape Recovery Plan (2020) and with some indicators reflected in Section 5 of this EIP.

### **1.12. Western Cape State of Environment**

The Western Cape State of Environment Outlook Report (SoEOR) 2018 highlighted specific deterioration of environmental elements that must be addressed urgently to secure a sustainable and resilient future. The province's declining water security, increased frequency of fires, increasing frequency of floods and droughts, coastal storm surges and above average increases in temperature - particularly in the inland and urban areas - are indicative of the current Western Cape risk profile. The economy is negatively affected, and settlements are subjected to environmental risks because of these negative environmental and climate change trends, with effects on, amongst other things, service delivery, community health and safety. In designing mitigation and adaptation responses, the integrated and interrelated nature of all these aspects, must be duly considered.

The overall declining outlook of the Western Cape's natural resources relates to unsustainable pressure on the province's natural systems. The SoEOR 2018 reported on the identified drivers that are fueling these declining trends. These are categorised according to four main groups namely socio-economic, biological, anthropogenic and governance drivers.

Although natural resources, geography, climate and socio-economic factors influence the current specific Western Cape outlook, the province is not unique, given that it aligns with five of the top ten global risks by likelihood as identified by the World Economic Forum Global Risks Report 2020 – Extreme weather events, Climate Action Failures, Natural Disasters, Biodiversity Loss, as well as Human-made Environmental Disasters.

In response to the findings of the SoEOR 2018 and the Western Cape Disaster Risk Profiling, a series of recommendations are being expanded which include key actions required to either kick off radical long-term changes or to maintain the momentum of existing initiatives, and this EIP endeavours to create alignment that will actively respond to these changed momentums.

### **1.13. Western Cape Responding to Risk & Vulnerability**

A standardised risk assessment methodology by the Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) proposes for a comprehensive disaster risk assessment approach that incorporates two components: a community-based risk assessment and a scientific based disaster risk assessment. Through this PDMC-methodology, all disaster risk assessments in the process are done in a uniform manner that can translate in a Provincial overview of disaster risks. Towards responding to risk and vulnerability, data such as the

following Figure 3 is available for the Western Cape Province, which effectively contributes to the aim of disaster risk reduction and informs the implementation of Integrated Disaster Management Plans and Risk Reduction Programmes, such as the Disaster Management Chapter in Municipal Integrated Development Plan.

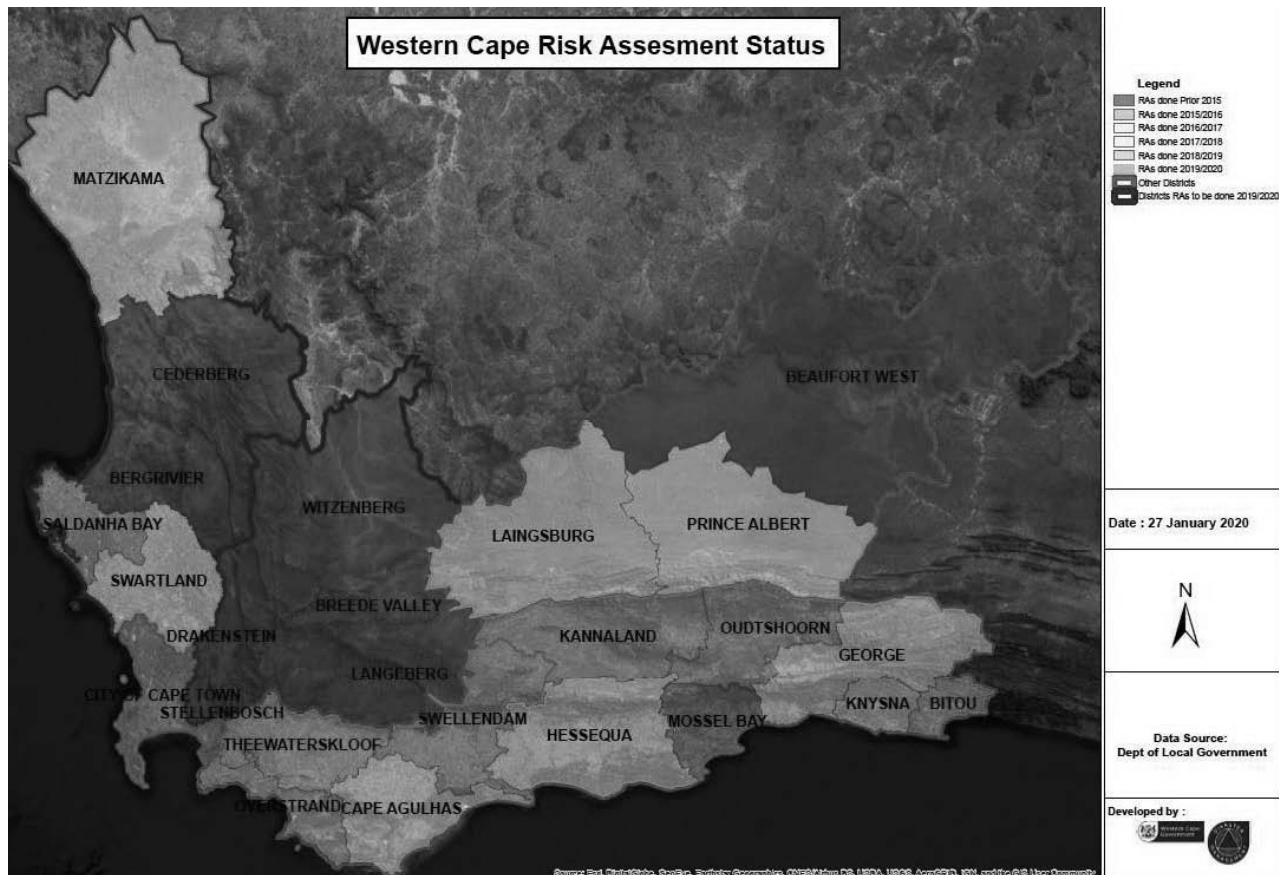


Figure 3: Western Cape Risk Assessment Status 2020 (Source: PDMC Annual Report, 2020).

A response within the DEA&DP is the Western Cape Environmental Risk & Vulnerability Mapping project, that will track the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks over time, especially those associated with water security and climate change impacts, to inform maximised sustainable economic growth and enhanced human wellbeing.

Based on climate projections for the Western Cape, which include not only a warming trend but also projected drying in many areas, with longer time periods between increasingly intense rainfall events (Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy, 2014), the concern is not only the already water stressed Province and the broader Provincial risk profile with its identified vulnerability to droughts, floods and fire, storm surges and sea level rise thus posing a significant service delivery challenge to the Western Cape Government and municipalities – but in addition to this, the eminent 'disaster maximiser' that directly results from climate change. As a 'disaster maximiser' – climate change comes with critical threats for the Province's economic well-being, the ability for key economic sectors to grow steadily, community safety and well-being and the overcoming of service delivery challenges across the Province.

The DEA&DP current and on-going risk and vulnerability mapping are based on thematic risk profiles identified for the Western Cape include Coastal Erosion and Flooding; Air Quality and Health, Water Quality, Floods, Ecosystem Deterioration and Water Security. The Western Cape's coping capacity is guided by the implementation of measures and objectives that address sensitivity factors and bear reference to Section 5 of this EIP.

## SECTION 2: POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

A description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment

\* D = in development; A = adopted; I = implementation

† P = provincial; IP = inter-provincial, R= Regional at a sub-provincial level; M = municipal

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
<b>Enhancing governance systems and capacity</b>						
1. Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) 2019 - 2024	D	A provincial overarching plan to guide approach to implementation of the NDP within the region. Vision for the period 2019-2024 is "A safe Western Cape where everyone prospers".	P	The strategic priorities and approach need to be harnessed as opportunities to advance the Sustainable Development within the region.	Medium	DoTP
2. OneCape 2040	I	Creating a resilient, inclusive and competitive Western Cape with higher rates of employment producing growing incomes, greater equality and an improved quality of life.	P	The strategic vision and goals need to be harnessed as opportunities to advance the Sustainable Development within the region.	Medium	DoTP
3. Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) (2014)	I	Coordinating, integrating and aligning Provincial plans, policies and developmental strategies with those of National, other provincial Departments and Municipalities.	P	Spatial patterns and development should be guided to limit unnecessary impact on the environment and enhance existing services.	Medium	DE&DP (lead department); all other WCG departments
4. DE&DP: Programme 2: Environmental Policy, Planning and co-ordination	D/I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To integrate environmental objectives in government planning, including provincial growth and development strategies, and local economic development plans and integrated development plans;</li> <li>Effective and efficient spatial governance through the coordination of Provincial and Regional Planning and the alignment between Provincial and Municipal Planning;</li> <li>Mainstream sustainability, resource-use efficiency and climate change responses into Provincial and Municipal planning and programmes.</li> </ul>	P	Mostly through the avoidance, mitigation and management of potential adverse environmental effects that could result from planning and development as well as through the realisation of positive impacts and improved environmental performance.	Medium-High	DE&DP
5. DE&DP: Programme 3: Compliance and enforcement	D/I	To ensure compliance with environmental legislation by way of administrative and criminal enforcement mechanisms and to build compliance monitoring and enforcement capacity through the establishment and training of environmental management inspectors.	P	Through the strategic objective of maintenance and sustainable use of agricultural and ecological resources and infrastructure, this programme will prevent illegal activities that would harm the environment.	High	DE&DP



Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
6. Municipal IDPs	I/D	The purpose of an IDP is, <i>inter alia</i> , to guide development in the municipality in such a way that the municipality's constitutional obligations and developmental needs are met, to align the development in the municipality with national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements, to provide disaster management and financial plans, and to determine key performance indicators and performance targets for the municipality.	M	The IDP determines a municipality's development and operation, which has a direct impact on the environment, both potentially positive and negative.	High	Municipalities
7. Municipal EMFs	D/I	The purpose of EMFs is to the compilation of information in and maps specifying the attributes of the environment in particular geographical areas, to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• specify the attributes of the environment in the area, including the status, sensitivity, extent, interrelationship and significance of those attributes;</li> <li>• state the environmental management priorities of the area;</li> <li>• indicate the kind of developments or land uses that would have a significant impact on those attributes and those that would not;</li> <li>• indicate the kind of developments or land uses that would be undesirable in the area or in specific parts of the area; and</li> <li>• indicate the parts of the area with specific socio-cultural values and the nature of those values;</li> </ul>	M	The information contained in EMFs must – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inform environmental management; and</li> <li>• be used in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisations in or affecting the geographical areas to which those frameworks apply.</li> </ul>	Medium	DEA&DP/ Municipalities
<b>Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently</b>						
8. Western Cape Infrastructure Framework – to be updated 2021/2022	I	To align the planning, delivery and management of P infrastructure, provided by all stakeholders (national government, provincial government, local government, parastatals and the private sector), to the strategic agenda and vision for the province.	P	By identifying and guiding the planning and execution of major infrastructure interventions for the period 2012–2040, as well as mobilising and directing new investments. The “optimised resource use scenario” identified in the framework as the future path for infrastructure should result in reduced impact and improved efficiency in service delivery.	Medium	DT&PW

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
9. Western Cape Sustainable Water Management Plan 2017-2022	I	Provides the foundation for managing the Western Cape's water resources in a sustainable manner, so that the growth and development needs of the region can be achieved.	P	The Plan will promote water security and water resilience through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• effective cooperative governance and institutional planning for sustainable water management;</li> <li>• Sustainable water resource use and management for growth and development;</li> <li>• Protecting and promoting the integrity and sustainability of socio-ecological systems for climate resilience; and</li> <li>• Effective and appropriate information management, reporting and awareness-raising.</li> </ul>	Medium	Coordinated by DEA&DP
10. Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan 2017 - 2022	I	Building a resource-efficient society that recognises the value of waste, supported by affordable, appropriate services, technologies, and infrastructure through partnerships that will benefit communities, the economy and the environment. The IWM 2017 – 2022 gives effect to section 11 (1) of the National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008).	P	Better waste management reduces environmental pollution; diversion of waste from landfill decreases the need for additional landfills; waste recovery, reuse and recycling reduce the consumption of natural resources, likewise the minimisation of waste and contribution to economic sustainability.	Medium	DEA&DP
11. Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province (2016; to be updated in 2020/21)	I	The Air Quality Management Plan is a tool that aims to minimize the emissions of air pollutants and environmental impacts through implementing interventions and strategies that would contribute towards communities becoming resilient to climate change vulnerabilities, natural hazards and disasters. The management of pollutants in the ambient environment, through air quality management planning as required by the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act. No.39 of 2004; NEM:QA).	P	Decrease in air pollution through the control of noise, dust and odours, vehicle emissions, volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, waste burning, as well as Atmospheric Emission Licensing and ambient air quality monitoring.	High	DEADP, local municipalities
12. Western Cape Coastal Management Programme	D	To provide for integrated coastal management of the Western Cape's coastal regions.	P	Improved and coordinated coastal management will lead to improved sustainable resource use as well as protection and conservation of coastal areas and assets.	High	DEA&DP, local municipalities

