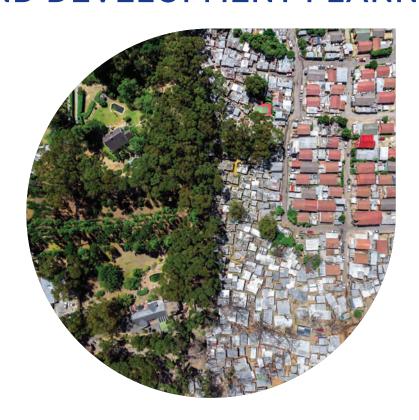




**Strategic Plan** for 2020-2025

#### WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT

# DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING



## VOTE 9 STRATEGIC PLAN

for 2020-2025

**Disclaimer**: The English version of this Strategic Plan is regarded as the official text. The Department cannot be held liable for any misinterpretations that may have occurred during the translation process.

**Vrywaring**: Die Engelse weergawe van hierdie Strategiese Plan word as die amptelike teks beskou. Die Departement aanvaar geen verantwoordelikheid vir enige wanvertolkings wat gedurende die vertaalproses kon voorgekom het nie.

**Inkcazo**: Ingxelo yesiNgesi yale Ngxelo yoNyaka ithatyathwa njengesicatshulwa esisemthethweni. ISebe alisayi kubekwa tyala ngeenkcazelo ezingezizo ezinokuthi zenzeke kugugulelo Iwale Ngxelo.

AFRIKAANS AND ISIXHOSA VERSIONS OF THIS PUBLICATION ARE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.



#### **EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT**

The Western Cape is home to more than 6.9 million people and sees continued rapid growth in population as well as urbanisation. By 2050 it is expected that approximately 87% of the population will be residing within the major urban centres.

This presents several major challenges but also opportunities, opportunities which the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning seeks to unlock by insightful and timely forward planning and implementation. This fits into the vision of the Western Cape Government, which is to build a Province within which every citizen can access the opportunities needed to improve their lives.

Some of the major challenges for the next period includes uncertainty relating to national supply of electricity as well as enormous unemployment numbers that are proving hard to combat. We do believe that to move forward faster and achieve greater progress, requires sound partnerships which are key to addressing our many challenges. By working better together with communities, other spheres of government and key stakeholders my Department hopes to turn our challenges into opportunities for better service delivery over the next five years.

The Department always seeks to make informed decisions but at the same time, must take cognisance of important contextual considerations that inform any decision making. These considerations pertain to ensuring sustainable economic growth and development, without compromising the future of our unique natural environment. The protection of our environment for future generations remains a shared interest of us all and must be a priority while we advance the sustainable economic growth and development of our Province in the interest of all the citizens of the Western Cape. My Apex Portfolio Priority for the 2019–2024 term is: "Resource resilience for towns, aimed at growth."

Our Department also endorses the Premier's call for greater safety and security within all communities and we shall work hard in our areas of expertise and responsibility to also contribute in this area where we can. The Safety Priority for the Department is Spatial Integration to build social cohesion and connected, safer spaces in our towns. This will comprise of a programme designed and resourced to train government officials and practitioners in the promotion of urban safety and dignity through planning, design and management.



#### **Anton Bredell**

Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning 9 March 2020



#### **ACCOUNTING OFFICER STATEMENT**

## A SAFER WESTERN CAPE WHERE EVERYONE CAN PROSPER AND RESOURCE RESILIENCE FOR OUR TOWNS, AIMED AT GROWTH

The Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) actively supports the goals of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030. The NDP promotes the creation of conditions amenable to investment and job creation that in turn will drive a cycle of sustained development. The NDP 2030 vision for Environmental Sustainability and Resilience is that by 2030, South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society will be well under way. This vision is closely aligned to the desired National Outcome 10 of "protected and enhanced environmental assets and natural resources" in the 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework's delivery cycle.

South Africa remains a country facing significant socio-economic and developmental challenges – partnerships at all three spheres of government, as well as social compacts with NGOs/communities and with the private sector, are key to address these challenges. The population of the Western Cape Province has almost doubled since 1994, and there are now almost 7 million people in the Western Cape. By working with communities, other spheres of government and key stakeholders my Department hopes to turn these challenges into opportunities for better service delivery, over the 2020-2025 period. Our collective endeavours should be to ensure sustainable economic growth and development, without compromising the future of our unique natural environment.

The photographic theme of this *Strategic Plan for 2020–2025* is drawn from the drone photography series of Cape Town photographer Johnny Miller, entitled "Unequal Scenes". The images used are with the photographer's permission. In the words of Miller: "Unequal Scenes aligns itself with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, specifically against extreme inequality, climate change, and sustainable cities and communities. We live within neighbourhoods and participate in economies that reinforce inequality."

The current realities of our settlement patterns in the Province remain largely unchanged and continues to generate enormous movement across vast areas which is both time consuming and costly, with much of the burden being carried by the poor and marginalised. This has entrenched a dispensation of unequal access to economic and social resources. Dysfunctional settlements have major impacts on our economy and on the servicing of such settlements. To start addressing this inequality, there needs to be an emphasis on spatial transformation that is enabled by integrated planning, budgeting and implementation, with respect to the use and development of land across all sectors and spheres of government.

In developing this *Strategic Plan for 2020–2025*, the Department had to align DEA&DP's "sustained agenda" in terms of its environmental and development planning mandates, with its "strategic agenda", informed by the seven Strategic Priorities in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024 and the five Vision-Inspired Priorities (VIPs) in the Western Cape Government's *Provincial Strategic Plan 2019-2024*. This dual agenda fundamentally affects allocation of resources (budget and people) and how we render service delivery in implementing our Programmes and projects over the next five years. The challenge was to respond to the strategic agenda at both the National



and Provincial spheres of government and to also maintain a sustained agenda, ensuring that the Department responds to its constitutional mandates in both the Environmental and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Sectors. This Plan was developed in a context where South Africa faces the challenge of deteriorating environmental quality, due to pollution and natural resource degradation, destruction and/or depletion.

This *Strategic Plan for 2020–2025* is also informed by Minister Anton Bredell's Apex and Safety Priorities, for this term of office:

**Apex Priority:** "Resource resilience for towns, aimed at growth."

Safety Priority: "Spatial integration to build social cohesion and connected, safer spaces in our

towns."

For the 2020-2025 term the Department is well aligned with, and contributes to all five the VIPs in the Western Cape Government's Provincial Strategic Plan 2019-2024:

VIP 1: Safe and Cohesive Communities

VIP 2: Growth and Jobs

VIP 3: Empowering People

VIP 4: Mobility and Spatial Transformation

VIP 5: Innovation and Culture

To enable the Province to achieve a more resilient and sustainable environment, that will also empower an inclusive and transformative spatial economy, the Department will be focussing on the following six Strategic Priority Areas in the 2020-2025 period:

- Spatial Transformation and Managed Urbanisation
- Climate Change and Water Security
- Waste Management
- Biodiversity Management and Coastal Management
- Environmental Compliance and Law Enforcement
- Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance

The enduring economic austerity and fiscal constraints at global and domestic levels will continue to impact on the Department's ability to deliver on this *Strategic Plan for 2020–2025*. It will therefore be reviewed on an annual basis, as each successive Annual Performance Plan (APP) is prepared and tabled.

Piet van Zyl

Head Of Department

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

#### **OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF**

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning under the guidance of Minister Anton Bredell.
- Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the Impact, Outcomes and Outputs which the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning will endeavour to achieve over the period 2020-2025.

**Ayub Mohamed** 

Chief Director: Environmental Governance, Policy Coordination and Enforcement Karen Shippey

Chief Director: Environmental Sustainability **Gottlieb Arendse** 

Chief Director: Environmental Quality **Anthony Barnes** 

Chief Director: Development Planning

**Olivia Samuels** 

Chief Financial Officer

**Anwaar Gaffoor** 

Director: Strategic and

Operational Support

Piet van Zyl

Accounting Officer

Approved by:

**Anton Bredell** 

Executive Authority

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### **SCHEDULE OF ACRONYMS**

Inspector

The following acronyms, with their associated meanings, are used in this plan:

APP	Annual Performance Plan	EPWP	Expanded Public Works
BRIP	Berg River Improvement Plan		Programme
BSP	Biodiversity Spatial Plan	ESA	Ecological Support Area
CAPS	Curriculum Assessment Policy Statements	GHG	Greenhouse Gases
		GPS	Growth Potential Study
СВА	Critical Biodiversity Areas	IDP	Integrated Development Plan
CMLs	Coastal Management Lines	IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
CN	CapeNature	IPP	Independent Power Producer
CoCT	City of Cape Town	IPSS	Integrated Performance and
Co <sub>2</sub> e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent		Support System
CoE	Compensation of Employees	IPWIS	Integrated Pollutant and Waste Information System
CRLR	Commission on Restitution of Land Rights	IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	JDA	Joint District Approach
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries	KM	Knowledge Management
		LG MTEC	Local Government Medium Term
DLG	Department of Local Government		Expenditure Committee
DHS	Department of Human Settlements	MERO	Municipal Economic Review and Outlook
DotP	Department of the Premier	MPA	Marine Protected Areas
EAC	Equitable Access Campaign	MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
ECA	Environment Conservation Act	NDP	National Development Plan
El	Environmental Impact	NEAS	National Environmental
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment		Authorisation System
EIIF	Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework	NEM: ICMA	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan	NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998
EMCOM	Environmental Management Coordination Meeting	NEM: WA	National Environmental
EMF	Environmental Management Framework	OD	Management: Waste Act, 2008 Organisational Development
EMI	Environmental Management		

OHS	Occupational Health and Safety	SEZ	Special Economic Zone	
OSCA	Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Area	SoEOR	State of Environment Outlook	
PAES	Protected Areas Expansion Strategy	SPLUM	Report  Spatial Planning and Land Use	
PBSAP	Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	SPLUMA	Management Spatial Planning and Land Use	
PCMP	Provincial Coastal Management Programme	SPP	Management Act, 2013  Sustainable Public Procurement	
PERO	Provincial Economic Review and Outlook	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa	
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act	SWMP	Sustainable Water Management Plan	
PG MTEC		VIP	Vision-Inspired Priority	
DCDE	Term Expenditure Committee	VPUU	Violence Prevention through	
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework	VUCA	Urban Upgrading  Volatile Uncertain Complex	
PSP	Provincial Strategic Plan	VOCA	Ambiguous	
PTM	Provincial Top Management	WCBSP	Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan	
RSEP	Regional Socio-Economic Programme	WCCCRS	Western Cape Climate Change	
RSIF	Regional Spatial Implementation	WCCCRS	Response Strategy	
Kon	Framework	WCED	Western Cape Education	
SCM	Supply Chain Management		Department	
SDF	Spatial Development Framework	WCEEF	Western Cape Environmental Education Forum	
SEMA	Specific Environmental Management Act	WCG	Western Cape Government	



#### 1. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATES

#### 1.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1996

Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution) provides that everyone has 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, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

- Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- Promote conservation; and
- Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources, while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

The Department is responsible for Environmental Management and Provincial Development Planning, which emanate from the Constitution. The Provincial Government has a direct responsibility and a mandate for environmental management, which falls within the ambit of "Environment", "Nature Conservation" and "Pollution Control" (Schedule 4: Part A). Planning falls within the ambit of "Regional Development"; "Urban Rural Development" (Schedule 4: Part A) and "Provincial Planning" (Schedule 5: Part A).

The Functional Areas of Schedule 4: Part A of the Constitution refers to those areas of Concurrent National and Provincial Legislative Competence, whilst the Functional Areas of Schedule 5: Part A of the Constitution refers to those areas of Exclusive Provincial Legislative Competence.

The Department's powers of "supervision", "monitoring" and "support" of local government is derived from section 41, 139, 154 and 155 of the Constitution.

#### 1.2 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE WESTERN CAPE, 1998

The Constitution of the Western Cape, 1998, recognises the Constitution, 1996 as the supreme law of the Republic of South Africa.

