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PROVINCIAL NOTICE

The following Provincial Notice is published for general information.

DR H.C. MALILA,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL

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DR H.C. MALILA,
DIREKTEUR-GENERAAL

Provinsiale Wetgewer-gebou,
Waalstraat,
Kaapstad.

12 December 2025



**Western Cape
Government**

Department of Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning

**Western Cape
Environmental
Implementation Plan (EIP) 5th
Edition
2025-2030**

WESTERN CAPE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 5TH EDITION (2025-2030)

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Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
AEL	Atmospheric Emission License	GBCSA	Green Building Council of South Africa
AIS	Alien and Invasive Species	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan	GHG	Greenhouse Gas
AQOF	Air Quality Officers Forum	HDI	Human Development Index
BESP	Built Environment Support Programme	HWC	Heritage Western Cape
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
COCT	City of Cape Town	IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
DCF	District Coordinating Forum	IGRFA	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act 13 of 2005)
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	IGTT	Intergovernmental Task Team
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries & Environment	IPSS	Integrated Performance and Support System
DoA	Department of Agriculture	IWM	Integrated Waste Management
DoHS	Department of Human Settlements	JDMA	Joint District and Metro Approach
DoLG	Department of Local Government	LGMTEC	Local Government Medium Term Economic Committee
DoTP	Department of the Premier		Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2014)
DT&PW	Department of Transport and Public Works	LUPA	
DWSA	Department of Water and Sanitation	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
EAC	Environment and Culture	MCC	Municipal Coastal Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
EIAMS	Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy	MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
EI	Ecological Infrastructure	MIS	Municipal Infrastructure Services
EICC	Ecological Infrastructure Coordination Committee	MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
EM	Environmental Management	MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
EMCOM	Environmental Management Coordinating Meeting (DEA&DP)	MW	Megawatt
EMD	Environmental Management Department (City of Cape Town)	NAEIS	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System
EPIP	Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes	NBEDS	National Biodiversity Economy Development Strategy
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme	NDP	National Development Plan
		NDHS	National Department of Human Settlements
		NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)

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Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
NEM:AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)	SoEOR	State of Environment Outlook Report
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008)	SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority	SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development	tCO₂e	Metric Ton Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
NUSP	National Upgrade Support Programme	TOPS	Threatened or Protected Species
PBSAP	Provincial Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan	UISP	Upgrading Informal Settlements Programme
PCC	Provincial Coastal Committee	VIP	Vision Inspired Priority
PCF	Premier's Coordinating Forum	VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Centre	WC IWMP	Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan
PLANCOM	Planning Coordination Meeting	WCCCRS	Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy
PGMTEC	Provincial Government Medium Term Economic Committee	WCED	Western Cape Education Department
PPTIF	Provincial Public Transport Institutional Framework	WCMES	Western Cape Monitoring and Evaluation System
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework	WCG	Western Cape Government
PSG	Provincial Strategic Goal	WDM	Water Demand Management
PSP	Provincial Strategic Plan	WESSA	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
PTMS	Provincial Transversal Management System	WISP	Western Cape Industrial Symbiosis Programme
REIPPPP	Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme	WML	Waste Management Licence
RPG	Regional Planning Governance		
RSEP	Regional Socio-Economic Project		
SAEON	South African Environmental Observation Network		
SALGA	South African Local Government Association		
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals		
SDIS	Spatial Development and Infrastructure Support		

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About this document

Western Cape Environmental Implementation Plan 5th Edition (2025-2030)

The Western Cape Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) serves as a strategic blueprint for guiding sustainable development and environmental governance across the province. Building on the foundations laid by previous editions, this 5th Edition EIP (2025–2030) reflects a comprehensive and integrated approach to environmental management, aligning with both national legislation and global sustainability frameworks.

EIP Aspect	Details
Legal basis	Required under Section 13 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).
Purpose	Ensure co-operative environmental governance, align policies across government, avoid duplication, and promote consistent environmental management.
Who prepares it?	Provincial governments and national departments listed in Schedule 1 of NEMA; Departments in both Schedule 1 & 2.
Key Content	Policies, plans, programmes with significant environmental impact. Compliance with NEMA principles and national standards. Alignment with legislative provisions and environmental norms. Recommendations for integrated environmental management. Indicators: sustainability outcomes, governance effectiveness, compliance.
Monitoring & Reporting	Annual Compliance Reports (ACRs) are due annually within four (4) months after financial year end.
Version/Date	Author/Reviewer/Contributors
V1. Final	Primary author: Francini van Staden (DEA&DP Directorate: Sustainability) Primary Reviewers: Karen Shippey (DEA&DP Chief Director: Environmental Sustainability) Ronald Mukanya (DEA&DP Director: Sustainability)
Contributors	
	Faatimah Kharekar, Amandla Mali, Ismail Wambi (DEA&DP) Marlene Larons, Frances Balayer, Lynn Jacobs, John Wilson, Monique Van Zitters, Mellisa Naiker (DEA&DP) Thea Jordan, Roy Gardener, Andre Vancoille (DEA&DP) Saliem Haider, Dean Gilbert, August Hoon, Lance McBain-Charles, Robyn Britten (DEA&DP) Natasha Davis-Wolmarans, Catherine Bill, Russell Mehl (DEA&DP) Joy Leaner, Etienne A Roux, Bhawoodien Parker, Shawn Le Roux (DEA&DP) Lize Jennings-Boom, Gerard van Weele, Jody Brown (DEA&DP) Lyron Julius, Akhona Sitshi, Taymian Parenzee (Dol) Olga Koma, Pamela Masiko-Kambala (Dol) Jo-Anne September, Kurt Apollis, Recardo Collins, Sharmaine Tya Tya (Dol) Ajay Trikam, Linda Manyuchi (DEDAT) Ebrahiem Hardy (CapeNature) Nabeel Rylands (PDMC) Ilse Trautman, Ashia Petersen (DoA)

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1. Western Cape: Environmental Context

The Western Cape Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) outlines how the Western Cape provincial government applies NEMA Section 13 by coordinating its policies, plans and programmes to ensure integrated and sustainable environmental management, aligning provincial development priorities with national environmental norms and standards, and setting out measures and indicators for monitoring compliance and governance performance.

The Western Cape State of Environment Outlook Report (2024) and Western Cape State of Development Planning Report paints a mixed picture of the Western Cape's social, economic and environmental dimensions: there are clear gains, but some critical challenges are deepening.

With a population of 7.4 million and strong in-migration, the province faces mounting pressures from urban growth, rising resource use and the impacts of climate change. Agriculture is central to the Western Cape economy, but its growth places increasing pressure on the province's tightly constrained natural resources and globally significant biodiversity. Irrigated horticulture - dominant in many districts - drives high water demand in a region already characterised by recurrent droughts, declining rainfall trends, and intensifying climate variability. Expanding orchards, vineyards and field crops contribute to land transformation, often encroaching on natural vegetation within the Cape Floristic Region, one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. This can lead to habitat fragmentation, soil degradation and the loss of ecological corridors essential for species resilience. At the same time, intensive production systems risk nutrient runoff, reduced soil health and the degradation of ecological infrastructure such as wetlands and riparian zones. Balancing the economic importance of agriculture with the stewardship of water, soil and biodiversity is therefore a critical challenge for the province, requiring more efficient water use, spatial planning that protects high-value ecosystems, and farming practices that sustain the natural assets on which the sector ultimately

depends. Provincial priorities focus on climate adaptation, renewable energy, water security, waste reduction and building a green economy, as set out in the 2023 Growth4Jobs Strategy and expanded on in the Growth4Jobs Implementation Plan 2025-2030.

By 2060, average temperatures are expected to rise by 1–1.8 °C, reaching up to 2 °C inland, while rainfall is likely to decline and droughts may occur twice as often. These shifts threaten agriculture, water supply and ecosystems. Biodiversity is already under strain: since 2017, more than 102 000 ha of habitat have been lost and 64 species have moved to higher threat categories. Invasive alien plants and unlawful habitat destruction persist, even though protected-area coverage has increased to 17.6%. Meeting the global "30 × 30" conservation target will demand major new resources. The Western Cape will contribute to this target through the implementation of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP), the Protected Area Expansion Strategy (PAES), and biodiversity stewardship initiatives, supported by intergovernmental coordination and strategic investment in ecological infrastructure as outlined in this EIP.

The picture for oceans and coasts is more stable. Overall, despite periodic removals and downgrades, the Western Cape has seen a net upward trend in Blue Flag beaches and pilot sites over recent years, reflecting ongoing efforts to maintain and improve coastal water quality and beach management. Yet overfishing, coastal habitat loss and coastal erosion linked to increased climate change risks and sea level

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rise remain serious concerns. Inland water systems are in decline: allocations exceed available supply, ecological reserve allocations are not adequately monitored, infrastructure is ageing, and water quality in many urban rivers is poor. Although drought planning has improved, invasive plants, high demand and weak wastewater treatment continue to undermine supply and ecological health.

Air quality is generally within national standards but shows signs of stress. PM10 exceedances occur in some low-income areas due to domestic fuel use, while budget cuts and load-shedding limit monitoring capacity. Traffic congestion remains a significant source of emissions. Energy is another area of concern. The province leads in renewable energy investment, but national generation shortfalls, limited grid capacity and integration challenges keep renewables a small share of total grid supply while distributed generation for local use is scaling up significantly.

Overall, the Western Cape is making progress in policy, conservation and renewable energy, yet biodiversity loss, water scarcity and climate risks remain critical. Without accelerated, co-ordinated action, even areas that appear stable could slip into decline, undermining long-term environmental resilience.

The reports also stress the need for spatial transformation to break down historical segregation and ensure equitable access to resources. Sustainable development practices, economic activities that support long-term growth and effective governance are central to this vision. Key recommendations include investing in alternative energy to reduce the impact of load-shedding, prioritising education funding and adopting comprehensive strategies to address housing shortages.

While the Western Cape has made notable advances in education, housing, infrastructure and economic development, significant challenges remain in fully achieving spatial transformation, reducing socio-economic

inequality and embedding environmental sustainability in long-term planning.

Western Cape Economic & Socio-Economic Snapshot

The Western Cape's economy is service-driven, anchored by finance, trade, transport, tourism, and agriculture. Finance - particularly business services and fintech - is the leading GDP driver, while tourism and trade keep Cape Town a key international gateway. Agriculture, especially wine and fresh-produce exports, has expanded by over a third in GDP contribution in the past decade, and transport helped power the post-COVID recovery. Yet growth is constrained by load-shedding, logistics bottlenecks and national economic stagnation, prompting a provincial "break-out" strategy to reduce dependence on national trends.

Socio-economically, the province outperforms national averages, with slightly lower inequality (2022 Gini: 0.60 vs South Africa's 0.68) and higher labour-force participation. Unemployment, especially youth unemployment - remains high, and poverty rates are rising. Informal work is growing in rural areas, while urbanisation and inward migration are driving housing shortages and property-price hikes. **These pressures are disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups, including low-income households, women, youth, elderly and people with disabilities, who face heightened economic and social insecurity.**

Key **megatrends** shaping the province's future include:

- **Climate change**, threatening water security, food security and infrastructure resilience.
- **Rapid urbanisation**, straining services and infrastructure.
- **Macroeconomic and geopolitical volatility**, impacting trade and investment.

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- **Demographic shifts**, including ageing and migration patterns.
- **Technological acceleration**, bringing both digital opportunities and automation risks.
- **Social cohesion pressures**, with inequality, crime and declining trust challenging resilience

2. Western Cape EIP: Reflection

3rd Edition (2014 – 2019)

Insights and lessons from the 3rd Edition directly informed the 4th Edition (2020–2025), particularly its alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy. The 3rd Edition was instrumental in mainstreaming transversal issues such as gender and green economy considerations, which were developed further in later editions. In short, the 2014–2019 EIP consolidated environmental policy in the Western Cape, broadened the scope of environmental management to include climate and biodiversity imperatives, and laid the groundwork for the more globally aligned and data-driven approaches that followed in the 4th and 5th Editions.

4th Edition (2020 – 2025)

Implemented against the backdrop of COVID-19, persistent load-shedding, and worsening climate impacts, the plan highlighted the need for resilient infrastructure, renewable energy investment and robust water management. The 4th Edition included priority indicators for green economy, economic recovery, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), sustainable public procurement and gender and human rights mainstreaming. It is particularly in the recovery period of COVID-19 with pre-existing economic austerity that the EIP as a legally mandated plan under NEMA, is reflecting complexities: aligning diverse sectoral priorities, multiple spheres of government and stakeholders, while integrating climate, biodiversity, social equity and economic development goals into a single, measurable framework within an already reporting-heavy provincial context.

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The Western Cape EIP aligns with the Provincial Strategic Plan cycle. Therefore, reflecting on the latest PSP End-of-Term-Review provide key inputs into the development and refinement of

the Western Cape EIP. The 2019–2024 End-of-Term Review (EOTR) highlights both achievements and shortcomings in delivering on the Western Cape's PSP. While progress was made in areas such as job creation, safety initiatives and resident wellbeing, the EOTR found that these priorities were framed as broad themes rather than clearly defined, measurable objectives. This made it difficult to track tangible outcomes and assess impact.

Despite a strong emphasis on transversal planning, departments often worked within their own mandates, leading to fragmented implementation and limited collaboration. This reflects the important function of the Western Cape EIP. The Recovery Plan process, however, demonstrated that it is possible to address interdependencies successfully when planning is truly integrated. The EOTR also observed that the focus on shared cross-cutting priorities sometimes overshadowed the core functions of

individual departments, creating gaps between provincial goals and departmental actions.

In addition, the review emphasised the importance of strengthening community participation and integrating resident feedback into both planning and evaluation. It called for a stronger culture of evidence-based decision-making, supported by reliable data and robust monitoring frameworks, to guide policy choices and track progress. These lessons informed the design of the PSP 2025–2030, which places greater emphasis on measurable outcomes, integrated impact areas, and data-driven governance to improve service delivery and resident-centred development.

3. Western Cape EIP: Legislative Context

The **National Environmental Management Act** provides a comprehensive legal definition of "environment," referring to the surroundings within which humans exist, including:

- **Natural systems:** land, water, atmosphere, micro-organisms, plants, and animals;
- **Interactions:** the relationships among these components; and
- **Qualities:** physical, chemical, aesthetic, and cultural conditions that influence human health and well-being.

3.1. South African Constitution

Legislatively, South Africa's environment is primarily governed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), specifically Section 24 which states that everyone has the

right to an environment that is not harmful to human health and well-being.

This constitutional right creates the basis for all subsequent environmental legislation and policy.

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In a sustainability and development context, Section 24 of the Bill of Rights guarantees every person the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being, and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations. This places a constitutional duty on the state to enact legislative and policy measures that prevent ecological degradation, promote conservation, and ensure sustainable use of natural resources.

Furthermore, the Constitution embeds human dignity, equality, and socio-economic rights - including rights to housing, water, food, healthcare, and education—as fundamental to development. These provisions align closely with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) social inclusion agenda and Agenda 2063's aspirations for people-driven, rights-based development, ensuring that South Africa's development frameworks are consistent with its international and continental obligations.

3.2. National Environmental Management Act

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.

This Western Cape EIP is developed in accordance with Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), Section 12 and Section 13(1) of NEMA, which mandates the inclusion of policies, plans, and programmes that significantly affect the environment. It outlines mechanisms to ensure compliance with environmental principles, legislative provisions, and national norms and standards, while promoting cooperative governance across all spheres of government.

