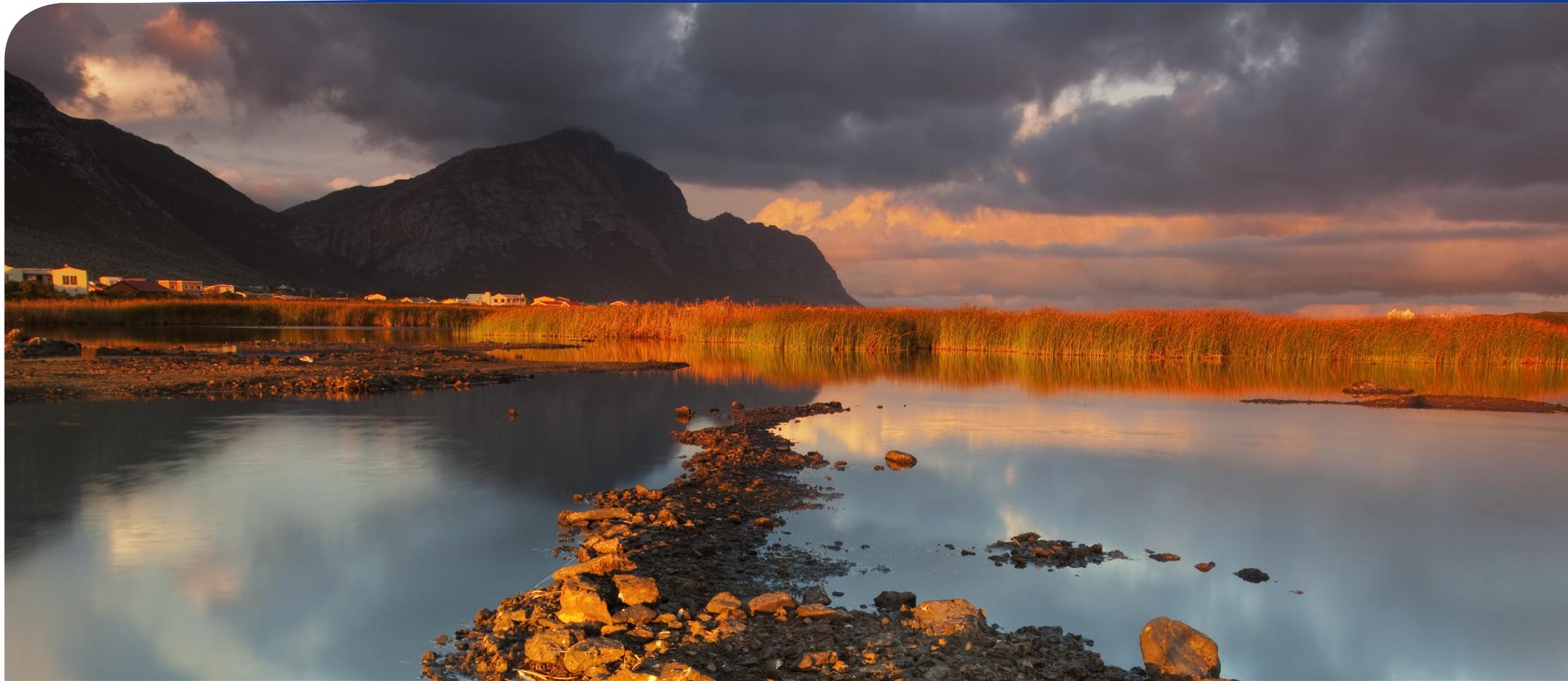




**Western Cape
Government**

Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning



THIRD EDITION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (EIP)

31 JULY 2019



**Western Cape
Government**

**THIRD EDITION ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (EIP)**

FOURTH ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

JULY 2019

REVISION HISTORY

Draft or Version	Date	Author	Summary of Changes	Changes marked
Version 0	31 August 2015	Rethabile Motloung	First draft of compliance template	Version reviewed and expanded upon.
Version 1 (Final)	July 2016	Tammy Christie & Rosemary Jackson	Comments and suggested changes effected.	Indicators revised and updated.
Version 2 (Final)	July 2017	Francini van Staden	Comments and suggested changes effected.	Indicators revised and updated.
Version 3 (Final)	July 2018	Francini van Staden & Sarah Chippendale	Comments and suggested changes effected.	Indicators revised and updated.
Version 4 (Final)	July 2019	Francini van Staden	Comments and suggested changes effected.	Indicators revised and updated.

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ACRONYMS

AAIA	Authorised Asbestos Inspection Authority
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DEA	National Department of Environmental Affairs
DEADP	Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Developing Planning
DEDAT	Western Cape Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DOA	Western Cape Department of Agriculture
DoHS	Department of Human Settlement
DT&PW	Department of Transport and Public Works
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FTE	Full Time Employee
GABS	Golden Arrow Bus Service
GE	Green Economy
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDMS	Infrastructure Delivery Management System

IPIP	Infrastructure Programme Implementation Plan
IPMP	Infrastructure Programme Management Plan
LG MTEC	Local Government Medium-Term Expenditure Committee
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan 2030
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 108 of 1994)
PER	Property Efficiency Report
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPTIF	Provincial Public Transport Institutional Framework
PSG	Provincial Strategic Goal
PTOG	Public Transport Operating Grant
RFQ/RFP	Request for Quotation/Request for Proposal
SoEOR	State of the Environment Outlook Report
TAIB	Treasury Approval II B
WCG	Western Cape Government
WCIF	Western Cape Infrastructure Framework

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	7
2	BACKGROUND.....	9
3	UPDATES TO THE WESTERN CAPE CONTEXT AND INFLUENCE ON EIP	11
4	COMPLIANCE WITH OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS OF THE EIP	11
5	SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO THE EIP.....	39
6	SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2018/2019.....	41

1 INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) is a legal requirement originating from Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 108 of 1994) (NEMA). It is to be prepared by certain national departments, listed in Schedule 1 of NEMA, and every provincial department responsible for environmental affairs within five years of the Act coming into operation, and at intervals of not more than five years thereafter. In addition, Chapter 3 of NEMA states that “*every national department listed in Schedule 2 of NEMA is required to prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) in the same timeframes and 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).

The purpose of the EIP is to co-ordinate environmental policies plans, programmes and decisions and to secure the protection of the environment across South Africa as a whole. The content requirements of the EIP are outlined in Chapter 3 of NEMA.