Chapter 10 of the Constitution of the Western Cape, 1998 provides the provincial policy directive principles aimed at achieving the following:

**Section 81(m)** The protection of the environment in the Western Cape, including its unique fauna and flora, for the benefit of present and future generations.

**Section 81(n)** The protection and conservation of the natural historical, cultural historical, archaeological and architectural heritage of the Western Cape for the benefit of the present and future generations.

**Section 51(2)** The Western Cape Government, by legislative and other measures, must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions.

**Sections 49 and 54 (1)** The Western Cape Government must, by legislative or other measures provide for the monitoring and support of local government in the Western Cape and promote the development of local government capacity to enable municipalities to perform their functions and manage their own affairs. The Western Cape Government has the legislative and executive authority in terms of the Constitution, 1996 to see to the effective performance by municipalities of their functions in respect of matters listed in Schedules 4 and 5 of the National Constitution, by regulating the exercise by municipalities of their executive authority.

These provincial policy directives guide the Department in making and applying its legislative mandates.

#### 2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

#### 2.1 LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

The Department and its public entity, the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (CapeNature) derives its legislative mandate from Constitutional functional areas of environment, conservation/biodiversity and planning as enacted in terms of the following legislation:

- Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1974)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)
- Western Cape Biosphere Reserves Act, 2011 (Act No. 6 of 2011)
- Western Cape Health Care Waste Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007)
- Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act No. 3 of 2014)
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 1998 (Act No. 15 of 1998)

#### 2.2 POLICY MANDATES

- Medium Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024)
- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)
- National Development Plan 2030 (2012)
- National Framework for Sustainable Development (2008)
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan (2015-2020)
- National Waste Management Strategy (2011)
- OneCape2040 (2013)
- Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2014)
- Western Cape Government: Provincial Strategic Plan (2019-2024)
- Western Cape Infrastructure Framework (2013)
- Western Cape Green Economy Strategic Framework (2013)
- Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy and Implementation Framework (2014)
- White Paper on Environmental Management (1997)
- White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (1997)

- White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa (2000)
- White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean Policy (2013)
- White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management (2000)
- White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (2001)

## 3. INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES GOVERNING THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

#### PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REFORM INITIATIVES

The Department envisages developing the following legislation:

#### 3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

#### **NEMA/SEMA RATIONALISATION PROCESS**

Together with the National Department of Environmental Affairs, Forestry and Fisheries, the Department has embarked on a process to rationalise pre-1994 legislation in order to align the environmental legislative regime with the current NEMA dispensation.

The Department envisages the repeal of such pre-1994 legislation by developing a Western Cape Law Repeal Bill that will repeal the following sections of legislation assigned to the Province:

The Provisions of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (assigned to the Province in terms of Proclamation No. R. 29 of 7 April 1995):

- Sections 16, 17, 19, 19A, 23, 24A, 27, 29 (2) (a) and 35(2);
- Section 1, 25, 26, 28, 28A, 29 (7) and (8), 31 (1) and (2), 31A, 32, 33 (1), 34, 35 (3) and (4), and 41A, in so far as they relate to the powers and functions of the Administrator/Province; and
- Sections 29 (3), (4), (5) and (6), 30 (1) and (2), 36 and 37, in so far as they apply or relate to the sections referred to in items 16.1.1 and 16.1.2 above.

The Provisions of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (assigned to the Province in terms of Proclamation No. R. 43 of 8 August 1996):

- Sections 3 (2A) (as inserted by this Proclamation) and 24 (f), (g), (h) and (i); and
- Sections 24(b), (c) and (k) and 25 to the extent it is assigned to the Province.

The Department intends repealing Regulations promulgated under Environment Conservation Act (ECA):

- Western Cape Noise Control Regulations, 2013 (P.N. 200/2013) upon promulgation of the National Noise Control Regulations, issued in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1997, when gazetted for implementation.
- Regulations related to the Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Area (OSCA).

The following Regulations will be repealed upon promulgation of suitable replacement legislative schemes:

- Identification of Activities which may have a detrimental effect on the environment: Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Area (S21(1) of ECA [No. 17213 No. R. 879, 31 May 1996 No. 19493 No. R. 1526, 27 November 1998 (Ext)].
- Designation of Activities which may have a detrimental effect on the environment: Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Area (S21(1) of ECA) (No. 17213 No. R. 879, 31 May 1996 and No. 19493 No. R. 1526, 27 November Administrator and Local Authorities who may issue authorization for the undertaking of identified activities in the Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Area (s22(1) of ECA) (No. 17213 No. R. 880, 31 May 1996 and No. 19493 No. R. 1527, 27 Nov 1998 (Ext)), and Regulations regarding identified activities concerning the Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Area (S26 of ECA) (No. 881 No. 17213, 31 May 1996 and No. 19493 No. R. 1528, 27 Nov 1998 (Ext)).

#### DRAFT WESTERN CAPE BIODIVERSITY BILL, 2019

The Bill will reform the current legislative regime dealing with biodiversity in the Province and is intended to:

- Protect the integrity and the health of biodiversity in the Province;
- Promote human well-being and ecologically sustainable human communities by recognising intrinsic rights and obligations;
- Establish institutions and conservation planning systems to promote conservation and ecologically sustainable development;
- Conserve indigenous plants, animals and ecological communities;
- Regulate the hunting and harvesting of wild species; and
- Align provincial and national legislation and to provide for incidental matters.

This Bill will also repeal the following:

- Sea-Shore Act, 21 of 1935
- Mountain Catchment Areas Act, 63 of 1967
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 15 of 1989
- Western Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance Amendment Act, 8 of 1999
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act, 3 of 2000
- Western Cape Biosphere Reserves Act, 6 of 2011
- Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974
- Nature Reserves Validation Ordinance, 3 of 1982
- Regulations in terms of Ordinance No.19 of 1974

#### DRAFT WESTERN CAPE BIODIVERSITY REGULATIONS

To support the implementation of the Draft Western Cape Biodiversity Bill (upon promulgation), a comprehensive suite of regulations is being drafted.

#### THE FOLLOWING DRAFT MODEL BY-LAWS WILL BE DEVELOPED

Draft Model by-law on Coastal Access Land

The by-law intends to designate and determine the boundaries of coastal access land and facilitate, regulate and control coastal access to coastal public property by:

- facilitating the reasonable right of access of all persons to the opportunities of coastal public property;
- providing for public access to appropriate coastal locations subject to environmental, financial and social opportunities and constraints, as well as prohibitions or restrictions on access; and
- regulating and managing activities occurring on coastal access land to avoid adverse effects on coastal access land.

Draft Model by-laws are not published in the Provincial Gazette. The by-law is offered to municipalities for their consideration, possible amendment and the adoption as per the relevant municipal legislation.

#### 3.2 SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION

## AMENDMENTS TO THE WESTERN CAPE LAND USE PLANNING ACT, 2014 (ACT NO.3 OF 2014)

This Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act No. 3 of 2014) is five years old and an assessment is required, whether the Act needs to be amended based on its implementation over the past five years. Amendments will be required, due to litigation and partly, depending on, if, and how the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) is amended. Consequently, the Western Cape Land Use Planning Regulations, 2015 will also have to be amended.

## POTENTIAL LITIGATION AND COURT RULINGS AFFECTING LUPA, NECESSITATING LEGISLATIVE REFORM

Although no judgement has been issued yet, in the litigation matter between the Green Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association and the City of Cape Town, a constitutional challenge against SPLUMA itself and the restriction it places on representation of Councillors and Traditional Leaders on the Municipal Planning Tribunals of Municipalities has been raised, that will affect the planning decision-making in the country. The judgement may have consequences for the provincial and national planning legislation.

#### THE FOLLOWING DRAFT MODEL BY-LAWS WILL BE DEVELOPED

- Proposed Draft Model Zoning Scheme By-law (to regulate and control municipal zoning); and
- The Draft Model By-law on Municipal Land Use Planning.

#### 4. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

All judgments relevant to the operations of the Department as handed down by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal, the High Court and the Labour Court, are perused and implemented, where appropriate and applicable.



#### 1. VISION

A resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment.

#### 2. MISSION

To promote a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment in support of human well-being.

#### 3. VALUES

The Department endorses the values of the Western Cape Government, and commits itself to delivering services according to the following values:



#### CARING

#### TO CARE FOR THOSE WE SERVE AND WORK WITH

- We value all employees and citizens and treat them with dignity and respect.
- We listen actively and display compassion towards employees and citizens.
- We provide support to and show interest in each other as employees and the citizens, caring for all our wellbeing.
- We show appreciation and give recognition to employees and citizens.



#### **COMPETENCE**

#### THE ABILITY AND CAPACITY TO DO THE JOB APPOINTED TO DO

- We are able to do the job we are appointed to do, and always strive for excellence.
- We develop and grow our people, enabling and empowering them to do their job in support of service delivery.
- We empower employees to and focus on rendering an excellent service to the people in the Western Cape.



#### **ACCOUNTABILITY**

#### WE TAKE RESPONSIBILITY

- We have a clear understanding of our vision, mission, strategic objectives, roles, delegations and responsibilities.
- We all deliver on our outcomes and targets with quality, on budget and in time.
- We hold each other accountable as Public Servants and know we can trust each other to deliver.
- We individually take responsibility and ownership for our work, actions and decisions.



#### **INTEGRITY**

#### TO BE HONEST AND DO THE RIGHT THING

- We create an ethical environment by being honest, showing respect and living out positive values.
- We seek the truth and do the right things in the right way in each situation.
- We are reliable and trustworthy and behave consistently in word and in action.
- We act with Integrity at all levels in all instances with zero tolerance for corruption.



#### INNOVATION

## TO CONTINUOUSLY LOOK FOR BETTER AND MORE COST-EFFECTIVE WAYS TO RENDER SERVICES

- We strive to be innovative in how we render our services.
- We will always be cost-effective in rendering our services.
- We will continuously investigate global and local best practices to enhance our own service delivery.
- We will facilitate a culture of research and development as an integral part of conducting business.
- We will actively integrate intelligence management as part of our business practice.



#### **RESPONSIVENESS**

#### TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF OUR CITIZENS AND EMPLOYEES

- Our focus is the citizen, building relationships that allow us to anticipate their needs and deal with them proactively.
- We take each other and citizens seriously, being accessible, listening and hearing their voice.
- We respond with timeous action and within agreed timeframes.
- We collaborate with each other and stakeholders, providing appropriate and reliable information and sharing it responsibly.

#### **GENDER MAINSTREAMING**

Gender mainstreaming will be taken into account when exercising these values and all we do to rectify past and present gender-based inequality.



#### 4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The situational analysis provides information about the external and internal environment in which the Department finds itself. The analyses as conducted informs the Department's strategic focus over the next five-year period, contextualising the planned initiatives as it relates to both the Department's strategic and sustained agenda over the medium term.

The Department's role and responsibilities span from research, advocacy, policy development to regulation and enforcement and implementation. These responsibilities are performed in fulfillment of the mandates to ensure that, at both provincial and municipal level, our natural and built environment is governed to achieve the intentions set out in the national environmental and spatial planning and land use management legislation, the National Development Plan and the Provincial Strategic Plan 2019-2024 (PSP), the stated vision of the PSP is a safe Western Cape where everyone prospers.

The Department plays a leading role in guiding and monitoring how resources are invested in space to achieve the provincial spatial agenda set out in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework, 2014. Together with its direct statutory responsibility to manage the impact of human activities on the natural environment and the critical support role it plays to sector departments and municipalities in providing spatial and environmental intelligence, governance advice, tools and enabling legislative and policy frameworks, the Department is strategically positioned to pursue two over-arching priorities over the next five years, namely:

- Resource resilience aimed at growth.
- Spatial integration to build social cohesion and connected, safer spaces in our towns.

The aforementioned will be pursued based on the Department's proven strong foundations in environmental and spatial governance systems that set the standard nationally.