3.3. NEMA: Chapter 3

Chapter 3 of NEMA specifically sets out procedures to facilitate co-operative environmental governance through a system of **Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs)** and **Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)**.

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

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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 cooperative 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."

3.4. Environmental Implementation Plans in South Africa & Western Cape

As per the aforementioned highlighted context from NEMA and Chapter 3 of NEMA, the legislative context of EIPs in South Africa can be summarised as follows:

- National departments listed in Schedule 1 and provincial departments responsible for environmental affairs

must prepare an EIP within five years of the Act coming into effect, and review it at intervals of no more than five years.

- National departments listed in Schedule 2 must prepare an EMP within the same timeframe.
- Departments listed in both Schedules may prepare a consolidated EIP/EMP.
- Municipalities must align their policies, programmes, and plans — including Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) with the principles of NEMA, as well as relevant provincial and national EIPs and EMPs.

The Western Cape has a well-established history of implementing Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs) in line with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). The process began with the gazetting of the First Edition EIP in 2002, which laid the foundation for structured provincial environmental planning and reporting. Building on this foundation, the Second Edition EIP (2010) refined the province's approach by integrating lessons learned from the initial cycle and strengthening alignment with emerging national strategies.

The Third Edition EIP (2015) marked an important shift towards integrating cross-sectoral priorities, with a stronger focus on climate change, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land use, reflecting the growing urgency of environmental challenges in the province. The Fourth Edition EIP (2020) was gazetted at a time of heightened global and national focus on sustainability and resilience, aligning the province's environmental commitments with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Climate Agreement, and the updated Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy. The Fourth Edition EIP (2020) was also the first Western Cape EIP to report on Gender Mainstreaming and Sustainable Public Procurement.

This Fifth Edition EIP (2025) continues that trajectory, reflecting both continuity and renewal. It consolidates the progress made under previous editions while responding to persistent environmental, social, and economic

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challenges facing the province, also as reported on in the Western Cape State of Environment Outlook Report (2024) and the State of Development Planning Report (2024).

The 5th Edition places a particular emphasis on integrated governance, climate resilience, just transition pathways, and the mainstreaming of environmental considerations across all spheres of planning and development. It also aligns with the latest Provincial Strategic Plan 2025–2030, the National Development Plan Vision 2030, and South Africa's international commitments, positioning the Western Cape to contribute actively to both national and global sustainability agendas.

minimum standards for estuary and coastal management, mandating municipalities to develop and implement **Estuarine Management Plans (EMPs)**, integrate them into IDPs and SDFs, and coordinate with provincial authorities.

Impact: These legislative changes expand the WCG's responsibilities for oversight, coordination, technical guidance, and monitoring, while municipalities must align planning, development approvals, and service delivery with biodiversity, estuarine, coastal, and climate obligations.

3.5. Key legislative changes: Western Cape context

Over the Western Cape EIP review cycle, several key legislative and policy changes have shaped environmental management in the Western Cape, significantly influencing the duties of both the WCG and municipalities.

- **Western Cape Biodiversity Act (2021):** Established a provincial framework for biodiversity conservation, including biodiversity stewardship, regulation of restricted activities, and the use of the **Biodiversity Spatial Plan (BSP)**. Municipalities must now integrate Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) into Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), land-use decisions, and environmental authorisations.
- **National Environmental Management: Climate Change Act (NEM:CC):** Reinforces the integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation into provincial and municipal planning, requiring mainstreaming of climate risk into infrastructure, service delivery, and disaster management.
- **Estuarine Management Protocols (NEMP) and ICMA Alignment:** Sets

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4. Objectives of the Environmental Implementation Plan

The Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) drives sustainable development by embedding NEMA's environmental principles across all government policies, plans and programmes to reduce harm and enhance benefits for people and nature.

The Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) is designed to guide departmental and provincial actions towards sustainable development in accordance with the principles of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). The EIP needs to ensure that all functions are carried out in alignment with the environmental management principles set out in NEMA. It seeks to integrate environmental considerations across policies, programmes, and plans, aiming to minimise negative impacts while enhancing positive outcomes for both people and the environment.

According to **Section 12 of NEMA**, the purpose of an EIP is to:

Coordinate and harmonise environmental policies, plans, programmes, and decisions of the provincial and local spheres of government;

Promote resource efficiency in the Western Cape, including improved catchment management, water quality, and ecological functioning;

Minimise duplication of procedures and functions;

Ensure consistency in the exercise of functions affecting the environment; and

Give effect to the principle of co-operative governance as provided in **Chapter 3 of NEMA**.

Furthermore, **Section 16 of NEMA** obliges provincial governments and municipalities to exercise their functions in accordance with the

EIP. In particular, **Section 16(4)** requires provinces to ensure that:

The relevant provincial EIP is complied with by all municipalities within the province; and

Municipalities adhere to EIPs, EMPs, and the principles of Section 2 of NEMA when preparing policies, programmes, and plans (including IDPs and land development objectives).

The EIP therefore provides a framework for legal compliance with NEMA and other relevant environmental legislation, while also fostering co-operative governance by promoting coordination and alignment across different spheres of government, departments, and agencies. It identifies and addresses key environmental challenges, including biodiversity loss, climate change, pollution, water scarcity, waste management, and pressures on land use.

Through the EIP, accountability and transparency are strengthened by outlining specific actions, targets, and indicators, while institutional capacity is developed to ensure that human, technical, and financial resources are effectively mobilised. The plan also establishes systems for monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management, allowing progress to be tracked, performance assessed, and strategies adjusted as necessary.

Finally, the EIP contributes to broader national and international commitments, supporting the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and relevant climate and

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biodiversity frameworks, ensuring that departmental and provincial initiatives are aligned with long-term sustainability goals.

5. Strategic Alignment of the EIP

The Western Cape EIP is informed by and aligned to international, national, and provincial policy frameworks. This section details how the Western Cape EIP aligns to key international, national and provincial policy frameworks.

Western Cape EIP strengthens policy coherence, promotes cross-sectoral integration, and reinforces South Africa's commitment to sustainable development at all levels of government.

The areas of convergence between these agendas are summarised in **Table 1**, highlighting their shared emphasis on inclusive growth, environmental stewardship, and strong governance.

5.1. International & National alignment: NDP, SDGs, Agenda 2063

South Africa's sustainable development policy landscape is framed by three mutually reinforcing agendas: the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030, the United Nations Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The NDP 2030 serves as the national blueprint for eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by 2030 through integrated economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. Its priorities: ranging from inclusive growth, skills development, and spatial transformation to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy, explicitly recognise environmental integrity as the foundation for social well-being and economic stability.

The SDGs, adopted globally in 2015, set 17 goals and 169 targets to balance economic, social, and environmental outcomes, calling for action on poverty eradication, health, education, gender equality, climate action, and sustainable resource use.

Complementing these, Agenda 2063 articulates Africa's vision for inclusive, sustainable growth and continental integration, embedding Africa-specific priorities such as free movement of people, cultural heritage, and youth and women empowerment.

By linking departmental and provincial environmental initiatives to these national, regional and international strategies, the

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Table 1 Strategic Alignment of the Western Cape EIP 2025-2030

THEMATIC AREA	NDP 2030 PRIORITY	SDG GOALS	AGENDA 2063 ASPIRATIONS	WESTERN CAPE PSP FOCUS AREAS	PRIORITY
POVERTY & INEQUALITY	Eliminate poverty, reduce inequality	SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	Asp. 1: Inclusive growth and sustainable development	Improved access to economic opportunities and employability	
EMPLOYMENT & GROWTH	Inclusive economic growth, jobs	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Asp. 1: Inclusive growth; Asp. 6: People-driven development	Driving growth opportunities through investment; Stimulating market growth through exports and domestic markets; Improved access to economic opportunities and employability	
EDUCATION & SKILLS	Quality education, skills pipeline	SDG 4: Quality Education	Asp. 6: Youth empowerment	Improved access to economic opportunities and employability; Technology and innovation	
HEALTH & WELL-BEING	Universal healthcare access	SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being	Asp. 1: Healthy and well-nourished citizens	Improved access to economic opportunities and employability (indirect link through livelihoods and social resilience)	
ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE	Low-carbon, climate-resilient economy	SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land SDG 14: Life Below Water	Asp. 1: Environmentally sustainable climate-resilient economies	Energy resilience and transition to net-zero carbon; Water security and resilience	
INFRASTRUCTURE & SPATIAL PLANNING	Integrated transport, housing, spatial justice	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities	Asp. 2: Integrated, connected Africa	Infrastructure and connected economy; Transformation, Infrastructure and Mobility (transversal)	
GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONS	Capable state, accountability	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, Strong Institutions	Asp. 3: Good governance, democracy, human rights	Transformation, Infrastructure and Mobility (transversal governance aspects)	
REGIONAL & GLOBAL INTEGRATION	Trade, diplomacy, partnerships	SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Asp. 7: Strong, united Africa	Stimulating market growth through exports and domestic markets; Driving growth opportunities through investment	

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Other key policy frameworks to which the Western Cape EIP 5th Edition aligns to include:

- **Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2024–2029** – current five-year implementation plan for the NDP.
- **National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF, 2050 horizon)** – national spatial transformation framework (draft in circulation).
- **National Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy (EIAMS, 2014)** – improving EIA and environmental management.
- **National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD1: 2011–2014, NSSD2: to 2020)** – earlier frameworks; sustainability now integrated into NDP/MTDP.
- **Disaster Management Act (2002 as amended) and Frameworks** – national risk reduction framework.
- **National Environmental Sector Gender Plan**, which advances gender-responsive environmental governance and strengthens women's participation and leadership in the sector.

5.2. Western Cape Provincial Alignment

At the provincial level, the Western Cape EIP is coordinated with Western Cape Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) which defines the overarching priorities and strategic direction for the Western Cape, providing a framework for integrated and coordinated action across all of the Western Cape Government departments. It establishes high-level outcomes and priorities to achieve shared, resident-centric development, guiding departmental and portfolio-level planning. The Provincial Strategic Plan's two transversal impact areas: Spatial Transformation, Infrastructure and Mobility and Resource Resilience, address the structural and environmental factors shaping service delivery. Cutting across the life course and integrated impact areas, the transversal impact areas

ensure access to essential systems and resources.

Spatial and environmental planning is guided by the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (under development, 2035). The Western Cape Infrastructure Framework 2050 (WCIF 2050) also takes key priority in the EIP as it serves as the province's long-term blueprint for infrastructure development, integrating inclusive growth, climate resilience, and spatial justice into its strategic outlook. The framework is closely aligned with the province's Growth for Jobs Strategy, setting a foundation for strategic infrastructure investments that serve the most vulnerable communities and households across the province while the DEA&DP Gender and Human Rights Equity Strategic Framework (2025-2030) alongside the Western Cape Provincial Human Rights Approach Position Paper, ensures inclusive and equitable planning.

5.3. Overview of Policies, Plans, and Programmes

The Western Cape EIP therefore operates within a comprehensive framework of national, provincial, and sectoral policies, plans, and programmes that guide environmental management in the Western Cape. By situating the Western Cape EIP within this multi-level policy and programme landscape, the plan reinforces coherence across governance spheres, supports integrated environmental management, and contributes to achieving both provincial and national sustainability goals.

Sectoral and departmental programmes operationalise these policies by implementing targeted initiatives, projects, and interventions. Examples include biodiversity stewardship programmes, catchment management initiatives, environmental compliance monitoring, and climate adaptation projects. These programmes are designed to translate policy objectives into measurable outcomes, ensuring that environmental management is

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proactive, evidence-based, and aligned with provincial and national development priorities.

Section 2, 3 and 4 of this EIP tabulates the Western Cape policies, plans and programmes which this EIP is guided by.

6. Compilation of the Western Cape 5th Edition EIP

Section 13(1) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) sets out the required content of an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP). The compilation of the Western Cape 5th Edition EIP was therefore guided by these requirements, as reflected in the table below.

Table 2: Alignment of Section 13(1) of NEMA with the Western Cape 5th Edition EIP

Section 13(1) of NEMA – Required Content 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 (pp. 21–33)
A description of how the relevant national department or province will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes referred to above comply with the principles set out in Section 2 of the Act, as well as with any national norms and standards envisaged under Section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister (or any other Minister) to achieve, promote, and protect the environment.	Section 3: Alignment to Chapter 1 of NEMA (pp. 34–45) Section 6: Co-operative Environmental Governance (pp. 78–86)
A description of how the relevant national department or province will ensure that its functions are exercised in compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles 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 any other Minister) to achieve, promote, and protect the environment.	Section 4: Compliance with Section 2 of NEMA (pp. 45–53) Section 5: Outcomes and Key Priority Indicators for the EIP (2020–2025) (pp. 55–76)
Promoting the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of the Act.	Section 6: Outcomes and key priority indicators for the EIP over a five-year period.
Promoting the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of the Act.	Section 7: Co-operative environmental governance.

In line with the NEMA requirements and the NDP Vision 2030, the Western Cape EIP 5th Edition in report structure is once again, as per previous EIP editions, based on the following national environmental sector priorities and inclusive of provincial context and priorities:

- **Efficient, Effective & Responsive Governance:** Strengthen coordination, compliance, and institutional effectiveness across spheres of government.
- **Sustainable Resource Use & Management:** Protect biodiversity and manage resources to support long-term ecological and economic resilience.
- **Building sustainable communities:** Promote safe, healthy, and inclusive human settlements that are resilient to environmental risks.

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- **Responding effectively to climate change (mitigation):** Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and shift towards low-carbon development pathways.
- **Responding effectively to climate change (adaptation):** Enhance adaptive capacity and strengthen resilience of communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems.
- **Advancing a Just Transition:** Ensure that the move to a green economy is inclusive, equitable, and supportive of vulnerable groups.
- **Driving a Green Economy:** Stimulate economic growth, innovation, and employment through sustainable industries, resource efficiency, and clean technologies.
- **Protecting Human Rights:** Safeguard the constitutional right to an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being, while promoting equity, fairness, and access to environmental benefits for all communities.
- **Mainstreaming Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities (WYPD):** Integrate gender equality, youth empowerment, and inclusion of persons with disabilities into environmental planning, decision-making, and programme implementation.

Section 5 of this Western Cape EIP 5th Edition (2025-2030) captures the provincial indicators in line with these priorities, to guide monitoring and reporting on sustainable development progress.