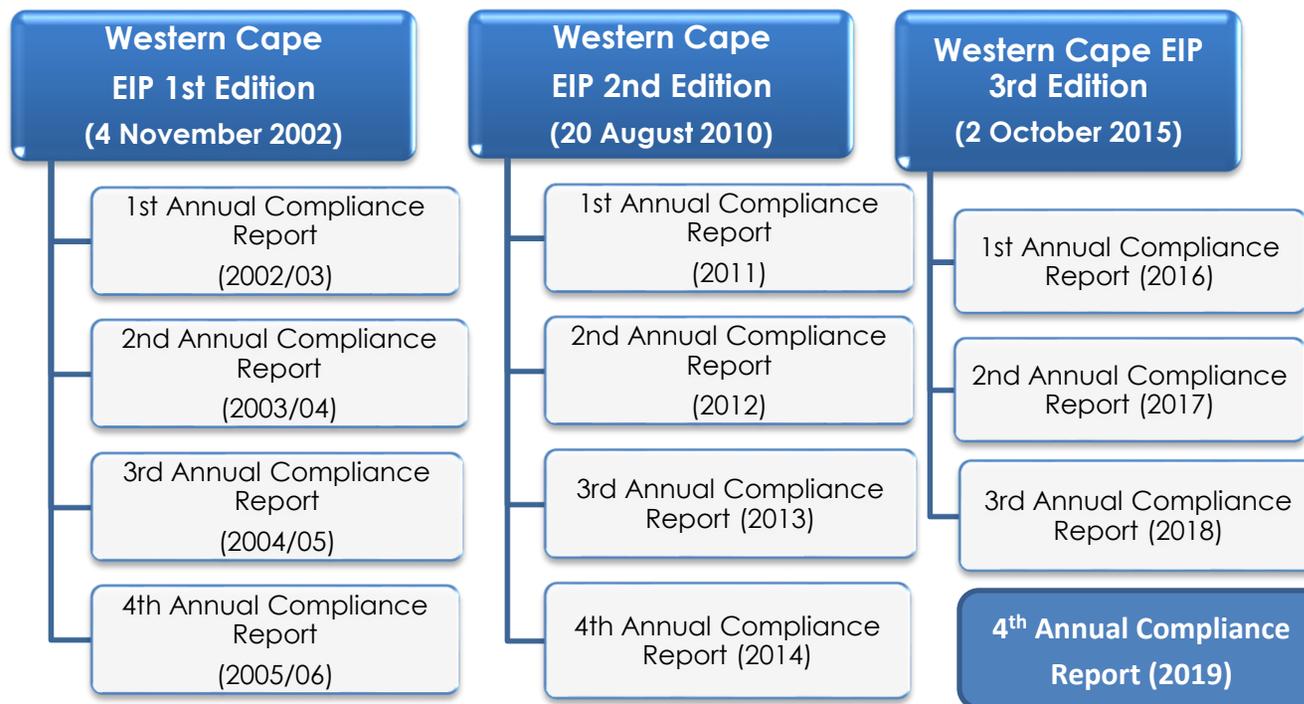
For national and provincial departments in question as well as all municipalities and as per Section 12 of the NEMA, the purpose of the EIP is to:

- coordinate and harmonise environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions in order to (i) minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and (ii) promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;
- give effect to the principle of cooperative government in Chapter 3 of the Constitution;
- secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole;
- prevent unreasonable actions in respect of the environment that are prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and
- enable monitoring of the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment.

EIPs and EMPs further seek to align the Environmental Sector priorities and long-term strategies as identified in the National Development Plan Vision 2030. This aligns to the key and priority mandates of the Western Cape Government and linking directly to the vision of an environmentally sustainability, resilient and low carbon economy, to be achieved through addressing urban and rural transformation, improving infrastructure and building environmental sustainability and resilience.

Section 16 (1) (b) of NEMA states that every organ of state must report annually within four months of the end of its financial year on the implementation of the adopted EIP to the Director-General of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The Third Edition of the Western Cape EIP was published in the Provincial Gazette Extraordinary on Friday 2 October 2015. This report is the fourth annual compliance report on the implementation of the Third Edition EIP and is submitted in terms of Section 16(1)(b) of NEMA for the 2018/2019 financial year.

Figure 1: Diagram to illustrate the previous EIP's published for the Western Cape and the subsequent Compliance Reports that were produced under each.



2 BACKGROUND

The underlying structure of the Western Cape's 3rd edition EIP was aligned with the strategic priorities of Chapter 5 (Environmental Sustainability) of the National Development Plan 2030 (2012) as these in turn aligned well with the priority areas that emerged from the two latest Western Cape State of Environment Reports, namely 2013 and 2018 cycles.

This Annual Compliance Report is the last compliance report on the Western Cape's 3rd edition EIP and the last report within the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014-2019. Over this 2014-2019 MTSF period, the main focus was the planning, piloting and investing in the creation of a framework for implementing the transition to an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy in South Africa. These focus points reflect in the indicators captured and reported on in this Annual Compliance Report. In further

support of the MTSF goals are the unblocking regulatory constraints, data collection, establishment of baseline information, and testing key strategies for change, to determine if these can be scaled up – towards which this Annual Compliance Report contributes in the form of information, data capture, performance measured and recording of provincial alignment towards the strategic priorities of national structures i.e. NEMA and then NDP 2030.

The categories/ strategic priorities into which the key priority indicators, as identified in Section 6 of the 3rd edition EIP, are grouped are thus as follows:

- Enhancing governance systems and capacity
- Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently
- Managing a just transition and the Green Economy
- Building Sustainable Communities
- Responding effectively to Climate Change (mitigation and adaptation)

Chapter 6 below has grouped the EIP performance according to these strategic priorities and visually show how the Western Cape is progressing in compliance with these five key strategic priorities.

The 3rd edition EIP identifies existing policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment in the Western Cape. From these documents a set of 100 priority indicators were originally identified and listed in the Environmental Implementation Plan (2015), together with outcomes and annual targets for the period 2015 to 2020.

It should be noted that this EIP no longer reports on the original set of 100 priority indicators as several indicators have been amended, concluded or revised. This is reported on in Chapter 5 of this report. This compliance report serves primarily to report on the target achievement for each of these indicators for the 2018/2019 financial year. It is also the final compliance report on the 3rd Edition EIP and the EIP will be under review in 2020 towards the publishing of the 4th Edition EIP.