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
13. Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	D	Will outline how biodiversity is governed and managed in the Western Cape, and will integrate South Africa's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into their provincial context and responsibilities.	P	Ensure that biodiversity in the province is optimally conserved, sustainably utilized and equitably shared by all.	Medium	DEA&DP
14. DEA&DP: Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework	D	To guide decision-makers from both the private and public sector in making choices around where – and how – to invest in order to promote the resilience of the Western Cape's ecological infrastructure	P	Improved management and restoration of ecosystems that deliver priority services to the people of the province, while contributing to the green economy and increasing green jobs.	Medium-high	DEFF: NRM, DEA&DP, CapeNature, DoA, Municipalities, landowners and businesses
15. Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy (PAES)	D	The Western Cape PAES guides the expansion of the protected area estate, primarily tracking the no. of hectares added to the protected area network.	P	The Western Cape PAES tracks the achievement of protected area expansion as guided by national targets and will have a positive effect on the environment in that the protected area estate will be enlarged.	High	DEA&DP and CapeNature
16. Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan	D	The Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan, when developed and implemented, will guide development planning and decision-making in the Province. It will also guide the management, protection and restoration of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem goods and services.	P	The Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan will track the biodiversity gains and losses in the landscape over the next few years and as decision support tool, guiding land-use planning and decision-making, it will have a positive impact on the Western Cape environment.	High	DEA&DP and CapeNature
17. CapeNature: Programme 2: Biodiversity Capabilities	I	Develop and deploy capability centres to support, inform, enable and advance the practice of conservation and enhance biodiversity resilience.	P	Ensuring the conservation of the unique natural heritage, implementing legislation, policies, norms, standards and guidelines and reducing biodiversity loss	Medium	CapeNature
18. CapeNature: Programme 3: Conservation Operations	I	Conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity resilience in Western Cape landscapes.	P	Preventing environmental damage and biodiversity loss through effective conservation management.	High	CapeNature
19. DEA&DP: Programme 4: Environmental quality	D/I	Implementing legislation, policies, norms, standards and guidelines for environmental impact management, coastal impact management, air quality management and the management of waste and pollution at provincial and local spheres of government.	P	Potential environmental impacts will be reduced / mitigated through impact management (EIA review) as well as air quality, pollution and waste management programmes.	Medium	DEA&DP

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
20. DEA&DP: Programme 5: Biodiversity Management	D/I	Promoting equitable and sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services and contributing to economic development, by managing biodiversity, and its components, processes, habitats and functions.	P	Potential environmental impacts will be reduced / mitigated through Biodiversity and Ecosystems Planning and Management, Conservation Agencies & Services and effective Coastal Management.	Medium	DEA&DP
21. DoA: Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management	I	Providing sustainable resource management solutions and methodologies through the provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural engineering services</li> <li>• LandCare services</li> <li>• Land use management</li> <li>• Disaster risk management</li> </ul> As well as pro-active communication, facilitation and implementation of projects and technology transfer to clients and partners.	P	Promote the optimal and sustainable utilisation of our natural resources to increase food production, create jobs and increase the financial viability of farming enterprises whilst decreasing the impact on the environment in terms of resource use.	Medium	DoA
22. DT&PW: Programme 2: Provincial Public Works	I	Providing balanced provincial government building infrastructure that promotes integration, accessibility, sustainability, equity, environmental sensitivity, economic growth and social empowerment.	P	The following programme deliverables will have an effect on the environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retrofitting of systems to support energy reduction initiatives of the province, e.g. metering of energy and water consumption</li> <li>• All new buildings constructed to be built to a minimum of 4-Star Green Star standard</li> <li>• MDA rental management system implementation</li> <li>• Recycling</li> </ul> All modernisation projects to comply with principles of Green Star office rating tool.	Medium	DT&PW
<b>Managing a just transition and the Green Economy<sup>2</sup></b>						
23. WC Green Economy Strategy Framework (2013)	I	To establish the Western Cape as the lowest carbon province in South Africa and the leading green economy hub of the African Continent.	P	Potential to decrease future carbon emissions. Decrease fossil fuel dependencies, decrease unemployment and improve quality of environment.	Low	DEA&DP, DEDAT, DoTP, DoA, DHS, DT&PW

<sup>2</sup> Although the Green Economy isn't emphasised very strongly in the NDP, Western Cape policy is strongly geared toward encouraging the Green Economy. As such it is deemed to be worth highlighting here.

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
24. DE&DP: Programme 6: Environmental and planning support and empowerment services	D/I	Implementing and enhancing programmes that develop the capacity of and support the Western Cape Municipalities and other organs of state in terms of Environmental Management and Planning, as well as interacting with stakeholders and empowering communities.	P	Potential environmental impacts will be reduced / mitigated by capacitating municipalities and others to manage the environment effectively, as well as the communication of environmental information and raising environmental awareness.	Low	DE&DP
25. DoA: Programme 5: Research and Technology	D/I	Increase agricultural production by at least 10% over the next 10 years.	P	The research portfolio includes the development of climate smart production practises, which aims to decrease input costs while increasing production levels and subsequently higher profits, as well as implementing the SmartAgri plan (the sector plan for agriculture). It also includes conservation agriculture, sustainable farming and enabling the Green Economy. Altogether this could lead to increased and sustainable production with a reduced impact on the natural resources/areas.	Medium	DoA
26. DEDAT: Programme 3: Sub-Programme Strategic Initiatives: Green Economy Programme	I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Energy security</li> <li>2. Resource efficiency, including sustainable ecosystems</li> <li>3. Better Living Models</li> <li>4. Sustainable economic opportunities derived from natural ecosystems</li> <li>5. Unlocking the coastal economy</li> <li>6. Green leadership and coordination</li> </ol>	P	Energy demand management and renewable energy decreases carbon emissions, water efficiency measures decrease water demand and sustainable waste management.	Medium	DEDAT
27. Western Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan	I	Build and protect South Africa's natural resources and cultural heritage, by creating both medium-term work and social benefits.	P	The plan aims to protect, restore and preserve the physical environment and contribute to sustainable development.	High	DE&DP
28. Provincial Biodiversity Economy Programme	I	To make use of natural resources and system to improve people's lives and the growth of the economy in the Western Cape	P	Support the Green Economy in making sustainable use of natural resource to drive economic development and job creation without degrading the natural environment.	Medium	DE&DP

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
29. Sandveld Environmental Management Framework	I	To set the standard for ecologically conscious farming in the Sandveld region of the Western Cape allowing farmers to expand their cultivated land in a manner that avoids ecologically important areas.	R	Current ecologically unconscious farm expansion will be stemmed. Land set aside for conservation as part of farm level management plans will be managed for conservation outcomes. These conservation efforts can qualify for OECMs significantly aiding the province in meeting its Protected Area CBD targets with minimal additional cost.	High	DEA&DP, DoA, CapeNature, DWS.
30. Saldanha Environmental Management Framework	D	To set the standard for ecologically conscious farming in the Sandveld region of the Western Cape allowing farmers to expand their cultivated land in a manner that avoids ecologically important areas.	R	Current ecologically unconscious farm expansion will be stemmed. Land set aside for conservation as part of farm level management plans will be managed for conservation outcomes. These conservation efforts can qualify for OECMs significantly aiding the province in meeting its Protected Area CBD targets with minimal additional cost.	High	DEA&DP, DoA, CapeNature, DWS, Municipal
31. Mossel Bay Environmental Management Framework	D	An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) developed in terms of NEMA and the EMF Regulations. It's a study of the biophysical, and socio-cultural systems of a geographically defined area to reveal where specific land uses may best be practiced and to offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land. This EMF is focused on the Saldanha Bay Municipal Area and a part of the Bergriver Municipal are	M	EMF's are aimed at promoting sustainability; securing environmental protection; and promoting cooperative environmental governance.  The Saldanha EMF aimed to go a step further by aiming to integrate the EMF findings with the Municipal SDF of Saldanha Bay. This would ensure the environmental needs are included in municipal planning. In this way, planning for development can be done with the environment and in so doing protect the environment as needed for use by current and future generations.	High	DEA&DP, DoA, CapeNature, DWS, Municipal

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
32. Drakenstein Environmental Management Framework	D	An Environmental Management Framework developed in terms of NEMA and the EMF Regulations. It's a study of the biophysical, and socio-cultural systems of a geographically defined area to reveal where specific land uses may best be practiced and to offer performance standards for maintaining appropriate use of such land.	M	EMF's are aimed at promoting sustainability; securing environmental protection; and promoting cooperative environmental governance.  The Mossel Bay EMF will aim to promote the integration of environmental planning with the spatial planning of the municipality. The aim is eventually have one integrated SDF/EMF that will provide one view of sustainability. In this way, planning for development can be done with the environment and in so doing protect the environment as needed for use by current and future generations.	High	DEA&DP, DoA, CapeNature, DWS, Municipal
33. Development of a township oriented climate resilience and green economy.	D	Identifying opportunities to improve the quality of life and generate livelihoods for township residents through the exploration and development of green economy solutions focused on housing, food, water, energy and waste.	P	Reduced waste, improved indoor air quality.	Medium	DEA&DP, DEDAT and DoHS.
34. Jobs Now Economic Recovery Plan: Ease of doing business (DEA&DP and DEDAT)	I	Identified EIA applications to finish in the next 100 days with a focus on job creation, economic growth and service delivery.	P	This plan is a recognition of and response to the 'dual pandemics'. It identifies the problems that require an urgent, whole-of-society response in order to create jobs, foster safe communities, and promote the well-being of all the residents of the Western Cape. It will be pursued with the same energy and collaborative approach that created the coalition that came together to fight the virus.	High	DEDAT & DEA&DP

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
35. Strategy toward gender mainstreaming in the environment sector 2016 - 2021		<p>To serve as a catalyst to effect a paradigm shift towards gender mainstreaming across the mandates of the Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To ensure gender equity, including women's empowerment, and gender equality are taken into account across policy and incorporated into results-based planning and budgeting and accountability;</li> <li>- To ensure adequate resources for gender equity, including women's empowerment, and gender equality are provided (even in times of austerity);</li> <li>- To contribute to inclusive growth, development and the broader political and socio-economic transformation agenda; and</li> <li>- To contribute to the achievement of our Constitutional vision of a non-sexist society and gender equality.</li> </ul>		<p>An evidence-based approach is critical for all government policy and planning but there is a dearth of gender-disaggregated data in most sectors and therefore this is the starting point for gender-responsive planning and subsequent monitoring, evaluating and a results-based performance management cycle.</p>	Medium	DEA&DP, CapeNature,
36. Gender Equity Framework 2020-2025		<p>Serving as a catalyst to effect a paradigm shift towards gender mainstreaming across the mandates of the Department; ensure gender equity, including women's empowerment, and gender equality are taken into account across policy and incorporated into results-based planning and budgeting and accountability; and contribute to inclusive growth, development and the broader political and socio-economic transformation agenda; and a non-sexist society.</p>		<p>Enable a just transition, by trying to remove systemic barriers in resource allocation and ownership patterns. Reduce the negative impact of environmental degradation which is disproportionately carried by women.</p>	Low	DEA&DP, CapeNature,
<b>Building Sustainable Communities</b>						
37. Living Cape: Human Settlements Framework (2019)	D	<p>The Living Cape Framework aims to support a departure from the current housing delivery model. The focus of the Framework is explicitly on improving the quality of human settlements towards sustainable human settlements.</p>	P	<p>Transforming for sustainable human settlements with equal focus on housing and land; social and economic services; networked infrastructure; communities and social fabric.</p>	Medium	DoHS



Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
38. Informal Settlement Strategic Framework	I	Foundation for effective prioritisation, planning and implementation of interventions in informal human settlements. It assists municipal officials to co-create and design tenure, services and shelter that speaks to different types of informal settlements. As part of the ISSF an implementation plan and monitoring and evaluation framework was also developed.	P	DEA&DP has compiled a memo entitled, Proposed use of Environmental Regulatory Mechanisms to better respond to Rapid Urbanisation: Upgrading of Informal Settlements and Addressing Land Invasion. This outlines the available provisions in terms of both Environmental and Land Use Planning legislation which can be utilized in response to emergencies which warrant Emergency housing interventions.	Medium	DoHS and DEA&DP
39. Spatial Development and Infrastructure Support (SDIS)	I	Programme run from DEA&DP whereby DoHS is a critical partner. Intent is to bring sectoral plans to greater alignment, but also to ensure spatial targeting and forward planning in municipal spaces.	P	Provincial coordinated planning, ensuring compliance to environmental legislation as projects unfold.	Medium	DEA&DP
40. Sustainability Criteria (planning tool)	D	A tool under revision, to look at how we plan for human settlement projects that will bring greater sustainability	P	Ensure the environmental sensitive areas are protected and conserved, and not affected by housing developments.	Medium	DoHS
41. Informal Settlement Support Plan (ISSP)	I	Informal Settlement Support Plan rolled out to municipalities to ensure that the upgrading of settlements are linked to the provision of basic services, and over time become sustainable.	P	Ensure province and municipalities plan together, to maintain environmental considerations.	M	DoHS
42. Area Based Planning	D	To plan with all stakeholders within a given space (area) to ensure sustainable human settlements are developed by ensuring projects and budgets are aligned in that space.	P	Ensure the environmental sensitive areas are protected and conserved, and not affected by human settlement developments.	M	DoHS
43. Western Cape Provincial Land Transport Framework (2021/2022)	I	Providing clear direction to all transport role-players in the province on the intended development of transport 2021 onwards, as well as a vision for the development of transport in the province over the next 20 – 30 years.	P	Transport affects the environment through emissions as well as resource consumption.	Medium	DT&PW
44. DT&PW: Programme 4: Transport Operations	I	Plan, regulate and facilitate the provision of integrated land transport services through coordination and cooperation with national planning authorities, municipalities, community-based and non-governmental organisations, and the private sector in order to enhance and facilitate the mobility of all communities.	P	Implementation and expansion of public transport and non-motorised transport will decrease the impact of GHG emissions.	Medium	DT&PW