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Section 2

WESTERN CAPE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 5TH EDITION (2025-2030)**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

Table 3: Policies, Plans and Programmes

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
Efficient, Effective & Responsive Governance							
Provincial Strategic Plan (2025-2030)	Plan	A	The vision of the Provincial Strategic Plan 2025-2030 is to build a prosperous, resilient, and people-centred Western Cape by fostering economic growth, creating jobs, improving safety and service delivery, and promoting innovation and inclusive governance.	P	The strategic priorities and approach need to be harnessed as opportunities to advance the Sustainable Development within the region.	High	DoTP
Provincial Development Framework (PSDF)	Spatial Framework	D	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	DEA&DP (lead department); all other WCG departments
DEA&DP: Programme 2: Environmental Policy, Planning and co-ordination		D/I	- To integrate environmental objectives in government planning, including provincial growth and development strategies, and local economic development plans and integrated development plans; - Effective and efficient spatial governance through the coordination of Provincial and Regional Planning and the alignment between Provincial and Municipal Planning;	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	DEA&DP

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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
		Mainstream sustainability, resource-use efficiency and climate change responses into Provincial and Municipal planning and programmes.				
DEA&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	DEA&DP
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
Municipal EMFs	D/I	The purpose of EMFs is to the compilation of information and maps specifying the attributes of the environment in particular geographical areas, to – - specify the attributes of the environment in the area, including the status, sensitivity, extent, interrelationship and significance of those attributes; - state the environmental	M	The information contained in EMFs must – - inform environmental management; and - be used in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisations in or affecting the geographical areas to which those frameworks apply.	Medium	DEA&DP/ Municipalities

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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
		- management priorities of the area; indicate the kind of developments or land uses that would have a significant impact on those attributes and those that would not; - indicate the kind of developments or land uses that would be undesirable in the area or in specific parts of the area; and indicate the parts of the area with specific socio- cultural values and the nature of those values.				
Sustainable Resource Use & Management						
Western Cape Infrastructure Framework 2050	I	To align the planning, delivery and management of 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. Provides a strategic roadmap for infrastructure interventions from 2023 through 2050. It introduces the Western Cape Infrastructure Implementation Plan 2050, which gives a consolidated overview of existing and planned projects across sectors and spheres - including municipal, provincial, national, and private infrastructure pipelines.	P	By identifying and guiding the planning and execution of major infrastructure interventions for the period 2012–2040, and by mobilising and directing new investments, the framework sets out an "optimised resource use scenario" intended to reduce environmental impacts and improve efficiency in service delivery. Importantly, the framework recognises Ecological Infrastructure (EI) as a legitimate form of infrastructure, highlighting the potential for positive outcomes if river and estuarine systems are managed holistically, with maintenance and management adequately resourced.	Medium	Dol
Western Cape Sustainable Water Protection Plan	A	This plan outlines a strategic, step-by-step approach to sustainably manage	P	The implementation focuses on three key areas: Water Quality and Pollution, Ecological	High	DEA&DP

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		water in the Western Cape, emphasising integrated pollution management across our catchments.		Infrastructure, and Water Sensitive Design. Furthermore, the plan addresses pollution management reactively, tackling numerous pollution incidents and complaints to enhance water quality and security.		
Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (2023-2027)	I	This plan incorporates a waste management implementation plan, with an overarching vision of "A resource-efficient, inclusive and thriving society that ensures a clean environment."	P	Four overarching goals and objectives, based on a set of seven priority needs, were developed in order to achieve the integrated waste management vision: Goal 1: Strengthened education, capacity, awareness and advocacy towards integrated waste management; Goal 2: Improved integrated waste management planning and implementation for efficient waste services, technologies and infrastructure; Goal 3: Effective and efficient utilisation of resources; and Goal 4: Improved compliance with the environmental regulatory framework.	High	DEA&DP
Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan (3 rd Generation)	I	The vision for air quality management in the Western Cape is "Clean and healthy air for all in the Western Cape", complemented by the mission statement, "To ensure the effective and consistent implementation of sustainable air quality management practices, by all spheres of government, relevant stakeholders and civil society to progressively achieve and efficiently maintain clean and healthy air in the Western Cape".	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	DEA&DP and Local Municipalities
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 and local municipalities. The PCMP is a transversal document

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						to be implemented by all WCG departments, CapeNature and other spheres of government, as well as NGOs and civil society.
Western Cape Coastal Management Programme: Estuary management priority area and approved Estuarine Management Plans	II	To provide for co-ordination and implementation of estuary management within the Western Cape	P & R	Co-ordinated estuarine management will lead to improved estuarine health status, ensure sustainable resource use, protection, restoration and conservation of estuarine habitats including blue carbon habitats and ensure many additional ecosystem services.	Medium	DEA&DP, CapeNature, Metro.
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
Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy (PAES)	D/I	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
Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan	II	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

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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
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
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 coastal, air quality, pollution and waste management programmes.	Medium	DEA&DP
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
DoA: Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management	I	Providing sustainable resource management solutions and methodologies through the provision of: • Agricultural engineering services • LandCare services • Land use management • Disaster risk management 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

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Western Cape Water Resilience Strategy 2025-2035	I	This is the current overarching strategy the WCG has formally launched. The Water Resilience Committee uses this as its guiding strategy, anchoring its objectives around water conservation & demand management; water-source augmentation (groundwater, reuse, desalination, ecological restoration); infrastructure development & maintenance; and governance & partnerships.	P	The Western Cape Water Resilience Strategy 2025-2035 is expected to have an overall positive impact on the environment, because it treats ecological systems as central to long-term water security. By restoring catchments, clearing alien vegetation, improving river management, and protecting strategic water-source areas, the strategy strengthens the natural systems that supply and regulate water. It also reduces pressure on dams and rivers through demand management, water-loss reduction, reuse of treated wastewater, and diversification of water sources. Some interventions—such as increased groundwater use and small-scale desalination—carry environmental risks, but the strategy includes monitoring, environmental assessments, and strict safeguards to prevent ecological harm. Urban water-sensitive design, stormwater harvesting, and aquifer recharge further support healthier rivers, wetlands, and coastal environments. Overall, the strategy shifts the province toward more resilient, climate-aligned water management, where restored ecosystems, cleaner waterways, and improved governance collectively reduce vulnerability and enhance environmental health over the next decade.	Medium	WCG
Managing Just Transition & Green Economy						
Western Cape Growth4Jobs Strategy 2023 - 2035	A	Designed through extensive stakeholder consultation, G4J recognises that job creation is driven by the private sector, with government's enabling role focusing on access to energy, water, infrastructure, skills,	P	- The energy resilience and net-zero carbon transition pillar aims to reduce reliance on Eskom by 1,800–5,700 MW by 2035, driving significant investment into low-carbon energy infrastructure. - The water security and resilience component	High	All WCG departments

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		technology, and data-led decision-making. It is structured around seven priority focus areas (PFAs) including: investment, exports, energy resilience, water security, innovation, infrastructure, and employability.		targets doubling the availability of water for secondary/tertiary economic uses while sustaining agricultural allocations—indicative of sustainable resource management. - Embeds sustainability as a founding principle, explicitly aiming to decouple growth from wasteful resource use and fossil fuel dependency, enhancing long-term environmental sustainability. - Through infrastructure upgrades and innovation, G4J may also foster green infrastructure, clean energy deployment, and improved urban-rural resilience, although explicit environmental safeguards and impact assessments are not spelled out in the summary.		
DEA&DP: Programme 6: Environmental and planning support and empowerment services	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	DEA&DP
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 practices, 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

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DEDAT: Programme 3: Sub-Strategic Initiatives: Green Economy Programme	I	1. Energy security 2. Resource efficiency, including sustainable ecosystems 3. Better Living Models 4. Sustainable economic opportunities derived from natural ecosystems 5. Unlocking the coastal economy 6. Green leadership and coordination	P	Energy demand management and renewable energy decreases carbon emissions, water efficiency measures decrease water demand and sustainable waste management.	Medium	DEDAT
Western Cape Expanded Public Works Programme 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	DEA&DP
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	DEA&DP
Sandveld Environmental Management Framework	II	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.
Saldanha Environmental Management Framework	II	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	M	EMF's are aimed at promoting sustainability; securing environmental protection; and promoting cooperative environmental governance.	High	DEA&DP, DoA, CapeNature, DWS, Municipal

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		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 Bergvliet Municipal area		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.		
Mossel Bay 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 to 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, Municipal
Drakenstein Environmental Management Framework	II	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	The Drakenstein EMF covers the full municipal area, including Paarl, Wellington, Hermon, Gouda and Saron. Its core purpose is to guide land-use planning, development decisions and environmental conservation through an integrated, spatially based framework that brings ecological, agricultural and built-environment priorities into a single planning view. The EMF is designed to work alongside—and increasingly integrate with—the municipality's Spatial Development Framework and other strategic planning tools to ensure that environmental and spatial planning are aligned.	High	DEA&DP, DoA, CapeNature, Municipal

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Sustainable Communities						
Western Cape Infrastructure Framework 2050 (WCIF 2050)	A	Long-term visioning and implementation plan aligned with the 2035 Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). Inclusive of the Infrastructure Implementation Plan 2050) that maps and prioritises infrastructure projects and emphasises on delivering transformative, resilient infrastructure that addresses spatial inequities, climate impacts, and economic inclusion.	P	By embedding infrastructure within a spatially coherent and long-term plan, WCIF 2050 promotes strategic, sustainable infrastructure development—reducing ad hoc or environmentally insensitive project placement. Integrating resilience goals, the framework ensures infrastructure is designed to withstand climate impacts, thereby reducing environmental vulnerability and fostering sustainability. By coordinating across governance levels and sectors, the framework encourages eco-conscious infrastructure decisions, potentially aligning investments with environmental priorities and reducing fragmentation.	High	Dol
	II	A provincial framework to improve the living conditions of informal settlement residents in the Western Cape. Focuses on incremental upgrading, participatory planning, re-blocking, and providing basic services (water, sanitation, energy, roads). Aims to reduce disaster risks (fires, floods), strengthen tenure security, and promote more resilient, inclusive communities. Encourages collaboration between communities, municipalities, NGOs, and government agencies.	P	Better layout and infrastructure can reduce fire hazards, flooding, and pollution. Improved waste management and sanitation decrease water and soil contamination. Greener, more resilient settlement designs can reduce pressure on ecosystems. Potential risks: If not carefully implemented, upgrading could lead to habitat loss (from settlement expansion) or construction impacts. Relocation strategies may create land-use conflicts if environmentally sensitive land is used.	Medium	Dol
Western Cape Provincial Land Transport Framework (PLTF) for 2024/25-2028/29	D	The framework provides an overall guide to transport planning in the Western Cape, and forms part of Western Cape Government's efforts to building a safe, reliable, and affordable transport system that enables a thriving,	P	Transport affects the environment through emissions as well as resource consumption. The Western Cape Land Transport Framework could reduce vehicle emissions and improve air quality by boosting public transport and rail, but infrastructure expansion may disrupt habitats and increase	Medium	Department of Mobility

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		jobs-rich economy.		energy use. Careful planning and green technologies are key to maximising environmental benefits.		
WCDom: Programme 4: Transport Operations	II	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	WCDom
Living Cape: Human Settlements Framework (2019)	II	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	Transforming for sustainable human settlements with equal focus on housing and land; social and economic services; networked infrastructure; communities and social fabric.	Medium	Dol: Human Settlements Branch
Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework (2022)	II	Designed to guide municipalities in facilitating affordable housing within larger private sector developments located in well-located urban areas. Aims to support spatial transformation by improving access for low- and middle-income households (including essential workers) to economic opportunities and amenities.	P	Urban densification: Encourages more compact development, potentially reducing sprawl, resource demands, and vehicle emissions through better land use efficiency. Reduced commute distances: By promoting affordable housing in urban centers, it can lessen travel-related environmental impacts like air pollution and energy use. Leverages existing infrastructure: Housing located in well-resourced areas maximizes use of existing services (public transit, water, energy), which can help lower environmental costs. Risks and limitations: Since the framework is voluntary, its environmental benefits depend entirely on municipal adoption and implementation. Without enforceable standards,	Medium	Dol: Human Settlements Branch

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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	significant positive environmental impact remains unrealized.	Medium	Dol: HS and DEA&DP
Dol: Human Settlements 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	Dol: HS and DEA&DP
Western Cape Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework	I	The Western Cape Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework, approved in 2022, is actively being implemented to address spatial inequality and provide affordable housing in well-located urban areas.	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 by 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

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Responding effectively to Climate Change (Mitigation & Adaptation)						
Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (WCCCRS): Vision 2050 and Implementation Plan	A	Outlines the province's approach to becoming a net-zero emissions and climate-resilient region by 2050. This strategy emphasizes the need for immediate and bold actions to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts	P	Net-Zero Emissions by 2050: The strategy aims to transition to a low-carbon economy, with significant progress expected by 2030. Climate Resilience: Enhancing the province's ability to cope with climate change impacts through adaptation measures. Inclusive Transition: Ensuring that the transition to a green economy is equitable and inclusive, benefiting all communities. Implementation Pathways: Climate Action Pathways: The strategy outlines specific actions to be taken in phases leading up to 2050, focusing on areas such as energy, water, agriculture, and infrastructure. Sector-Specific Strategies: Development of strategies tailored to key sectors to address their unique challenges and opportunities in the context of climate change. Monitoring and Evaluation: Establishing mechanisms to track progress and make necessary adjustments to the strategy over time. Collaboration and Governance: Intergovernmental Coordination: The strategy proposes the establishment of forums at provincial and municipal levels to coordinate climate change response actions. Stakeholder Engagement: Involvement of civil society, academia, and the private sector in the implementation of the strategy.	Medium	WCG departments; DEA&DP & Implementing Partners (e.g. local network platforms, landscape initiatives facilitated through CapeNature, climate change response initiatives by municipalities)
Western Cape Disaster Management Framework	I	The Western Cape Disaster Management Framework is the province's overarching plan for managing disaster risk, aligned with national legislation and policy. It sets out a coordinated, standardised approach	P	The framework affects the environment by strengthening risk-reduction measures that protect natural systems, improving early-warning and response to climate-related hazards, and promoting proactive management of fire, flood, drought and land-use risks. By integrating disaster-risk considerations into planning, it helps safeguard	High	WCDMC

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		to disaster management across the province, covering prevention, risk reduction, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. The framework establishes clear institutional arrangements, including the roles of provincial and municipal disaster management centres, and provides guidance for contingency planning, early-warning systems, and the mobilisation of resources to respond to natural hazards such as floods, fires and droughts, as well as other emergency events.		ecosystems, reduce environmental damage during disasters, and support more resilient, sustainable development. no		
Municipal, District Climate Change Response Plans - various	D/I	Municipal Climate Change Response Plans are frameworks adopted by district and local municipalities in the Western Cape to align with the province's broader climate-change strategy. They are guided by the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy: Vision 2050, which provides an overarching framework for climate resilience, mitigation, adaptation, and a just transition.	M	The aim is for municipalities to integrate climate considerations into core planning and service delivery, addressing both emission reduction and climate-risk management, rather than treating climate change as a peripheral or one-off issue.	Low	DEA&DP and Western Cape District Municipalities and Local Municipalities
Western Cape Agricultural Sector Climate Change 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 focusses 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	Medium	DoA

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2050 Emissions Pathways	A	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 focusing on the following sectors: Energy, Transport, Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU), Waste and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)	P	plan and its further implementation. 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. It will also feed into other strategy policies, such as the Western Cape Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) which is focussed on the electricity mix for the Western Cape.	Low	The 2050 Emission Pathway includes over 200 mitigation measures for implementation, with most of these outside of the control of DEA&DP to implement. The Pathway should be seen as a tool to guide and direct actions and implementation.
Western Cape Climate Adaptation Pathways	A	The programme outlines a strategic approach to addressing the impacts of climate change by identifying and prioritizing adaptive measures over time. It provides flexible dynamic adaptation approaches that guide decision-makers and practitioners through various adaptation options for responding to future climate uncertainties.	P	The pathways define a set of adaptation options and policy recommendations to enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability in five priority clusters. By setting out potential pathways, the programme brings to light proactive planning options and allows for timely adjustments as new information and/or challenges arise in the future. The adaptation pathways take a 'citizen-centric' approach and promote an all-of-society involvement in the implementation of adaptation options to ensure inclusivity and local ownership. By prioritizing community-led adaptation, equitable resource distribution, and participatory decision-making, these pathways strengthen resilience at multiple levels.	Low	DEA&DP, DHW, DoA, whole of society
Global Green and Healthy Hospitals Plan	D	The GGHH initiative provides a framework for hospitals and health systems to reduce their environmental	P	By adopting GGHH principles, DohW can integrate environmental sustainability into its health services, reducing the sector's contribution	Medium	DoHW (with inputs from DOI & DEA&DP)