3 UPDATES TO WESTERN CAPE STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND INFLUENCE ON EIP

There were no notable updates to strategic documents that have a direct bearing on the EIP during the 2018/2019 financial year.

4 COMPLIANCE WITH OUTCOMES AND KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS OF THE EIP

Defining concepts

The following column headings are defined to assist the reader to understand the context in which they are used in the reporting table.

Indicator Number:	These numbers correspond with the indicator numbers assigned in Section 6 of the EIP published on 2 October 2015.
Activities:	The means identified for meeting the outcomes of the projects/ programmes/ plans that have been identified in the EIP (Section 2) as those that may significantly affect the environment.
Indicator:	The commitment made in the EIP that contributes to a specific outcome/result.
Who is responsible:	The particular function department/unit that is responsible for the described indicator.
Target:	What needs to be achieved and by when.
Level of achievement:	Progress made in implementation is reflected as <i>quality measures</i> (i.e. the state of improvement or progress made in environmental management by various sector departments) and/or <i>quantity measures</i> (i.e. a measurable product for example the number of approved/disapproved Environmental Impact Assessments.)

Challenges/ Barriers/ Reasons for Deviation: Measures in place to address the existing problem or gap, including problems like lack of capacity and resources. This column will also include new timeframes regarding adjustments. Explanations for over-achievement of targets will also be included here.

Note: Adjustments and amendments undertaken in the latest financial year is reported on in Chapter 5 of this report.

New priorities, not reflected in the third edition EIP, but that now form part of implementation, are reflected in this Compliance Report. Adjustments are reflected in two places in the Compliance Report: (i) in Chapter 4, in the EIP indicator implementation table below, in which actual progress is reflected; and (ii) in Chapter 5, where a summary or overview is presented of the type of adjustments that have been made to implementation of the EIP.

Table 1: Table of compliance with outcomes and key priority indicators for 2018/19.

Indicator number	Activities	Indicator	Who is responsible	Target	Level of achievement	Challenges/ barriers/ Reasons for deviation
Enhancing governance systems and capacity						
1	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities.	Number of intergovernmental sector tools reviewed	DEADP	2018/2019: 2	2 (100%)	Achieved
2	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities.	Number of legislative tools to ensure the protection of species and ecosystems developed and implemented	DEADP	2018/2019: Not reported on during this period	Not reported on during this period	N/A
3	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities. ¹		DEADP	DEA&DP developed a standard by-law for municipalities to support all 30 municipalities. Indicator to be amended accordingly.		
5	Develop and implement legislative tools (legislation, guidelines, policies and procedures) that guide decision-making and to ensure the protection of species and ecosystems.	Number of legislative tools developed	DEADP	2018/2019: Not reported on during this period	2018/2019: Not reported on during this period	N/A

¹ Indicator recommended for amended in the 2020 EIP Review Period towards the publishing of the 4th Edition EIP.

Indicator number	Activities	Indicator	Who is responsible	Target	Level of achievement	Challenges/ barriers/ Reasons for deviation
6	Implementing an environmental research programme to support environmental decision-making, planning and policy development.	Number of environmental research projects undertaken	DEADP	2018/2019:1	1 (100%)	Achieved
7	To develop and enhance, maintain, and manage the Departmental GIS.	Geographic Information Services (GIS) departmental products developed/maintained/enhanced	DEADP	2018/19: 3	3 (100%)	Achieved
8	By developing the Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy (EIAMS).	Number of functional environmental information management systems	DEADP	2018/19:2	2 (100%)	Achieved
9	By promoting compliance with environmental legislation through implementing various legislative enforcement mechanisms By providing effective legal support in terms of	Number of investigations finalised ²	DEADP	No target, see note below.		

² Indicator 9: The DEA&DP does not report on the number of investigations *finalised* in the Annual Performance Plan (APP). Target description recommended for review.

Indicator number	Activities	Indicator	Who is responsible	Target	Level of achievement	Challenges/ barriers/ Reasons for deviation
10	environmental and planning legislation.	Number of intergovernmental compliance and enforcement operations conducted	DEADP	2018/19: 6	6 (100%)	Achieved
11		Number of litigation cases managed	DEADP	2018/19: 40	66 (165%)	Over-achieved 12 new litigations matters were received, of which 2 matters were initiated by the Department. Through active management of litigation matters, that is the litigation process was finalized, the Department was able to administratively conclude 26 litigation matters in the said period.
12		Number of appeals finalised	DEADP	2018/19: 45	46 (102%)	Over-achieved

Indicator number	Activities	Indicator	Who is responsible	Target	Level of achievement	Challenges/ barriers/ Reasons for deviation
						This is a demand driven indicator.
13		Number of 24G applications finalised	DEADP	2018/2019: 36	36 (100%)	Achieved
14		Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution	DEADP	2018/19: 14	14 (100%)	Achieved
15		Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental legislation	DEADP	2018/19: 200	230 (115%)	Over-achieved The number of administrative enforcement notices issued is dependent on the number of complaints received and/or Blitz operations conducted which resulted in an increase in administrative enforcement notices being issued. The Directorate has conducted 6 Blitz operations which

Indicator number	Activities	Indicator	Who is responsible	Target	Level of achievement	Challenges/ barriers/ Reasons for deviation
						resulted in further transgressions being identified for which administrative enforcement notices were issued. In some instances, a single case of non-compliance has resulted in multiple enforcement notices being issued against it.
16		Number of enforcement actions finalised for non-compliance with environmental management legislation ³	DEADP	Demand-driven.	230 (115%)	Over-achieved.
17		Number of compliance inspections conducted	DEADP	2018/19: 320	326 (102%)	Over-achievement due to additional inspections conducted in response to

³ Indicator 16: This indicator relates closely to Indicator 15. The Indicator is recommended for review to clarify the differences between Indicators 15 and 16, to improve reporting.

Indicator number	Activities	Indicator	Who is responsible	Target	Level of achievement	Challenges/ barriers/ Reasons for deviation
						complaints received from the public and other organs of of air that warrant administrative and/or criminal action.
18		Number of S24G applications received ⁴	DEADP	There is no target defined (for received); level of achievement is demand-driven.		
19		Number of S24G fines paid ⁵	DEADP	2018/2019: 36	26 (72%)	Under-achieved. Demand driven. The number of fines paid is dependent on the applicants paying the fine.
20 ⁶	By assessing the Municipal IDP/Review	Number of municipal IDPs reviewed	DEADP	30 Annually	30 (100%)	Achieved.