To achieve these priorities, the Department will be focusing its work efforts in six priority areas:

- Spatial Transformation and Managed Urbanisation
- Climate Change and Water Security
- Waste Management
- Biodiversity Management and Coastal Management
- Environmental Compliance and Law Enforcement
- Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance

The Department's primary resource in achieving its priorities, is its people and their commitment and expertise in these six priority areas. This human resource will be brought to bear in an integrated and inter-disciplinary manner to place our settlements, the economy and the ecological systems that support them, on a sustainable and resilient footing. To further enhance its effectiveness, the Department invests heavily in building strong working relationships with all other Western Cape provincial sector departments, Western Cape municipalities and national government departments operational in the Western Cape.

Through its proposed work in the six priority areas the Department will be making contributions to all of the Western Cape Government's Vision-Inspired Priorities (VIPs) through embedding crosscutting fundamentals such as robust, plan-led infrastructure planning and delivery, good governance systems and strong evidence on the state of our natural and built environments.



#### **VIP 1: SAFE AND COHESIVE COMMUNITIES**

The Department will play a lead role in capacitating Western Cape Government officials to understand how the planning and design of our places and spaces impacts on safety, demonstrating this through practice.



#### **VIP 2:** GROWTH AND JOBS

Our economy will need to be resilient to water and energy constraints and responsive to the opportunities in the areas of biodiversity and waste to generate low skilled employment and small business opportunities as part of its strategy to transition to a competitive low carbon economy. The Department has a strong advocacy, facilitation and developmental role to play in this regard.



#### **VIP 3: EMPOWERING PEOPLE**

The urban planning systems that champion the inclusivity of our settlements and the coordination of social infrastructure in space will play a key role in supporting the work of this VIP.



#### **VIP 4: MOBILITY AND SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION**

This is at the heart of the Department's development planning mandate as well as our responsibility to shape development in a way that avoids risk and builds resilience.



#### **VIP 5: INNOVATION AND CULTURE**

Here the Department's spatial tools can play a central role in supporting integrated service delivery, and its focus on evidence-led practices will further the aims of citizencentricity, innovation for impact and governance for transformation.

To achieve the Departmental goals, objectives, and ultimately the change that is required, clear strategy setting is needed that is both aligned and focused. Strategy development in the Department is particularly complex given the Department's wide variety of mandates in both complex socioeconomic and socio-ecological contexts, and given the complex intergovernmental governance arena that it finds itself in. This context requires a clear strategic management framework that informs both responsive and transformative strategies, and assisted through an internal and external analysis.



#### GENDER RESPONSIVE PRACTICE

The Department has initiated a journey as a pioneer of embedding and mainstreaming gender equality in its inward and outward facing practices.

Gender-responsiveness does not mean separate programmes for women and girls but rather that public sector work is planned, approved, executed, monitored and audited in a gender-responsive way. The primary goal of this is to ensure that resources are raised and spent in a way that eliminates gender disparities. It is well documented that gender equality benefits the whole of society, as well as economic growth (Refer to World Economic Forum, World Bank, United Nations Women Programme).

The Western Cape Government's December 2018 Framework on Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing (GRPBMEA) noted that:

"Gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing is an imperative in achieving the county's constitutional vision of a non-sexist society. It is aimed at ensuring better outcomes for women and girls and more tangible gender impacts in South Africa. Investing in women's empowerment and reducing the gender gap is an important driver of inclusive economic growth and development and will benefit both women and men, boys and girls."

The Department has taken significant steps to position itself to meet these obligations, with an emphasis on improving gender representivity at senior management level, training all staff in gender mainstreaming and running a Gender Mainstreaming Forum.

When evaluating existing policies for gender responsiveness, the Department has realized that 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 results-based performance management cycle.

The objectives the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning's Gender Equality Strategic Framework 2020-2025 can therefore be synthesised as follows:

- To serve as a catalyst to effect a paradigm shift towards gender mainstreaming across the mandates of the Department;
- To ensure women's empowerment and gender equality is taken into account across policy and incorporated into results-based planning and budgeting and accountability;
- To ensure adequate resources for 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.

#### 4.1 EXTERNAL SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Socio-Economic and Socio-Ecological external analysis refers to aspects of the PESTEL-context (political, economic, social, environmental, technological and legal), and highlights the key policies, resource considerations and other issues pertinent to the work of the Department. 'Urbanisation', 'Spatial Transformation' and 'Climate Change' are core to the business of the Department, driving change in the external environment.

#### SOCIO, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

The pressures on the South African society, economy and environment are immense and are predicted to remain and to intensify. We know from the 2018 Western Cape State of the Environment Outlook Report that our natural systems are under pressure from the increasing demands and impacts of human settlement and from the impacts of climate change. Notwithstanding the strides we have made to improve the lives of the poor, with basic services and the social wage, in the Western Cape the signs are clear that our social services are under immense pressure of to cater for the needs of a growing population and in-migration to the Province.

Over the next 5-year strategic planning term, it is expected that between 125,000 – 130,000 people will be added to the Western Cape population per year, that will need access to community and social, educational and health related services and facilities. This translates into approximately 53,000 additional households per year¹ that will need access to water, energy and for the majority, assistance with accessing affordable housing opportunities. The current (2019) Western Cape population is estimated at 6.844 million. In 2020 the population will be almost one fifth more than what it was in 2011, totaling 1.139 million more people than in 2011, which is 11.6% of the total population for South Africa.

The Western Cape is officially the third most populated province in South Africa. This trend of continued high growth in population has significant impacts on the Western Cape, which has become vulnerable to drought, dependency on an unreliable energy supply and facing the risk of fire and storm disasters.

#### **URBANISATION**

The Western Cape is the second most urbanised province in the country. The population is, for the most part, concentrated in the Greater Cape Metropolitan and Greater Saldanha region, as well as the Southern Cape Coastal Belt. 87%² of the Western Cape population is concentrated in these three urban regions. 95% of the estimated growth in population over the next 5-year planning term will be in these three regions. Trends and projections suggest that rural areas and in some cases the smaller rural towns are de-populating, while the mid-sized towns, and intermediate cities such as Paarl and surrounds and Stellenbosch surrounds, along with Cape Town are the primary destinations for migrants from within and outside of the Province. It is estimated that 88%³ of projected population growth will be in the Greater Cape Metropolitan Region.

How this urban growth takes shape in space is critical to our ability to reap the urban and demographic dividends, safeguard our natural systems and resources that sustain life and build the resilience of our settlements, and in the process, also reap the environmental dividend that is critical to a future-proof economy in the Western Cape.

#### **SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION**

Notwithstanding all the mentioned socio-economic challenges, we also face the challenge of municipalities that continue to be marked by social divisions. The legacy of racial prejudice and inequality in the provision of services and access to social and economic opportunities – are entrenched in a spatial system of discrimination. Coupled with a deep-rooted institutional legacy of land use planning primarily for car-based movement, our settlements are generally characterised by being inefficient and dysfunctional, particularly for the poor who find themselves locked into spatial poverty traps, marginalized on the edges, or in vulnerable locations prone to flooding and fire.

Notwithstanding the great effort that has been undertaken to exercise social redress in our settlements through housing programmes, the provision of facilities to under-served areas and, in some instances, the provision of public transport, the urgent imperative to deliver affordable housing in the post-Apartheid era has entrenched some of these expensive spatial patterns of development, while land markets have reinforced inefficiencies.

As a result, our urban settlements are resource intensive, pushing our ecological and human-made infrastructure systems to their limits while driving carbon emissions, with little to mitigate their vulnerability to climate change impacts. Furthermore, the urban form, of our settlements, is a huge cost driver for both our municipalities and households and crowds out funding (also at Provincial

<sup>1</sup> Source: DEA&DP own calculations based on data sourced from Western Cape Population Unit Population Estimates Province\_District\_Local\*.xls 16 January 2020

<sup>2</sup> Source: DEA&DP own calculations based on data sourced from Western Cape Population Unit Population Estimates Province\_District\_Local\*.xls\_16 January 2020

<sup>3</sup> DEA&DP own calculations based on data sourced from Western Cape Population Unit Population Estimates Province\_ District\_Local\*.xls 16 January 2020

and National spheres) needed for meeting the needs of new growth, restructuring our towns and cities to be more inclusive and economically vibrant and perhaps most importantly, for households to improve their fortunes. This is of particular relevance for this next 5-year planning term, that will most probably also be subject to severe fiscal constraints and economic austerity.

These challenges and obstacles are not insurmountable. Many of our settlements have well located land that can be unlocked for inclusive development and many sites are in state ownership. Development can be directed to increase densities, mix land uses and be more inclusive and responsive to the needs of a broader range of households and businesses. Formal and informal public transport systems are adaptable.

If protected, our natural environmental assets present low skilled job creating potential, and our coastlines offer a buffer from the impacts of climate change. The ongoing shift of our economy into the tertiary sector presents opportunities to better integrate land uses and transport systems. Integrated spatial, infrastructure and financial planning can support targeting and the leveraging of infrastructure to attract the right kind of investment in the right places.

The Department's 2018 update to the Growth Potential of Towns Study tells us that in all but one district, society and our governments are institutionally challenged to use innovation potential optimally, and are now unable to keep up with growth pressures and infrastructure requirements. The upcoming municipal election in 2021 may expose these shortcomings further. The difference in the capacity and potential between our secondary cities, situated in Stellenbosch, Drakenstein and George, and our smaller towns, are widening. The Department's extensive municipal support programme will need to grow, as many municipalities find themselves increasingly vulnerable, fiscally compromised and potentially entering a period of uncertainty and instability.

Municipalities are at the coal-face of service delivery and must confront frustrated and angry communities, not only on behalf of themselves, but also on behalf of the Provincial government. Our Provincial government departments responsible for the provision of housing, education, health, social support services and infrastructure are also challenged by growing funding constraints. The gap between the need and the available resources to meet this need is growing and is felt most starkly at local government level.

The Western Cape Government's introduction of the Joint District Approach is intended as a strategic vehicle to promote a collective and coordinated approach to dealing with these challenges. This is an opportune space for the Department to capacitate, advocate and assist municipalities to drive a spatially transformative development agenda, building on strong existing programmes of support and collaboration and specifically driving the articulation of a clear inter-governmental programme of infrastructure investment that implements the spatial development agenda set out in the PSDF and municipal SDFs. The concentration of growth in the regions of the Greater Cape Metro, the Greater Saldanha and less so in the Southern Cape belt of towns, as well as in the West Coast rural development corridor, confirms the PSDFs targeting of these regions as priorities for chasing the implementation of its Regional Spatial Implementation Frameworks.

It is common cause that the spatial organisation and development of our towns and cities must transform to be equitable, sustainable and resilient. Most recently, this was communicated in the national government's Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024, and draft National Spatial Development Framework. The Western Cape has also emphasised the need for Spatial Transformation. A Vision-Inspired Priority, Mobility and Spatial Transformation, is intended to shift the course of our future, to a safe Western Cape where everyone prospers. Implementation of spatial transformation is a focus of the Provincial Strategic Plan 2019-2024, building on a solid planning base set out in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework and the Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks, and a range of supporting policies and plans.

Levers have been identified across departments and across government to transition our settlements to a situation where residents live in well connected, vibrant and sustainable communities and move around efficiently on safe, affordable, low carbon public transport. This Department plays a leadership and advocacy role in shaping, influencing and institutionalising a spatial governance system that will drive spatial transformation through the core of provincial government departments and municipalities.

#### **ECONOMY**

The economic outlook over the 5-year strategic planning period is one where South Africa is facing unprecedented challenges, both from a macro-economic and fiscal point of view, amidst an everchanging world characterised as VUCA i.e. volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous.

The International Monetary Fund revised global growth downward by 0.2% for 2019 to 3.0% and the South African economy is expected to grow by only 0.5% in 2019, before improving to 1.2% in 2020, and 1.7% by 2022. The Western Cape economy is expected to grow in line with the national economy in 2020 at 1.2%, with expectations of an average growth of 1.6% over the next five years. This sluggish and low economic growth environment will have negative impacts on the national fiscal environment.

New national policy priorities and the bailout of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) have raised national expenditure. In terms of revenue, the expected low economic growth forecasts will result in lower than projected tax revenue collection, resulting in a further increase in the national budget deficit. This could see a further sovereign credit rating downgrade, which will have a negative impact on funding allocations to provinces and municipalities.