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		footprint while promoting public and environmental health. For the Western Cape Department of Health and Wellness, GGH offers guidance on how provincial hospitals and health facilities can operate more sustainably, addressing energy and water efficiency, waste management, chemical safety, sustainable procurement, and greener infrastructure.		to pollution and climate-related risks, while also improving patient and community health outcomes. This aligns directly with DoHW's mandate to provide quality, person-centred care in a way that considers broader public health, environmental health, and resilience. Essentially, GGH supports DoHW in making health care both climate-resilient and environmentally responsible, while also helping facilities comply with national and provincial sustainability goals.		
Protect Human Rights						
Western Cape Human Rights Policy Framework	A	In line with the vision of the WCG of 'An Open Opportunity Society for All', the WCG Human Rights Policy Framework guides response to human rights barriers especially those experienced by woman, children, people with disabilities, foreign nationals, older persons and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) community.	P	The focus is to integrate the rights and needs into the culture and practice of planning and decision-making in government. These vulnerable groups must therefore be explicitly included in all of the plans, policies, programmes, projects and budgets of the WCG.	High	All WCG departments
Western Cape Government Gender-Based Violence Implementation Plan	A	This plan outlines the province's approach to addressing and reducing gender-based violence (GBV).	P	The Plan includes measures for prevention, support for survivors, and legal and policy reforms.	High	All WCG departments
Women, Youth & People with Disabilities Mainstreaming						
Gender and Human Rights Equity Strategic Framework 2025-2030	A	Serving as a catalyst to effect a paradigm shift towards gender mainstreaming across the mandates of	P	Enable a just transition, by tying to remove systemic barriers in resource allocation and ownership patterns. Reduce the negative impact of	Medium	DEA&DP, CapeNature,

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		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.		environmental degradation which is disproportionately carried by women.		
Strategy toward gender mainstreaming in the environment sector 2016 – (extended)		To serve as a catalyst to effect a paradigm shift towards gender mainstreaming across the mandates of the Department: - 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; - To ensure adequate resources for gender equity, including women's empowerment, and gender equality are provided (even in times of austerity); - To contribute to inclusive growth, development and the broader political and socio-economic transformation agenda; and To contribute to the achievement of our Constitutional vision of a non-sexist society and gender equality.	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.	Medium	DEA&DP, CapeNature,
Provincial Development Strategy (2013) – currently in the process of	Y/D	The Provincial Youth Development Strategy (2013) for the Western Cape is a whole-of-society roadmap	P	Influence environmental outcomes in several meaningful ways:	Medium	Provincial Steering Committee

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being updated.		focused on supporting young people (aged 10–24) to transition into responsible, independent, and productive adulthood. It is based on five strategic pillars: family foundations; education and training; economic opportunities; identity and belonging; and reconnection. The strategy emphasises early intervention, quality relationships, and continuous support — targeting young people before they fall into risky behaviours, and aiming to reduce the number of NEEt's (youth not in education, employment, or training).		• Building a skilled, future-ready youth cohort increases the pool of young people who can enter green industries, environmental management, and climate-resilience sectors. • Educational and training pathways can strengthen environmental literacy and promote sustainable practices among young people. • Reducing poverty and unemployment helps lessen pressure on natural resources, as vulnerable households often rely heavily on the environment for survival. • Strengthening social cohesion and resilience improves community capacity to respond to environmental risks, disasters, and climate impacts. • Supporting youth leadership and participation can amplify youth-driven environmental activism, stewardship, and innovation.		

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Section 3

SECTION 3: Alignment to NEMA

This section captures how the relevant provincial departments will ensure that the policies, plans, and programmes mentioned in Section 2 of the EIP follow NEMA's principles and any national standards set by the Minister, with the goal of protecting and promoting the environment.

Table 4: Alignment to NEMA

NAME OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME	LIST OF RELEVANT NORMS & 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)
Efficient, Effective & Responsive Governance			
Provincial Strategic Plan (2025-2030)	Treasury stipulated reporting requirements	DEA&DP participated in the development of the PSP and actively participates in the Provincial Transversal Management System Working Groups.	DEA&DP Participates in Provincial Working Groups for the PSP.
Provincial Development (PSDF)	Spatial Planning and Monitoring Standard Operating Development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2 of SPLUMA.	The PSDF is 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 is also made available for stakeholder engagement.	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.

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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
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): Assessment of waste for landfill disposal, Disposal of waste to landfill, Storage of waste, Remediation of contaminated land and soil quality, Scrapping of motor vehicles, Harvesting of landfill gas, Illegal dumping of waste	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
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 MinMay Tech); Municipal Managers' Forum; IDP Manager's Forum, Municipal Heads' of Planning Forum; Municipal Waste Managers' Forum; Air Quality Managers' Forum; Provincial Coastal Committee; SALGA WC; Community Development.
Regional Governance	Planning Technical	A brief summary of the description of how the objectives are being implemented:	DEA&DP and the Department of

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Working Group		Here's a concise summary of the full RPG Technical Working Group objectives: Regional Planning Governance (RPG) Technical Working Group – Key Objectives: Align regional growth and development planning (Workstream 1): Coordinate and integrate spatial, infrastructure, economic, and environmental strategies; address regional planning gaps; support municipalities; analyze complex regional issues; leverage resources; advise on policies; and build regional planning capacity. Align regional investment spending (Workstream 2): Ensure investments follow regional and municipal spatial strategies; support early-stage infrastructure planning; evaluate sector investment alignment; and assist NSDF-related tasks. Monitor regional growth and spatial alignment (Workstream 3): Track regional development and investment impacts; support spatial baselining, target setting, and performance reporting; evaluate trends, risks, and capacity; and establish a regional spatial accountability system.	Infrastructure (DoI) have agreed to partner as co-convenors of the RPG Technical Working Group. Consequently, the RPG Technical Working 22 Group will 'account' and make recommendations into the Infrastructure Technical Committee (ITC), which in turn accounts to the Infrastructure Ministerial Committee (IMC), respectively chaired by the HoD and Minister for Infrastructure in the Western Cape.
Sandveld Environmental Framework	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010 Sandveld EMF Standard, 2025	An Environmental management Framework means "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". (EMF Regulations, 2010) All EMFs must be drafted in accordance with NEMA and the EMF Regulations, 2010. Both the process and content requirements are prescribed by the EMF Regulations. The Sandveld EMF also provides the strategic context to be taken into account in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisation in or affecting the geographical area to which the framework applies. The Sandveld EMF further is also the strategic context for the implementation of the Sandveld EMF Standard. The implementation of the Sandveld EMF is currently being reviewed. A review report will make recommendations in terms of the updating of the EMF. The portion of the Sandveld EMF that falls within the Bergivier Municipality, will be updated through the current Bergivier Municipality EMF process.	Feedback on EMFs is provided at multiple forums: - EMCom, PlanCom, SMS, - PCF / PRIT - DEA&DP / Agri-Sector - DEA&DP / EAPs - Verlorenvlei IGTT - Overberg Renosterveld - SALGA Working Groups - Sustainable Water Protection Plan - Waste Officers Forum - Air Quality Officers Forum - Provincial Coastal Committee
Verlorenvlei	National Environmental Management	The VIGTT drives the implementation of strategies to protect and restore the Verlorenvlei	The DEA&DP facilitated the development

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InterGovernmental Task Team (VIGTT)	Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998) Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010	estuary, responding to issues highlighted in ecological studies and assessments. Its work centres on mitigating the impacts of human activities—such as dam and drain construction, altered water flows, and overgrazing—that have disrupted the estuary's natural functioning. Ultimately, the VIGTT plays a critical role in safeguarding this sensitive system and the threatened species that rely on it.	of a Verlorenvlei Intergovernmental Task Team Implementation Strategy and Response Plan (IS&RP) which will be used by the members to show progress with focused interventions and ensure cooperative governance that will ensure that adequate water is secured for the functioning of the Verlorenvlei estuary.
Greater Saldanha Area Environmental Management Framework	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998) Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010	An Environmental management Framework means "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". (EMF Regulations, 2010) All EMFs must be drafted in accordance with NEMA and the EMF Regulations, 2010. Both the process and content requirements are prescribed by the EMF Regulations. The Greater Saldanha Area EMF also provides the strategic context to be taken into account in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisation in or affecting the geographical area to which the framework applies. The implementation of the Greater Saldanha Area EMF is currently being reviewed. A review report will make recommendations in terms of the updating of the EMF. The portion of the Greater Saldanha Area EMF that falls within the Bergivier Municipality, will be updated through the current Bergivier Municipality EMF process.	Feedback on EMFs is provided at multiple forums: - EMCCom, PlanCom, SMS, - PCF / PRTT - DEA&DP / Agri-Sector - DEA&DP / EAPs - Verlorenvlei IGTT - SALGA Working Groups - Sustainable Water Protection Plan - Waste Officers Forum - Air Quality Officers Forum - Provincial Coastal Committee
Greater Saldanha InterGovernmental Task Team (GSB GTT)	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998) Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010	To coordinate environmental-quality management, land-use planning, coastal protection, ecological monitoring for the "Greater Saldanha Bay" area (Saldanha Bay, Langebaan Lagoon, environs). To strengthen cooperative governance and ensure a coordinated government response to environmental quality concerns in Langebaan Lagoon, Saldanha Bay, and the surrounding area. Its members include representatives from multiple government departments and public entities across all three spheres of government. To support transparency and public engagement, a non-governmental stakeholder forum—comprising organised civil society representatives.	The GSB IGTT is coordinated by DEA&DP and convenes quarterly.

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Mossel Bay Municipality Environmental Management Framework	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010	An Environmental management Framework means, "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". (EMF Regulations, 2010) All EMFs must be drafted in accordance with NEMA and the EMF Regulations, 2010. Both the process and content requirements are prescribed by the EMF Regulations. The Mossel Bay Municipality EMF also provides the strategic context to be taken into account in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisation in or affecting the geographical area to which the framework applies. The EMF, together with an urban area was adopted in 2025. The EMF will be incorporated into the SDF that is currently being updated. The EIA Listing Notices, define "urban areas" "as areas situated within the urban edge (as defined or adopted by the competent authority), or in instances where no urban edge or boundary has been defined or adopted, it refers to areas situated within the edge of built-up areas". An adopted urban area determines the applicability of certain listed activities and thus whether there is a need for an application as set out in the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998): Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.	Feedback on EMFs is provided at multiple forums: - EMCCom, PlanCom, SMS, - PCF / PRIT - DEA&DP / Agri-Sector - DEA&DP / EAPs - SALGA Working Groups - Sustainable Water Protection Plan - Waste Officers Forum - Air Quality Officers Forum - Provincial Coastal Committee
Drakenstein Municipality Environmental Management Framework	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010	An Environmental management Framework means, "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". (EMF Regulations, 2010) The Drakenstein Municipality EMF also provides the strategic context to be taken into account in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisation in or affecting the geographical area to which the framework applies. All EMFs must be drafted in accordance with NEMA and the EMF Regulations, 2010. Both the process and content requirements are prescribed by the EMF Regulations. The Drakenstein EMF already informed the updated Drakenstein Municipality SDF.	Feedback on EMFs is provided at multiple forums: - EMCCom, PlanCom, SMS, - PCF / PRIT - DEA&DP / Agri-Sector - DEA&DP / EAPs - SALGA Working Groups - Sustainable Water Protection Plan - Waste Officers Forum - Air Quality Officers Forum
City of Cape Town Environmental Management Framework	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010	An Environmental management Framework means, "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". (EMF Regulations, 2010)	Feedback on EMFs is provided at multiple forums: - EMCCom, PlanCom, SMS,

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	Framework Regulations, 2010 Generic Environmental Management Programme for Development Projects within the Atlantis Urban Area	of such land". (EMF Regulations, 2010) All EMFs must be drafted in accordance with NEMA and the EMF Regulations, 2010. Both the process and content requirements are prescribed by the EMF Regulations. The City of Cape Town EMF provides the strategic context to be taken into account in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisation in or affecting the geographical area to which the framework applies. The EIA Listing Notices, define 'urban areas' "as areas situated within the urban edge (as defined or adopted by the competent authority), or in instances where no urban edge or boundary has been defined or adopted, it refers to areas situated within the edge of built-up areas". An adopted urban area determines the applicability of certain listed activities and thus whether there is a need for an application as set out in the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998): Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014. The City of Cape Town EMF further is also the strategic context for the implementation of the Generic Environmental Management Programme for Development Projects within the Atlantis Urban Area. The EMF, together with an urban area was adopted in 2025. The EMF is integrated within the City of Cape Town SDF through the 8 District Plan. This shared vision of sustainability is a positive step for environmental management in the City of Cape Town. This is the second edition of an integrated SDF / EMF for the City of Cape Town.	PCF / PRTT DEA&DP / Agri-Sector DEA&DP / EAPs SALGA Working Groups Sustainable Water Protection Plan Waste Officers Forum Air Quality Officers Forum Provincial Coastal Committee WCG DEA&DP & CoCT SPE Bi-Annual Meeting
Sustainable Resource Use & Management			
Western Cape Sustainable Water Protection Plan	Sustainable use: Manage and protect water resources for present and future generations. Equity & justice: Ensure fair access to safe water and sanitation. Precautionary approach: Prevent or minimise pollution and resource degradation.	The DEA&DP coordinated the drafting of this plan, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	Sustainable Water Management Plan Steering Committee.

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	Public participation: Involve communities and stakeholders in water planning and decisions.		
Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (2023-2027)	NEM:WA regulations; National Waste Management Strategy; National norms and standards published under NEM:WA; Assessment of waste for landfill Disposal, Disposal of waste to landfill, Storage of waste, Remediation of contaminated land and soil quality, Scrapping of motor vehicles, Harvesting of landfill gas	The DEA&DP wrote this plan, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	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
Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan (3 rd Generation)	National Framework for Air Quality Management; National norms and standards published under NEM:AQA, inclusive of: National Dust Control Regulations; S21 Listed Activities; National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Controlled Emitters; Air Dispersion Modelling; Atmospheric Impact Reporting.	The DEA&DP drafted the AQMP, and therefore the NEMA principles, as well as the NEM:AQA, are incorporated in it.	Furthermore, three Working Groups were established to drive the implementation of the Western Cape AQMP, while incorporating the NEMA principles. Air Quality Officers Forum; Air Quality Management Plan Working Groups 1 - 3; VIP Working Group.
Western Cape Coastal Management Programme	National Estuarine Management Protocol ☐ NEM:ICMA (2008): Framework for coastal and estuarine management, including development restrictions and	This is a DEA&DP developed plan with NEMA principles incorporated as a core element of the plan.	Provincial Coastal Committee (PCC); Municipal Coastal Committees (MCC); Work Groups, Estuarine Management Forums and supported by National Coastal Committee (NCC).