⁴ Indicator 18: There is no target defined, level of achievement is demand-driven.

⁵ Indicator 19: There is no target defined, level of achievement is demand-driven.

⁶ Indicator 20: LGMTEC is the relevant DEA&DP mechanism but indicator is of transversal priority. Although the target of 30 municipalities have been adequately assessed and municipalities have been advised in outcome of the review process, uptake and challenges at municipal level remain. Indicator must be adjusted to reflect challenges and targets more appropriately.

Indicator number	Activities	Indicator	Who is responsible	Target	Level of achievement	Challenges/ barriers/ Reasons for deviation
21 ⁷	Documentation/ Amended IDP to evaluate the level of compliance and the level of performance in terms of environmental requirements (including against the principles contained in section 2 of NEMA and against the EIP), and the level of alignment, as well as to determine the need for support and improved alignment.	Number of municipalities compliant with legislated environmental requirements	DEADP	30 Annually	Wording of indicator challenging as no municipalities yet 100% compliant with all environmental requirements (see Chapter 7 below).	Indicator to be workshopped and reconstructed to be a valuable reflection of municipal compliance.
23	By annually reviewing the Provincial Environmental Impact Assessment System, and to implement the System.	Number of Provincial Environmental Impact Assessment System evaluation reports	DEADP	2018/19:1	1 (100%)	Achieved.
24	By finalising EIAs within the legislated timeframes.	% of EIAs finalized within the legislated timeframes	DEADP	2018/19: 95%	97% (102%)	Over-achieved.
25	By developing and establishing the Institutional framework for biodiversity	Western Cape Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	DEADP	2018/19: PBSAP implementation plan developed.	PBSAP implementation plan developed.	Achieved.

⁷ Indicator 21: see note from Indicator 20, same applies to Indicator 21.

Indicator number	Activities	Indicator	Who is responsible	Target	Level of achievement	Challenges/ barriers/ Reasons for deviation
	management in the Western Cape.					
26	By performing an effective oversight function over CapeNature.	Oversight report on the performance of CapeNature	DEADP	2018/19:1	1 (100%)	Achieved.

Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently						
30	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	Number of legislative tools to ensure the protection of species and ecosystems developed.	CapeNature	2018/2019: 1	100% (Dassen Island Ramsar application)	Achieved.
31	Protect and expand the conservation estate.	Number of hectares in the CapeNature conservation estate	CapeNature	2015/16: Previous year + 10 000 ha 2016/17: Previous year + 9 000 ha 2017/18: Previous year + 8 000 Ha 2018/19: Previous year + 7 000 ha 2019/20: Previous year + 6 000 Ha	2018/19: Achieved 994 407.89 Ha	Achieved. In 2018/19 the SG recommended further boundary adjustments resulting in the estate size being adjusted downwards with 3881,71 Ha in addition to 15 659.38 Ha added.
32	Support and restore ecosystems which provide goods and services.	Number of new biodiversity stewardship sites	CapeNature	2018/19: 5	200% 10 Achieved	Over-achieved. This is a demand driven target and an over-achievement is desirable.

34	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	Number of criminal enforcement actions undertaken for non-compliance with environmental management legislation	CapeNature	2018/19: 80	172% 138 Achieved	Over-achieved. This is a demand driven target. The over-achievement is attributed to encountering more criminal events than anticipated.
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35	Improving settlement functionality, efficiencies and resilience through effective air quality management.	Annual Report on the State of Air Quality Management in the Western Cape	DEADP	2018/19:1	1 (100%)	Achieved.
36	By incrementally implementing Air Quality Management systems, processes and measures in the Western Cape.	Number of stations continuously monitoring ambient air quality	DEADP	2018/19:12	12 (100%)	Achieved.
37	By incrementally implementing Air Quality Management systems, processes and measures in the Western Cape.	% of Atmospheric Emission Licenses with complete applications issued within legislated time frames	DEADP	2018/19:100%	N/A	This is a demand driven target. No AEL applications were received during the financial year and as a result, none were finalised.
38	By incrementally implementing Air Quality Management systems, processes and measures in the Western Cape.	Percentage of facilities with Atmospheric Emission Licenses reporting to the National Atmospheric Emission Inventory System (NAEIS)	DEADP	2018/19: 100% (3)	100% Achieved	Achieved Note: This was a national Sector target. It is no longer a target to reported on. However, all facilities reported to NAEIS.

39	By monitoring of water quality in the aquatic environment.	Number of river and estuarine sites monitored in respect of pollution control	DEADP	2018/19:42	42 (100%)	Achieved.
40	By facilitating integrated water resource management and pollution management in the Western Cape through improving institutional management, infrastructure and ultimately water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	Annual Report on Sustainable Water Management Plan (SWMP)	DEADP	The review and update of the Sustainable Water Management Plan (SWMP) was finalised during the 2017/18 financial year. As part of the updated approach, an Annual Work plan has been developed for 2018/19. As a result, the implementation of the 2018/19 annual work plan for the revised SWMP will only be reported on in the second quarter of 2019/20.		
41	By rehabilitating and maintaining riparian sites following alien clearing by other programmes, in order to improve water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	Number of riverine sites targeted for rehabilitation	DEADP	2018/19: 4	4 (100%)	Achieved.
42	By conducting inspections in priority catchment areas and identified sectors to	Number of inspections in respect of pollution control	DEADP	2018/19: 5	5 (100%)	Achieved.

	improve the aquatic environment.					
43	By providing integrated pollution management and promote resource efficiency in the Western Cape through improving catchment management, as well as water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	% of NEMA: Section 30 cases responded to	DEADP	2018/19: 4	4 (100%)	Achieved
44	By providing integrated pollution management and promote resource efficiency in the Western Cape through improving catchment management, as well as water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	Number of remediation cases responded to	DEADP	Data not received in time for draft version, to be included in the final report (end July 2019)		
45	By facilitating integrated waste management and resource efficiency.	Number of waste minimization intervention (s) undertaken to priority waste stream	DEADP	2018/19: 3	3 (100%)	Achieved.
47	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	Review of Western Cape 1 st Generation IWMP	DEADP	2 nd Generation IWMP completed.		