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
45. Provincial Sustainable Transport Programme (PSTP)	I	The PSTP initiates the transformation and improvement of public and non-motorised transport across the non-Metropolitan areas of the Province through technical interventions implemented incrementally over time.	P	Incremental implementation and expansion of public transport and non-motorised transport will decrease the impact of GHG emissions.	Medium	DT&PW
46. DoHS: Programme 3: Housing Development	I	Providing housing opportunities, including access to basic services, to beneficiaries in accordance with the Housing Code.	P	Housing development may remove natural vegetation and habitat, affects water and nutrient cycles, produces waste that may pollute the environment, as well as increases resource use.	Medium	DoHS
47. Inclusionary Housing – Framework under development	D	The application of Inclusionary Housing in the consideration of land use applications – interim position - a policy framework is being developed for the Western Cape Government and municipal policies.	P	Inclusionary housing is an important mechanism to realise spatial transformation. Its purpose is to: (1) foster more social inclusion and cohesion or integrated and inclusive neighbourhoods in well located areas embracing the WCG's own spatial transformation Vision Inspired Priority and the SPLUMA principle of spatial justice as well as the policies and proposals of the Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks (MSDFs) of municipalities. Creating the basis for more households to reap the urban dividend and (2) Foster partnership with property developers that contributes to the supply of affordable housing stock that is affordable in perpetuity/ over the long term in well located areas.	Medium	DEA&DP

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
<b>Responding Effectively to Climate Change (mitigation &amp; adaptation)<sup>3</sup></b>						
48. Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (2014, to be updated in 2020/21)	I	The Strategy is a transversal and coordinated climate change response (both mitigation and adaptation) for the Western Cape and will guide the collective implementation of innovative projects as well as the search for opportunities that combine a low carbon development trajectory with increased climate resilience, enhancement of ecosystems and the services they provide, as well as economic growth and job creation.	P	The response strategy focuses on the following areas: energy efficiency and demand side management, renewable energy, sustainable transport, critical infrastructure, disaster risk reduction, water security and efficiency, food security, healthy communities, biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services and coastal and estuary management. The mitigation actions will have a direct impact on reducing emissions released that are associated with these activities, but will also have broader socio-economic impacts. Some of the other focus areas (including those focussed on food security) are biodiversity and landscape conservation (landscape initiatives such as the Gouritz Initiative and Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor), water and coastal management, and have a strong focus on the improvement of the quality of these natural resources and should therefore promote an improved natural environment through the implementation of these programmes.	Low	WCG departments; DEA&DP & Implementing Partners (e.g. local network platforms, landscape initiatives facilitated through CapeNature, climate change response initiatives by municipalities)
49. Western Cape Agricultural Sector Climate Change Framework and Implementation Plan (SmartAgri Plan)	I	The plan is the first sector plan in the Western Cape and is a roadmap to climate change resilience for the agricultural sector. The plan has four strategic areas, including also low carbon options for agriculture.	P	The SmartAgri plan focuses on all aspects of climate change affecting the agricultural sector. It is implemented within the Department and the sector. An evaluation on the design and implementation of the plan in 2020 has resulted in seven key recommendations to strengthen the plan and its further implementation.	Low - medium	DoA

<sup>3</sup> The Western Cape Government's approach to Climate Change management is to integrate adaptation and mitigation responses, therefore these two NDP categories have been merged.  
 Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning | [www.westerncape.gov.za/eacp](http://www.westerncape.gov.za/eacp)

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control of the implementing organ of state.	Name of implementing organ of state
50. 2050 Emissions Pathway	D	The aim of the programme is to undertake the development of a 2050 Emissions Pathway analysis, which will define potential emission reduction trajectories with associated costing for the Western Cape. The exercise will include the development of a full GHG emissions profile for the Western Cape focussing on the following sectors: Energy, Transport, Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU), Waste and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)	P	The project will inform the identification of an emission reduction target for the Western Cape in identified sectors and will be used to provide an evidence base for investment in low carbon and climate responsiveness technologies and interventions. It will also inform priorities for investment in climate change responses measures across sectors in the province. Finally, it will assist in identifying and highlighting risky investments and economic decisions that are currently excluding climate change risks and opportunities.	Low	DEA&DP

**SECTION 3: ALIGNMENT TO CHAPTER 1 OF NEMA**

A description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes referred to in section 2 above will comply with the principles set out in chapter 1 of NEMA as well as any national norms and standards as envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment.

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so, give name of the structure)
<b>Enhancing governance systems and capacity</b>			
1. Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) 2019 - 2024	Treasury stipulated reporting requirements	DEA&DP participated in the development of the PSP and actively participates in the Provincial Transversal Management System Working Groups set up to oversee the VIPs. DEA&DP participated in VIPs 1, 2, 3 and 5.	Provincial Working Groups for the VIPs
2. OneCape 2040	It sets the goal of creating a resilient, inclusive and competitive Western Cape with higher rates of employment producing growing incomes, greater equality and an improved quality of life, the vision of a highly skilled, innovation driven, resource efficient, connected, high opportunity and collaborative society.	The PSP has incorporated this policy and will be the implementation vehicle. As the DEA&DP participated in drafting the PSP, the NEMA principles were incorporated.	VIP Work Groups as well as Technical Groups.

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so, give name of the structure)
3. Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)(2014)	Spatial Planning Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) [still in development] Development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2 of SPLUMA Principles and applicable norms and standards as set out in the LUPA	The PSDF was produced by DEA&DP as part of the transversal policy framework for the WCG, so NEMA principles were incorporated throughout the drafting process; the document was also made available for comments, which were incorporated.	Ad hoc Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee (during the drafting process) Provincial Government and Local Government Medium Term Economic Committees (PGMTEC and LGMTEC) MinMay meetings; MinMay Tech; SALGA work group; Economic Development, Planning and Environment; SALGA Work Group; Municipal Infrastructure Services; IDP Indabas; Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA) engagements; Premier's Coordinating Committee; Local government forums.
4. DEA&DP: Programme 2: Environmental Policy, Planning and co-ordination	Treasury stipulated reporting requirements	This programme is part of the DEA&DP 5-year plan, which was aligned with that NEMA principles and mandated functions.	DEA&DP's: Senior Management Meetings; Policy Coordination Forum; EMCOM; and PLANCOM.
5. DEA&DP: Programme 3: Compliance and enforcement	National norms and standards published under the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008, NEM:WA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of waste for landfill disposal</li> <li>• Disposal of waste to landfill</li> <li>• Storage of waste</li> <li>• Remediation of contaminated land and soil quality</li> <li>• Scrapping of motor vehicles</li> <li>• Harvesting of landfill gas</li> <li>• Illegal dumping of waste</li> </ul>	This programme is part of the DEA&DP 5-year plan, which was aligned with that NEMA principles and mandated functions.	Western Cape Environmental Crime Forum; Compliance & Enforcement Work Group; Intergovernmental Illegal Dumping of Waste Task Team

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so, give name of the structure)
6. Municipal IDPs	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) IDP Guide Pack (Department of Provincial and Local Government) Integrated Development Plan Format Guide (Department of Provincial and Local Government)	DEA&DP participates in the IDP drafting processes (year 1) and annual review (years 2 – 5) of all the Western Cape Municipalities as coordinated by the Department of Local Government in terms of the MSA and Provincial Treasury in terms of the MFMA. The draft IDP or draft review documents or amended IDP are assessed prior to Council adoption, and the Council adopted IDP or Amended IDP is also assessed. The IDP/Review Documentation/Amended IDP is assessed to evaluate the level of compliance, the level of performance, and the level of alignment, as well as to determine the need for support and improved alignment. Compliance and performance against the principles contained in section 2 of NEMA and against the EIP is also assessed as part of this process.	Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA); District Coordinating Forums (DCFs and DCFTechs); Local Government Medium Term Economic Committee (LGMTEC); PGMTEC; Premier's Coordinating Forum (PCF); MEC and Mayors Forum (MinMay and MinMayTech); Municipal Managers' Forum; IDP Manager's Forum, Municipal Heads' of Planning Forum; Municipal Waste Managers' Forum; Air Quality Manager's Forum; Provincial Coastal Committee; SALGA WG; Community Development.
<b>Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently</b>			
7. Western Cape Infrastructure Framework (2013)		The DEA&DP participated in drafting the Framework and ensured that the principles of NEMA were incorporated. DEA&DP will also participate in the District level Infrastructure Implementation Plans.	Western Cape Infrastructure Working Group
8. Western Cape Sustainable Water Management Plan (2017 - 2022)		The DEA&DP coordinated the drafting of this plan, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	Berg River Improvement Plan Steering Committee; Sustainable Water Management Plan Steering Committee

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so, give name of the structure)
9. Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (2017 – 2022)	<p>NEM:WA regulations; National Waste Management Strategy; National norms and standards published under NEM:WA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of waste for landfill disposal</li> <li>• Disposal of waste to landfill</li> <li>• Storage of waste</li> <li>• Remediation of contaminated land and soil quality</li> <li>• Scrapping of motor vehicles</li> <li>• Harvesting of landfill gas</li> </ul>	<p>The DEA&amp;DP wrote this plan, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.</p>	<p>WC Waste Management Officers Forum Eden District Waste Management Officers Forum Cape Winelands District Waste Management Officers Forum Overberg District Waste Management Officers Forum Western Cape Recycling Action Group</p>
10. Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province (2016; to be updated in 2020/21)	<p>National Framework for Air Quality Management; National norms and standards published under NEM:QA, inclusive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Dust Control Regulations;</li> <li>• S21 Listed Activities;</li> <li>• National Ambient Air Quality Standards;</li> <li>• Controlled Emitters;</li> <li>• Air Dispersion Modelling;</li> <li>• Atmospheric Impact Reporting.</li> </ul>	<p>The DEA&amp;DP drafted the AQMP, and therefore the NEMA principles, as well as the NEM:QA, are incorporated in it. Furthermore, three Working Groups were established to drive the implementation of the Western Cape AQMP, while incorporating the NEMA principles.</p>	<p>Air Quality Officers Forum; Air Quality Management Plan Working Groups 1 - 3; VIP Working Group</p>
11.			
12. Western Cape Coastal Management Programme	<p>National Estuarine Management Protocol</p>	<p>This is a DEA&amp;DP developed plan with NEMA principles incorporate as a core element of the plan.</p>	<p>Provincial Coastal Committee (PCC); Municipal Coastal Committees (MCC), VIP Work Groups, Estuarine Management Forums</p>
13. Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	<p>National norms and standards published under NEM:BA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for species</li> </ul>	<p>This is a DEA&amp;DP developed plan with NEMA principles incorporate as a core element of the plan.</p>	<p>Biodiversity and Implementation Forums; DEA&amp;DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings</p>



Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (if so, give name of the structure)
14. Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy	National Protected Area Strategy will guide regional/provincial plans	The Western Cape PAES is being developed between DEA&DP and CapeNature. DEA&DP has an oversight function over CapeNature, and therefore influences the design of their programmes.	DEA&DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings
15. Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan	Norms and standards for the preparation of spatial plans as per the National Biodiversity Planning Forum	The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan is being developed between DEA&DP and CapeNature. DEA&DP has an oversight function over CapeNature, and therefore influences the design of their programmes.	DEA&DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so, give name of the structure)
16. CapeNature: Programme 2: Biodiversity Capabilities	<p>National norms and standards published under NEM:BA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for species</li> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>• Management of elephants in South Africa</li> <li>• The marking of rhinoceros and rhinoceros horn, and for the hunting of rhinoceros for trophy hunting purposes</li> <li>• Hunting methods in South Africa</li> <li>• Management of damage causing animals in South Africa</li> <li>• Management and monitoring of hunting leopard in South Africa</li> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for species</li> </ul> <p>Other NEM-related regulations and norms and standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alien and Invasive Species (AIS) Regulations</li> <li>• Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations</li> <li>• Protected Area Regulations</li> <li>• Norms and standards for Translocation of indigenous species in South Africa</li> <li>• Norms and standards for Protected Areas</li> </ul>	<p>DEA&amp;DP has an oversight function over CapeNature, and together, ensures that the implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with S2 of NEMA and with any norms and standards set.</p>	<p>DEA&amp;DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (if so, give name of the structure)
17. DEADP: Programme 4: Environmental Quality	National regulations published under NEM:AGA, and a Western Cape Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air Quality Monitoring</li> <li>• Air quality reporting</li> <li>• Atmospheric Emission Licensing</li> <li>• Air quality planning &amp; information Management</li> </ul>	The DE&DP designed this programme, and the NEMA principles are incorporated in it.	DE&DP quarterly AQOFs
18. DE&DP: Programme 5: Biodiversity Management	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>• Management of elephants in South Africa</li> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for species</li> </ul>	The DE&DP designed this programme, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	Biodiversity and Implementation Forums: DE&DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings
19. DoA: Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for species</li> </ul>	The DE&DP designed this programme, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it. DE&DP will also participate in PSG 1 ( <i>Create opportunities for growth and jobs</i> ), of which DoA will also take part.	No
20. CapeNature: Programme 3: Conservation Operations	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for species</li> <li>• Management Effectiveness of South Africa's Protected Areas: Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)</li> </ul>	DE&DP has an oversight function over CapeNature, and together, ensures that the implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with S2 of NEMA and with any norms and standards set.	DE&DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so, give name of the structure)
21. DT&PW: Programme 2: Provincial Public Works	National Building regulations of Public Works Department of Green Building draft policy Green Building Council of South Africa (GBCSA) green building standards	This programme will fall under VIP2 (Growth and Jobs), notwithstanding influence on other VIPs, of which DEADP will form a part, incorporating the NEMA principles.	Public Works Green Economy Steering Committee; VIP2 Working Group; DT&PW Green Economy Committee
<b>Managing a just transition and the Green Economy</b>			
22. WC Green Economy Strategy Framework 2013	Green Economy Indicator Report NSDD Indicators	The DEA&DP contributed to the drafting of this Framework, therefore assisted with incorporating the NEMA principles into the Framework. DEA&DP also assists in the coordinating structure between the WCG Departments.	VIP Work Group; Green Economy Work Group; DT&PW Green Economy Committee
23. DEA&DP: Programme 6: Environmental and planning support and empowerment services	Treasury stipulated reporting requirements	This programme is part of the DEA&DP 5-year plan, which was aligned with that NEMA principles and mandated functions.	Provincial Environmental Education Forum
24. DoA: Programme 5: Research and Development Services	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>• Biodiversity management plans for species</li> </ul>	The research portfolio is executed taking environmental principles into consideration. The assistance of the SRM programme in this regard ensures compliance with regulations.	No
25. DEDAT: Programme 3: Sub-Programme Strategic Initiatives: Green Economy Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP)</li> <li>• Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity</li> <li>• Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme (REIPPPP)</li> <li>• Special Economic Zones Act (Act No. 16 of 2014, SEZ) and SEZ Policy</li> <li>• NEMA</li> <li>• NEM:WA</li> </ul>	DEA&DP is a co-chair of the Work Group to ensure that NEMA principles remain core to the efforts.	Green Economy Work Group