The reality of low economic growth is starkly reflected in the unemployment rate in the Province. The official unemployment rate at the end of quarter 3 of 2019 was 21.5% (for South Africa it was 29.1%). Youth unemployment (15 to 34 years), which made up 66.9% of the Province's unemployed, remains a critical challenge, and is especially concentrated amongst those with lower levels of education. Whilst the Human Development Index which measures the health of people, their level of education attainment and their standard of living has gradually improved to 0.73 across all districts, inequality in the Province is high with a continuously increasing trend.

It is broadly recognised that the higher the income inequality, the worse the performance against environmental indicators such as waste production, water use, biodiversity loss and environmental composite indices such as ecological footprint. Additionally, a legacy of spatial segregation and displacement of people has also resulted in the unequal distribution of the Western Cape's land resources. With this has come the entrenchment of unsustainable land practices, which, if not addressed and dealt with urgently, will contribute significantly to the degradation of land in the Province, with associated adverse economic consequences.

This has significant impacts on urban and settlement planning, and it is with this in mind that the National Planning Commission called for a National Spatial Development Framework, which encompasses principles that seek the reversal of spatial segregation, promotion of sustainable consumption patterns, resilience to environmental degradation, access by and inclusion of people with disabilities and efficient commuting patterns and circulation of goods. These aspects fall, almost in their entirety, in the ambit of the Department's mandates.

Given the context sketched above, continued high population growth and in-migration can be expected for the duration of the five-year planning term. Although the provincial economy increased employment at a faster annual average growth rate than the national economy, there are still too many people who do not have jobs, or who have given up looking for jobs.

In addition, many of our Municipalities are facing political and administrative instability. however, notwithstanding these challenges, there are still opportunities to ensure a development path that is less resource intense and ensures that improved, human development in the Western Cape is

achieved. It will however require extensive collaborative efforts, through focused and targeted interventions and investments, and through efforts of the Department to put in place foundations for a future-proof, green and resilient Western Cape economy.

In this regard, the PSDF 2014 provides a policy framework through which to roll out the Western Cape's spatial agenda and to open up new opportunities through:

- Resource Management: Proactive management of resources as social, economic and environmental assets supported by sustainable living technologies;
- Space-economy: Spatially aligned infrastructure, prioritisation and investment to increase access to opportunities and balance the rural and urban space-economy; and
- Settlement: An urban rather than suburban approach to settlement, which promotes intensity, integrations, consolidation and sense of place.

#### SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT

In general, the Western Cape functions within a very complex socio-ecological context, making it an imperative to improve our awareness on the importance of, and invest in ecological services and ecological infrastructure to sustain the socio-economic well-being of the Western Cape. The environmental challenges that our society faces are not merely biophysical in nature, but involves complex socio-ecological systems that are nested, inter-connected and inter-dependent and that constantly inter-act and change. These systems are characterised by non-linearity, uncertainty and risk. Increasingly the inter-relationship between society and its natural environment, and more importantly, the dependency of its state of socio-economic development, on its natural resource base, is becoming more clear.

Drawing from evidence, the 2018 Western Cape State of Environment Outlook Report (SoEOR) provides an update on the Province's environmental conditions and records the efforts required to respond to environmental change by influencing policy and decisions.

A summary of the environmental indicators in the Province, according to the 2018 SoEOR sketches an overall declining picture, one that is under pressure both from climate change and resource-intense nature of production and consumption. Specific focus and considered attention is needed for a future-proofed and resilient Western Cape, with direct consequences on Departmental mandates.

#### WATER RESILIENCE

Water is a key enabler of future Provincial economic growth and environmental sustainability. The availability of water is a major determinant of how intensively land is used and for ecosystem health. Surface water resources, currently the Western Cape's primary source, are unevenly distributed, and currently being used to their limits. There are few opportunities for more dams and the Province will be under increasing pressure with the expected decrease in the Provincial rainfall levels due to climate change and increase in population.

The recent drought was one of the worst on record in the Western Cape, with five consecutive years of low rainfall since 2015, with 2016 and 2017 having recorded the lowest levels of rainfall in the last 100 years. Given an increase in the Province's population of over 2 million people (35% more people) since Census 2001, the lack of water security and resilience has been brought into sharp focus. Water has been identified as a Western Cape Government provincial enterprise risk. A number of controls have been put in place to address this risk, but ongoing focus and awareness is required.

There is growing competition for water between the agricultural, domestic and industrial sectors, and between municipalities deriving water from the same water system. Escalating demand and finite supply means that protection and rehabilitation of surface and ground water systems needs to be a much greater focus.

The Sustainable Water Management Plan (SWMP) provides the framework for coordination of integrated water management within the Province. The SWMP is supported by the phased development and implementation of catchment focused plans called Environmental Resource Protection Plans (ERPP) (previously called River Improvement Plans). As such, the Berg River Improvement Plan (BRIP) was developed in 2012 and implementation commencing in 2013, followed by the Breede ERPP, which was developed in 2017 and implementation commencing in 2017/18. These programmes focus on innovative interventions and are aimed at improving the quality of the water resources, as well as promoting stewardship in order to ensure the ecological integrity of the rivers and catchments to sustain economic growth.

With the drought conditions that continue to persist in the Western Cape (and in the country as a whole) and the ongoing impact of climate change, which predicts a drying climate for the Western Cape, there is a strong focus on the importance of protecting and restoring ecological infrastructure. This includes diversifying water supply options, developing sustainable alternative financing mechanisms for water services, and providing stronger integration of development and water supply planning. The Department's Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIF) supports the catchment restoration goals, whilst furthering economic resource resilience. Protecting and restoring ecological infrastructure requires a strong transversal, transdisciplinary and "whole-of-society" approach. It also requires the various spheres of government and other sectoral role-players to put greater emphasis on cooperative governance, as required in terms of the Constitution.

#### SECURE, SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS

Current energy generation methods, and consumption patterns have impacts on the stability of our economic environment, and also on air-quality outcomes. One of the key drivers of change in both energy production and energy demand management has been the suite of energy policies and strategies developed and implemented in the previous five-year term. Strategic goals underpinning these policies include ensuring energy (supply) security, demand management, an efficient and diverse energy mix in a transformed energy sector and implementation of policies to mitigate carbon emissions (e.g. road-based transport in urban spaces, that is both extensive and resource intensive) and adapt to the effects of climate change. Together with sectoral strategies and policies to facilitate and promote more sustainable sources of energy, there has been a substantial shift in focus from non-renewable energy supply, to a more diverse supply base with increased investment in cleaner energy.

According to the 2016 Community Survey, 97.5% of households in the Western Cape have access to electricity (StatsSA CS, 2016). However, the burning of domestic fuel (e.g. wood, paraffin, coal, etc.) for heating and cooking remains common within both rural and urban settlements, especially in informal residential areas. In areas supplied with electricity, some households tend to persist with domestic fuel, partly in response to high energy tariffs or out of personal preference.

Domestic fuel burning gives rise to indoor air pollution, exposing occupants to a number of pollutants that include Particulate Matter (PM), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO $_2$ ), Sulphur Dioxide (SO $_2$ ), formaldehyde and polycyclic organic matter. Exposure to these pollutants can lead to a number of respiratory related health issues.

Transportation is a primary constituent of urban systems and a key sector in the Western Cape economy, and is a foundation of nearly all economic activity in the province. However, transport is extremely inefficient from a cost, energy, emissions and lifestyle perspective, and transportation networks often have extensive physical footprints. Transport in urban spaces is shaped by urban spatial structure, which in the Western Cape is characterised by low-density development and urban sprawl, and a historical emphasis on road transport. This leads to intensive use of private transport, long average commute times and high petrol and diesel consumption.

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE & RESPONSE STRATEGY**

The on-going drought along with more frequent fires in the Western Cape make it increasingly apparent that the Western Cape is already experiencing the effects of climate change. With growing global and local awareness, as well as a sense of urgency around climate change, it is critical that resilience is built into all aspects of our society and economy, otherwise it will undermine and reverse hard-won developmental and societal gains. Natural and man-made infrastructure needs to be resilient in order to withstand anticipated extreme weather events. This is particularly critical for the agricultural sector, food security and urban settlements (informal settlements), which are most vulnerable to climate change.

The Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (WCCCRS) (2014) highlights the anticipated climate change projections to include an increase in frequency and severity of weather-related disasters (particularly fire, water shortages and floods); increased average temperatures; shifts in rainfall patterns, which will be increasingly intense. Furthermore, as a coastal province, we are vulnerable to sea level rise and ocean warming and acidification impacting marine- based livelihoods, fisheries, and coastal infrastructure, towns and cities. All of these impacts will have knock-on effects on our economy, infrastructure and social well-being. In the Western Cape, climate change is already causing profound changes and will continue to do so. Globally, 90% of all disasters are now climate-related and climate associated risks are topping the World Economic Forum Global Risk lists.

It is imperative that political, administrative and industry leaders and policy makers accept the fact that climate change is not a future problem, and that the impact of climate change is already being felt in our Province. The recent drought experienced in the Province has cost over R14 billion in the agricultural sector alone, and the 2017 Garden Route fires and storms cost R4-6 billion.

By taking a proactive approach and investing strategically, the Western Cape can take advantage of the global responses to climate change as highlighted in the "Economic Risks and Opportunities of Climate Change Resilience in the Western Cape" study concluded in 2018. The increasing adoption of carbon pricing will drive demand for renewable energy, a sector that the Western Cape drives.

Addressing some of these is a core focus of the resource resilience lever within the Economy and Jobs VIP and Mobility and Spatial Transformation VIP, with interventions targeting energy and water security, the biodiversity economy, waste management and the waste economy, and infrastructure resource resilience at a provincial and municipal level.

Climate resilience is particularly important for human settlements, by identifying vulnerable communities and making them more resilient to the effects of climate change.

Increased uptake of preparedness and resilience strategies needs to take place across the whole of the Western Cape Government, and needs to take place urgently. There is a time-bound window of opportunity to implement carbon reduction measures and risk reduction measures in the next 10 years to 2030. The Department has the mandate to drive and coordinate Climate Change response in the Western Cape Government. This includes coordinating the Western Cape Government implementation of the current Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy by all the thirteen departments.

This work includes monitoring and evaluating the region's performance in implementing the Strategy as well as coordinating and facilitating the climate change related risk and vulnerability assessments, the GHG emissions databases and modelling exercises. The work related to climate change entails mainstreaming of both climate resilient and low carbon practices into every sector, line department and municipality in the province. It requires engagement at strategic and planning levels in both spatial and policy domains, with implementation in every sector. The flagship of this approach is the Smart-Agri Plan developed in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture (DoA) which was launched during 2016. Efforts to replicate this with the transport and possibly the health sectors are currently in development.

The increasing magnitude and frequency of extreme events, temperature increases, altered rainfall patterns and changes in evaporation rates, etc. will further compromise the ability of the natural environment to buffer human settlements and infrastructure against the impacts of climate hazards. The increased chance of more intense storms, storm surges along the coast, overall drying, increased heat and reduced cold nights are set to increase disaster risk management expenditure and reduce crop production.

Adaptation to unavoidable climatic changes and the impacts that will result from those changes is required in order to create a more resilient society and economy that is proactively ready for and resilient to disasters such as floods, long term droughts, increasing number of heat waves, sea storm surges etc. This includes creating social systems that can cope with increased climate stress, infrastructure with sufficient capacity to compensate for variations in temperature and precipitation, and economic activity that has a built-in resilience to external shocks.

The key Provincial climate change challenge is urgency around resourcing and implementing effective adaptation and mitigation responses, especially for vulnerable sectors and municipalities. The Department's small but dedicated team is working on developing and maintaining partnerships with sectors of the economy, and across departments of the Western Cape Government. This is in addition to undertaking municipal support work, research and development, innovating on tools for decision making, and engaging at national and international levels to attempt to bring on board more capacity and resources.