48	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	Number of hazardous waste intervention (s) taken	DEADP	2018/19:1	1 (100%)	Achieved.
49	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	Number of waste management planning interventions undertaken	DEADP	2018/19: 1	1 (100%)	Achieved.
50	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	Annual state of waste management planning report development	DEADP	2018/19: 1	1 (100%)	Achieved.
51	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	% of Waste Management Licenses finalized within legislated timeframes	DEADP	2018/19: 95%	100%	Under-achieved More applications were at a stage where a final decision could be made within legislated timeframes. All waste management licence applications finalised with legislative timeframe.

53	Coordinating and supporting estuaries management.	Finalise the estuarine management plan for the Breede River estuary	DEADP	2018/19: completed & on-going	2018/19: completed & on-going	Achieved.
55	Provide engineering services to support and increase agricultural production and optimise sustainable natural resource use.	Number of engineering services provided to support and increase agricultural production and optimize sustainable natural agricultural resources	DoA	2018/19: 449	564 (126%)	Over-achieved.
56	Promote the conservation of the natural agricultural resources.	Number of actions to promote the sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources	DoA	2018/19: 432	192 (44%)	Under-achieved. Most actions driven by client demand with environmental factors, e.g. drought, reducing demand over this period. Indicators

						amended for 2019/20.
57	Provide comments on subdivision and rezoning of agricultural land applications.	Number of regulated land use actions to promote the implementation of sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources	DoA	2018/19: 900	805 (89%)	Application received are complex and require extensive review. Limited capacity
58	Provide a disaster management service to clients, proactively and reactively.	Number of support services provided to clients with regards to agricultural disaster risk management	DoA	2018/19: 42	80 (190%)	None
60	Improve ecosystem health.	Percentage of protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	CapeNature	This is a biennial indicator and therefore would not have been a performance indicator in 2018/19 as it was reported against in 2018/17/18.		
61	Implement Protected Area Management Plans.	Number of Protected Area Management Plans implemented	CapeNature	2018/19: 3	3 (100%)	Achieved
62	Optimise cost and space utilisation of office accommodation through a reduction in full time employee cost.	Percentage reduction in full time employee cost from 2013 baseline (target: R45 567- cost per full time employee)	DT&PW	Data not received in time for draft version, to be included in the final report (end July 2019)		

63	Deliver sustainable provincial infrastructure and accommodation projects as per client infrastructure plans.	Cumulative number of capital and maintenance projects completed	DT&PW	Data not received in time for draft version, to be included in the final report (end July 2019)		
64	Leverage Provincial properties as part of the Regeneration project.	Cumulative number of properties released for regeneration purposes	DT&PW	Data not received in time for draft version, to be included in the final report (end July 2019)		
65	Monitoring of the resource efficiency of WCG buildings.	Property Efficiency Report published	DT&PW	Data not received in time for draft version, to be included in the final report (end July 2019)		
Managing a just transition and the Green Economy						
66	By promoting the Western Cape Biodiversity Economy.	Biodiversity Economy Programme developed and implemented	DEADP	2018/2019: 1	1 (100%)	Achieved. The programme has not been fully implemented yet, as it is a multi-year programme

67	By monitoring and reporting on Green Economy indicators in the Western Cape.	Number of Western Cape Green Economy Indicator Reports compiled	DEADP	2018/2019:1	1 (100%)	Achieved.
68	By promoting environmental capacity development and support.	Review Departmental Environmental Capacity Building Strategy	DEADP	2018/2019:1	1 (100%)	Achieved.
69	By promoting environmental capacity development and support.	Percentage implementation of the Local Government Support Strategy	DEADP	2018/2019:100%	91%	Under-achieved Challenges were experienced during the roll-out of some of the support initiatives due to resource constraints.
70	By implementing community based environmental infrastructure development and economic empowerment programmes.	Number of work opportunities created through environmental programmes	DEADP	2018/19: 20	39 (195%)	Over-achieved
71	By promoting environmental capacity development and support.	Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted	DEADP	2018/19: 54	62 (115%)	Over-achieved

72	Promoting environmental awareness raising through conducting environmental awareness activities and celebrating environmental days.	Number of environmental calendar days celebrated	DEADP	2018/19: 3	3 (100%) Arbour Day World Environment Day Wetlands Day	Achieved.
73	Promoting environmental awareness raising through conducting environmental awareness activities and celebrating environmental days.	Number of environmental awareness activities conducted	DEADP	2018/19:18	21 (117%)	Over-achieved The additional workshops were due to requests received during the year.
74	Promoting environmental awareness raising through conducting environmental awareness activities and celebrating environmental days.	Number of quality environmental education resources materials developed	DEADP	2018/19:3	3 (100%)	Achieved
75	Conduct agricultural research and technology development.	Number of research and technology development projects implemented to improve agricultural production	DoA	2018/19: 80	91 (114%)	Overachieved.

76	Engage with stakeholders to determine relevant research needs.	Number of meetings with industry organizations to establish research needs	DoA	2018/19: 30	20 (67%)	Meetings with industry are demand driven and attended upon invitation and cannot be accurately planned in advance. As this is beyond our control, the indicator has been removed from 2019/2020.
77	Increase access to scientific information on agricultural production practices to farmers and clients.	Number of activities performed where scientific and technical information were provided	DoA	2018/19: 333	417 (125%)	Over-achieved.
78	Increase the on-farm infrastructure support to the research effort and departmental services.	Number of on-farm infrastructure supported	DoA	2018/19: 7	7 (100%)	Achieved
79	Monitor the implementation of the Western Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan.	Western Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan	DEADP	2018/19:1 EAC Report completed annually	1 (100%)	Achieved Challenge is working through different time frames, i.e. two different financial years for the

						municipalities and departments.
80	Facilitate a more energy efficient and self-sufficient Western Cape and to promote the region as a leading green economic hub.	Number of Green Economy projects supported	DEDAT	2018/19: 6	6 (100%)	Achieved
Building Sustainable Communities						
81	Improving settlement functionality, efficiencies and resilience through effective air quality management.	Number of designated organs of state with approved and implemented AQMPs	DEADP	2018/19: 2	2 (100%)	Achieved
82	Improve public and non-motorised transport through mobility and access enhancement interventions and to subsidise distance operated in terms of the approved time table.	Number of mobility and access enhancement interventions supported	DT&PW	2018/19:2	2 (100%) Identification and design development of 2 priority NMT projects.	Achieved
83		Number of subsidized kilometres operated in	DT&PW	2018/19:	2018/19:	The kilometre rate to determine the target was only