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so, give name of the structure)
26. Western Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan	<p>Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) minimum wage and employment conditions</p> <p>National norms and standards published under NEM:BA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems</li> <li>Biodiversity management plans for species</li> </ul>	<p>DEA&amp;DP is the Environment and Culture (EAC) sector lead department for the Western Cape. Additionally, criteria have been set that need to be met before an EPWP project is selected for implementation, which include contributing to the sector's objectives and focus areas. These objectives and focus areas have been compiled in such a way as to reflect the national standards on EPWP as well as the NEMA principles.</p>	EPWP Work Group; WC EAC Sector Committee
27. Development of an investment portfolio for the valuation of ecosystem goods and services in the Western Cape Province	<p>National norms and standards published under NEM:BA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity management plans for Ecosystems</li> <li>National Biodiversity Economy Development Strategy (NBEDS)</li> <li>Biodiversity Offsets Guidelines</li> </ul>	<p>The DEA&amp;DP contributed to the drafting of the Green Economy Framework, therefore assisted with incorporating the NEMA principles into the Framework. DEA&amp;DP also coordinates the coordinating structure between the WCG Departments.</p>	NBEDS – Bioprospecting Forum BioFin Biodiversity and Implementation Forums; DEA&DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings
28. Jobs Now Economic Recovery Plan: Ease of doing business (DEA&DP and DEDAT)	<p>EIA priority identification based on job recovery, economic growth stimulation and public service contribution.</p>	<p>The DEA&amp;DP and facilitated by the Development Facilitation component is working with DEDAT on the immediate Jobs Now Economic Recovery Plan.</p>	DEDAT-DEA&DP Tracking of EIA applications, priority identification towards Economic Recovery Plan. In second, beyond the 100-days, the project will continue to March 2021.
<b>Building Sustainable Communities</b>			
29. Living Cape: Human Settlements Framework (2019)	<p>The Living Cape Framework aims to support a departure from the current housing delivery model. The focus of the Framework is explicitly on improving the quality of human settlements towards sustainable human settlements.</p>	<p>DEA&amp;DP will be represented on the Steering Committee drafting this Framework and will therefore endeavour to ensure that the NEMA principles are taken into account.</p>	VIP 4 Working Group

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (if so, give name of the structure)
30. Informal Settlement Strategic Framework	This outlines the available provisions in terms of both Environmental and Land Use Planning legislation which can be utilized in response to emergencies which warrant Emergency housing interventions.	Foundation for effective prioritisation, planning and implementation of interventions in informal human settlements. It assists municipal officials to co-create and design tenure, services and shelter that speaks to different types of informal settlements. As part of the ISSF an implementation plan and monitoring and evaluation framework was also developed.	P
31. DT&PW: Programme 4: Transport Operations		This programme will be effective through coordination of VIP 4 (Mobility and Spatial Transformation); DEADP is also represented on the SALGA Municipal Infrastructure Services Working Group including the transport cluster of SALGA.	VIP 4 Working Group; SALGA Working Group; MIS; SALGA Working Group; Economic Development, Planning and Environment.
32. Provincial Public Transport Institutional Framework (PPTIF)	National Land Transport Act (Act 5 of 2009)	The DE&DP will affect the implementation of the PPTIF through coordination of VIP	VIP 4 Working Group; SALGA Working Group; MIS; SALGA Working Group; Economic Development, Planning and Environment.
33. DoHS: Programme 3: Housing Development	National Building Regulations.	DE&DP coordination of VIP 4; DE&DP representation on the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) forums; DE&DP representation on SALGA Working Groups.	VIP 4 Working Group; MIG forums; SALGA Working Group; MIS
<b>Responding Effectively to Climate Change (mitigation &amp; adaptation)</b> <sup>4</sup>			
34. Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (2014)	Section 10.2.6 Provincial and Local Government of the National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011) states that "each province will develop a climate response strategy, which evaluates provincial climate risks and impacts and seeks to give effect to the National Climate Change Response Policy at provincial level. No timeframes or guidelines have been set for this.	Although the environmental management principles for sustainable development that are outlined in Section 2 of NEMA are not specifically mentioned in the development of the climate change strategy, the strategy is not contradictory to these principles. The national Climate Change Response White Paper formed the basis of the revision of the Western Cape CC strategy and the national white paper is strongly aligned with the NEMA principles.	VIP 2 Working Group; other working groups to be clarified

<sup>4</sup> The Western Cape Government's approach to Climate Change management is to integrate adaptation and mitigation responses, therefore these two NDP categories have been merged.

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (if so, give name of the structure)
35. Western Cape Agricultural Sector Climate Change Framework and Implementation Plan (SmartAgri Plan)	<p>This plan was collectively developed between the DoA and the DEA&amp;DP. The main objective was to develop a plan, which could serve as a roadmap to ensure a low carbon, climate resilient agricultural sector in the Western Cape. It was further envisaged that the Framework and Implementation Plan would guide and support the creation of greater resilience to climate change for farmers and agribusinesses across the province.</p>	<p>The DoA and DEA&amp;DP commissioned the Plan, and the NEMA principles were incorporated in it, and will also be incorporated in further improvements on the plan as indicated during the recent evaluation of the plan. As a sector-specific climate change strategy, this fits into the overall climate change response framework set up by national and provincial climate change strategies. The SmartAgri programme will give effect to the need to manage the natural environment to the benefit of all people.</p>	Steering committee between DoA and DEA&DP
36. Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan (2016; to be updated in 2020/21): SMARTair Programme	<p>Section 31 of the NEMA:QA calls for recognition programmes in air quality management and reduction of emissions. The SMART-air Programme has the following main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness on air quality and climate change response;</li> <li>• Promote and recognise the use of emission abatement and mitigation technologies (cleaner technologies) that reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>• Target youth and the unemployed as part of the capacity building and skills development component of the Programme; and</li> <li>• Facilitate capacity building and skills development in the use of emission abatement and mitigation technologies (cleaner technologies) by industry and commercial activities.</li> </ul> <p>Projects that link to the above-mentioned objectives are implemented in the Province (e.g. Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Project)</p>	<p>The SMART-air Programme was developed and is being implemented by the DEADP, and thus can ensure compliance with environmental management principles as outlined in NEMA.</p>	SMART-air Programme report back is provided at the Provincial AQOFs held quarterly.

**SECTION 4: COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 2 OF NEMA**

A description of the manner in which the province will ensure that its functions, as well as the functions of the province's Municipalities, are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles set out in section 2 of NEMA, and any national norms and standards envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment.

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
<b>COMMITTEES</b>				
<b>Transversal Committees</b>				
Selected / relevant Working groups:	VIP 2019 - 2024	Working groups implemented as part of the WCG Transversal Management System.	DoTP secretariat VIP secretariat	Cost of employment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Economy WG</li> <li>• EPWP WG</li> <li>• Energy WG</li> <li>• Food Security WG</li> <li>• Sustainable ecological &amp; agricultural resource base WG</li> <li>• Better Living WG</li> <li>• Integrated Management WG</li> <li>• Spatial Governance &amp; Targeting WG</li> </ul>				
<b>Enhancing governance systems and capacity</b>				
MinMay	On-going	Forum established by the Minister of Local Government to meet with all the Mayors to assist with oversight and support.	Coordinated by the Department of Local Government. DE&DP officials only attend when requested to attend specific meetings.	-
MinMay Tech	On-going	Technical forum working in support of the MinMay.	Coordinated by the Department of Local Government. DE&DP officials only attend when requested to attend specific meetings.	-



Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
Premier's Coordinating Forum (PCF), Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA, District Coordinating Forums (DCFs) and DCFTechs)	On-going	Forums established in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act to promote cooperative governance.	Coordinated by the Department of Local Government. DEA&DP officials only attend when requested to attend specific meetings.	-
DEA-DEA&DP-SALGA Municipal Support Coordination Committee (MSCC)	On-going	The MSCC is a consultative forum for DEA&DP, SALGA and DEA Local Government Support Officials to discuss and consult on improving the coordination and effectiveness of municipal support initiatives in the Western Cape. The committee also shares current municipal support projects (and progress thereof) as well as addresses matters of mutual interest.	Directorate: Departmental Facilitation	Cost of employment
SALGA Municipal Infrastructure Services (MIS) Work Group	On-going	MIS covers three areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate Change, Environmental Affairs and Sustainability;</li> <li>Municipal Trading Services</li> <li>Municipal Infrastructure Planning</li> </ul>	Representation from the following DEA&DP Directorates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainability</li> <li>Development Facilitation</li> <li>Waste Management</li> <li>Pollution and Chemicals management</li> <li>Spatial and Environmental Planning</li> <li>Integrated Planning</li> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>Planning and Policy Coordination</li> <li>Air Quality Management</li> </ul>	Cost of employment
Local Government Medium Term Economic Committee (LGMTEC)	On-going	Committee constituted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act to ensure sound financial management and budget responsiveness.	Coordinated by Provincial Treasury. The Directorate Development Facilitation (DEA&DP) coordinates DEA&DP's involvement with the Sub-Directorate IDP and LGMTEC Support responsible for this function.	Cost of Employment
PGMTEC	On-going	Committee constituted in terms of the Public Finance Management Act to ensure sound financial management and budget responsiveness.	Coordinated by Provincial Treasury. The Directorate Spatial Planning (DEA&DP) coordinates DEA&DP's involvement.	Cost of Employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA)	On-going	Aligning the projects and programmes of the WCG Departments with municipal priorities as identified in their IDPs and to actively track the agreements, as well as to perform the Provincial oversight and support role.	The Department of Local Government is responsible for coordinating JDMA processes and Provincial Treasury for coordinating the LGMTEC budgeting process. The national and provincial department participate in the IDP and LGMTEC processes. The DEA&DP actively participates in the JDMA and LGMTEC processes (including IDP processes) with the Directorate Development Facilitation coordinating DEA&DP's involvement.	Cost of employment
CoCT – DEA&DP planning meeting	On-going; meets quarterly	Information sharing and discussion around planning issues related to the CoCT.	This is facilitated by CoCT officials. DEA&DP attends but does not play any facilitation role other than taking forward any key outcomes.	Cost of employment
Spatial Development and Infrastructure Support (SDIS) Committee	On-going	Support provincial government to spatially prioritise and align infrastructure (IGFs), human settlement (housing pipelines), Integrated Transport (ITPs) and spatial planning (SDFs).	Led by DEA&DP in partnership with DoHS and DLG.	Cost of employment
Municipal Planning Heads Forum	On-going; meets quarterly	Support municipalities to collaborate, learn and overcome development planning challenges at a regional scale	Led by DEA&DP and includes municipal planning heads.	Cost of employment
Municipal Regional Planning Forums	On-going	Supports municipalities to collaborate, learn and overcome development planning challenges at a district scale	Either facilitated by DEA&DP or by relevant municipalities	Cost of employment
Western Cape Environmental Crime Forum	On-going; meets quarterly	Planning of strategies to deal with common challenges; sharing information; debate and discussion of environmental crimes.	The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) is the lead agency, whilst DEA&DP facilitates the meetings and keeps record of proceedings.	Cost of employment
Intergovernmental Illegal Dumping of Waste Task Team	On-going, meets as and when necessary	To integrate and coordinate the combatting of illegal dumping of waste in the Cape Town area. Parties to the Agreement are the CoCT and the DEA&DP. The Agreement will be rolled out to other municipalities in the Western Cape. Joint proactive operations are held periodically.	The CoCT and DEA&DP each have a nodal point official who facilitates communication between the parties.	Cost of employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
<b>Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently</b>				
Provincial and Municipal Coastal Committees	On-going quarterly meetings	To give effect to co-operative governance and sustainable development to promote, co-ordinate and facilitate communication between the Coastal Municipalities, relevant organisations and the DEA&DP in respect of environmental and coastal management matters, including implementation of the ICM Act and the Provincial Coastal Management Programme.	The Biodiversity and Coastal Management Directorate are responsible for co-ordinating the PCC and also provide a secretariat role. The individual District Municipalities for the coastal municipalities in the Western Cape are responsible for co-ordination and acting as secretariat for each of their MCC's.	Cost of employment
Western Cape Air Quality Officers' Forums (AQOF)	On-going, quarterly meetings	To support the implementation of the NEM:AQA through the implementation of the WC Air Quality Management Plan and the respective Municipal Air Quality Management Plans.	The Directorate: Air Quality Management is responsible for co-ordinating the AQOFs and also provides a secretariat role. The Director: Air Quality Management is the designated Provincial Air Quality Officer and chairs the AQOFs. Directorate Air Quality Management Staff and designated Municipal Air Quality Officers participate and provide inputs.	Cost of employment
WC Waste Management Officers Forum	On-going	To coordinate and improve waste management governance in the Western Cape Province.	Waste Management Directorate	Operational Budget
District Waste Management Officers Forums (Eden, Cape Winelands, Overberg)	On-going	To coordinate and improve waste management within the respective District Municipalities in the Western Cape Province.	District Waste Managers	Operational Budget
Biodiversity and Implementation Forums. CAPE Implementation Committee (CIC), Stewardship and Protected areas expansion Forum	On-going	Information sharing and discussion around planning and implementation issues related to the sustainable management of biodiversity in the WC.	Facilitated by DEA&DP, SANBI and CapeNature officials.	Cost of employment
DEA&DP-IAA-CoCT-Organs of State- Quarterly Forum	On-going	Forum for IAA and DEA&DP to discuss and consult on improving the effectiveness of environmental assessment in the Western Cape, and serves as a platform to exchange information between IAA and DEA&DP with the view of promoting sustainable development in the Western Cape	Officials from all DEA&DP directorates attend.	Cost of employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
Estuarine Management Forums (± 16 Forums spread over the Western Cape province)	On-going	The forums provide a platform for stakeholders to raise opinions and concerns regarding the management of the various estuaries. It provides for openness and transparency with decisions taken as the forums report to Municipal Coastal Committees who in turn reports to the Provincial Coastal Committee.	Staff from DEA&DP attends to provide feedback on issues, status of estuary management plans, and implementation of existing and new legislation and ensure sustainable use of coastal resources.	Operational budget and cost of employment.
Agri Western Cape - DEA&DP Forum	On-going, quarterly	Agricultural related matters involving CapeNature, Agri Western Cape, DEA&DP.	Staff from DEA&DP attends to provide feedback on issues, status of estuary management plans, and implementation of existing and new legislation and ensure sustainable use of coastal resources.	Cost of employment
<b>Managing a just transition and the Green Economy</b>				
EPWP Provincial Sector Committee	On-going	To allow DEA&DP to provide guidance and oversight for work undertaken within the Environmental and Culture Sector across DoA, DCAS, DEDAT, CapeNature and Western Cape municipalities.	DEA&DP EPWP coordinator	Operational budget
DT&PW Green Economy Committee	On-going	Ensure that the opportunity for developing a resource efficient and Green Economy supportive WCG Property and Property Maintenance Portfolio is optimised.	Membership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DT&amp;PW Heads - Education Infrastructure, Health Infrastructure, General works</li> <li>• DEA&amp;DP: Sustainability</li> <li>• DEADT: Green Economy Co-ordinator</li> <li>• DoTP : Green Economy Advisor to the Premier</li> </ul>	Cost of employment Existing infrastructure funds to be channelled into appropriate more resource efficient approaches as opportunity allows.
SALGA WG: Economic development, planning and environment	On-going; meets quarterly	Knowledge sharing and discussion around planning, economic development and environmental issues. This is geared at Mayors and Councillors.	Facilitated by SALGA. Representatives from different DEA&DP components have been nominated to participate in this WG.	Cost of employment
SALGA Public Transport & Roads	On-going; meets quarterly	Public Transport & Roads	Facilitated by SALGA. Representatives from different DEA&DP components have been nominated to participate in this.	Cost of employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
SALGA Human Settlements & Municipal Planning	On-going; meets quarterly	Human Settlements & Municipal Planning	Facilitated by SALGA. Representatives from different DEA&DP components have been nominated to participate in this.	Cost of employment
SALGA Environmental Planning & Climate Resilience	On-going; meets quarterly	Environmental Planning & Climate Resilience	Facilitated by SALGA. Representatives from different DEA&DP components: AQM, Climate Change, Biodiversity, Planning & Policy Coordination, Sustainability participate in this.	Cost of employment
SALGA Water Sanitation & Waste Management	On-going; meets quarterly	Water Sanitation & Waste Management	Facilitated by SALGA. Representatives from different DEA&DP components: Pollution, Climate Change, Waste Management, Spatial Planning participate in this.	Cost of employment
SALGA Economic Empowerment & Employment Creation	On-going; meets quarterly	Economic Empowerment & Employment Creation	Facilitated by SALGA. Representatives from different DEA&DP components: Sustainability, DPIM&R, DDF, Spatial Planning participate in this.	Cost of employment
SALGA Community Development & Social Cohesion	On-going; meets quarterly	Community Development & Social Cohesion	Facilitated by SALGA. Representatives from RSEP/VPUU, Spatial Planning participate in this.	Cost of employment
SALGA Capacity Building & Institutional Resilience (DDF)	On-going; meets quarterly	Capacity Building & Institutional Resilience	Facilitated by SALGA. The DEA&DP components Development Facilitation participate in this.	Cost of employment
SALGA Governance & Intergovernmental Relations (DDF)	On-going; meets quarterly	Governance & Intergovernmental Relations	Facilitated by SALGA. The DEA&DP components Development Facilitation participate in this.	Cost of employment
SALGA Municipal Finance & Fiscal Policy	On-going; meets quarterly	Municipal Finance & Fiscal Policy	Facilitated by SALGA. Various DEA&DP components participate.	Cost of employment
SALGA Municipal Innovation & Information Technology	On-going; meets quarterly	Municipal Innovation & Information Technology	Facilitated by SALGA. Various DEA&DP components participate.	Cost of employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
Jobs Recovery Plan: Economic Ease of doing business (DEA&DP and DEDAT)	Concluding March 2021, specific priorities set of "100-days" ending mid-December 2020.	Purpose is to maximise job recovery, economic growth stimulation and service delivery through identified EIA applications and commitment to process these applications as part of the "100 days" COVID-19 economic recovery plan.	The DEA&DP – facilitation by the DDF and with active contribution by Development Management – and in co-working with DEDAT.	Cost of employment
Women in Environment (WiE)	Meets annually	It convenes once a year and women with business interest of activities in the green / environmental economy attend, green economy empowerment activity driven.	Facilitated by DEA&DP, the WiE platform stems from the National Gender sector plan and progress is reported on at Working Group 3.	Cost of employment
<b>Building Sustainable Communities</b>				
MIG forums	On-going	Forum established by the Department of Local Government to monitor the progress and assist with the Municipal Infrastructure Grant projects.	Coordinated by the Department of Local Government. One of the officials of the Directorate Development Facilitation (DEA&DP) attends the MIG Forum to also assist.	Cost of Employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
Western Environmental Education & Empowerment Forum	On-going; meets quarterly	A network of intergovernmental departments in the Western Cape, not excluding NGOs, Faith Based organisations and CBOs. The purpose of the Forum is to encourage co-operative governance by improving the quality and quantity of environmental education activities delivered to the general public, communities, schools and other public entities in the Western Cape.	Facilitated by DEA&DP, in partnership with CapeNature officials. Representatives from the following stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEA&amp;DP (Sustainability, Waste, Pollution and Chemicals Management, Coastal, Climate Change, Compliance; Air Quality Management)</li> <li>• CapeNature</li> <li>• Western Cape Education Department (WCED)</li> <li>• Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) (Local Government Support)</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)</li> <li>• Department of Water Affairs (DWA)</li> <li>• City of Cape Town [Environmental Resource Management Department (ERMD)]</li> <li>• WESSA Eco Schools</li> <li>• South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON)</li> </ul>	Operational budget
SALGA WG: Community Development	On-going; meets quarterly	Knowledge sharing and discussion around planning, economic development and environmental issues. This is geared at Mayors and Councilors.	Facilitated by SALGA. Representatives from different DEA&DP components have been nominated to participate in this WG.	Cost of employment
National Upgrade Support Programme (NUSP) Forum	On-going Meets quarterly	To support the NDHS in its implementation of the Upgrading Informal Settlements Programme (UIISP) with the objective of eventually upgrading all informal settlements in the country. The forum acts to achieve the objectives of the NUSP; it is attended by sector departments and municipalities.	DoHS, with participation with National Government.	Cost of employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
Informal Settlement Support Plan (ISSP) Forum	On-going meetings, quarterly	Informal Settlement Support Plan (ISSP) rolled out to municipalities to ensure that the upgrading of settlements is linked to the provision of basic services, and over time become sustainable.	Officials from the following Directorates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability</li> <li>• Development Facilitation</li> <li>• Waste Management</li> <li>• Pollution and Chemicals Management</li> <li>• Spatial and Environmental Planning</li> <li>• Integrated Planning</li> <li>• Climate Change</li> <li>• Planning and Policy Coordination</li> <li>• Air Quality Management</li> </ul>	Cost of employment
<b>Responding Effectively to Climate Change (mitigation &amp; adaptation)</b>				
Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan Steering Committee Air Quality Management Plan Working Groups: 1. Air Quality Management and Climate Change 2. Air Quality Awareness Raising 3. Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement	On-going quarterly meetings	To monitor the progress of the implementation of the NEM:AQA through the implementation of the WC Air Quality Management Plan, the respective Municipal Air Quality Management Plans and three WC AQMP Working Groups (numbered items below correspond to the numbers of the work groups listed in the first column). 1. Area of work: Governance, management with respect to air quality, climate change, town and regional planning and transport planning 2. Area of work: Specialised training, capacity building and information management on air quality and climate change 3. Area of work: Technical/Control and legal The purpose of the forum is to give effect to Section 37 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 as amended with the aim to ensure integration of disaster management activities across Provinces. It allows the various disaster management stakeholders to consult one another and coordinate the required action on disaster management related matters in the Province.	The Directorate: Air Quality Management is responsible for co-ordinating and chairing the Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan Working Groups and also provides a secretariat role, where the Working Groups report to. Directorate Air Quality Management Staff and designated Municipal Air Quality Officers participate and provide input.	Cost of employment
Provincial Management Forum	On-going quarterly meetings	The purpose of the forum is to give effect to Section 37 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 as amended with the aim to ensure integration of disaster management activities across Provinces. It allows the various disaster management stakeholders to consult one another and coordinate the required action on disaster management related matters in the Province.	The forum is well represented by approximately stakeholders across national and provincial departments, municipalities, non-government organisations, private sector, insurance industries, higher education institutions, etc.	Cost of employment



Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2020 figures)
<b>PROCEDURES &amp; MOUS</b>				
DEA&DP review of municipal IDPs	On-going (5-year cycle: drafting in 1st year and review in years 2 to 5).	The IDP/Review Documentation/Amended IDP is assessed to evaluate the level of compliance, the level of performance, and the level of alignment, as well as to determine the need for support and improved alignment. Compliance and performance against the principles contained in section 2 of NEMA and against the EIP is also assessed as part of this process.	Sub-Directorate Municipal IDP and LGMTEC Support Services coordinates DEA&DP's involvement in the annual IDP and LGMTEC processes, but officials from all the different DEA&DP components are involved.	Operational budget
Cooperative relationship between DEA&DP and CapeNature (includes quarterly meetings between DEA&DP and CapeNature)	On-going	To give effect to the oversight role of DEA&DP over CapeNature as defined in the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act (Act 15 of 1998).	CapeNature staff compliment	Cost of Employment CapeNature and DEA&DP
Inter-organisational agreement on Biosphere Reserves	On-going	To manage the 5 Biosphere reserves in the Western Cape.	Steering committee	Operational cost of ±R200 000 per Biosphere Reserved from DEA&DP's budget annually.
DEA&DP-Heritage Cape (HWC)-WULA Forum	On-going quarterly.	To give effect to the legal requirement for EIAs, Heritage Impact Assessments and Water Use Licence Applications to be integrated by HWC, DWS and DEA&DP.	Coordinated by the Directorate Development Facilitation with attendance by the relevant DEA&DP, HWC, WULA officials	Cost of employment
Integrated planning with Development Planning sections in DEA&DP	On-going	Integrated EIA-Spatial Planning.	Environmental Sections provide comments on SDFs or are comments largely via the IDP process. Development of EMFs/SDFs is one of the key projects here to improve integration between planning.	Cost of employment

## **SECTION 5: OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR EIP OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD.**

Important note: Targets for the outer years are estimates only and may change based on updated strategic and annual plans. Compliance reports will take these potential target shifts into account and therefore this Section 5 should be read as a dynamic document. Also note that some of the projects/programmes/plans identified in the EIP are still under development, subjected to funding constraints and as such indicators have not yet been identified for these programmes. Indicators will be incorporated as soon as they are developed.