#### **COASTAL AND ESTUARY MANAGEMENT**

As in many coastal areas, human activity in the Western Cape tends to concentrate along the coastline, inevitably placing strain on marine resources and ecosystems. These activities take place on land and in the ocean, and is both consumptive, such as fisheries, and non-consumptive, such as tourism. Along with the significant land use change through urbanisation or physical development, coastal activities tend to exploit resources at or above their rates of replenishment and may cause excessive pollution, and disturbance of the natural equilibrium. The effects on coastal resources can be seen in declining marine resources stocks, changes to marine species assemblages, water pollution and alteration of the natural coastal processes such as longshore sand transportation (drift).

As the lead agent for coastal management in the Western Cape the Department developed and obtained approval of the Western Cape Provincial Coastal Management Programme in 2016. This programme sets out the strategic provincial response to coastal management mandate via nine (9) priority areas of work, to be implemented systematically within the Western Cape in partnership with stakeholders. Emerging governance mechanisms and capacity constraints present the biggest challenges to fulfilling this mandate.

#### **ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION**

Effective governance for biodiversity is fundamental to ensuring the resilience of ecosystem goods and services on which society and the economy of the Western Cape depends. Biodiversity management is however in a severely resource-constrained environment and also under stress from climate change, urban growth and agricultural expansion. Further pressures like invasive alien species, overexploitation of natural resources as well as increased fire and water shortage risks exacerbates the problem and limits the provision of ecosystem goods and services.

The impact of these pressures manifest in loss of habitats, species and ecological processes, as well as increased habitat fragmentation. Most critical is the loss of water resources on which the Province depends for sustainable development.

The Department and CapeNature aim to maximise reach and impact in the landscape to expand protected areas and preserve key ecological infrastructure, specifically by making use of stewardship agreements and entering into partnerships with private land owners. There has been significant progress in developing systematic biodiversity planning products and implementing strategic

biodiversity programmes which are mainstreamed into the planning instruments and tools of sector partners like municipalities, agriculture, landscape initiatives and development planning.

Critical areas for ongoing action are the implementation of programmes that reduce the vulnerability of the poor while ensuring the uptake of biodiversity economy initiatives that provide for jobs, livelihoods and enables resilience in natural systems. The landscape initiatives, stewardship and Biosphere Reserves play a key role in supporting areas and communities within the conservation estate, as well as those on the important but marginal land.

#### **BIODIVERSITY ECONOMY**

Technologies are available to support the biodiversity economy (e.g. drone technology to promote compliance and processing of biomass from alien clearing into usable products). However often the use of biomass resources is inhibited as the logistics around transporting biomass or its products from remote locations make the use of these technologies uneconomical.

Environmentally the changing landscape, like increased loss of habitat (illegal ploughing, development and overharvesting) and unabated Alien Plant (and animal/marine) species invasions has led to the development of the Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIF) to coordinate collaboration by all stakeholders and develop coherent policy and decision making.

The spread of invasive species is evident on land, in surface water, as well as in marine systems, and typically occurs wherever the natural balance of an ecosystem has been compromised, either through the lowering of its inherent ability to absorb or accommodate changes or shocks, or through the introduction of an element that has no natural control mechanisms present. (DEA&DP, 2013).

Invasive alien species present an array of challenges to the natural environment and society. These include higher levels of surface and ground water uptake leading to reduced water availability, increased fire risk and intensity, out competing of indigenous species leading to habitat loss, and increased erosion of topsoil. Invasive alien plants are a widespread problem in the Western Cape, despite massive efforts by CapeNature and the Working for Water, Working for Wetlands, and Working for the Coast Programmes to control alien plants.

#### FIRES AND ALTERED FIRE REGIMES

Within the Western Cape, veld fires occur naturally during the dry summer, when temperatures rise and vegetation tends to dry out. Dry, windy conditions are also common in the Western Cape during this period. The size and intensity, as well as the occurrence (both in space and time), of veld fires depend directly on weather conditions, the composition of the vegetation (e.g. moisture content, volatile oils, percentage of moribund materials), and the weight of the consumable fuel/ biomass per hectare (i.e. available fuel loading). Major fires have occurred in the Garden Route District, City of Cape Town and the Cape Winelands areas. The increased frequency and intensity of fires is strongly linked to the manifestation of climate change across the Province. When fires occur too frequently or too infrequently, a decline in species in ecosystems is observed. This in turn reduces the long-term viability of rare and unique plants and animals, and habitats.

#### AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Air pollution has been identified as one of the largest threats not only to human health, but also to the economy of the Western Cape (DEA&DP, 2016). The Department provides air quality management services in the Province and actively capacitates and equips municipalities for the associated air quality regulatory functions and mandates of the National Environment Management: Air Quality Act (NEM: AQA, No 39 of 2004). The Department actively supports the municipalities to assess air quality and provides guidance on potential air quality impacts from anthropogenic activities, and natural phenomena, such as wind-blown dust and fire-derived pollutants.

The Department has rolled out the Western Cape Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network, that measures air quality continuously at 12 locations that are vulnerable to adverse air quality and are reported monthly to the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS). The Western Cape

has distinct seasonal weather patterns that affects the dispersion of the locally generated pollution, as well as transport of these pollutants into and out of the Province.

These weather patterns influence the diurnal and seasonal air quality across the Province, and assist in understanding the long-term air quality trends measured at the 12 air quality monitoring locations in the Province, as part of the Western Cape Ambient Air Quality Network.

The Department's Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network is also severely impacted by aging infrastructure and current budget constraints have hindered planned infrastructure upgrades; the aging infrastructure of the Network poses significant challenges to obtaining good air quality data. It is critical that the Network be prioritised over the next two to five years to ensure that good air quality data is collected to inform planning and climate change response. Without this prioritisation, the Network is at risk and air quality will not be effectively managed, as information on the air that citizens of the Western Cape breath will not be available.

In terms of the NEM: AQA, all Municipalities also have a responsibility to monitor air quality in their areas, particularly as the data collected provides invaluable information for air quality and airshed planning, as well as resolving complex air quality complaints in an area. The Department continues to encourage municipalities in the Western Cape to either monitor air quality passively or via continuous sampling in their areas.

The Department's Sustainable Measures to Abate and Reduce Threats (SMART) Air Programme is implemented to ensure that air quality management projects focus on mitigation and abatement technologies, particularly in terms of working with industry in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sector.

#### **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The challenge of limited available municipal waste management infrastructure and gross non-compliance of municipal waste management facilities is still a big concern. Valorisation of waste as secondary resource material is crucial to creating jobs, reducing environmental impacts of waste management, enhancing the waste economy and protecting the limited available landfill airspace. Regionalisation of waste management services coincide with this and will be further driven by the Department. The Department is playing a key facilitation role in driving a regional approach to waste management services in the municipal sector, to improve the availability of integrated waste management infrastructure and in promoting the uptake of alternative of waste treatment technologies in the Province.

The role of small and micro enterprises is recognised, and further support will be given to this sector because thriving small and micro enterprises will assist municipalities in diverting waste, creating jobs, stimulate the waste economy and reduce the environmental impacts of waste. Attention will also be given to waste minimisation and the enforcing of waste diversion targets for priority waste streams which will save landfill airspace, reduce environmental impacts, contribute to creating jobs and stimulate the waste economy.

A key element in building a resource-efficient society and to unlock the potential value of waste as a resource, is instilling the change in behaviour within all sectors of society through increased awareness, education and capacity-building.

Littering, illegal dumping, and inappropriate waste disposal practices remain a challenge; it contributes to climate change and impacts negatively on our scarce water resources. This requires active management. During this next five-year period the Department will do further work on plastic waste and the reduction of the environmental impacts of this waste type. A regulatory impact assessment on this waste type is planned, as well as creating consumer awareness of the environmental impact of plastic waste. Interventions to improve waste management services delivery to avoid illegal dumping and littering will also be pursued.

Hazardous waste will also receive attention and focus will be on sewage sludge management in the Province. Sewage sludge is a hazardous waste, but if managed correctly, it can be used as a valuable resource through beneficiation which will stimulate the waste economy and reduce the environmental impacts of this waste type.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT**

Despite a sound environmental governance regime, compliance therewith remains a challenge. If the current challenges are not effectively addressed, environmental degradation and/or pollution may negatively impact on the achievement of South Africa's development goals. There is non-compliance with environmental legislation by both the regulated and non-regulated community resulting in a myriad of environmental transgressions that range from illegal developments, degradation of watercourses, pollution of air, water and soil as well as non-compliance with conditions of environmental permits and authorisations, by the regulated community.

The Department is the lead environmental enforcement agency in the Western Cape and is thus the primary agency to promote the environment legal regime and licensing system to ensure compliance with environmental law through environmental enforcement initiatives that target illegal developments, illegal dumping and illegal air, water, and land pollution.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING**

The Sandveld EMF is a prime example of environmental planning. It was initiated to deal with a degradation of natural resources in the Sandveld due to unlawful agricultural activities and the cost and time implications of regulatory processes on the agricultural sector. The Sandveld EMF was conducted in collaboration with the agricultural sector (state and non-state stakeholders). The EMF must be considered during all regulatory processes.

To facilitate the implementation of the EMF the Department is in the process of developing an innovative new approach, referred to as farm-level planning. To enable the implementation of farm-level planning, the Department is also developing a Standard in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998. Both farm-level planning and the development of a Standard, are new innovative approaches that must be finalised and implemented.

#### INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING PERFORMANCE

There is a crucial need for integrated planning to ensure that the sustainable development outcomes of development planning and environmental planning initiatives are aligned. This will ensure that potential conflicts in the implementation of different mandates and regulatory decision making is reduced, and the ability of achieving sustainable development outcomes are increased, as well as improving the time and cost efficiency of regulatory processes. The alignment of the EMFs and SDFs for the Saldanha, Drakenstein and Mossel Bay Municipalities are current initiatives that are identified to demonstrate environmental planning performance and achieving integrated planning.

The Readiness Initiative for Large Scale Development in the Karoo, is a further example of innovative research and an initiative to demonstrate the need for integrated planning. The Readiness Initiative investigates the interventions that are needed (through a whole-of-society approach) to deal with potential increased service delivery demands should large scale developments such as shale gas development and uranium-molybdenum mining come to fruition.

#### 4.2 INTERNAL SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The internal Departmental SWOT-matrix in the following section indicates areas where improvements, interventions, or further opportunity exist over the 2020 MTEF. The organisational structure of the Department is designed around accessing opportunities and responding to the change required in two areas of sectoral mandate: Environmental Management and Development Planning. In terms of these mandates, the Department continues with its sustained agenda over the Medium Term Strategic Framework period, while the Department's strategic agenda is informed by both the

Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024, and the priorities of the Western Cape Government Provincial Strategic Plan 2019-2024.

The sustained and strategic agendas fundamentally affect the allocation of resources - both budget and people - and how the Department will deliver on its dual mandate over the next five years. During 2020/21 the Department will undertake a review of its Macro and Micro Organisational Design, in alignment with the Department's Service Delivery Model as completed in March 2020. The last Macro Organizational Review for the Department was conducted in 2009, and various changes in environmental and spatial planning and land use management legislation, has compelled the need to review the Department's organisational design and structure.

The Provincial medium-term budget policy priorities are set in an ever-increasing fiscally constrained environment. There are significant changes to the context in which provincial governments are expected to implement their mandates. Intense economic pressures inform the reality of the five-year strategic planning term. Notwithstanding this fragile fiscal context, the Western Cape Government remains focused on fiscal consolidation to keep the Province on a sustainable fiscal path, while still supporting the delivery of the Provincial Government policy priorities. The Western Cape Government needs to address identified risks to growth, development and service delivery – including the risks of increased poverty and inequality, water security and the spillover effects of the drought, and increased safety concerns and incidents of violent crime. This necessitates a shift in thinking, behaviour and possibly strategic position, in order to make inroads in the current developmental pathway.