		terms of the approved timetable		36 523 179 km	36 791 412	finalised as per the contractual agreement after the finalisation of the APP which resulted in the planned target being underestimated.
84	Improve road safety through the phased development and implementation of a public transport safety implementation programme.	Number of public transport safety programmes implemented	DT&PW	No data reported		
85	Enhance the provincial approach to rail and freight through the development and implementation of a rail and freight implementation programme.	Number of implementation programmes implemented for rail and freight	DT&PW	2018/19: 2	2 (100%)	Achieved
86	Improve support to relevant public and non-motorised transport stakeholders by development and implementation of	Number of institutional change initiatives	DT&PW	2018/19: 1	1 (100%)	Achieved

	institutional change initiatives.					
87	Implement an up-scaled housing delivery programme.	Total number of housing units delivered by 31 March 2030	DoHS	2018/19: 9 467	9 498 (101%)	Over-achievement.
88	Implement structured upgrading of informal settlements to promote and secure living environments.	Total number of serviced sites delivered 31 March 2030 ⁸	DoHS	2018/19: 8 693	10 542 (121%)	Over-achievement.
90	Improve the living conditions of beneficiaries through the upgrading and rectification of housing units.	Total number of human settlement opportunities delivered in terms of Community Residential Unit Upgrades and the Rectification programmes by 31 March 2020 ⁹	DoHS	Indicator to be removed: Community Residential Unit (CRU) upgrades and the Rectification Programme is no longer being delivered, as per directive from National Department of Human Settlements.		
91	To increase sustainable resource use, which includes exploring innovative technologies in construction, energy, water and sanitation.	Total number of houses built using innovative technology initiatives such as construction, energy, water and sanitation, by 31 March 2020	DoHS	2018/19: 600	1 111 (185%)	Over-achievement.

⁸ Indicator 88: Please note the rewording of the indicator.

⁹ Indicator 90 to be removed

92	By implementing the Provincial Land Assembly Strategy and Action Plan.	Number of Land Assembly Strategy review reports	DEADP	2018/19: 1	1 (100%)	Achieved The annual evaluation of the Land Assembly, Catalytic Initiatives and Regeneration Programme was completed by the end of the fourth quarter in 2018/19.
Responding effectively to Climate Change (mitigation and adaptation)						
93	Ensuring that the Climate Change response mainstreamed in the Western Cape Government and municipalities.	M&E report on the WC Climate Change Response Strategy	DEADP	2018/2019:1	1 (100%)	Achieved
94	Ensuring that the Climate Change response mainstreamed in the Western Cape Government and municipalities.	District municipalities adequately incorporating climate change into IDPs (as defined in the WC Climate Change Status Quo Assessment) ¹⁰	DEADP	Indicator completed 2017/2018. The way-forward is now pending the outcome of the Climate Change Bill.		
96	Ensuring that the Climate Change response mainstreamed in the Western Cape	Number of climate change interventions implemented ¹¹	DEADP	No reporting for 2018/2019, indicator is reported on biannually.		

¹⁰ Indicator 94 completed.

¹¹ Indicator 96 re-worded to align to DEA&DP APP Reporting

	Government and municipalities.					
97	Improving resilience to climate change through effective and efficient air quality management.	Progress Report of Air Quality Health Risk Assessment	DEADP	2018/19:1	1 (100%)	Achieved
98	Increase mitigation and adaptation options against climate change for farmers.	Climate change response plan for agriculture developed and implemented	DoA	2018/19: On-going target: climate change response plan for agriculture developed	Plan developed and launched (2015/16)	Implementation in process since 2015/2016
99		Number of climate change projects executed	DoA	2018/19: 20	21 (105%)	Overachieved.
100	Monitoring energy consumption and GHG emissions.	Western Cape Energy Consumption and CO ₂ Emissions Database published	DEADP	2018/19: Target is on-going.	Target is on-going. The 3 rd Energy Consumption and CO ₂ Emissions Database was completed.	Achieved.

Key reasons for unavailable data:

- Reporting deadlines not in alignment (Annual Performance Report / EIP Annual Compliance Report)

Key reasons for deviations from identified targets:

- Public participation / stakeholder processes that need to be followed with corresponding time implications.
- Demand-driven indicators/targets.
- Targets re-aligned with budget constraints.
- Targets completed.
- Service is demand-driven and the number of applications [i.e. services] required cannot be controlled.
- Achievement of targets and beyond depend on climate conditions, which cannot be controlled.
- Lack of research opportunities for new projects.
- Staff and operational constraints.

Key reasons for over-achievement from identified targets (Desirable):

- Additional capacity for identified components (graduate internets, staff capacity building and volunteers/job-shadowing).
- Additional operations conducted where focused need was identified, i.e. focused unlawful transformation and clearing of agricultural land.
- Demand-driven indicators/targets.
- Additional capacity building sessions were conducted.
- Programme information accessibility, information publishing and generation.

Challenges with Maintenance Projects:

- Client department increased scope requests after tenders have been awarded or contractor on site, which results in delays. The additional scope has resulted in a number of Extension of Time Claims from the Contractors and planned targets being exceeded.
- Scope changes are authorised by the Project Leader, Programme Manager or Client Department, depending on the extent of the scope of work and cost. Project leaders and Programme Managers need to ensure that the Client Departments provide clear briefs and that the IDMS procedures with regard to briefs are applied to maintenance projects as well.
- Unforeseen Scope increase during construction. Better planning of projects to be implemented by Client Department and Implementing Agent.
- Some maintenance contractors not capable of delivering projects within the stipulated time due to limited experience/expertise, which results in potential contract cancellation and/or penalties levied.
- Shortage of works inspectors results in capacity constraints.

5 SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS TO THE EIP

As per other the amendments to be effected with respect to the 3rd edition EIP as identified during the past financial year, there are a number of amendments as recorded in both Table 1 and summarised below:

Addition: A new indicator has been added.

Adjustment: The indicator or target has been changed by the responsible Department since the EIP was published in October 2015.

Correction: There was an error in the indicator or target as captured and published in the EIP, which has been corrected.

Removal: An indicator has been removed in its entirety.