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
<b>Enhancing governance systems and capacity</b>					
1	More Resilient & Spatially Transformed WC Settlements	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 2 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of intergovernmental sector tools reviewed <sup>e</sup>
2	Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of legislative tools to ensure the protection of species and ecosystems developed and implemented <sup>e</sup>
3	More Resilient & Spatially Transformed WC Settlements	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities.	DEA&DP	Hosting Waste Management Fora 2020/2021: 3 2021/2022: 3 2022/2023: 3 2023/2024: 3 2024/2025: 3 Integrated Waste Capacity Building Workshops 2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of integrated waste management building workshops <sup>e</sup>
4	Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation	Develop and implement legislative tools (legislation, guidelines, policies and procedures) that guide decision-making and to ensure the protection of species and ecosystems.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of legislative tools developed <sup>d,e</sup>

4 Refers to the policy/plan/programme under which the indicator is measured, as indicated in Sections 2 and 3 of this document.

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
5	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing.	Implementing an environmental research programme to support environmental decision-making, planning and policy development.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 0 2022/2023: 0 2023/2024: 0 2024/2025: 0	Number of environmental research projects completed <sup>e</sup>
6	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing.	A functional environmental information management system maintained.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of functional environmental information systems maintained <sup>e</sup>
7	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By promoting compliance with environmental legislation through implementing various legislative enforcement mechanisms.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 200 2021/2022: 210 2022/2023: 175 2023/2024: 200 2024/2025: 200	Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental management legislation
				2020/2021: 10 2021/2022: 10 2022/2023: 6 2023/2024: 10 2024/2025: 10	Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution
				2020/2021: 332 2021/2022: 300 2022/2023: 275 2023/2024: 300 2024/2025: 300	Number of compliance inspections conducted

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
8	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By assessing the Municipal IDP/Review Documentation/ Amended IDP to evaluate the level of compliance and the level of performance in terms of environmental requirements (including against the principles contained in section 2 of	DEA&DP	Annual: All 30 IDPs/Reviewed IDPs/Amended IDPs reviewed	Number of municipal IDPs reviewed <sup>e</sup>
9				Annual: All 30 Municipalities compliant with legislated environmental requirements	Number of municipalities compliant with legislated environmental requirements <sup>e</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
10		NEMA and against the EIP), and the level of alignment, as well as to determine the need for support and improved alignment.		Annual: All 30 Municipalities achieving at least an acceptable level of environmental performance in terms of the IDP and LGMTEC Assessment Outcomes.	Number of municipalities achieving at least an acceptable level of environmental performance in terms of the IDP and LGMTEC Assessment Outcomes
11	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities and provincial departments to be trained on SPP and its implementation	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 2 2021/2022: 2 2022/2023: 2 2023/2024: 3 2024/2025: 3	Number of SPP capacity building activities conducted
12	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Promoting Sustainable Procurement (SPP) across all departments of the Western Cape Government	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 10% 2021/2022: 15% 2022/2023: 20% 2023/2024: 25%	Percentage of procurement that can be attributed to at least three of the five the Economic Procurement Policy pillars/focus areas
13	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Support provided to municipalities to update procurement policies and tender templates to include considerations of SPP in infrastructure procurement	DEA&DP	Biennial target 2021/2022: Baseline established 2022/2023: % improvement 2023/2024: % improvement 2024/2025: % improvement	Number of municipalities who have SPP embedded in procurement policy and tender templates for infrastructure procurement
14	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By annually reviewing the Provincial Environmental Impact Assessment System, and to implement the System.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of Provincial Environmental Management System evaluation reports
15	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By finalising EIAs within the legislated timeframes.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 95% 2021/2022: 95% 2022/2023: 95% 2023/2024: 95% 2024/2025: 95%	% of EIAs finalised within the legislated timeframes <sup>e</sup>
16	Biodiversity conservation and coastal management improve the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Monitor the implementation of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1	Report on the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) completed <sup>e</sup>

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
17	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	Monitor the implementation of the Biodiversity Economy Strategy (PBES).	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Report on the Western Cape Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy (PBES) completed <sup>e</sup>
18	Biodiversity conservation and coastal management improve the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Implementation of the Monitoring and Reporting System for the Performance of CapeNature	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Oversight report on the performance of CapeNature <sup>e</sup>
19	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Protect and expand the conservation estate.	CapeNature	2020/2021: 1 Western Cape Protection Areas Expansion Strategy approved	Number of Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategies approved <sup>f</sup>
20	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Protect species and ecosystems.	CapeNature	2022/2023: 1 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan produced	Number of Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plans produced <sup>f</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
21	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	CapeNature	2020/21: 1 2021/22: 1 2022/23: 1 2023/24: 1 2024/25: 1	Number of state of conservation reports completed <sup>f</sup>
22	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Enhanced conservation and landscape resilience	CapeNature	2024/25: 1 State of Biodiversity Report completed	Number of state of biodiversity reports completed <sup>f</sup>
23	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Protect and expand the conservation estate.	CapeNature	2020/21: Previous year + 5 000 Ha 2021/22: Previous year + 5 000 Ha 2022/23: Previous year + 5 000 Ha 2023/24: Previous year + 5 000 Ha 2024/25: Previous year + 5 000 Ha	Number of ha in the CapeNature conservation estate <sup>a, f</sup>
24	Improve ecosystem health	Support and restore ecosystems which provide goods and services.	CapeNature	2020/21: 1 2021/22: 1 2022/23: 1 2023/24: 1 2024/25: 1	Number of biodiversity stewardship sites <sup>a, f</sup>
25	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Protect and expand the conservation estate.	CapeNature	2020/2021: 1 Western Cape Protection Areas Expansion Strategy approved	Number of Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategies approved. <sup>f</sup>
26	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	CapeNature	Baseline to be established in 2020/21	Number of compliance inspections conducted <sup>a, f</sup>
27	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	CapeNature	Baseline to be established in 2020/21	Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental legislation



Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
28	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	CapeNature	Baseline to be established in 2020/21	Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for Prosecution <sup>a,f</sup>
29	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	Improving settlement functionality, efficiencies and resilience through effective air quality management.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Report on the State of Air Quality Management in the Western Cape <sup>e</sup>
30	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By incrementally implementing Air Quality Management systems, processes and measures in the Western Cape.	DEADP	2020/2021: 12 2021/2022: 12 2022/2023: 12 2023/2024: 12 2024/2025: 12	Number of stations monitoring ambient air quality <sup>e</sup>
31	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By incrementally implementing Air Quality Management systems, processes and measures in the Western Cape.	DEADP	2020/2021: 100% 2021/2022: 100% 2022/2023: 100% 2023/2024: 100% 2024/2025: 100%	% Atmospheric Emission Licenses issued within legislated timeframes <sup>e</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
32	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Ecological and Agricultural Resources and Infrastructure	By monitoring of water quality in the aquatic environment.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 42 2021/2022: 42 2022/2023: 42 2023/2024: 42 2024/2025: 42	Number of river and estuarine sites monitored in respect of pollution control <sup>e</sup>
33	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By facilitating integrated water resource management and pollution management in the Western Cape through improving institutional management, infrastructure and ultimately water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Annual Report on Sustainable Water Management Plan <sup>e</sup>
34	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Ecological and Agricultural Resources and Infrastructure.	By rehabilitating and maintaining riparian sites following alien clearing by other programmes, in order to improve water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 4 2021/2022: 4 2022/2023: 4 2023/2024: 4 2024/2025: 4	Number of riverine sites targeted for rehabilitation <sup>e</sup>
35	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Ecological and Agricultural Resources and Infrastructure	By conducting inspections in priority catchment areas and identified sectors to improve the aquatic environment.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 5 2021/2022: 5 2022/2023: 5 2023/2024: 5 2024/2025: 5	Number of inspections in respect of pollution control <sup>e</sup>
36	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Ecological and Agricultural Resources and Infrastructure.	By providing integrated pollution management and promote resource efficiency in the Western Cape through improving catchment management, as well as water quality and ecological functioning of catchments.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 4 2021/2022: 4 2022/2023: 4 2023/2024: 4 2024/2025: 4	Number of closure letters issued in respect of S30 cases <sup>e</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
37	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Ecological and Agricultural Resources and Infrastructure	By providing integrated pollution management and promote resource efficiency in the Western Cape through improving catchment management, as well as water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	DEA&DP	2020/2021:4 2021/2022:4 2022/2023:4 2023/2024:4 2024/2025:4	Number of decisions issued in respect of contaminated land cases <sup>e</sup>
38	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By facilitating integrated waste management and resource and efficiency.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of waste minimisation intervention(s) undertaken for priority waste streams <sup>e</sup>
39	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By facilitating integrated waste management and resource and efficiency.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Hosting WC RAG meetings
40	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By facilitating integrated waste management and resource and efficiency.	DEA&DP	SMME support initiatives 2020/2021:1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of SMME support initiatives
41	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By facilitating integrated waste management and resource and efficiency.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of hazardous waste intervention(s) undertaken <sup>e</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
42	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Number of waste management planning interventions undertaken <sup>e</sup>
43	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	Annual state of waste management report developed <sup>e</sup>
44	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 1 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 1	% of Waste Management Licences finalised within legislated timeframes <sup>e</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
45	Biodiversity conservation and coastal management improve the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Implementing Coastal Management.	DEA&DP	2021/22 - Review of Coastal Management Programme 2020-2025 - Annual Implementation and Reporting	Review and implement the Provincial Coastal Management Programme <sup>e</sup>
46	Biodiversity conservation and coastal management improve the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Coordinating and supporting estuaries management.	DEA&DP	2020-2025 - Annual Implementation and Reporting	Implementation of the Western Cape Estuary Management Programme <sup>e</sup>
47	Provide agricultural support service to farmers in order to ensure sustainable development and management of agricultural resources	Provide engineering services to support and increase agricultural production and optimise sustainable natural resource use.	DoA	2020/2021: 455 2021/2022: 455 2022/2023: 455 2023/2024: 455 2024/2025: 455	Number of engineering services provided to support and increase agricultural production and optimise sustainable natural resource use <sup>h</sup>
48	Provide agricultural support service to farmers in order to ensure sustainable development and management of agricultural resources	Promote the conservation of the natural agricultural resources.	DoA	2020/2021: 915 2021/2022: 915 2022/2023: 915 2023/2024: 915 2024/2025: 915	Number of actions to promote the sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources <sup>h</sup>
49	Provide agricultural support service to farmers in order to ensure sustainable development and management of agricultural resources	Provide comments on subdivision and zoning of agricultural land applications.	DoA	2020/2021: 600 2021/2022: 600 2022/2023: 600 2023/2024: 600 2024/2025: 600	Number of regulated land use actions to promote the implementation of sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources <sup>h</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
50	Provide agricultural support service to farmers in order to ensure sustainable development and management of agricultural resources	Provide a disaster management service to clients, proactively and reactively.	DoA	2020/2021: 58 2021/2022: 58 2022/2023: 58 2023/2024: 58 2024/2025: 58	Number of support services provided to clients with regards to agricultural disaster risk management <sup>h</sup>
51	Enhanced biodiversity conservation and landscape resilience	Improve ecosystem health.	CapeNature	Biennial indicator will be measured twice for the purposes of this report: 2021/2022: 80 2023/2024: 80 2023/2024: 80 2024/2025: 80	Percentage of protected areas assessed with a METI score above 67%.

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
<b>Managing a just transition and the Green Economy</b>					
52	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By promoting and guiding investment in Ecological Infrastructure in the Western Cape.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: Infrastructure Framework Implementation & Monitoring Plan finalised	EIF and EIF Implementation & Monitoring plan finalised and implemented.
53	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By promoting and guiding investment in Ecological Infrastructure in the Western Cape.	DEA&DP	2021/2022: Alien Invasive Species Strategy for the Western Cape developed and utilised.	Alien Invasive Species Strategy developed and implemented.
54	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	By monitoring and reporting on Green Economy indicators in the Western Cape.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 0 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 0 2023/2024: 1 2024/2025: 0	Number of Western Cape Green Economy Indicator Reports compiled e.g
55	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Ecological and Agricultural Resources and Infrastructure	By promoting environmental capacity development and support.	DEA&DP	2020/21: 46 2021/22: 46 2022/23: 46 2023/2024: 46 2024/2025: 46	Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted e
56	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By promoting environmental capacity development and support.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 100% 2021/2022: 100% 2022/2023: 100% 2023/2024: 100% 2024/2025: 100%	Percentage implementation of the Local Government Support Strategy e
57	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Ecological and Agricultural Resources and Infrastructure	By implementing community based environmental infrastructure development and economic empowerment programmes.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 25 2021/2022: 25 2022/2023: 25 2023/2024: 25 2024/2025: 25	Number of work opportunities created through environmental programmes e