#### 4.3 THE DEPARTMENTAL SWOT ANALYSIS

The SWOT-Matrix looks at the internal strengths and weaknesses and external opportunities and threats. Strengths are considered as current factors that have prompted outstanding organizational performance, where weaknesses are those organisational factors that may be considered harmful to achieving the organisation's objectives. The SWOT analysis merges externalities with internalities, and is instrumental to identify a strategic niche that the organisation can exploit, given the Department's specific opportunities.

		HELPFUL IN ACHIEVING OBJECTIVE		HARMFUL TO ACHIEVING OBJECTIVE
		STRENGTHS		WEAKNESSES
	1.	Identifiable corporate name with good reputation, sound administration & achieve clean audits.	1.	Cross-functional integration is still sub-optimal – even within the Department's planning and environmental divisions.
	2.	Performance-driven and accountability environment.  Strong capability to form strategic partnerships.	2.	Proliferation of policy and legislative imperatives and
	4.	100% of Senior Management Service (SMS) Positions filled.	3.	processes.  Employee retention.
z	5.	Strong cooperative governance and intergovernmental relations, embedded in the Provincial Transversal Management System.	<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li></ul>	Capacity constraints in contexts of scarce professional skills (OSD - Occupational Specific Dispensation) context.
INTERNAL ORIGIN	6.	Municipal Planning Support System in place - strengthened through the JDA process.		Staying up to date with technological advancements, ICT (Information and Communication Technology) rapid developments, and associated skills required in data analytics and system developers.
	7.	Departmental focus on data-driven, evidence based organisation through inter-alia initiating the Integrated Management Information System (DIMIS).	6.	Compliance mind-set vs. developmental impact.
<b>=</b>	8.	Professional and diverse work force in place, in the natural and environmental sciences, urban and regional	7.	Lack of fully integrated BI and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system.
		(spatial and development planning), policy and research capabilities, and legal and law enforcement services.	8.	Lack of an integrated and mature project management environment.
	9.	Strong legal and policy development capabilities and skills and enabling decision support tools.	9.	Does not meet gender target for 50 % female SMS representation (Source: Employment Equity Plan for DEA&DP 2018/19).
	10.	Relatively young work force, with more than 56% of staff being younger than 40 years of age (Source: Department of the Premier Corporate Services Centre, 2018/19).		

CONTINUED

		OPPORTUNITIES		THREATS
	1.	Unique agricultural, biodiversity, heritage and resource base.	1.	Climate Change with increased temperature and reduced rainfall forecast.
	2.	Local and international strategic partnerships.	2.	Uncontrolled and continued high levels of urbanisation and subsequent service delivery needs.
	3.	Involvement in Transversal Provincial Top Management System of integrated management.	3.	Spatial inefficiency, unsustainable, inequality increase and non-resilient settlement making.
ORIGIN	4. 5.	Planning Law Reform enabled.  Green Economy (including Biodiversity and Blue Economy	4.	Budget cuts due to fiscal challenges leading to continued staff losses
	5.	opportunities) and the Circular Economy.	5.	Financial constraints leading to non-investment in
EXTERNAL	6.	Sustainable settlement innovation and catalytic projects, including the RSEP/VPUU (Regional Socio-Economic		modernising ICT.
EXT		Programme/Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrade) Programme.	6.	Political instability and social unrest – service delivery protests.
	7.	Improved Intergovernmental Relations and cooperative governance.	7.	Disruptive technologies.
	8.	Urbanisation and the urban dividend.	8.	Failing Municipalities coupled with local governments claiming 'unfunded mandates.
			9.	Lack of cooperation from other organs of state and sector departments for integrated service delivery.

#### CONCLUSION

#### DEPARTMENTAL APPROACH IN THIS CONTEXT

There is no doubt that the context within which the Department works is challenging. The Department has a sustained agenda in its Constitutional obligations to fulfill functions in provincial development and environmental planning and policy; land use, environmental, waste and air quality regulation and enforcement, and biodiversity and coastal management functions.

At the same time the Department must also contribute to make to the strategic agenda set out in the Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024 and the priorities of the Western Cape Government Provincial Strategic Plan 2019-2024.

The sustained agenda and the strategic agenda work together to build a resilient basis on which to grow our economy, transform our society and the places where people live, work and play and preserve our environment. At a time of limited resources, the Department is, and will continue to leverage its mandates, skills and opportunities to effectively deliver on the Western Cape Government's priorities on a solid base of good spatial and environmental governance in the Western Cape.

The Department is entering a five-year period where it must work with the resources it has wisely. There seems to be little to no scope to grow the budget of the Department from within the Western Cape Government. The expertise, commitment and inspiration of its people is a substantial resource that will need to be coupled with strategic partnerships to leverage the resources and expertise needed to respond to demands and needs.

During 2020/21 the Department will undertake a review of its Macro and Micro Design, in alignment with the Department's Service Delivery Model as completed in March 2020. The last Macro Review for the Department was conducted in 2009, and various changes in environmental and land use management legislation have compelled the need to review the Department's organisational design and structure.

Our primary partners are Provincial Departments, municipalities and national Government Departments, and of course citizens - who are our eyes and ears on the ground, ensuring the relevance of our work and reporting on environmental transgressions, for example. Over the next five years we will see further strategic partnerships forged with municipalities and the Department of Local Government on closing the loop between spatial planning, infrastructure planning and budgets to implement spatial transformation programmes.

#### **EVIDENCE-LED PRACTICE**

The Department has both legislated and embedded practices of regularly scanning the environment within which it works – across a wide spectrum, including gathering data and monitoring trends related to climate change, biodiversity, water, waste, ecological infrastructure systems, demography, spatial economies, the built environment and governance indicators. The Department documents and brings these together into a rich pool of data and evidence from which to holistically inform what requires attention, what our risks are and where the opportunities are.

Yet, much more can be done and the lack of agility in data sharing systems and cumbersome protocol processes weigh heavily on optimizing the ability to exploit the full potential of the data available to the Western Cape Government to inform and enrich our planning and programmes.

A solid foundation of data has been built for the recent internal update in 2018/19 of the Growth Potential of Towns Study, work planned on mapping vulnerability to climate change impacts will further enhance our evidence for better decision-making.

#### REFLECTIVE PRACTICE

The Department consistently reports on and evaluates its work. A number of programme evaluations undertaken over the last five years. External evaluations have confirmed the value in continuing with programmes such as the Berg River Improvement Programme and the Regional Socio-Economic Programme and recommended on how to improve on these programmes.

Looking forward into the next five years, the Department's commitment to building a platform with which to monitor spatial performance trends will enable government to evaluate the impact of policies and plans on practice.

Celebrating good practice is also important and the Department's legacy of celebrating the work of municipalities to pursue sustainable development as a way of sharing what is possible will continue with Sustainable Innovation Settlements Summits.

#### TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN OUR PRACTICE

Technology is revolutionising how the Province interacts with citizens and how citizens experience services. There is an increasing use of mobile digital devices and mobile platform-based services.

Innovation remains profoundly challenging for the public sector, where the traditional focus and emphasis is on routinised, standardised, and hierarchical processes and approaches to problem-solving and decision-making. There is also a substantial amount of uncertainty regarding the 4th Industrial Revolution and the potential disruption to standardised processes. The "cyber-physical systems" as put forward have resulted in disruptive technologies and trends such as Artificial Intelligence, robotics, virtual reality and the Internet of Things. The Western Cape Government maintains a strategic focus on innovation for impact to drive and improve service delivery to its citizens.

#### THE DEA&DP WAY OF WORKING: THE BERG RIVER IMPROVEMENT PLAN (BRIP)

The vision of the BRIP is to enhance and entrench a water stewardship initiative to ensure the ecological integrity of the Berg River catchment, in order to sustain economic growth and contribute to the Green Economy. The implementation of this Plan is a demonstration of the multi-dimensional, holistic and systemic way the Department tackles a challenge which is environmental, social and economic.



#### PIONEERING PRACTICES

The riparian rehabilitation programme has to date seen the production of more than half a million-plant species for use in the active rehabilitation of riparian areas of approximately 40 hectares, cleared of alien invasive plant species. This is the first and only project of its kind within South Africa, actively placing indigenous riparian plant species, improving biodiversity, mitigating secondary invasions of invasive alien plants and improving ecosystem services related to buffering land-use activities and river bank stabilisation. The programme also places a focus on empowering and offering work opportunities to rural communities.

#### **WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP**

The implementation of the Water Sensitive Cities Benchmarking and Implementation strategy for the transition towards a Water Sensitive City with the City of Cape Town (CoCT) intends to reduce municipal reliance on surface water from the Berg River Catchment in order to preserve this resource for agricultural economic production; address water security from a medium to longer term perspective, as part of a climate change adaptation response.

#### **OPPORTUNITIES FOR INNOVATION**

The support for the development of the Water Hub in Franschhoek is set to continue, with further development of a financially feasible and sustainable business plan. The need for such a facility has been driven by an increased awareness around the opportunity and gap for innovation within the water sector, with links to innovation in other sectors such as housing, agriculture and spatial planning. The development of the facility will seek to better position itself within the context of growing the Green Economy by providing the opportunity to realise a new market in water innovation manufacturing and technology development for the Western Cape.

#### PRO-POOR COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

Further opportunities to replicate the approach undertaken within the Genius of SPACE (Systems for Peoples Access to a Clean Environment) project in Langrug, Franschhoek, are to be realized through implementing bioremediation interventions that reduce the pollution of environmental resources and improve the socio-economic environment of locally, historically disadvantaged communities through a community stewardship initiative. This will further empower and develop capacity amongst local, informal communities to support uptake of such interventions and drive support for entrepreneurial development from both the public and private sector.

#### **EVIDENCE-LED PRACTICE**

The project on the valuation of the Berg Estuary sets out to provide a better understanding of the functioning and value of the Estuary in the Berg catchment in terms of the goods and services it provides and its importance in terms of driving economic development in different sectors, including the environment. The principal goal of the study is to provide a better understanding of the Berg River estuary in terms of economic, natural science, cultural heritage, and intrinsic value as part of the role of water management within the broader hydrological systems, taking the flows of the systems and rainfall of the region into account.

The monitoring of water quality variables across the Berg and Breede Catchments is crucial to understand the dynamics of both catchments in terms of water quality and pollution and to address areas of concern. Furthermore, the monitoring programme will continue to provide a basis upon which to measure the efficacy of the implementation of interventions to reduce pollution and improve ecological integrity. This will continue to manage sampling, data collection and analysis of identified sites across the two catchments, while supporting decision-making in terms of pollution risks, as well as enforcement and regulatory monitoring requirements as and when required.



### **STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2020-2025**

The Department will be focussing on the following priorities during the next five-year period:

- Spatial Transformation and Managed Urbanisation
- Climate Change and Water Security
- Waste Management
- Biodiversity Management and Coastal Management
- Environmental Compliance and Law Enforcement
- Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance

These are cross cutting transversal areas which all of our Departmental programmes respond to and we have developed one impact statement for the Department. This will be represented per thematic area and not per programme in order to derive the real impact the Department is striving towards.

### 1. SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION AND MANAGED URBANISATION

### 1.1 INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

THE IMPACT OF SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RAPID URBANISATION.

### 1.2 IMPACT STATEMENT

RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT ENABLING AN INCLUSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE SPATIAL ECONOMY.

### 1.3 MEASURING OUTCOMES

	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	FIVE-YEAR TARGET
1.	Improved Governance for Spatial Transformation.	1.1 Western Cape Government sectoral departments that have embedded the Western Cape Government spatial strategy in their planning and budgeting.		4
		1.2 Functional and spatially transformative Western Cape Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Governance System.	New target baseline to be developed.	1

OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	FIVE-YEAR TARGET
2. More Resilient and Spatially Transformed Western Cape Settlements.	2.1 Better Practices programme that enables spatial transformation.	New target.	1
	2.2 Implementation of a Land Assembly Programme that enables spatial transformation by ensuring the packaging of well-located municipal and/or provincial and/or national owned land parcels.	New target.	5
	2.3 Implementation of the Institutionalised and resourced Western Cape Government RSEP Programme.	New target.	1
	2.4 Functional and Integrated Western Cape Government Environmental Impact Management System.	A Provincial Environmental Impact Management System(First Generation) was developed and implemented during the 2015/2016 financial year and has been reviewed in every financial year since.	1

# 1.4 EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE FIVE YEAR PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC PLANNING PERIOD

Spatial transformation is a national priority. Advancing Transformation: Integration for Spatial Transformation and Spatial Justice is one of 5 priorities set out the Medium Term Strategic Framework to implement the National Development Plan. It is also a provincial priority, as one of 5 Vision-Inspired Priorities in the Western Cape Provincial Strategic Plan. This is a clear recognition that we must change the dependency path we are on, if our settlements are going to become more just, resilient and sustainable places for all people to live and prosper. This Department plays a central role in the spatial planning and land use management, or the spatial governance system that must play a leading role in implementing this priority. The Department will be the lead for the formulation of the Western Cape Government inclusionary housing policy framework in VIP 4.