Table 2: Table of amendments to the 3rd Edition EIP as identified during 2018/2019.

Indicator	Nature of Amendment	Requested By	Reason
88	Indicator reworded	DoHS	Indicator reworded to align with strategic priorities
90	Indicator removed	DoHS	Indicator no longer applicable to strategic priorities
94	Indicator completed	DEA&DP	Indicator completed 2017/2018. The way-forward is now pending the outcome of the Climate Change Bill.
96	Indicator re-worded	DEA&DP	Indicator re-worded to align to Annual Performance Plan reporting

These amendments will be carried forward into subsequent compliance reports.

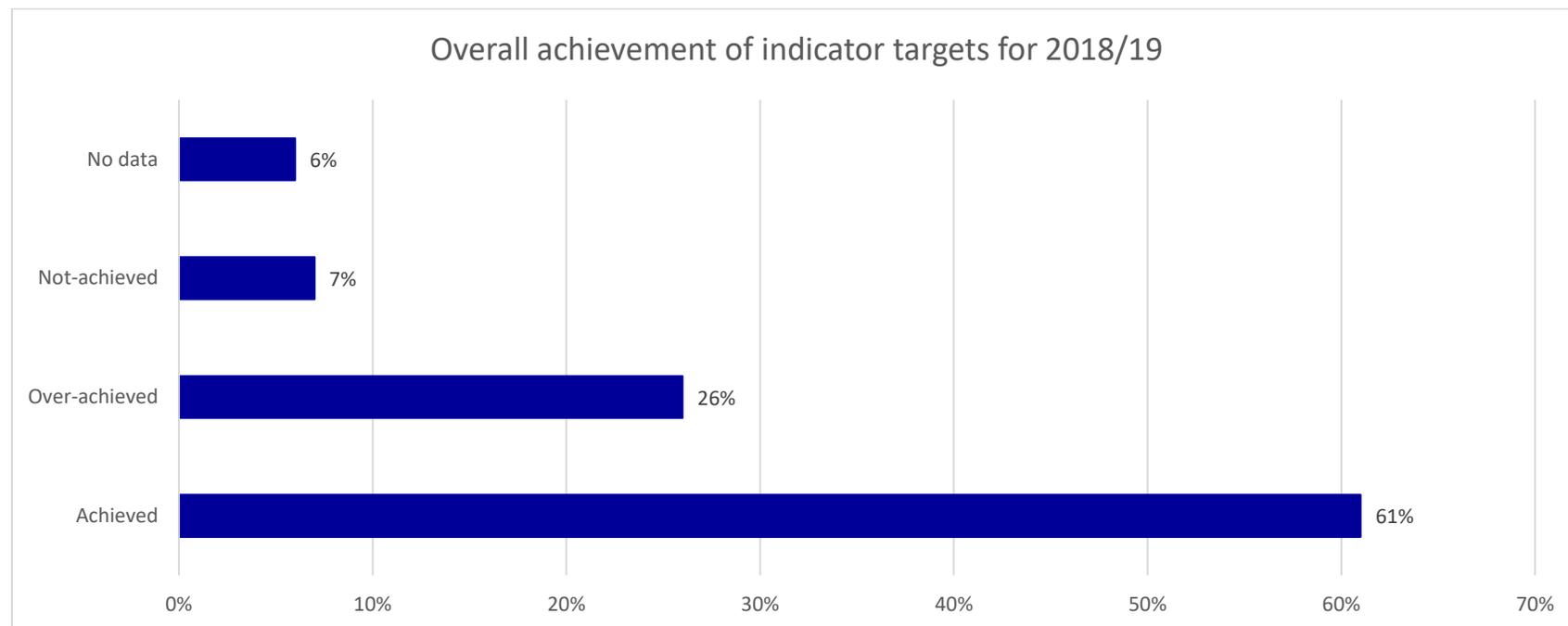
Table 3: Table of suggested review:

Indicator	Nature of Amendment	Requested By	Reason
3	Review indicator	DEA&DP	Indicator 3 recommended for amendment in the 2020 EIP Review Period towards the publishing of the 4 th Edition EIP.
9	Review indicator	DEA&DP	DEA&DP does not report on the number of investigations <i>finalised</i> in the Annual Performance Plan (APP). Target description is recommended for review.
16	Review indicator	DEA&DP	This indicator relates closely to Indicator 15. The Indicator is recommended for review to clarify the differences between Indicators 15 and 16, to improve reporting.
18	Review indicator	DEA&DP	There is no target defined, level of achievement is demand-driven.
19	Review indicator	DEA&DP	There is no target defined, level of achievement is demand-driven.
20	Review indicator	DEA&DP	LGMTEC is the relevant DEA&DP mechanism but indicator is of transversal priority. Although the target of 30 municipalities have been adequately assessed and municipalities have been advised in outcome of the review process, uptake and challenges at municipal level remain. Indicator must be adjusted to reflect challenges and targets more appropriately.
21	Review indicator	DEA&DP	See note from Indicator 20, same applies to Indicator 21.