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	access. - NEMBA (2004): Protection of estuarine biodiversity and critical habitats. - National Estuarine Management Protocol (NEMP): Guidelines for estuarine management plans, monitoring, and classification. - Public Launch Site Regulations (MEC responsibility): Control of launch sites to minimise environmental impacts. - Municipal/Provincial Coastal Planning Guidelines: Integration of estuary management into SDFs/IDPs, zoning, buffer areas. - National Water Act (1998): Licensing for water use affecting estuaries.		
Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA; Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems; Biodiversity management plans for species.	This is a DEA&DP developed plan with NEMA principles incorporate as a core element of the plan.	Biodiversity and Implementation Forums; DEA&DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings.
Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy (PAES)	National Protected Area Expansion 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.
Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIF) / Ecological Infrastructure	Alignment with NEMA Section 2 sustainability principles through	Integrating the Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIF) to ensure that decisions consider ecological infrastructure such as catchments, rivers, wetlands, and	The Ecological Infrastructure Coordination Committee (EICC)

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Coordination Committee (ECC)	biodiversity-prioritisation, ecosystem-service protection, climate-resilience, and avoidance of significant environmental degradation.	ecological corridors as essential natural assets. Implementing internal cross-departmental coordination to ensure compliance with national norms/standards, including information sharing, screening of proposals, and aligning conservation objectives with infrastructure, agriculture, water, disaster management, and land-use planning. Embedding ecosystem-service and EI priorities in CapeNature's Strategic Plan (2025–2030), ensuring that PAES implementation supports sustainable development and avoids irreversible biodiversity loss.	There have been seven coordination meetings to date, with the inaugural meeting taking place on 23 October 2024, and the most recent meeting on 29 September 2025. The forum was initially established to coordinate the PG MTEC and PG MTEC 2 processes within Western Cape Government departments, but has proven to be a valuable platform to mainstream ecological infrastructure investment as well as host strategically important conversations regarding ecological infrastructure. A terms of reference for the group is currently being concluded, which will determine the formal representation of the group including its member organisations. To date, the platform has been utilised exclusively by the Western Cape Government to coordinate its internal approach to ecological infrastructure investment.
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.
CapeNature: Programme 2: Biodiversity Capabilities	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: Biodiversity management plans for	DEA&DP has a performance management monitoring 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.	DEA&DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings

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	species; Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems; Management of elephants in South Africa; The marking of rhinoceros and rhinoceros horn, and for the hunting of rhinoceros for trophy hunting purposes; Hunting methods in South Africa; Management of damage causing animals in South Africa; Management and monitoring of hunting leopard in South Africa; Biodiversity management plans for species Other NEM-related regulations and norms and standards: Alien and Invasive Species (AIS) Regulations; Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations; Protected Area Regulations; Norms and standards for Translocation of indigenous species in South Africa; Norms and standards for Protected Areas.		
CapeNature: Programme 3: Conservation Operations	National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 – particularly Section 2 principles on sustainable development, environmental protection, and integration of social, economic, and environmental factors. National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEM:PAA), 2003 – sets norms for declaring, managing, and expanding protected areas. Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan	• Conserves and restores natural environments for resilience and sustainability. • Expands the conservation estate through protected areas and stewardship agreements. • Integrates ecological infrastructure into spatial planning and conservation operations. • Maintains ecosystems and ecosystem services, including water security and climate resilience. • Uses monitoring, adaptive management, restoration, and invasive species control to safeguard biodiversity.	CapeNature engages through consultative forums, including the Ecological Infrastructure Champions Platform (cross-departmental Western Cape Government) and Biodiversity Stewardship Advisory Forums with landowners, communities, and stakeholders, to coordinate conservation operations and ecological infrastructure implementation.

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	(WCBSF) – provincial standard guiding land-use and conservation priorities, including ecological infrastructure. Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIF) – provincial guidance on protecting and restoring natural ecosystems that deliver ecosystem services. International best practice standards (implicitly referenced in planning and monitoring), e.g., IUCN categories, ecosystem-based management, and adaptive management principles.		
DEA&DP: Programme 4: Environmental quality	National regulations published under NEM:QA, and a Western Cape Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network: - Air Quality Monitoring - Air quality reporting - Atmospheric Emission Licensing - Air quality planning & information Management	The DEA&DP designed this programme, and the NEMA principles are incorporated in it.	DEA&DP quarterly AQOFs
DEA&DP: Programme 5: Biodiversity Management	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: - Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems - Biodiversity management plans for species	The DEA&DP designed this programme, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	Biodiversity and Implementation Forums: DEA&DP and CapeNature quarterly meetings

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DoA: Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management	National norms and standards published under NEMA: - Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems - Biodiversity management plans for species.	The DEA&DP designed this programme, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it. DEA&DP will also participate in PSG 1 (Create opportunities for growth and jobs), of which DoA will also take part.	No
Managing Just Transition & Green Economy			
WCG Water Resilience Committee	National norms and standards published under NWA: Western Cape Water Resilience Strategy (2025-2030)	This is the current overarching strategy the WCG has formally launched. The Water Resilience Committee uses this as its guiding strategy, anchoring its objectives around water conservation & demand management; water-source augmentation (groundwater, reuse, desalination, ecological restoration); infrastructure development & maintenance; and governance & partnerships.	The Water Resilience Committee; meet bi-monthly with a cumulative six forum engagements per annum.
WCG Energy Resilience Committee	National Energy Act (Act 34 of 2008) Integrated Resource Plan (IRP 2019) – South Africa's current national electricity planning framework Electricity Regulation Act (Act 4 of 2006) Growth4Jobs Strategy (2023) – Western Cape Government's economic growth and jobs strategy	The WCG Energy Resilience Committee aligns its work with a set of national and provincial norms and standards that guide safe, reliable and sustainable energy planning. At the core are the National Energy Act, Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), and Electricity Regulation Act, which set the rules for energy security, generation, and procurement. The Committee also works within NERSA licensing and technical standards, national grid-code requirements, and Treasury regulations governing public-sector investment and procurement. Provincially, its actions are shaped by the Western Cape Energy Resilience Programme, climate commitments under the WCPP Climate Change Response Strategy, municipal energy-transition guidelines, and disaster-risk reduction standards for load-shedding resilience. Together these norms and standards ensure that the Committee's initiatives, whether enabling municipal procurement, supporting renewable energy uptake, or improving grid resilience—are legally compliant, technically sound, and aligned with South Africa's broader energy-transition goals.	The Energy Resilience Committee meets on a monthly basis and is co-ordinated by the temporary seconded Core Energy Team, at DoTP.
Western Cape Growth4Jobs Strategy 2023 - 2035	Sector-specific legislation influencing	The Western Cape Government (WCG) implements the Growth4Jobs Strategy (2023–	Growth4Jobs Strategy is overseen by the WCG HoD Steercom which meets on a

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	G4J enablers, including: • Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (energy market reform; embedded generation) • National Energy Act, 2008 (energy security & efficiency) • National Water Act, 1998 (water resource resilience) • Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013 (spatial alignment & land-use reform) • Infrastructure Development Act, 2014 (national system for infrastructure coordination)	2035) through a coordinated, whole-of-government approach focused on removing barriers to growth and enabling a competitive, jobs-rich provincial economy. Implementation is driven through: 1. Priority Economic Enablers WCG invests in core enablers such as energy resilience, water security, digital infrastructure, transport systems, land-use management, and skills development. 2. Cross-government Action Plans Departments develop aligned implementation plans, each contributing sector-specific interventions that support the strategy's seven "Catalytic Levers" (e.g., investment climate reform, infrastructure delivery, innovation, and economic inclusion). 3. Partnerships with Municipalities & Business The Province supports municipalities to improve service delivery, attract investment, and align local initiatives with provincial growth priorities. Collaboration platforms with business and industry help co-design solutions. 4. Evidence-based Monitoring & Adaptation The strategy includes measurable targets to 2035, with regular monitoring, learning, and course correction through oversight structures such as the Provincial Economic Council and Growth4Jobs Steering Committee. 5. Targeted Programmes WCG runs targeted programmes—such as energy resilience initiatives, investment facilitation, SMME support, red-tape reduction, and sector development strategies—to drive high-impact outcomes.	monthly basis.
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
DoA: Programme 5: Research and Technology	National norms and standards published under NEMA:BA: Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems; Biodiversity management plans	The research portfolio is executed taking environmental principles into consideration. The assistance of the SRM programme in this regard ensures compliance with regulations.	No

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	for species		
DEDAT: Programme 3: Sub-Programme Strategic Initiatives: Green Economy Programme	- Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) - Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity - Renewable Energy Independent Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPP) - Special Economic Zones Act (Act No. 16 of 2014, SEZ) and SEZ Policy - NEMA - NEM:WA	DEA&DP is a co-chair of the Work Group to ensure that NEMA principles remain core to the efforts.	Green Economy Work Group
Western Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan	Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) minimum wage and employment conditions National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems; Biodiversity management plans for species.	DEA&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.	EPWP Work Group; WC EAC Sector Committee
Provincial Biodiversity Economy Programme	NEMBA (2004) – Species & habitat protection, permits for use/trade WC Biodiversity Act (2009) – Provincial biodiversity	The PBES is part of the province's broader biodiversity-management strategy (alongside the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan — WC BSP — and the Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy — WC PAES).	DEA&DP and CapeNature

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	governance, stewardship • PAES – Protected area expansion & ecological infrastructure guidelines • Biodiversity Stewardship Guidelines – Sustainable land/resource management agreements • NEMA / EIA Regulations – Environmental authorisations for impacting activities • National Water Act (1998) – Water-use licensing affecting biodiversity/ecosystems • Sustainable Harvesting Protocols – Sector-specific harvesting/processing standards (rooibos, honeybush, indigenous plants) • Occupational Health & Safety Standards – Safe working conditions in biodiversity enterprises • Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIF) – Protect ecosystem services while supporting economic use.		

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Sustainable Communities			
Western Cape Infrastructure Framework 2050 (WCIF 2050)	- Infrastructure must contribute to economic growth and job creation. - Maximise social and economic benefits of infrastructure projects. - Deliver infrastructure that is effective, efficient, and coordinated. - Design resilient and transformative infrastructure that offsets climate-change impacts. - Formalise and integrate informal infrastructure, while preserving community value and functionality. - Encourage private-sector investment and co-investment. - Align with existing plans and structures (public, private, municipal) to avoid duplication and inefficiency. - Promote innovation, futures thinking, and an integrated approach to planning infrastructure growth.	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 Groups.
Western Cape Provincial	Shift towards a low-carbon		

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Land Transport Framework (PLIF) for 2024/25–2028/29	transport system that supports growth and inclusion. • Restore rail as the backbone for both passenger and freight transport. • Formalise and improve minibus-taxi services. • Expand Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) and quality bus services. • Roll out public transport priority measures such as dedicated lanes and infrastructure. • Strengthen connectivity through improved services and infrastructure. • Provide specialised sector support in policy, regulation, and capacity. • Establish a representative body for metered taxis and e-hailing operators. • Reduce road deaths and serious injuries. • Cut harmful emissions and build resilience to climate challenges. • Ensure transport infrastructure is well-maintained and fit for purpose.		

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Department of Mobility and 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.
Living Cape: Human Settlements Framework (2019)	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.	DEA&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.	
Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework (2022)	• Sustainable development: Balance environment with social housing needs. • Equitable access: Support for affordable, well-located housing. • Participation: Public involvement in planning. • Transparency: Clear, accountable approvals. • Socio-economic upliftment: Promote mixed-income neighbourhoods.	The Department will embed Section 2 NEMA principles when implementing the Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework (2022) by: • integrating sustainability and resource-efficiency criteria into housing policy and project design; • applying national environmental norms and standards in land-use and housing approvals; • conducting early environmental and social impact screenings for proposed developments; • ensuring transparent, participatory planning with affected communities; and • monitoring compliance and reporting on environmental performance of inclusionary housing projects.	Inclusionary Housing Forum established by WCG DohS SALGA Working Group
Informal Settlement Strategic Framework	National Development Plan 2030 Municipal Planning and Land-Use Management Norms National Environmental Management Act 1998	The Department will embed Section 2 NEMA principles when implementing the Informal Settlements Strategic Framework by: • integrating sustainability and resource-efficiency criteria into housing policy and project design; • applying national environmental norms and standards in land-use and housing approvals;	ISSP Forum / WCG DohS SALG Working Group

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Dol: Human Settlements Programme 3: Housing Development	National Building Regulations	- conducting early environmental and social impact screenings for proposed developments; - ensuring transparent, participatory planning with affected communities; and - monitoring compliance and reporting on environmental performance of inclusionary housing projects.	Working Group; MIG forums; SALGA Working Group; MIS
Responding effectively to Climate Change (Mitigation & Adaptation)			
Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (WCCCRS): Vision 2050	Alignment with the requirements of the Climate Change Act (22 of 2024) in terms of needs and response assessments, implementation plans and forums.	The Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy: Vision 20250 when reviewed will need to ensure alignment with the Climate Change Response Strategy and the specific requirements on provinces in terms of the Act. The Act has been developed with the principles of NEMA forming the foundation of the strategy.	A WCG Working Group focussed on Climate Change Response was reestablished (having previously been operational under the Provincial Strategic Plan for 2014-2019) within the context of G4J and in support of the Ministerial coordination, with the aim of strategically aligning and facilitating implementation of climate change related response actions within the WCG. The Climate Change Work Group includes senior representatives from all WCG departments and entities and meets on a quarterly basis. The Secretariat of the Climate Change Work Group is the Climate Change Directorate within DEA&DP. The Work Group will report to an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change co-chaired by the Ministers for Local Government, Environmental Affairs & Development Planning and Agriculture, Economic Development & Tourism.