As the custodian of the spatial governance system in the Province, the Department must lever this system to proactively implement spatial transformation. Improving how this governance system drives spatial transformation is therefore the first strategic outcome of this programme. The Department is also in a position to play a strong advocacy role using its knowledge, networks, relationships and capacity to drive interventions to enable and implement better forms of settlement through partnerships with provincial and national departments, local government and other role-players, including the private sector. The second strategic outcome is therefore to realise more resilient and spatially transformed Western Cape settlements, building on the strong base of a progressive and ambitious spatial governance system.

In this leadership role, the Department's priority over the next five years will be to build on the strong legislative reform. This has been implemented at provincial and local government level over the last five years. These include good governance foundations to constantly work with the "whole-of-government", to pursue excellence in how planning tools such as Integrated Development Plans, Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks including Capital Expenditure Frameworks and Land Use Management By-laws, Environmental Impact Management and sector plans lay down firm programmes for spatially targeted, aligned investment that will transform our settlements and the lives of those most in need. The Department will also prioritise "closing the loop", by building a Spatial Performance Monitoring System so that we can monitor and evaluate the success of the implementation plans and constantly improve their focus on the change we need to realise.

Land Use Planning gets better through practice and therefore the Department will simultaneously invest its capacity in proactive programmes, to demonstrate how spatial transformation can be implemented at local government level, through the development of tools to achieve more compact settlements, appropriate densification and the progressive management of urbanisation. It will assist with the assembly of land for coordinated, well- located investment in the provision of facilities and affordable housing that will contribute to improving places where people live and creating more opportunities for people to live in better locations. In addition, the Department will continue, through its Regional Socio-Economic Programme to implement neighbourhood projects that demonstrate how we can restructure our settlements to better link and integrate with one another and how the quality of the public realm is a key enabler for spatial transformation.

Considering the cross cutting issues (i.e. the priorities of climate change, resource efficiency, gender, women, youth, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities), is an imperative in a country where climate change impacts, resource insecurities, poverty, exclusion and inequality, and specifically the gendered nature thereof have profound impacts on any attempts to promote resilient and sustainable economic, environmental and socially cohesive settlements. Therefore, these cross cutting perspectives (such as a climate change perspective, or a gender perspective) must be integrated at all levels and in all facets of the department's work, including the spatial governance system, to move our spaces and places further along a trajectory towards the systematic achievement of sustainability, resilience, equality and inclusion.

### 1.5 KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

ОИТСОМЕ	KEY RISK	RISK MITIGATION
Improved Governance that enables Spatial Transformation.	Poor spatial and land use management performance by all spheres of government in the Western Cape.	Improved policy and planning coherence provided by both Provincial Top Management and Department of the Premier Policy Unit via Provincial Transversal Management System.
	Inability to support the management of sustainable urbanisation.	All Western Cape Government sector departments to adopt a "Theory-of-Change" approach. All programmes and projects to also include a theory of change, i.e. the causal mechanisms between activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts.
		Spatial Transformation be appropriately funded as a transversal programme and VIP.
		Western Cape Government to adopt an explicit "Systems Thinking" approach to the management of its sectoral and whole-of-government investment in the built environment.
		Provision of Spatial Development and Infrastructure Support to assist with, amongst other things, the development of municipal Capital Expenditure Frameworks which are aligned to municipal SDFs.

оитсоме	KEY RISK	RISK MITIGATION
More Resilient and Spatially Transformed Western Cape Settlements.	Inability to support the management of sustainable urbanisation.	The Department designated as Western Cape Government's Development Planning (Urban Development/Spatial Transformation) Lead with clear mandate - to provide clarity to other Western Cape Government sector departments.
		Support for Department "Know Your Municipality" initiative which will endeavour to understand the unique context of each municipality in the Western Cape.
		Spatial Transformation to be appropriately funded as a Provincial Priority.
		Improved policy and planning coherence provided by both Provincial Top Management and Department of the Premier Policy Unit via Provincial Transversal Management System.
		All Western Cape Government sector departments to adopt a "Theory-of-Change" approach. All programmes and projects to also include a theory of change, i.e. the causal mechanisms between activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts.
		Western Cape Government to embed the elements of the "Planning Process" in its sectoral and transversal Planning, Budgeting and Delivery agenda.

### 2. CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER SECURITY

### 2.1 INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER SECURITY.

### 2.2 IMPACT STATEMENT

RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT ENABLING AN INCLUSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE SPATIAL ECONOMY.

### 2.3 MEASURING OUTCOMES

	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	BASELINE	FIVE YEAR TARGETS
3.	3. The Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and	3.1 Identify and map environmental risks and vulnerabilities, and develop an aggregated spatial resilience indicator set.	New indicator	3 maps over 5 year-term indicating the level of environmental risk and vulnerability across the Province.
	climate change impacts tracked.	<b>3.2</b> Develop a target for reduction in the per capita CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions.	New indicator	5 Year Target percentage to be adopted from the final approved 2050 Emission Pathway (full GHG Inventory developed as part of the 2050 Pathways Project, baseline to be determined as part of the first phase of the project).

# 2.4 EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

The scientific consensus is that sub-Saharan Africa will experience the greatest negative effects of climate change. South Africa is not only a contributor to greenhouse gas emissions - it is also particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change on human health, livelihoods, water and food, with a disproportionate impact on the poor, especially women and children. Developing resilience in the face of water insecurity and climate change presents the most unprecedented opportunity to influence development practices to be more just, equitable, innovative and sustainable. The recent drought focused on the harsh reality that we have been too wasteful with our fresh water resources and that climate cycles and shifts leave us extremely vulnerable to severe water shortages for extended periods. Water, like energy, enables the economy to function and water security is a critical to factor in supporting the Western Cape Government's priority areas relating to economic growth, human health and job creation. Chapter 5 of the National Development Plan specifically highlights the need for ensuring environmental sustainability and an equitable transition to a low carbon economy. Moreover, a low carbon economy and air pollution are also inextricably linked in that they both have a common basis, viz the current energy model, versus a common solution, viz a more sustainable energy model, which will reduce the air polluting emissions that raise our planet's temperature and pollute our environment. The outcome indicator selected speaks specifically to the sustainability of our ecological systems and tracking the carbon intensity of our regional economy.

Stronger accountability with respect to roles and responsibility related to climate change strategies and implementation thereof (i.e. a "whole-of-government" approach) with stronger intra-provincial, intergovernmental and inter-sectoral cooperation is needed. Building of strategic partnerships with the private sector and communities in terms of climate change objectives will be critical (i.e. a "whole-of-society" approach). The adoption of an adaptive management approach to respond to challenges and opportunities related to the fast pace of climate change information and knowledge generation will support mitigation and adaptation.

The rationale for using the mandatory environmental thematic and sector reports, in identifying and mapping environmental risks and vulnerabilities is threefold. The reporting is already a requirement under the various environmental laws and the Department is obligated to use its resources to collate and report these environmental attributes. This approach therefore leverages additional benefit from existing resources. Consideration of the cumulative or composite environmental risk based on the Departmental information has not historically been available in a spatialised form. Tracking environmental risk and vulnerability in a spatialised form, provides geographic context to enable transversal prioritisation of the most vulnerable regions and systems in the Province and improve decision-making.

The tracking of carbon emissions per capita has been undertaken during the previous 5-year term and therefore is a continuation of an existing strategic indicator. Reporting on this indicator is further a requirement of the reporting obligations for signatories of the 2015 Paris Agreement and for the Western Cape's regional commitments through its membership of the Under2MOU and The Climate Group, as well as with the Free State of Bavaria via its partnership project on transitioning to climate refrigeration-friendly gases.

The following outputs of the Department and Western Cape Government will enable the spatialised composite environmental risk map:

- Annual State of Air Quality Management Report (DEA&DP)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan (produced 5 yearly and tracked annually)
- Annual State of Waste Report (DEA&DP)
- Annual Report on Sustainable Water Management Plan (DEA&DP)
- Annual State of Water Quality Monitoring Report (limited to 2 catchments) (DEA&DP)
- Annual Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) Review Report and 5 yearly EIP (DEA&DP)
- State of Biodiversity (produced 5 yearly) (CapeNature)
- Biodiversity Spatial Plan (DEA&DP and CapeNature) (2024)
- State of Coast Report (produced 5 yearly, annual indicator tracking) (DEA&DP and CapeNature) (2024)
- Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy M&E biennial report (DEA&DP) (2020 and 2022 and 2024)
- State of Environment Report (produced 5 yearly) (DEA&DP)
- State of Development Planning (DEA&DP)

The following Departmental outputs are required to track the per capita carbon emissions:

- Biennial Western Cape Energy Consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions database report.
- Western Cape Air Pollutant and GHG Emissions Inventory.

Having spatialised the composite environmental risks and vulnerabilities, the Department and relevant Sector Departments will be able to better identify interventions to lower the risk and improve the impact of environmental risk reduction interventions.

Improved information and knowledge will also contribute to evidence-based decision making and policy formulation. The spatialisation of environmental risk is dependent on all technical units within the Department undertaking and reporting on committed monitoring. During the past few years all Western Cape Districts have finalised District Climate Change Plans with the support of the Department. Annual climate change engagements occur with the Municipality's Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) to determine the degree to which climate change has been incorporated into the planning and budgeting of the municipality.

Municipalities are also legislatively mandated to develop Air Quality Management Plans, and incorporate these into their IDPs. To date, all Municipalities, with the exception of Beaufort West, have adopted and incorporated their Municipal Air Quality Management Plans in their IDPs. The Municipal AQMP's link integrally to the Western Cape AQMP's goal on climate change, which is to "Support air quality and climate change response programmes, including promoting and facilitating the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions". Engagements with the Air Quality Officers takes place quarterly at the Provincial Air Quality Officers Forums where progress on the interventions in respect of the latter are tracked and reviewed.

Research literature confirms that women carry a disproportionate amount of impact from the consequences of poor-quality living environments as well as natural disasters. Environmental risk is likely to impact on quality of life, health, energy and food security of the household with most burden falling on the women and girls. Other vulnerable groups including the youth, the aged and the disabled who similarly are less resilient to deteriorating conditions and will suffer proportionality more than their able-bodied counterparts. Reducing environmental risk and vulnerability therefore proportionally improves the quality of vulnerable groups' wellbeing.

### 2.5 KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

OUTCOME	KEY RISK	RISK MITIGATION
The Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts tracked.	Limited and inadequate resources and systems to support the measurement of climate change and water security.	Investigation of alternative funding and co-funding streams/sources for human resources to support technical and information management systems.
	Non-responsiveness to climate change and water security risks by Western Cape provincial and municipal institutions exacerbated by lack of cooperation between all government spheres and stakeholders.	Mandating the inclusion of climate change and water security 'changes' in all strategic planning and related instruments, including budgets by all Western Cape governmental institutions.  Promote intergovernmental, government/stakeholder cooperation to ensure accountability.

### 3. WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 3.1 INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT.

### 3.2 IMPACT STATEMENT

RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT ENABLING AN INCLUSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE SPATIAL ECONOMY.