6 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2018/2019

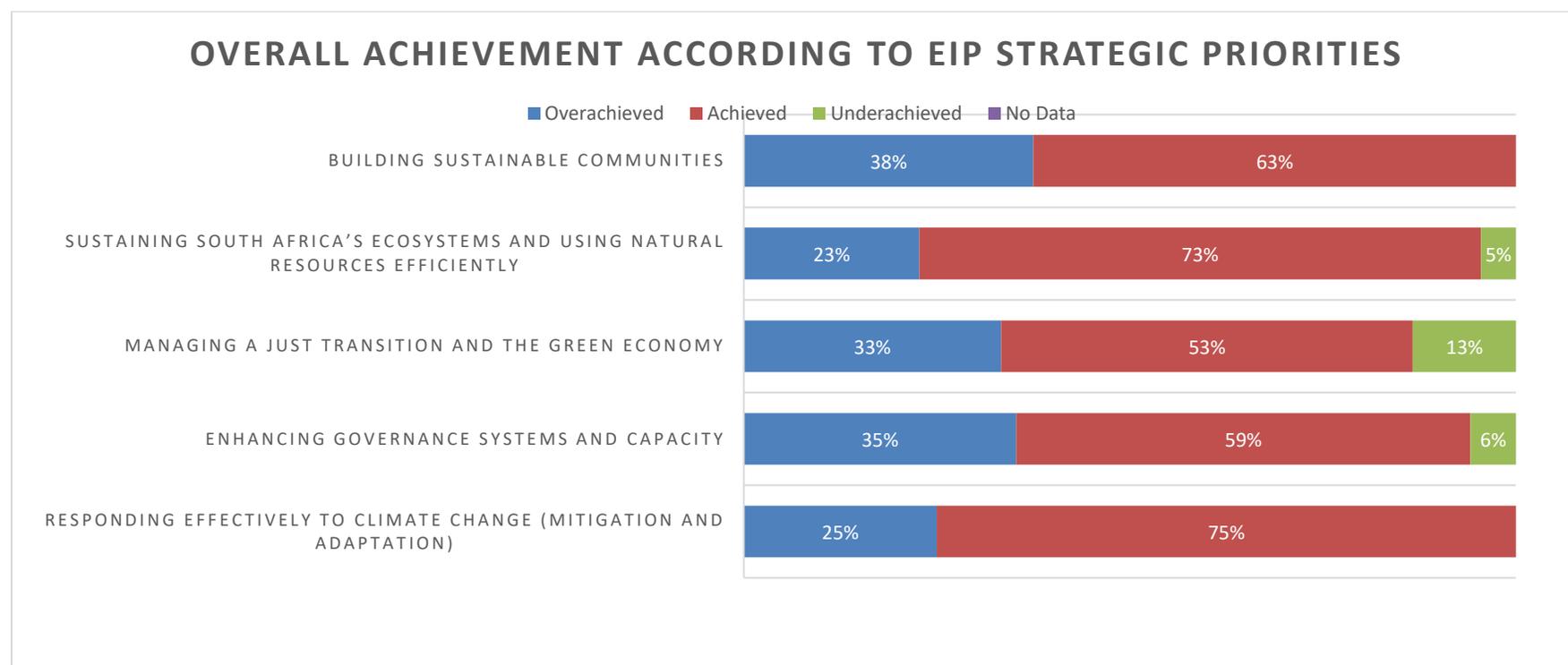
With respect to Provincial Government's implementation of the programmes, plans and policies that have a significant effect on the environment of the Western Cape, **87% of the priority indicators included in the 3rd edition EIP were achieved including over-achieved for the 2018/19 financial year.** This leaves 7% of the indicators having been under-achieved, excluding the 6% of the indicators for which updated information was available by the time of publishing this compliance report.

Figure 2: Overall achievement of the indicator targets set for the 2018/19 financial year.



In unpacking the Provincial Government’s implementation of the programmes, plans and policies in terms of the broad strategic priorities as set out in the Environmental Implementation Plan (as gazetted in 2015), the province’s overall achievement can be subdivided according to these strategic priorities to gain understanding which strategic goals are on-track and which strategic goals may be facing more challenges and obstacles translating into lowered achievement levels. This is illustrated in Figure 3:

Figure 3: Overall achievement according to the EIP Strategic Priorities 2018/19 financial year.



Some of the main reasons for over-achievement (desirable) of targets were:

- Extent of agreements that allowed for over-achievement.
- Demand driven targets e.g. environmental law enforcement investigations where a high number of complaints will lead to a larger number of investigations and the exact number cannot be predicted.

- Employment of additional staff enabled increased outputs.
- Target achievement is dependent on voluntary action by members of the public e.g. payment of fines.
- Training given to municipalities resulting in more reports of transgressions, pollution incidents etc.
- Land secured for conservation being larger than targeted size.
- Larger number of support services provided to clients related to agricultural disaster risk, as a result of the current drought.
- More work opportunities created through environmental programmes as contract labour positions were filled in the place of permanent appointments, which increases the number of employment opportunities accounted for on the project.
- Additional requests for capacity building leading to larger numbers of events.

The reasons for under-achievement of targets were, in summary:

- Demand driven targets e.g. no control over number of cases brought against the DEADP, however, the lower the total number of cases against the department the better. Therefore the under-achievement for that indicator was desirable. Other demand driven targets rely on the number of applications received by the public for processing.
- Reduced human resource capacity in some Departments resulting in reduced ability to deliver on all projects. This challenge may be exacerbated by budget constraints into the financial year across Provincial government.
- Delays in information being received from the public in order to finalise various applications.
- Procurement process related delays.
- Budget constraints.
- Amendment of the scope of a project after project initiation.
- Clarification of DEA Norms and Standards before proceeding causing delay.
- The introduction of a new target assessment tool that negatively affects the target assessment outcomes.
- Release of property for regeneration is a long term process. Budget cuts have precluded further work in identifying new opportunities with a focus on existing projects.
- Less technology transfer events organized by agribusiness and other stakeholders.
- Contractor challenges with capital and maintenance projects.
- Projects not being completed in time, during period of review.

7 COMPLIANCE WITH EIP COMMITMENTS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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 (IDPs). In the Western Cape this is done through the IDP review process (Indicator 20 & 21), during which the WCG ensures that municipal IDPs comply with all legislated requirements, as well as assessing the level of environmental performance of the IDP. IDPs are a critical tool for ensuring that municipalities mainstream and budget for all environmental obligations. Good and effective governance requires that all levels of government function in an integrated fashion. This is the focus of PSG 5 of the Province and extensive effort is being exerted to improve alignment. The DEADP is responsible for reviewing all 30 municipal IDPs on an annual basis for compliance with the legislative requirements that relate to:

- Spatial Development (including sustainability, climate change and biodiversity management)
- Air Quality Management
- Coastal Management
- Waste Management

The outcome of this review process is recorded through written advisory communication to each individual municipality. However, it has been identified previously that obstacles and challenges remain (staff capacity, budget constraints, priority planning) that prevent some municipalities from fully complying with the outcome of the IDP review and subsequent legal compliance.

8 CONCLUSION

This compliance report on the 3rd Edition EIP has revealed that the Province has achieved (and in some instances over-achieved) 87% of the targets set for the 2018/2019 financial year with respect to all of the priority indicators. Detailed reasons for these shortfalls are provided in Table 1, and summarised in Chapter 6, and have revealed that in many cases demand driven indicators or external factors prevented the responsible Department from reaching a target. There is always room for improvement and the responsible Departments are requested to focus their attention on the indicators for which targets were not met.

The Western Cape EIP Annual Compliance Report 2018/2019 is herewith submitted.



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