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Western Cape District Climate Change Response Plans - various	• National Climate Change Response White Paper – overarching mitigation and adaptation guidance. • Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy: Vision 2050 – provincial framework for resilience and emissions reduction. • National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) & EIA Regulations – environmental authorisations and impact assessment requirements. • Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 & National Disaster Management Framework – disaster-risk management, early warning, and emergency response standards. • Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) & Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) – planning instruments embedding climate considerations. • National Water Act, 1998 – sustainable water use and catchment management. • Occupational Health & Safety Standards – safe	The Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP), through its Provincial Climate Change Directorate, provides provincial oversight and coordination for climate change, offering guidance, technical support, monitoring, and alignment with the Climate Change Response Strategy: Vision 2050, while ensuring municipalities integrate climate considerations into IDPs, SDFs, disaster management, and other strategic plans. Implementation is carried out by district and local municipalities, which adopt and execute climate response plans incorporating mitigation and adaptation measures; municipal disaster management centres embed climate-risk management, early-warning systems, and emergency preparedness. Sectoral provincial departments, including Transport and Public Works, Human Settlements, and Agriculture, provide specialized support, while CapeNature assists with ecosystem-based adaptation and ecological infrastructure. Community-based organisations and public-private partnerships further support local mitigation and adaptation projects, particularly in natural resource management, renewable energy, and ecological infrastructure.	Western Cape Climate Change Work Group (representatives from WCG Departments and relevant bodies including Cape Nature and WESGRO)

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	working conditions for adaptation and mitigation projects. • Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIF) – guidelines for protecting ecosystems while supporting development.		
Western Cape Agricultural Sector Framework Implementation Plan (SmartAgri Plan)	This plan was collectively developed between the DoA and the DEA&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 agri- businesses across the province.	The DoA and DEA&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.	Steering committee between DoA and DEA&DP
Western Cape Climate Adaptation Pathway	N/A	The Adaptation Pathways are there to guide the Western Cape towards a resilient future, incorporating the principles of maintaining a healthy environment for people to live in and planning for the impacts of climate change.	Western Cape Climate Change Work Group (representatives from WCG Departments and relevant bodies including Cape Nature and WESGRO)
Protecting Human Rights			
Western Cape Human Rights Policy Framework	• Transversal coordination across all departments and sectors.	The DEA&DP Gender and Human Rights Equity Strategic Framework aligns with the WC Human Rights Framework and commits the Department to undertake research and dedicated interventions within our mandate areas for the inclusion and benefit of women, youth and persons with disability.	Western Cape Human Rights Forum (Quarterly)/(DoIP) DEA&DP Inclusivity Forum (Quarterly)

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Western Cape Government Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Implementation Plan	• Transversal coordination across all departments and sectors. • Accountability and leadership at political and institutional levels. • Prevention focus: address harmful gender and social norms. • Victim-centred justice and protection systems. • Response, care and healing services for survivors. • Economic empowerment of women and vulnerable groups. • Research, information management, monitoring & evaluation to guide action. • 365-day approach – ongoing implementation, not limited to awareness days.	DEA&DP provides research and advice to WCG Departments and Municipalities on the location and preferred surroundings for GBV Shelters. DEA&DP has developed guidelines for Municipalities spatial planning and zoning schemes. The DEA&DP Gender and Human Rights Equity Strategic Framework aligns with the National GBVF Strategy and commits the Department to undertake research and GBV dedicated interventions within our mandate areas	Western Cape GBVF Implementation Committee Quarterly Forum (DSD)
Women, Youth & People with Disabilities Mainstreaming	• Substantive equality between genders in all spheres (political, economic, social). • Elimination of discrimination	DEA&DP Gender and Human Rights Equity Strategic Framework 2025-2030 tracks commitments and progress for over 40 indicators. An Annual Gender and Human Rights Implementations Report produced corresponding to the GHRESF objectives to • To serve as a catalyst to effect a paradigm shift towards gender & human rights responsiveness across the mandates of the Department;	DEA&DP Inclusivity Forum (Quarterly)

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	- and gender-based violence. - Representation and participation of women and marginalized genders in decision making. - Gender responsive policy design and budgeting. - Access to quality public services (health, education, justice) that respond to different gendered needs. - Economic empowerment (including access to work, asset ownership, pay equity). - Recognition and reduction of unpaid care work. - Inclusive environment: accommodating intersectional identities (race, disability, sexuality, age, etc.). - Monitoring, evaluation & use of gender-disaggregated data. - Prevention and awareness campaigns to shift harmful norms. - Accountability mechanisms in government, private sector, civil society.	- To ensure human rights and gender equity, including women's empowerment and equality are taken into account across policy and incorporated into results-based planning, budgeting monitoring and evaluation - To ensure adequate resources are provided; disaggregated data and evidence is utilised and progress is tracked; - To promote personal accountability and promote working environments that respect human rights ensure equity and equality of opportunities and results for all. - To contribute to inclusive growth, development and the broader political and socio-economic transformation agenda; and - To contribute to the achievement of our Constitutional vision of and equitable and inclusive society.	

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Environmental Sector Gender Strategy Action Plan 2016 - 2025	Setting targets and tracking for the Environmental Sector • Research & Evidence • Partnerships • Events • Funding Models • Advocacy / Governance & Planning	DEA&DP Gender and Human Rights Equity Strategic Framework 2025-2030 aligns with the Environmental Sector imperatives and tracks commitments and progress for over 40 indicators. Annual Gender and Human Rights Implementations Report produced Quarterly Working group Reports submitted with progress for annual commitments	DFFE Gender Sector Co-ordinators Forum (Quarterly)- reports into DFFE MINTECH Working Group 3
Provincial Development Strategy (2013) – currently being updated by DOTP	• Whole-of-society approach • Positive youth development • Early intervention • Continuous support through key life stages • Strong mentoring and supportive relationships • Evidence-based planning • Inclusive youth participation	• Integrate environmental sustainability from the outset of policy and programme development • Align with national environmental norms and standards • Engage stakeholders, including communities and environmental authorities • Conduct environmental assessments and integrate mitigation measures • Build staff capacity to apply environmental principles • Monitor, report, and adapt implementation to ensure sustainable outcomes	Western Cape Government Steering Committee

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Section 4

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.

Table 5: Compliance with Section 2 of NEMA

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THE LIFESPAN?	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	CAPACITY: HUMAN RESOURCES	CAPACITY: BUDGET
Selected / relevant Working groups: • Growth for Jobs. • 2) EHACS - Educated, Healthy and Caring Society (EHACS) Priority • 3) Safety • 4) Governance	2025 - 2030	Working groups implemented as part of the WCG Transversal Management System.	Transversal human resources committed to working groups.	Cost of employment
Efficient, Effective & Responsive Governance				
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. DEA&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. DEA&DP officials	-

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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.	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: Facilitation Departmental	Cost of employment
SALGA Infrastructure Services (MIS) Work Group	On-going	MIS covers three areas: - Climate Change, Environmental and Sustainability; - Municipal Trading Services - Municipal Infrastructure Planning	Representation from the following DEA&DP Directorates: - Sustainability - Development Facilitation - Waste Management - Pollution and Chemicals management - Spatial and Environmental Planning - Integrated Planning - Climate Change - Planning and Policy Coordination - Air Quality Management	Cost of employment

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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.	Cost of Employment
Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA)	On-going	Aligning the projects and programmes of the WCC 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
Western Cape Regional Planning Governance	On-going	Support provincial government to spatially prioritise and align infrastructure (IGPs), human settlement (housing pipelines), Integrated Transport (ITPs) and spatial planning (SDFs).	Led by the Western Cape Regional Planning Governance (RPG) Technical Working Group	Cost to 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 to employment

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Municipal 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 to 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
Sustainable Resource Use & Management				
Provincial and Municipal Coastal Committees	On-going meetings quarterly	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	Cost of employment

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			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.	
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
Estuarine Advisory Forums (EAFs) (21) Forums spread over the Western Cape province)	On-going	The forums provide a platform for stakeholders to share information, raise opinions and concerns regarding the management of the various estuaries. It provides for communication, openness and transparency with regards to projects, initiatives and management activities taking place within the Estuarine Functional Zone. The forums report to Municipal Coastal Committees who in turn reports to the Provincial Coastal Committee. The EAFs support the co-ordination of	Officials from DEA&DP co-ordinate and chair EAFs where they are the Responsible Management Authority (RMA) and participate in EAFs where they are not the RMA. Officials provide strategic guidance, technical input, 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. Capacity constraints must be noted and appropriate budget allocated to address the mandate. This is due to the significant increase in the mandate of the Department following the publication of the

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		implementation of the Estuarine management plans.		National Estuarine Management Protocol (NEMP) in 2021. The Department is now responsible for 22 EMPs compared to 1 EMP based on the previous NEMP.
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
Managing Just Transition & Green Economy				
EPWP Provincial Environment and Culture 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
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

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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	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	On-going; meets quarterly	Governance & Intergovernmental Relations	Facilitated by SALGA. The DEA&DP components Development Facilitation participate in this.	Cost of employment

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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
Women in Green Economy (WiGE)	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
Sustainable Communities				
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
Western Cape 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: • DEA&DP (Sustainability, Waste, Pollution and Chemicals Management; Coastal, Climate Change, Compliance; Air Quality Management) • CapeNature • Western Cape Education Department (WCED) • Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning (Local Government Support)	Cost of Employment

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			• Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) • Department of Water Affairs (DWA) • City of Cape Town [Environmental Resource Management Department (ERMD)] • WESSA Eco Schools • South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON)	
SALGAWG: Community Development	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
National Upgrade Support Programme (NUSP) Forum	On-going Meets quarterly	To support the NDHS in its implementation of the Upgrading Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) 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.	DOI: Human Settlement Branch, with participation with National Government.	Cost of employment
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 DEA&DP Directorates: • Sustainability • Development Facilitation • Waste Management • Pollution and Chemicals Management	Cost of employment

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			- Spatial and Environmental Planning - Integrated Planning - Climate Change - Planning and Policy Coordination - Air Quality Management¹	
Responding effectively to Climate Change (Mitigation & Adaptation)				
Western Cape Climate Change Working Group	On-going meetings quarterly	To improve coordination of climate change response in the Western in support of resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive urban and rural settlements, ecological resources, agriculture resources and cultural or behavioural change interventions by: - Building cooperation and enhancing collaborative action among all Western Cape Government departments, designated agencies and other stakeholders - Facilitating the roll out and up-scaling of the WCCCRS and IP	Membership is open to all provincial government departments and entities including CapeNature and WESGRO	Cost of Employment
Western Cape Air Quality Management 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 meetings quarterly	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	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

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INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THE LIFESPAN?	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	CAPACITY: HUMAN RESOURCES	CAPACITY: BUDGET
		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		
Provincial Disaster Management Advisory 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. Clusters are represented.
Protecting Human Rights				
Gender and Human Rights Inclusivity Forum	On-going quarterly meetings	The purpose of the IF is to provide a consultative staff forum that can effectively address the gender and human rights mainstreaming matters arising in the DEA&DP with reference to the requirements of, amongst others, the Constitution, the DPSA, National Strategy Toward Gender Mainstreaming in the Environmental Sector, Western Cape Government Human Rights Policy Framework, Departmental Gender Equity Strategic Framework and the Department's Position Paper on Human Rights 2021.	- Two representatives from Salary Levels 1–12 nominated by each Chief Director (CD). One must be cis-female; the other may be cis-male, gender non-binary, or a person with a registered disability, reflecting gender, human rights, inclusion, diversity, and women's empowerment considerations. - One additional representative from Chief Directorate: Development Planning to accommodate its size; both Environmental and Spatial Planning disciplines must be represented. - One additional representative from the George Office to represent staff not based at Head Office.	Cost of employment

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INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THE LIFESPAN?	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	CAPACITY: HUMAN RESOURCES	CAPACITY: BUDGET
			- The Forum may include a representative from CapeNature Human Rights structures to support communication and alignment between the Department and the entity. - Membership specifically includes at least two cis-female Senior Management Service (SMS) members and at least one male or gender non-binary SMS member nominated by the Head of Department (HOD). - The Departmental Strategic Gender and Human Rights Focal Point, appointed by the HOD, remains a member while in this role. - If none of the CDs' nominated representatives are persons with registered disabilities, volunteers from Departmental staff with registered disabilities may be invited. The structure is designed to be inclusive and ensures management embeds good gender and human rights practices.	
WC Human Rights Forum	On-going meetings quarterly	The purpose of the WCG Human Rights Forum is to provide a consultative forum that can effectively address the human rights mainstreaming matters arising from the Western Cape Government Human Rights Policy Framework and reporting on the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring Evaluation and Auditing Framework governed by the national DWYPD	Members are the Gender and Human Right Focal Points for all WCG Departments and the support people from the Department of the Premier.	Cost of employment

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INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THE LIFESPAN?	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	CAPACITY: HUMAN RESOURCES	CAPACITY: BUDGET
Women, Youth & People w. Disabilities Mainstreaming				
Gender and Human Rights Inclusivity Forum	On-going quarterly meetings	The purpose of the IF is to provide a consultative staff forum that can effectively address the gender and human rights mainstreaming matters arising in the DEA&DP with reference to the requirements of, amongst others, the Constitution, the DPSA, National Strategy Toward Gender Mainstreaming in the Environmental Sector, Western Cape Government Human Rights Policy Framework, Departmental Gender Equity Strategic Framework and the Department's Position Paper on Human Rights 2021.	- Two representatives from Salary Levels 1–12 nominated by each Chief Director (CD). One must be cis-female; the other may be cis-male, gender non-binary, or a person with a registered disability, reflecting gender, human rights, inclusion, diversity, and women's empowerment considerations. - One additional representative from Chief Directorate: Development Planning to accommodate its size; both Environmental and Spatial Planning disciplines must be represented. - One additional representative from the George Office to represent staff not based at Head Office. - The Forum may include a representative from CapeNature Human Rights structures to support communication and alignment between the Department and the entity. - Membership specifically includes at least two cis-female Senior Management Service (SMS) members and at least one male or gender non-binary SMS member nominated by the Head of Department (HOD). - The Departmental Strategic Gender and Human Rights Focal	Cost of employment

WESTERN CAPE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 5TH EDITION (2025-2030)

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THE LIFESPAN?	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	CAPACITY: HUMAN RESOURCES	CAPACITY: BUDGET
			Point, appointed by the HOD, remains a member while in this role. If none of the CDs' nominated representatives are persons with registered disabilities, volunteers from Departmental staff with registered disabilities may be invited. The structure is designed to be inclusive and ensures management embeds good gender and human rights practices.	
WC Human Rights Forum	On-going meetings quarterly	The purpose of the WCG Human Rights Forum is to provide a consultative forum that can effectively address the human rights mainstreaming matters arising from the Western Cape Government Human Rights Policy Framework and reporting on the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring Evaluation and Auditing Framework governed by the national DWYPD	Members are the Gender and Human Right Focal Points for all WCG Departments and the support people from the Department of the Premier.	Cost of employment
Procedures & MoUs				
DEA&DP review of municipal IDPs	On-going planning 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
Cooperation Agreement between DEA&DP and CapeNature	On-going	To give effect to the performance monitoring 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

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INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THE LIFESPAN?	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	CAPACITY: HUMAN RESOURCES	CAPACITY: BUDGET
(includes quarterly meetings between DEA&DP and CapeNature) 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 Reserve 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

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Section 5

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.