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
58	Opportunities for the Green Economy and Biodiversity Economy established	By promoting the Western Cape Biodiversity Economy.	DEA&DP	No Target Specified. (Can use GreenCape MIR's on annual basis for baseline)	Financial value of green economy and biodiversity economy sectors.
59	Increased Economic Opportunity through Low-carbon Development, Resource Efficiency and the Biodiversity Economy	Monitor the implementation of the township climate resilience and green economy programme.	DEA&DP	Affected townships as targeted by the township green economy programme. By end 2020, this was not yet mapped and therefore assume the baseline is zero.  2020/2021: report from zero baseline	Number of new business created in green economy sectors in affected townships.
60	Increased Economic Opportunity through Low-carbon Development, Resource Efficiency and the Biodiversity Economy	Lower carbon electricity generation.	DEDAT	End-term reporting: 500MWh of lower carbon electricity generation capacity installed in the Western Cape in 5 years	MW lower carbon electricity generation capacity installed.
61	Increased Economic Opportunity through Low-carbon Development, Resource Efficiency and the Biodiversity Economy	Investment in the Western Cape Green Economy	DEDAT	End-term reporting: R6 billion (infrastructure investment) in 5 years	Green economy investment.
62	Increased Economic Opportunity through Low-carbon Development, Resource Efficiency and the Biodiversity Economy	Improving economic water security in the Western Cape	DEDAT	End-term reporting: 20% improvement in four (4) intensive sectors / sub-sectors in five (5) years.	Percentage off improvement in baseline.
63	Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation	By promoting environmental capacity development and support.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 55 2021/2022: 46 2022/2023: 46 2023/2024: 46 2024/2025: 46	Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted <sup>e</sup>



Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
64	Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation	Promoting awareness raising through conducting environmental awareness activities and celebrating environmental days.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 14 2021/2022: 14 2022/2023: 14 2023/2024: 14 2024/2025: 14	Number of environmental awareness activities conducted <sup>e</sup>
65	Render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development and technology objectives	Conduct agricultural research and technology development.	DoA	2020/2021: 70 2021/2022: 75 2022/2023: 75 2023/2024: 75 2024/2025: 75	Number of research and technology development projects implemented to improve agricultural production <sup>h</sup>
66	Render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development and technology objectives	Increase access to scientific information on agricultural production practices to farmers and clients.	DoA	2020/2021: 258 2021/2022: 258 2022/2023: 258 2023/2024: 258 2024/2025: 258	Number of activities performed where scientific and technical information were provided <sup>h</sup>
67	Render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development and technology objectives	Increase the on-farm infrastructure support to the research and departmental services.	DoA	2020/2021: 7 2021/2022: 7 2022/2023: 7 2023/2024: 7 2024/2025: 7	Number of on-farm infrastructure supported <sup>h</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who Responsibility when	Proposed Targets (What and when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
<b>Building Sustainable Communities</b>					
68	Delivery of sustainable infrastructure and accommodation to clients	Monitoring of the resource efficiency of WCG buildings.	DT&PW	2020/21: 1 2021/22: 1 2023/24: 1 2024/25: 1	Property Efficiency Report published for selected WCG buildings <sup>j</sup>
69	Improve efficiency of office accommodation through the reduction of cost and improved space utilisation	To help address the legacy of apartheid spatial planning and having due regard for the significant distances people have to travel to access opportunity, the DTPW is crafting a Master Office Accommodation Plan (MOAP) as part of its VIP4: Mobility and Spatial Transformation focus that informs decision-making	DT&PW	Annual: 1 percent year-on-year (CPI adjusted)	Percentage reduction in full time employee cost from 2013 baseline (R45 567) <sup>j</sup>
70				2020/21: 4 2021/22: 4 2023/24: 4 2024/25: 4	Number of Integrated Public Transport Networks (IPTN) phases supported <sup>j</sup>
71	To plan, regulate and facilitate the provision of integrated land transport services through coordination and cooperation with national planning authorities, municipalities, community-based and non-governmental organisations, and the private sector in order to enhance and facilitate the mobility of all communities.	Improve public and non-motorised transport through mobility and access enhancement interventions and to subsidise distance operated in terms of the approved time table.	DT&PW	Number of routes subsidised 2020/21: 2583 2021/22: 2587 2023/24: 2593 2024/25: 2593	Number of routes subsidised <sup>j</sup>
72				2020/21: 36 846 990 2021/22: 37 266 118 2023/24: 37 689 941 2024/25: 37 689 941	Number of routes subsidised <sup>j</sup>
73			DT&PW	2020/21: 1 401 862 2021/22: 1 415 880 2023/24: 1 430 039 2024/25: 1 430 039	Number of trips subsidised <sup>j</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
74	Access to adequate housing and empowerment opportunities for citizens in the Western Cape	Radical implementation of innovative solutions	DoHS	2020/21: 7 000 2021/22: 7 000 2022/23: 6 000 2023/24: 6 000 2024/25: 4 000	Total number of housing units delivered by 31 March 2025 <sup>k</sup>
75	Access to adequate housing and empowerment opportunities for citizens in the Western Cape	Radical implementation of innovative solutions	DoHS	2020/21: 5 000 2021/22: 3 000 2022/23: 7 000 2023/24: 7 000 2024/25: 7 000	Total number of serviced sites delivered by 31 March 2025 <sup>k</sup>
76	Access to adequate housing and empowerment opportunities for citizens in the Western Cape	Radical implementation of innovative solutions	DoHS	2020/21: 1 000 2021/22: 1 000 2022/23: 1 000 2023/24: 1 000 2024/25: 1 000	Total number of houses built using sustainable building technologies (SBT) such as construction, energy, water and sanitation by 31 March 2025 <sup>k</sup>
77	Improved Governance that enables Spatial Transformation.	Western Cape implementation	RSEP DEA&DP	(2020/21: Annual Target = 12) [Method of calculation: The calculation is cumulative and the number of additional Municipalities that are benefitting or that during the five-year period benefitted will be counted. A municipality will only be counted once at least 3 meetings took place and at least one project is planned.] [SP 2020-25: 2021/22 = 12; 2022/23 = 14; 2023/24 = 15; 2024/25 = 15]	Number of Municipalities within which the Western Cape Government RSEP is implemented.
78	Jobs Now Economic Recovery Plan: Ease of doing business (DEA&DP and DEDAT)	Western Cape Economic implementation Jobs Now Recovery	DEA&DP	100 days with specific EIAs identified that will contribute ("impact projects") to job creation, economic growth and service delivery. Target March 2021: 18 EIA applications	EIA applications contributing to the Jobs Now Economic Recovery Plan.

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
<b>Responding effectively to Climate Change (mitigation and adaptation)</b>					
79	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	Ensuring that the Climate Change response is mainstreamed in the Western Cape Government and municipalities.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: Revised WC Climate Change Response Strategy 2022/23: M&E Report on the WCCCRS 2024/25: M&E Report on the WCCCRS	Western Cape Climate Change Strategy Response revised 2021. M&E report on the WC Climate Change Response Strategy <sup>e</sup>
80	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	Ensuring that the Climate Change response is mainstreamed in the Western Cape Government and municipalities.	DEA&DP	Annual review of the IDPs as part of the LGMTEC process.	District municipalities adequately incorporating climate change into IDPs (as defined in the WC Climate Change Status Quo Assessment) <sup>e</sup>
81	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	Ensuring that the Climate Change response is mainstreamed in the Western Cape Government and municipalities.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1	Number of climate change response tools developed <sup>a, e</sup>
82	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing	Identify and map environmental risks and vulnerabilities, and develop an aggregated spatial resilience indicator set.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021-2025: 2	Environmental risk and vulnerability mapping Methodology Report including a composite map and progress maps over the period
83	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing.	Develop a target for reduction in CO2 emissions per capita	DEA&DP	2021 – 2025 : baseline development, targets adopted, implementation started.	5-year target percentage to be adopted from the final approved 2050 emissions pathway (full GHG inventory developed as part of

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
84	Render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development objectives.	Increase mitigation and adaptation options against climate change for the agricultural sector	DoA	2019/2020: Climate change response plan for agriculture (SmartAgri, developed in 2016) implemented 2020/2021: SmartAgri plan implemented and evaluated 2021/2022: SmartAgri plan and recommendations incorporated in implementation 2022/2023: SmartAgri plan implemented 2023/2024: SmartAgri plan and recommendations incorporated in implementation 2024/2025: SmartAgri plan and recommendations incorporated in implementation	the 2050 Pathways Project, baseline to be determined as part of the first phase of the project <sup>e</sup> Climate change response plan for agriculture developed and implemented <sup>h</sup>
85	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing.	Municipalities supported through the PDMC with risk and vulnerability assessments	PDMC (Captured by the PDMC)	2020/2021: 3 2021/2022: 3 2022/2023: 3 2024/2025: 3	Number of Municipalities supported with risk and vulnerability assessments <sup>n</sup>
<b>Gender Mainstreaming</b>					
86	Support gender mainstreaming into environmental decision making, planning and policy development through credible data and evidence generated through research programmes	The collective number of different types of research projects focused (reviews, scientific research, monitoring and collaborative	IDE&DP	2020/21: 1 (Climate Change Response Gender Gap Analysis) 2021/22: 2 (Spatial Transformation Gender Gap Analysis and Waste	Number of research projects finalised <sup>o</sup>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
		<p>(research) being undertaken during the reporting period. This includes research projects, monitoring projects and collaborative projects.</p>		<p>Management Gender Gap Analysis) 2022/23: 1 (Green, Blue and Biodiversity Economy Gender Gap Analysis) 2023/24: 2 (Air Quality and Health Gender Gap Analysis and Know your Municipality Programme – Strengthening resilience of women in the rural areas) 2024/25: 1 (Water Security Gender Gap Analysis)</p>	
87	<p>Support in dealing with already identified/ existing gaps in moving toward improving gender equality and gender mainstreaming within the environment sector.</p>	<p>The number of activities/initiatives conducted (external) to develop skills needed to correct gender mainstreaming issues/ gaps/ challenges within the sector (e.g. improving gender equality and balance in relevant environmental programmes).</p>	DEA&DP	<p>2020/21: 1 (Workshop with Academia, and Sector networks and stakeholders) 2021/22: 1 Youth and Gender Workshop 2022/23: 1 (Workshop with Academia, and Sector networks and stakeholders) 2023/24: 1 (1000 Day new parent programme developed) 2024/25: 1</p>	<p>Number of skills development initiatives conducted<sup>o</sup></p>
88	<p>To facilitate environmental cooperative governance and promote gender mainstreaming into already existing environmental policies and functions</p>	<p>Review of sector and municipal tools (e.g. IDPs, PGDS, SDF) to facilitate gender mainstreaming into environmental tools (demand driven).</p>	DEA&DP	<p>2020/21: 1 (Climate Change) 2021/22: 1 (Waste Management IWMP) 2022/23: 1 (Air Quality Management Plan – AQMP) 2023/24: 1 (Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy) PBES 2024/25: 1 (Sustainable Water Management Plan) SWMP</p>	<p>Number of policies reviewed for gender considerations<sup>o</sup></p>
89	<p>This is an indication of projects which actively target female beneficiaries</p>	<p>Increase in the number of projects which actively set sex disaggregated targets is understood to be a proxy for the degree to which gender is mainstreamed into delivery/beneficiary targeted</p>	DEA&DP	<p>2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 2 2023/2024: 2 2024/2025: 2</p>	<p>Number of projects with disaggregated targets<sup>o</sup></p>

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 78)
90	To support the correction of past gender biases in training of females within environmental science and other environmental disciplines.	work of the Department. Number of subsidised training bursaries offered to gender disadvantaged female students especially for study toward scarce skills training within the environment sector.	DEA&DP	2020/2021: 1 2021/2022: 1 2022/2023: 2 2023/2024: 3 2024/2025: 4	Number of finance opportunities offered to up and coming female students.

Indicator source table (refers to superscripts in the Indicators column)

Code	Source of indicator	Code	Source of indicator
<b>a</b>	National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD)	<b>h</b>	DoA Strategic Plan for the Fiscal Years 2020/2021 – 2023/2024/ DoA Annual Performance Plan 2020/2021 and beyond
<b>b</b>	Medium Term Strategic Framework	<b>i</b>	DEDAT Annual Performance Plan 2019/2020
<b>c</b>	NDP 2030	<b>j</b>	DT&PW Annual Performance Plan 2020/2021 and beyond
<b>d</b>	National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)	<b>k</b>	DoHS Strategic Plan 2020 - 2025
<b>e</b>	DEA&DP Strategic Plan 2020 - 2025 / DEA&DP Annual Performance Plan 2020/2021; 2021/2022	<b>m</b>	Western Cape Infrastructure Framework (2013)
<b>f</b>	CapeNature Strategic Plan 2020 - 2025 / Cape Nature Annual Performance Plan 2019/2020; 2020/2021	<b>n</b>	Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre Annual Report / Strategic Plans
<b>g</b>	Western Cape Green Economy Report 2019/2020	<b>o</b>	DEA&DP Gender Equity Strategic Framework 2020-2025



## **SECTION 6: CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE**

### **6.1. Co-operative Environmental Governance**

The current Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (IGRFA) (No. 13 of 2005) was born out of this constitutional mandate and provides a framework for local government's participation in intergovernmental relations. According to the IGRFA, the three spheres of government must consider the circumstances, material interests and budgets of organs of state when exercising their legislative powers or performing their statutory functions.