Table 6: Western Cape EIP 2025-2030 Indicators

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
Protect Human Rights					
1	Protect Human Rights	The review of intergovernmental sector Programmes	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 4 For 2025/2026: 1) Report on Saldanha (23/24) 2) Review Report on Sandveld EMF(23/24) 3) IDP Assessment reports of all 30 Western Cape Municipalities. 4) Annual EIP Compliance Report 2026/2027: 2 2027/2028: 2 2028/2029: 2	Number of Intergovernmental sector programmes implemented ^{1a}

¹¹ DEA&DP Sub-programme 2.1

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
2	Protect Human Rights	Administrative enforcement notices complied with	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 220 2026/2027: 225 2027/2028: 230 2028/2029: 235	Number of Administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental management legislation ^a
3	Protect Human Rights	Compliance to legal obligations in respect of licensed facilities inspected	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 370 2026/2027: 375 2027/2028: 375 2028/2029: 375	Number of compliance inspections conducted ^a
Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance					
4	Improve compliance to environmental legislation	The development of legislated tools	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 2 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of legislated tools developed ^a
5	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Environmental research projects completed	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of environmental research projects completed ^a
6	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	A functional environmental management system maintained.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 2 2026/2027: 2 2027/2028: 2 2028/2029: 2	Number of functional environmental information management systems-maintained ^a
7	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 12 2026/2027: 14 2027/2028: 14 2028/2029: 14	Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution ^a
8	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Percentage of complete S24G applications finalized within timeframe	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 90% 2026/2027: 90% 2027/2028: 90% 2028/2029: 90%	Percentage of complete S24G applications finalized within timeframe ^a
9	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By assessing the Municipal IDP/Review/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 Municipalities compliant with legislated environmental requirements	Number of municipalities compliant with legislated environmental requirements ^a

WESTERN CAPE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 5TH EDITION (2025-2030)

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
10	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	2025/2026: 2 2026/2027: 2 2027/2028: 2 2028/2029: 2	Number of SPP capacity building activities conducted ^b
11	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Promoting Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) across all departments of the Western Cape Government	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 3 2026/2027: 3 2027/2028: 2 2028/2029: 2	Number of WCG departments that are adopting SPP training and capacity building ^b
12	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Promoting Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) across all departments of the Western Cape Government: Good Practice Development	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 0 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 0	Number of SPP Good Practice Notes for WCG
13	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 implementing the System.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of Provincial Environmental Impact Management System evaluation reports ^{2a}
14	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By finalising EIAs within the legislated timeframes.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 100% 2026/2027: 100% 2027/2028: 100% 2028/2029: 100%	% of EIAs finalised within the legislated timeframes ^a
15	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	2025/2026: 0 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Report on the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) completed ^a
16	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	2025/2026: 0 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Report on the Western Cape Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy (PBES) completed ^a

² DEA&DP Sub-Programme 4.1

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
17	Biodiversity conservation and management improve the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Implementation of the Monitoring and Reporting System for the Performance of CapeNature	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Oversight report on the performance of CapeNature ^a
18	Sustainable biodiversity conservation towards improved climate change resilience	Protect and expand the conservation estate.	CapeNature	2025/26: Previous year + 5 000 Ha 2026/27: Previous year + 5 000 Ha 2027/28: Previous year + 5 000 Ha 2028/29: Previous year + 5 000 Ha	Number of hectares under the conservation estate
19	Sustainable biodiversity conservation towards improved climate change resilience	Support and restore ecosystems which provide goods and services.	CapeNature	2025/26: 1 2026/27: 1 2027/28: 1 2028/29: 1	Number of additional biodiversity stewardship sites established
20	Sustainable biodiversity conservation towards improved climate change resilience	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	CapeNature	2025/26: 200 2026/27: 200 2027/28: 200 2028/29: 200	Number of compliance inspections conducted
21	Sustainable biodiversity conservation towards improved climate change resilience	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	CapeNature	2025/26: 30 2026/27: 30 2027/28: 30 2028/29: 30	Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution.
22	Environmental quality is protected, restored and enhanced to improve human health and wellbeing, the efficient use of natural resources and ecosystem integrity.	To assess compliance with authorisations (including permits and licences) issued in terms of section 21 Listed Activities (NEM:QA)	DEADP	2025/2026: 4 2026/2027: 4 2027/2028: 4 2028/2029: 4	Number of compliance inspections conducted ^a
23	Environmental quality is protected, restored and enhanced to improve human health and wellbeing, the efficient use of natural resources and ecosystem integrity.	Criteria air pollutants (e.g., particulate matter) are measured to report on ambient air quality to inform air quality management in the province. This is done through incremental implementation of Air Quality Management systems, processes and measures in the Western Cape.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 10 2026/2027: 10 2027/2028: 10 2028/2029: 10	Number of stations monitoring ambient air quality ^a

WESTERN CAPE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 5TH EDITION (2025-2030)

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
24	Environmental quality is protected, restored and enhanced to improve human health and wellbeing, the efficient use of natural resources and ecosystem integrity.	To provide an account of the number of AELs issued by incrementally implementing the atmospheric emissions licensing system in the Western Cape.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 100% 2026/2027: 100% 2027/2028: 100% 2028/2029: 100%	Atmospheric Emission Licenses issued within legislated timeframes
25	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance for air quality	The 4 th Generation Western Cape Air Quality Management is developed to guide air quality management actions and decisions in the Western Cape.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 0 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 0 2028/2029: 0	Number of legislated Tools developed: 4 th Generation Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan ^a
26	Increased public awareness and engagement for air quality	To build capacity in municipal air quality officials in respect of the air quality regulatory framework and co-ordinate air quality management matters in the Western Cape, via the Air Quality Officers' Forum hosted on a quarterly basis.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 4 2026/2027: 4 2027/2028: 4 2028/2029: 4	Number of air quality capacity building activities conducted ^a
27	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Ecological and Agricultural Resources and Infrastructure	By monitoring of water quality in the aquatic environment.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 38 2026/2027: 38 2027/2028: 38 2028/2029: 38	Number of river and estuarine sites monitored in control ^a
28	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	2025/2026: 10 2026/2027: 10 2027/2028: 10 2028/2029: 10	Number of inspections in respect of pollution control ^a
29	More Resilient & Spatially Transformed Settlements	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities	DEA&DP	Hosting an Integrated Management Capacity Building Workshop and Industry Waste Management Forum 2025/2026: 2 2026/2027: 2 2027/2028: 2 2028/2029: 2	Number of waste management capacity building activities conducted
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 facilitating integrated waste management and resource efficiency.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of waste minimisation intervention(s) Undertaken for Priority waste streams ^e
31	Reduce the Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water	By facilitating integrated waste management and resource efficiency.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1	Assessment of number of municipal OWDPs implemented to facilitate the

WESTERN CAPE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 5TH EDITION (2025-2030)

Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
	security and climate change impacts to maximise sustainable economic growth and enhance human wellbeing			2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	diversion of organic waste from landfill
32	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 management and resource efficiency.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 4 2026/2027: 4 2027/2028: 4 2028/2029: 4	Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted
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 waste management and resource efficiency.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Hosting WC RAG Meetings
34	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	2025/2026: 95% 2026/2027: 95% 2027/2028: 95% 2028/2029: 95%	% of Waste Management Licences finalized within legislated timeframes
35	Biodiversity conservation and coastal management improve the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Implementing Coastal Management Programme	DEA&DP	2027/2028 – Review of Coastal Management Programme	Review and implement the Provincial Coastal Management Programme a
36	Biodiversity conservation and coastal management improve the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Implementing Coastal Management Programme	DEA&DP	2025 – 2030 – Annual Implementation and Reporting	Review and implement the Provincial Coastal Management Programme a
37	Biodiversity conservation and coastal management improve the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Coordinating and supporting estuaries management.	DEA&DP	2025-2030 – Annual Implementation and Reporting	Implementation of the Western Cape Estuary Management Programme a
38	Biodiversity conservation and coastal management improve the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Implementing Coastal Management programme	DEA&DP	2025 2030 – Annual Implementation and Reporting	Establish and monitor the implementation of the Western Cape Coastal Management Line Programme a

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
Sustainable Resource Use and Management					
39	Increased agricultural production in a sustainable manner	Hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated	DOA	2025/2026: 30 000 2026/2027: 30 000 2027/2028: 30 000 2028/2029: 30 000	Number of hectares of agricultural land rehabilitated ^c
40	Increased agricultural production in a sustainable manner	Hectares of cultivated fields under Conservation Agriculture practises	DOA	2025/2026: 800 2026/2027: 800 2027/2028: 800 2028/2029: 800	Number of hectares of cultivated land under Conservation Agriculture practises ^c
41	Increased agricultural production in a sustainable manner	LandCare services rendered	DOA	2025/2026: 1100 2026/2027: 1100 2027/2028: 1100 2028/2029: 1100	Number of technical services rendered ^c
42	Sustainable biodiversity conservation towards improved climate change resilience	Improve ecosystem health.	CapeNature	Biennial indicator will be measured thrice for the purposes of this report: 2025/2026: 88 2027/2028: 88 2028/2029: 88	Percentage of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METI score above 67%.
43	Additional water will be secured for economic use through supply-side expansion, demand-side efficiencies, and reduced household consumption enabling the reallocation to productive sectors.	PFA 4 Goal for 2030.	WCG	2025 – 2030: An additional 220 Mm3/a for the economy will be availed, achieved by: (1) Supply-side measures = 170 Mm3/a; (2) Demand-side measures = 50 Mm3/a; and (3) A shift of 120 Mm3/a from residential use to the secondary and tertiary economic sectors by reducing household consumption in litres/person/day from 230Mm3/a to 180Mm3/a.	Additional water secured for economic use ¹

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
Managing a just transition and the Green Economy					
44	Increased investment	Growth opportunities supported with resource resilience initiatives	DE&AT	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of growth opportunities supported with resource resilience initiatives ^a
45	Increased agricultural production in a sustainable manner	Green jobs created	DOA	2025/2026: 1100 2026/2027: 1100 2027/2028: 1100 2028/2029: 1100	Number of green jobs created ^c
46	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.	DE&AT	2025/26: Develop a baseline report on Ecological Infrastructure investment in the Western Cape ³ . 2025/26-2030/31: Leverage R1 billion of increased investment in Ecological Infrastructure for improved resilience and reduced disaster risk ⁴ .	Leverage increased investment in Ecological Infrastructure to improve resilience and reduce disaster risk ⁴
47	Increased public awareness and engagement	Environmental capacity building activities conducted	DE&AT	2025/2026: 45 2026/2027: 45 2027/2028: 45 2028/2029: 45	Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted ^{5a}
48	Increased public awareness and engagement	SMME support interventions undertaken	DE&AT	SMME support interventions - Waste Preneurs 2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of SMME Support Interventions undertaken ^a

³ Source: DE&AT Annual Performance Plan 2025/26 (APP indicator 5.1.5)

⁴ Source: DE&AT 5 YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN 2025-2030 (SP indicator 4.1)

⁵ DE&AT Programme 6

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
49	Enhanced provincial energy resilience through increased alternative energy generation and expanded private wheeling into the Western Cape.	PFA 3 Goal for 2030: Through facilitation, energy resilience in the Western Cape will have improved, having increased energy generated (non-Eskom and non-REIPPP) or private energy wheeled into the Western Cape by 1 400 MW by 2030, and attracting an estimated R16.4 billion in related investment.	WCG	2025-2030: 1 400 MW by 2030	Increase energy generated (non-Eskom and non-REIPPP) or private energy wheeled into the Western Cape by 1 400 MW by 2030 ⁱ
50	Improved Western Cape entrepreneurship rate.	PFA Goal 7 of 2030	WCG	2025-2030: 5% increase in Western Cape entrepreneurship	Percentage increase in Western Cape entrepreneurs ^j
Sustainable Communities					
51	A better and dignified transport system.	Public transport routes subsidised.	Mobility/LTC	Number of routes subsidised: 2025/2026: 1393 2026/2027: 1393 2027/2028: 1393 2028/2029: 1393	Number of routes subsidised ^e
52	A better and dignified transport system.	Monitoring of subsidised bus services.	Mobility/LTC	Number of km's subsidised: 2025/2026: 29 326 895 2026/2027: 29 205 155 2027/2028: 29 069 635 2028/2029: 29 069 635	Number of kilometres subsidised ^e
53	A better and dignified transport system.	Public Transport trips subsidised.	Mobility/LTC	Number of weekday Go George passenger trips. 2025/2026: 25 441 2026/2027: 26 234 2027/2028: 26 497 2028/2029: 26 497	Number of weekday Go George passenger trips ^e
54	Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation	Promoting environmental awareness raising through conducting environmental awareness activities and celebrating environmental days.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 4 2026/2027: 4 2027/2028: 4 2028/2029: 4	Number of environmental awareness activities

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
					conducted ⁶
55	Render expert and needs-based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development objectives	Conduct agricultural research and technology development.	DOA	2025/2026: 75 2026/2027: 75 2027/2028: 75 2028/2029: 75	Number of research and technology development Projects implemented to improve agricultural production ^c
56	Render expert and needs-based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development objectives	Increase access to scientific information on agricultural production practices to farmers and clients.	DOA	2025/2026: 258 2026/2027: 258 2027/2028: 258 2028/2029: 258	Number of activities Performed where scientific and technical information were provided ^c
57	Render expert and needs-based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development objectives	Increase the on-farm infrastructure support to the research effort and departmental services.	DOA	2025/2026: 7 2026/2027: 7 2027/2028: 7 2028/2029: 7	Number of research infrastructure Managed
58	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	2025 – 2030: SmartAgri Plan implemented ^c	SmartAgri plan implemented and evaluated) ^c
59	An infrastructure foundation and capability for development	Number of housing units completed	DOI	2025/2026: 4113 2026/2027: 4708 2027/2028: 3933 2028/2029: 3933	Number of housing units completed ¹⁷

⁶ DEA&DP Sub-Programme 6.2⁷ SUB PROGRAMME: 4.3 Human Settlements Development – Indicator 4.3.2

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
60	An infrastructure foundation and capability for development	Service sites	DOI	2025/2026: 3022 2026/2027: 4812 2027/2028: 8911 2028/2029: 8911	Number of serviced sites completed ^f
61	Improved Governance that enables Spatial Transformation.	Western Cape RSEP implementation	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 12 2026/2027: 13 2027/2028: 14 2028/2029: 14	Number of Municipalities within which the Western Cape Government RSEP is implemented ^g
62	Improved and developed public sector infrastructure	PFA Goal 6 for 2030	WCG	2025 – 2030: Public sector infrastructure investment will amount to between R25 billion and R30 billion (in real terms). Develop a R200 billion infrastructure pipeline of bankable future-fit WC projects ready for execution, and 1 pipeline mega-project fully implemented.	Infrastructure investment (R25 billion – R30 billion) and develop infrastructure pipeline ^j
Responding effectively to Climate Change (mitigation and adaptation)					
63	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. Annual review of departmental SP and APPs Development of annual state of municipal response report Four (x4) quarterly meetings a year for the Western Cape Government Climate Change Working Group	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)
64	Improved resilience to climate change in the Western Cape	Climate change response interventions implemented	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 2 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of climate change response interventions implemented

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see Indicator source table)
65	Western Cape's progresses towards net zero	Mitigation pathway responses implemented	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Compile an annual Report on the State of Mitigation Responses which tracks the implementation of the mitigation measures in the 2050 Emissions Pathways
66	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	2025/2026: 3 2026/2027: 3 2027/2028: 3 2028/2029: 3	Number of Municipalities supported with risk and vulnerability assessments ^a
67	Reducing the Western Cape's Carbon Dioxide Equivalent emissions per GDP.	PFA 3 Goal for 2030: Energy Resilience and Transition to Net Zero Carbon	WCG	2025-2030: CO ₂ e equivalent emissions per GDP reduced by 10%	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e) emissions per GDP have been reduced by 10% by 2030
WYPD Mainstreaming					
68	To support the correction of past gender biases in training of females within environmental science and other environmental disciplines.	Number of subsidised training, bursaries offered to gender disadvantaged female students especially for study toward scarce skills training within the environment sector.	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 3 2026/2027: 3 2027/2028: 4 2028/2029: 3	Number of finance opportunities offered to female or PwD students ^h
69	Support in dealing with already identified existing gaps in moving toward improving WYPD and gender equality and gender mainstreaming within the environment sector.	WYPD Awareness	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 2 2026/2027: 2 2027/2028: 2 2028/2029: 2	Number of WYPD Awareness Interventions: Gender ^h
70	Support in dealing with already identified existing gaps in moving toward improving WYPD and gender equality and gender mainstreaming within the environment sector.	WYPD Awareness	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of WYPD Awareness Interventions: Youth & Children ^h
71	Support in dealing with already identified existing gaps in moving toward improving WYPD and gender equality and gender mainstreaming within the environment sector.	WYPD Awareness	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of WYPD Awareness Interventions: PWD & Elderly ^h