Furthermore, NEMA sets out to provide for and requires co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment; institutions that will promote co-operative governance; and procedures for coordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state. Chapter 3 of NEMA details the specific procedures to establish and facilitate cooperative environmental governance and this is achieved through an integrated system of coordination and environmental implementation and management plans. Towards defining co-operative environmental governance, the following figure collates the requirements within the said governance framework:

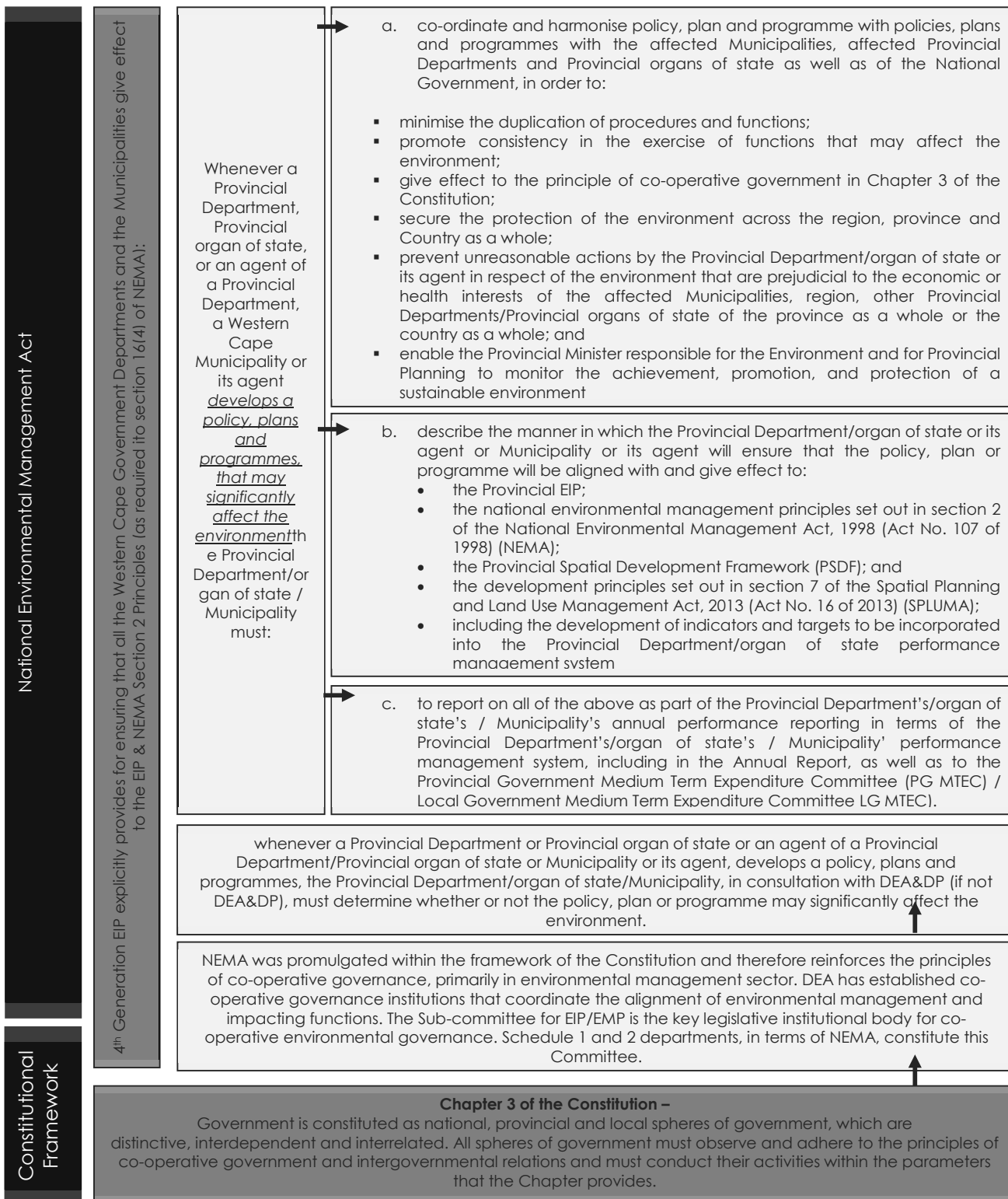


Figure 4: Framework for Co-operative Environmental Governance

Furthermore, the EIP of a Province must describe the manner in which the Provincial and Local Sphere of Government in the Province will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes of the Provincial Sphere and Local Sphere of Government in the Province that may significantly affect the environment will comply with the principles set out in Section 2 of NEMA:

- compliance with the principles set out in Section 2 of NEMA as well as with the EIP, and promotion of the objectives and plan for the implementation by the Provincial Sphere and Local Sphere of Government in the Province of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of NEMA; and
- ongoing monitoring in respect of implementation and performance towards the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment;

Finally, it must make recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation by the Provincial Sphere and Local Sphere of Government in the Province of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of NEMA. By way of expanding the Western Cape's commitment to sustainable development, setting provincial sustainable development objectives have been identified as a key recommendation and step towards in the manner in which the Western Cape will guide strategic planning and evaluate/measure the implementation and performance thereof. Commitment to commence with a process of setting sustainable development targets within the EIP 2020 – 2025 cycle is stipulated in Section 7 of this EIP.

## **6.2. Local Government Sphere**

### **6.2.1. Implementation of environmental governance**

Reference is again made to the environmental governance framework as per Figure 4 above. Section 16(4) of NEMA indicates that provinces are responsible for ensuring that all municipalities within the province complies with the provincial EIP and the principles in section 2 of NEMA in the preparation of any policy, programme or plan, including the establishment of integrated development plans. As key strategic documents, Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) guide all development activities within the local government / municipal sphere.

Ensuring compliance with the Western Cape EIP is done through the IDP review process, during which the Western Cape Government ensures that municipal IDPs comply with all legislated requirements, as well as assessing the level of environmental performance. IDPs are a critical tool for ensuring that municipalities mainstream and budget for all environmental obligations and therefore participation by all sector departments is crucial in the development and implementation of the IDP. Good and effective governance requires that all levels of government function in an integrated fashion.

### **6.2.2. Joint District and Metro Approach**

It is recognised that at local government sphere, there is implementation failure of various policies and programmes. This is attributed to the lack of key implementation support by various stakeholders at local level and in communities, including that of municipal mayors and municipal councillors. What is further recognised is the lack of integration of efforts across government departments when it comes to implementing these policies and programmes – and this creates a lack of momentum, ineffective use of resources or duplication of efforts. This need for co-

operation between the horizontal interface of provincial departments and vertical interface between national, provincial departments and municipalities arises using District Co-ordinating Forums as the governance instruments for co-planning, co-budgeting and co-implementation to translate in service delivery to communities.

The Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA) further defines the Co-operative Environmental Governance framework shown in Figure 4. The JDMA has an enabling function towards co-planning, co-budgeting and co-implementation to improve and strengthen service delivery to communities whilst district and metro teams need to maintain the following focus areas:

- The identification of strategic and planning priorities as well as service delivery challenges within each district.
- Addressing strategic issues through a single implementation plan and operational challenges as part of their departmental programmes or through a collaborative approach.
- Use of District Co-ordinating Forums as planning and reporting platforms for monitoring the implementation processes.

As per the DEA&DP's Annual Performance Plan (2020/2021), the next five years have identified the development of five District Implementation Plans, focusing on catalytic projects towards development for the benefit of citizens and the optimising of Intergovernmental Relation (IGR) platforms in the Western Cape and within each District. This will be reflected on in the mid- and end-term EIP Compliance Reporting.

#### 6.2.3. Western Cape EIP alignment with IPSS/WCMES

The Western Cape Government's Integrated Performance and (Municipal) Support System (IPSS) have evolved into the Western Cape Government's Monitoring and Evaluation (of Municipalities) System (WCMES) and incorporates Municipal environmental compliance and environmental performance indicators/areas. The WCMES forms a critical part of the implementation of the Integrated Work Plan in that provides critical information required by each Municipality to manage its own level of compliance and level of performance, as well as required by the provincial departments in terms of provincial monitoring of and support to Municipalities.

### **6.3. Western Cape EIP alignment with IPSS/WCMES**

Aligning the Western Cape EIP with the Integrated Performance and Support System (IPSS) and the Western Cape Monitoring and Evaluation System (WCMES) requires the implementation of the following:

The 4<sup>th</sup> Edition EIP explicitly provides for ensuring that Western Cape Municipalities give effect to the EIP and NEMA Section 2 Principles (as required in terms of Section 16(4) of NEMA) and as illustrated in Figure 4. The EIP therefore requires that:

- a. similar to what is required of a Provincial Department/organs of state or its agent, whenever a Municipality or its agent develops a policy, plan and programme, the Municipality, in consultation with DEA&DP, must determine whether or not the policy, plan or programme may significantly affect the environment;

- b. whenever a Municipality develops a policy, plan or programme that may significantly affect the environment, the Municipality must:
- i. co-ordinate and harmonise such a policy, plan and programme with the policies, plans and programmes of other affected Municipalities as well as of the National and Provincial Government, in order to:
- minimise the duplication of procedures and functions;
  - promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;
  - give effect to the principle of co-operative government in Chapter 3 of the Constitution;
  - secure the protection of the environment across the Municipal area, the District (if a B or C Municipality), the region, the province and Country as a whole;
  - prevent unreasonable actions by the Municipality or its agent in respect of the environment that are prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other Municipalities, the District (if a B or C Municipality), the region, province or the country as a whole; and
  - enable the Provincial Minister responsible for the Environment and for Provincial Planning to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment;
- ii. describe the manner in which the Municipality or its agent will ensure that the policy, plan or programme will be aligned with and give effect to:
- the Provincial EIP;
  - the national environmental management principles set out in section 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
  - the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF);
  - and
  - the development principles set out in section 7 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA);
  - including the development of indicators and targets to be incorporated into the Municipality's performance management system; and
  - to report on all of the above as part of the Municipality's annual performance reporting in terms of the Municipality's performance management system, including the Municipality's Mid-Year Report and Annual Report, as well as to the Local Government Medium Expenditure Committee (LG MTEC).

In addition to the above:

As part of the ongoing cycle and continuous improvement, the IPSS/WCMES environmental compliance and performance indicators/areas will also continue to be revisited to ensure improvement in respect of the indicators/areas to further improve for the provincial oversight as required in respect of section 16(4) of NEMA.

#### **6.4. Performance Management System, integrated planning and budgeting**

There are numerous governance controls which set the targets and oversee the performance of the national and provincial Departments and Municipalities. These controls are put in place by the laws and regulations of the country to ensure appropriate governance and include amongst others the Outcomes Agreements between National and Provincial Ministers, the National Medium Term Strategic Framework governing the 5-year Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (APPs) of the national and provincial Departments and the 5-year IDPs and annual Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIPs) of Municipalities, as well as the various Public and Municipal Finance Management, Reporting and Auditing rules and protocols.

The Integrated Work Plan, which was agreed between the Western Cape Government and Western Cape Municipalities in 2017 and have been incorporated into the Provincial Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024, sets out the annual cycle of integrated planning, integrated budgeting, integrated implementation, integrated review and integrated adjustment. The 4<sup>th</sup> Edition EIP, with an EIP being a critical environmental governance instrument and system, therefore integrates the manner in which the co-operative environmental governance in the Province are governed into the broader governance system within the Province as per the Integrated Work Plan. In this regard, whilst the EIP at key times produces certain products (the plan, the reporting, etc.) the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition EIP emphasis the EIP's role as a governance and performance management system.

The performance management process and system in terms of the EIP is integrated into the IGR system of integrated planning and budgeting, which are also linked to and informs the oversight/monitoring, support and intervention responsibilities of the MEC for Local Government, the MEC for Environmental Affairs, and the MEC for Development Planning in terms of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA), NEMA and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA), and in the Western Cape also the Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act No. 3 of 2014) (LUPA), together with the Provincial Treasury in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) and Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA) as well as the Director-General and the Premier.

## SECTION 7: RECOMMENDATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Within the Western Cape and specifically the DEA&DP, priorities are set to integrate environmental objectives in government planning, including provincial growth and development strategies, local economic development plans and integrated development plans alongside effective and efficient spatial governance through the coordination of provincial and regional planning and the alignment of both provincial and municipal planning and programmes (See Section 2 above). Inherently linked to this is the mainstreaming of sustainability, resource-use efficiency and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The EIP should adopt a function to facilitate or enable a strategic context for these overarching priorities.

Section 5 above was guided by a number of outcomes, supported by specific indicators and targets, and this reflects the overall direction of the Western Cape EIP for transitioning the desired social, economic and environmental trends of the province.

To expand on the above, this Western Cape EIP underscribe commitment for the province to become sustainability led. In progressing towards becoming sustainability led, this Western Cape EIP enables the setting of provincial Sustainable Development Objectives (SDOs) as a way of describing how the Western Cape will:

- Guide strategic planning and evaluate/measure the implementation thereof;
- Measure performance and continuous sustainability improvement; and
- Becoming sustainability-led.

Developing appropriate Sustainable Development Objectives require collective input from across the contributing sectors. Whilst this objectives development process is underway and no specific SDOs are yet captured for annual progress reporting, Section 6 of this Western Cape EIP captured the following for compliance and progress reporting by WC EIP mid- and end-cycle timeframes:

**Table 5: 4<sup>th</sup> Edition EIP Recommendations for Sustainable Development Objectives**

Commitment	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility
Develop a set of appropriate SDOs for the Western Cape by 2023.	DEA&DP and all relevant components / contributing environmental sectors to undertake an appropriate process to identify and develop a set of SDOs for the Western Cape. This process must rely on the policies, programmes and plans identified in the 4 <sup>th</sup> Edition EIP and other relevant information and processes ahead of 2023.	DEA&DP
Report on SDO implementation progress by 2025.	By the closing of the 4 <sup>th</sup> Edition EIP, the final Annual Compliance Report will provide feedback on the activities undertaken and the process developed and the resulting SDOs that have been formalised during this period.	DEA&DP

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