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table)
72	Support in dealing with already identified/ existing gaps in moving toward improving WYPD and gender equality and gender mainstreaming within the environment sector.	WYPD Awareness	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of WYPD Interventions: GBV ^h Awareness
73	Support in dealing with already identified/ existing gaps in moving toward improving WYPD and gender equality and gender mainstreaming within the environment sector.	WYPD Capacity Building	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 4 2026/2027: 4 2027/2028: 4 2028/2029: 4	Number of departmental capacity building interventions ^h WYPD
74	Research projects towards improving human rights & gender equality within the environment sector	Research projects	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 0 2026/2027: 0 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 0	Number of research projects completed: Gender ^h
75	Research projects towards improving human rights & gender equality within the environment sector	Research projects	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 0 2028/2029: 1	Number of research projects completed: Youth & Children ^h
76	Research projects towards improving human rights & gender equality within the environment sector	Research projects	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 0 2026/2027: 0 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of research projects completed: PWD & Elderly ^h
77	Research projects towards improving human rights & gender equality within the environment sector	Research projects	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 0 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 0 2028/2029: 0	Number of research projects completed: GBV ^h
78	Policies and practices for WYPD responsiveness	Reviewing policies/practices reviewed for WYPD responsiveness	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 1	Number of policies/practices reviewed for WYPD responsiveness ^h

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Indicator	Outcomes to be achieved	How (means/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see Indicator source table)
80	Focused projects towards improving human rights & gender equality within the environment sector	Focused projects	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 0 2028/2029: 1	Number of WYPD focused projects: Gender ^h
81	Focused projects towards improving human rights & gender equality within the environment sector	Focused projects	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 1 2026/2027: 0 2027/2028: 1 2028/2029: 0	Number of WYPD focused projects: Youth & Children ^h
82	Focused projects towards improving human rights & gender equality within the environment sector	Focused projects	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 0 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 0 2028/2029: 0	Number of WYPD focused projects: PWD & Elderly ^h
83	Focused projects towards improving human rights & gender equality within the environment sector	Focused projects	DEA&DP	2025/2026: 0 2026/2027: 1 2027/2028: 0 2028/2029: 1	Number of WYPD focused projects: GBV ^h

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Table 7: Indicator Source Table (superscripts in Indicators Table)

Code	Source of indicator	Code	Source of indicator
a	DEA&DP Strategic Plan 2025-2030, DEA&DP Annual Performance Plan 2025/2026	h	DEA&DP Gender Equity Strategic Framework 2025-2030
b	Sustainable Public Procurement Programme Implementation – Phase 2	i	CapeNature Strategic Plan 2025-2030, DEA&DP Annual Performance Plan 2025/2026
c	DOA Annual Performance Plan 2025/2026; Strategic Plan 2025/26 - 2029/30	j	Growth for Jobs 2025 – 2030 Implementation Plan
d	DEDAT Annual Performance Plan 2025/2026		
e	DOM Annual Performance Plan 2025/2026		
f	DOI Annual Performance Plan 2025/2026		
g	Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre Annual Report / Strategic Plans		

WESTERN CAPE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 5TH EDITION (2025-2030)**SECTION 6: CO-OPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE**

The current Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (IGRFA) (No. 13 of 2005) was enacted in response to the constitutional mandate to ensure co-operative governance across South Africa's three spheres of government. The Act requires that, when exercising their legislative powers or performing statutory functions, these spheres of government must take into account the circumstances, material interests, and budgetary considerations of other organs of state. This approach seeks to promote alignment, reduce duplication, and foster collaboration between national, provincial, and local government structures.

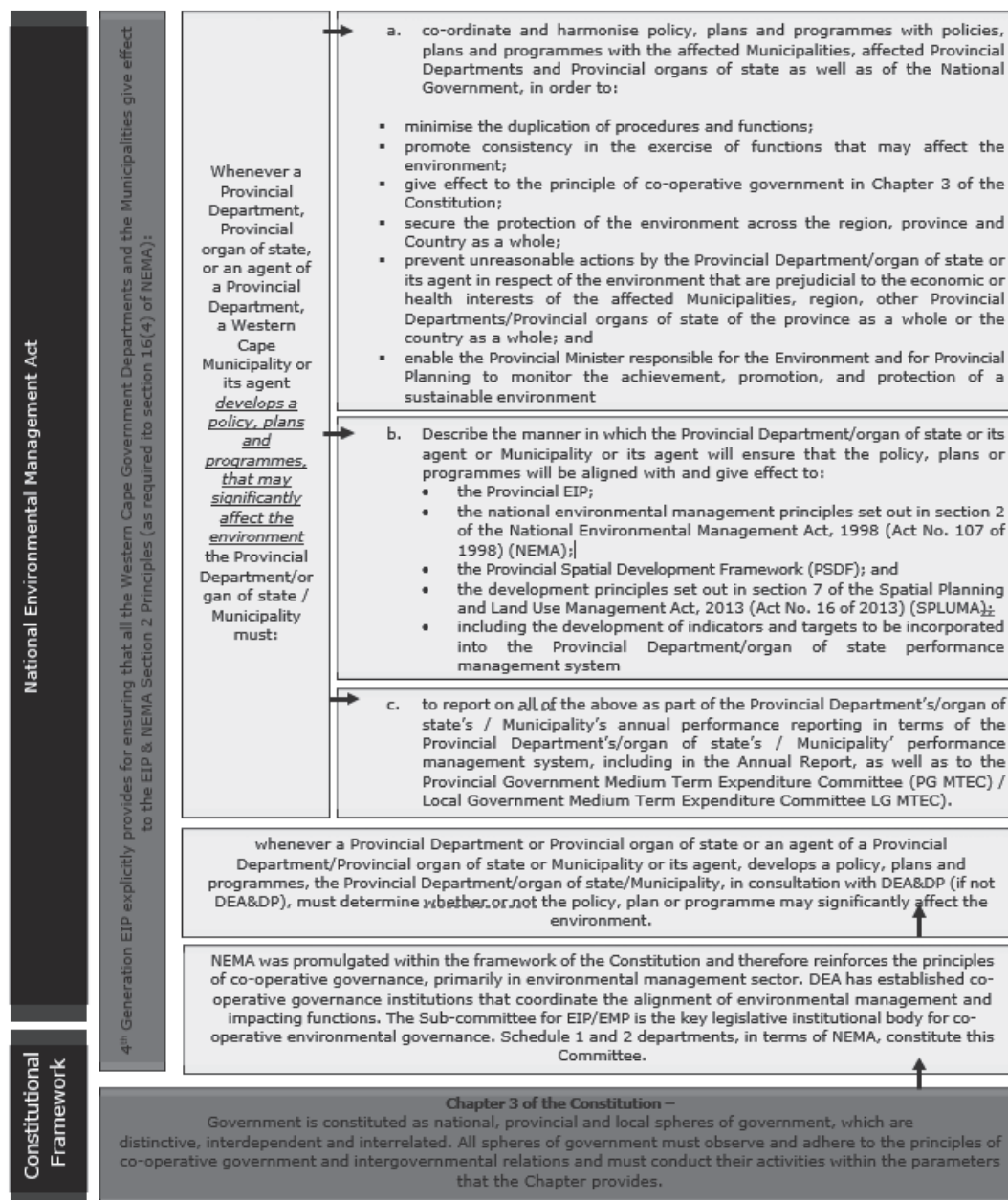
Complementing the IGRFA, the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) provides a legislative foundation for co-operative environmental governance. NEMA sets out principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, establishes

institutions designed to promote co-operative governance, and defines procedures to co-ordinate environmental functions across all organs of state. Chapter 3 of NEMA specifically outlines the mechanisms to establish and facilitate co-operative environmental governance. These mechanisms include an integrated system of co-ordination, as well as the preparation and implementation of environmental management plans that ensure consistency and alignment across spheres of government.

In essence, both the IGRFA and NEMA emphasise collaboration and co-ordination, ensuring that government actions are not only legally compliant but also environmentally responsible and contextually informed. Towards further clarifying the concept of co-operative environmental governance, the following figure collates the key requirements embedded within this governance framework:

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Figure 1 Co-operative governance framework



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
- towards the achievement, promotion, and protection of a

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 sustainable environment;

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6.1. Local Government Sphere

6.1.1. 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 comply 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. The core components of a Municipal IDP are set out in Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA)

(No. 32 of 2000), and one of the key components is a Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF). The content of an MSDF is set out in Section 21 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) (No. 16 of 2013), which includes a strategic assessment of the environmental pressures and opportunities within the municipal area, including the spatial location of environmental sensitivities, high potential agricultural land and coastal access strips, where applicable.

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.

In the above regard, it should be noted that there are clear linkages between the principles set out in Section 7 of SPLUMA and the principles set out in NEMA:

Table 8: Linkages between Section 7 SPLUMA and NEMA

SPLUMA Section 7 Principles	NEMA Section 2 Principles	Common Themes
Spatial Justice: Redress past imbalances, equitable access to land, and inclusion of disadvantaged groups.	Environmental Justice: S2(2) which places people and their needs first and S2(4)(c),(d),(o),(q)&(qA)): No unfair environmental burden on vulnerable/disadvantaged communities, equitable access, the environment held in public trust, the role of women and youth and previously disadvantaged professionals.	Stress justice, fairness, and inclusion.
Spatial Sustainability: Protect natural resources, agricultural land, and ecological systems; align development with sustainability.	Sustainable Development: S2(3) and S2(4)(a)&(b)&(r)): Integrate social, economic, and environmental sustainability; apply precautionary principle and pay specific attention to sensitive, vulnerable & stressed ecosystems.	Stress sustainability and balancing trade-offs.
Spatial Efficiency: Optimise land use, minimise development costs, and use existing infrastructure effectively.	Integration Principle: S2(4)(b)&(l)): Integrate environmental, social, and economic factors; promote efficiency in use of resources.	Promote integration, efficiency, and coordination.
Spatial Resilience: Anticipate and respond to environmental risks and shocks, including climate change.	Precautionary Principle: S2(4)(a)(vii)): Anticipate, prevent, and mitigate	Stress resilience, precaution, and risk management.

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	negative impacts on the environment and S2(4)(e): health and safety risks of a policy, plan, etc. through its life cycle	
Good Administration: Accountability, transparency, participatory decision-making, and cooperative governance.	Participation & Governance (s 2(4)(f-n)): Promote access to information, inclusive participation, transparency, and integration and cooperation across spheres of government.	Promote good governance, transparency, integration and participation.

When assessing compliance with SPLUMA principles, the Department therefore assesses compliance with NEMA principles and vice versa.

6.1.2. Joint District and Metro Approach

Regulations framing the Institutionalisation of the District Development Model in terms of Section 47(1)(b) of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act were adopted during 2024. The District Development Model within the Western Cape is implemented as the Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA), which 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, catalytic projects 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.

Five District Implementation Plans are in the process of being implemented.

6.2. 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 Development Plan (2024-2029) 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 is agreed between the relevant Western Cape Government Departments, sets out the annual cycle of integrated planning, integrated budgeting, integrated implementation, integrated review and integrated adjustment.

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

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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 & CONCLUSIONS

The Western Cape Government's 5th Edition Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) sets out an integrated framework for environmental governance during the 2025–2030 period. Building on two decades of iterative EIPs and the lessons of the 2019–2024 Provincial Strategic Plan End-of-Term Review, this EIP strengthens the province's response to climate change, biodiversity loss, water stress and the need for a just, green transition. It consolidates key provincial policies and programmes such as the Growth4Jobs Strategy, the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (Vision 2050), the Sustainable Water Protection Plan and the Integrated Waste Management Plan while embedding the principles of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and the constitutional duty to ensure an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being.

The reporting period to 2030 will be defined by both opportunity and risk. Demographic and economic growth will continue to drive urbanisation and resource demand, while climate change is projected to bring higher temperatures, more frequent droughts and increasing pressures on water and biodiversity. At the same time, the province's track record of innovation and policy coherence offers a solid platform for leading South Africa's just transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy. Achieving these goals requires that all Western Cape Government (WCG) departments, municipalities and key partners translate the

EIP's strategic intent into measurable, time-bound action.

Key Conclusions

- The EIP provides a coherent, legally mandated framework for co-operative environmental governance, aligning provincial priorities with national and global sustainability commitments.
- Progress has been made in renewable energy investment, coastal and marine protection, and policy integration, but biodiversity loss, water insecurity and socio-economic inequality remain critical vulnerabilities.
- Strengthened transversal planning and evidence-based monitoring are essential to avoid fragmented implementation and to ensure that environmental considerations are fully integrated into economic and spatial development decisions.

Recommendations for 2025–2030

1. **Deepen Integrated Governance:** Institutionalise cross-departmental and intergovernmental coordination mechanisms, ensuring that NEMA principles and EIP targets are embedded in all provincial and municipal planning instruments, including Integrated Development

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Plans (IDPs) and the Provincial Spatial Development Framework.

2. **Accelerate Climate Action and Just Transition:**

Scale up investment in ecological infrastructure and climate-smart agriculture, while supporting vulnerable communities and economic sectors in the shift to a green economy. Develop transition pathways that protect vulnerable sectors and support green industrialisation and new market opportunities in the green economy of the Western Cape.

3. **Strengthen Biodiversity and Catchment Management:**

Expand protected areas and ecological corridors to meet national and global targets, and enhance catchment restoration and alien invasive species management to secure long-term water resilience.

4. **Strengthen Water Security:**

Invest in integrated water-management systems (reuse, desalination, aquifer recharge, leakage reduction). Expand water-efficiency programmes for businesses, agriculture, and households to reduce pressure on supply systems. Build climate risk resilience into sector strategies, infrastructure planning, and long-term economic development frameworks.

5. **Strengthen Coastal and Estuarine Management:**

Establish Coastal Management Lines and Estuarine Management Plans along the entire WC coastline to meet national and global targets and reduce risk to coastal settlements and activities whilst securing public coastal access.

6. **Upgrade Infrastructure to Enable a Connected, Competitive Economy**

Prioritise strategic transport, energy,

and communications infrastructure that improves internal mobility and global connectivity.

Expand integrated, multimodal transport networks that support freight flow and urban access.

7. **Enhance Monitoring, Data and Accountability:**

Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation system, linked to clear indicators and annual compliance reports, to track progress and inform adaptive management.

8. **Continuing to build resilient and Sustainable Communities:**

Continue to strengthen the foundations of community resilience by improving access to reliable services, safe and efficient infrastructure, and climate-adaptive living conditions, enabling households and businesses to thrive, participate fully in the economy, and support long-term provincial growth.

9. **Foster Inclusive Participation and Skills Development:**

Expand opportunities for public, community and private-sector participation, and invest in green skills training to build the human capacity required for sustainable development.

By acting on these recommendations, the Western Cape Government can ensure that the 2025–2030 EIP moves beyond compliance to deliver measurable environmental, social and economic benefits securing a resilient, low-carbon and inclusive future for the province.

Email: Francini.vanstaden@westerncape.gov.za

Tel: +27 21 483 9854 Fax: +27 21 483 3093

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

Chief Directorate: Environmental Sustainability

Directorate: Sustainability

www.westerncape.gov.za

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning: General Enquiries

Email: enquiries.eadp@westerncape.gov.za

Tel: +27 21 483 4091 Fax: +27 21 483 3016



**Western Cape
Government**