### 3.3 MEASURING OUTCOMES

	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	FIVE YEAR TARGET
4.	Improved integrated waste management	<b>4.1</b> Percentage of waste diverted from landfill.	29% (2018)	50% of waste diverted from landfill.
	service that supports a waste economy.	4.2 Number of districts receiving departmental SMME support.	New indicator	5 districts received departmental SMME support interventions to create jobs and to promote the waste economy.
		4.3 Percentage of households with access to basic refuse removal services.	92% (2018)	95% of households with access to basic refuse removal services.
		4.4 Percentage of waste facility owners submitting compliance audit reports.	New indicator	85% of waste facility owners submitting compliance audits.
		4.5 Percentage of municipalities with by-laws aligned to NEM: WA.	15 municipal by-laws aligned.	80% of municipalities with by-laws aligned to NEM: WA
		4.6 Percentage of municipalities with 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation IWMPs.	14 municipalities have 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation plans.	90% of municipalities with 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation IWMPs.

# 3.4 EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

Over the next five years, waste diversion will be driven to reduce waste going to landfill and be made available for reuse, recycling, repurposing and beneficiation. The availability of waste as a secondary resource will promote the waste economy and create jobs. This contributes to the National Development Plan, which mentions an absolute reduction in waste disposed at landfills and it will also stimulate the recycling of waste (use as secondary resource material). This will also promote the use of scarce resources more efficiently. The planning services with the citizen will be mainstreamed to ensure that citizens buy in waste management services.

The outcome indicators chosen will stimulate the waste economy by creating an enabling environment, give support to small and micro entrepreneurs, which will create jobs. The environmental impacts and in specific impact on climate change will be reduced. Active support will be given to municipalities and industry to improve resilience in waste management.

To achieve the five-year targets adequate resources (human and financial) should be available with staff who are skilled and motivated. The existence of environmental awareness amongst communities will improve the success of the planned outcomes. Political support at all three spheres of government will create an enabling environment. This must be further supported by well-functioning intergovernmental platforms. Agile and effective support systems (administrative, financial and procurement) should be in place, which will ensure the success of the planned outcomes.

There needs to be stronger accountability with respect to roles and responsibility related to waste management with stronger intergovernmental and inter-sectoral cooperation is needed. The Department will be building strategic partnerships with the private sector and communities in terms of waste management objectives. The adoption of an adaptive management approach to respond to challenges and opportunities related to the fast pace of information and knowledge generation in waste management (especially plastics). This will ensure we move closer to a more resilient and sustainable environment(s) for an enabling, inclusive and more spatially transformed economy.

The outcomes will contribute towards making waste management services more resilient and agile in adapting to changes in environment, policy and socioeconomic conditions. This will promote sustainability in resource use and promote the waste economy which will create jobs.

- Promoting coherence within government towards waste management (i.e. a "whole-of-government" approach) and effective cooperation with non-state stakeholders (i.e. a "whole-of-society" approach).
- Ensuring (as a minimum) compliance with regulatory frameworks, as well as promoting best practices.

The reduction of the environmental impacts of waste managed through diversion and the utilisation of waste as secondary resource will ensure a cleaner and healthier environment for communities and will stimulate the waste economy and create jobs. The interaction with municipalities in the Western Cape is crucial for the success of the interventions, which include technical assistance and active municipal support. Waste diversion will reduce waste going to landfill, and waste can be made available for reuse, recycling and beneficiation, which can reduce the impact of waste management on the environment and mitigate Climate Change impacts of waste management.

### 3.5 KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

OUTCOME	KEY RISK	RISK MITIGATION
Improved integrated waste management service that supports a waste economy.	Limited and inadequate waste management infrastructure and resources negatively impacting the level of compliance of facilities.	Drive and implement an integrated, risk based, systems approach to waste management solutions to service current and future needs.

### 4. BIODIVERSITY AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF BIODIVERSITY AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT.

### 4.2 IMPACT STATEMENT

RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT ENABLING AN INCLUSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE SPATIAL ECONOMY.

### 4.3 MEASURING OUTCOMES

	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	FIVE YEAR TARGET
5.	Improved biodiversity conservation and coastal management	5.1 Number of effective Western Cape Biodiversity Governance Systems.	New indicator	1 effective Western Cape Biodiversity Governance System.
	for the resilience of ecosystems goods and services.	5.2 Number of effective Western Cape Coastal Management Governance systems.	New indicator	1 effective Western Cape Coastal Management Governance System.
		5.3 Percentage of municipalities integrating biodiversity ecological infrastructure priorities into IDPs.	75%	98% of municipalities integrate biodiversity ecological infrastructure priorities into IDPs.
		5.4 Percentage of municipalities integrating coastal ecological infrastructure priorities into IDPs.	New indicator	75% of coastal municipalities integrate coastal ecological infrastructure priorities into IDPs.

## 4.4 EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD

The degradation of natural resources disproportionately impacts the livelihoods and vulnerability of the poor, especially women and children. Effective governance for biodiversity and the coastal zone are fundamental to ensuring the resilience of ecosystem goods and services on which society and the economy of the Western Cape depends. Chapter 5 of the National Development Plan specifically highlights the need for ensuring environmental sustainability and an equitable transition to a low carbon economy and that ecosystems are sustained and natural resource are used efficiently. Furthermore, selected outcomes and related indicators are aligned to National Development Plans enabling indicators for enhanced governance systems and capacity.

The legal mandates for biodiversity and coastal management are significant and underpin the major delivery of the environmental legal mandate of the Department. While the Province shares concurrent legislative mandates and responsibilities with National government, largely, implementation however rests with the Province, CapeNature, and to a certain degree, with district and local municipalities. The only appropriate approach to achieve implementation in a resource-constrained environment is to work in partnership with organised civil society, international organisations and the non-government sectors, including the private sector. To enable this coordinated and networked approach, it is fundamental to put in place governance systems that can adequately cater for the legal mandates and the complexity of the context. The Department, together with CapeNature is in the process of developing new Provincial legislation for biodiversity management (the draft Biodiversity Bill), has established the strategic framework for management under the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the Provincial Coastal Management Programme.

Further, the Department has prioritised an Organisational Development Process for the Biodiversity and Coastal Management functions in the Province to enable effective governance of these core legal mandates. Critical to this organisational development process is the added responsibility for estuary management, which is a result of the proposed amendment of the National Estuarine Management Protocol by the National Minister.

Critical natural resources including priority biodiversity areas, ecological infrastructure (Strategic Water Source Areas, wetlands, catchments, rivers, etc.) and the coast and estuaries are Provincial strategic interests. Hence, the approach to ensuring strategic and spatial resilience requires that all other spheres of government align and "mainstream" their planning and decision-making to the Provincial critical spatial informants, such as the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WC BSP) and the CMLs, risk lines and floodlines. Without this critical alignment and mainstreaming, the Province will continue to erode the basis of its long-term sustainability and resilience. Since municipalities carry a major responsibility for land use planning and integration of national and provincial plans and programmes into IDPs and SDFs, an indicator focusing on integrating biodiversity and coastal ecological infrastructure priorities has been prioritised.

Finally, the selection of the indicator focused on number of hectares in the conservation estate is aligned to the national environmental sector indicators and, while measured by CapeNature, is a proxy indicator for improved resilience of ecosystems goods and services in the Western Cape. Other indicators not selected due to the feasibility of mid-term reporting are: Increase in number of priority species and ecosystems showing improved conservation status and 98% (proportion) of biodiversity priority areas (critical biodiversity areas) protected. While there are proposed national indicators, the cycle of assessment and reporting on these indicators is only undertaken every five years and may not be feasible to report at mid-term.

The following outputs will be required in delivery of the five-year targets:

- Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP, 2015 to 2025, which includes the Biodiversity Economy Strategy to be reviewed, updated and approved) (DEA&DP and CapeNature).
- Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (PAES) which will be produced by CapeNature and strategically direct conservation efforts to under-represented habitats.
- Western Cape State of Biodiversity (produced five yearly) (CapeNature).
- Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (BSP) (DEA&DP and CapeNature) (2024).
- Provincial Coastal Management Programme (PCMP, approved in 2016) will be reviewed in 2020/2021. (DEA&DP and CapeNature)
- Provincial Estuary Management Programme targets to be implemented over five years (DEA&DP and CapeNature).
- State of Coast Report (produced five yearly) (DEA&DP and CapeNature) (2024).
- Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIF) (2020 2021) (DEA&DP and CapeNature).

Critical to achieving the outcomes and the outputs, will be the implementation and funding of the approved new Service Delivery Model, Functional Structure and Staff Establishment for Biodiversity and Coastal Management functions as approved by the Minister in April 2019.

Ecosystem goods and services, which are derived from functioning ecological infrastructure in the terrestrial, freshwater, marine, coastal and estuarine ecosystems underpin the economy (e.g. eco-tourism and fisheries) and basic service delivery (e.g. water provision) in the Western Cape. Ecological infrastructure, which is expected to be provided for free, is akin to the grey infrastructure. The effective protection, management and investment into ecological infrastructure underpins climate resilience and water security.

Ensuring functional and well-managed ecological systems means that they act as a buffer in natural disasters and climate change impacts. Proactive investment into ecological infrastructure is far more cost effective than responding to disasters and in addition brings added benefit as a resilience/adaptation strategy with improved flow of ecosystem goods and services and creation of work opportunities.

The key Governance Systems for Biodiversity and Coastal Management links well and is aligned with national and global governance systems and addresses the need for resilient ecosystem goods and services and functioning ecological infrastructure, which underpin the economy (e.g. eco-tourism and fisheries) and basic service delivery (e.g. water provision and healthy soils) in the Western Cape.

The PBSAP and PCMP also reflect the requirement for CapeNature and municipalities to respectively ensure adequate conservation, spatial planning and management of terrestrial biodiversity and the coastal domain through its consideration and inclusion in their spatial planning instruments (BSP, PAES, SDFs and IDPS). A strong theme within the Governance Systems for Biodiversity and Coastal Management is the enablement of municipalities, together with CapeNature through capacity building, environmental education, mainstreaming and advocacy driving the integration of biodiversity and coastal ecological infrastructure priorities into SDFs and IDPs.

### 4.5 KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

OUTCOME	KEY RISK	RISK MITIGATION
Improved biodiversity conservation and coastal management for the resilience of ecosystems, goods and services.	Inadequate resourcing and investment into biodiversity conservation, coastal management and ecological infrastructure.	Implementation of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP), provincial Coastal Management Programme (PCMP) and Service Delivery Model in support of the mandate.
	Inadequate management of the coastal zone and coastal resources and assets.	Development of an Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIF). Implementation of the PCMP.
	Limited availability and access to quality, reliable and accurate information.	Investigation of alternative funding and co-funding streams/sources.

### 5. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

### 5.1 INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

### **5.2 IMPACT STATEMENT**

RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT ENABLING AN INCLUSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE SPATIAL ECONOMY.

### 5.3 MEASURING OUTCOMES

OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	FIVE YEAR TARGET
6. Improved compliance with environmental legislation.	6.1 Percentage compliance to environmental legislation.	New indicator	Improved compliance to environmental legislation by 70%.

### 5.4 EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

Despite a sound environmental governance regime, compliance therewith remains a challenge. If the current challenges are not effectively addressed, environmental degradation and/or pollution may negatively impact on the achievement of the Province's and South Africa's development goals. There is non-compliance with environmental legislation by both the regulated and non-regulated community resulting in a myriad of environmental transgressions that range from illegal developments, degradation of watercourses, pollution of air, water and soil as well as non-compliance with conditions of environmental permits and authorisations, by the regulated community. There is thus a need to improve compliance with environmental legislation through the implementation of effective compliance monitoring and enforcement measures and developing capacity to provide legal support for environmental enforcement.

In terms of the Sector's Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), non-compliance with environmental legislation threatens Governments' Priority 5 - "Social cohesion and safe communities". This is reciprocated in the Provincial Strategic Plan VIP 1: "Safe and Cohesive Communities - Focus Area 3: Increased social cohesion and safety of public spaces".

The environmental enforcement function is executed by the Environmental Management Inspectorate who are designated officials in the Department who lead the execution the environmental law enforcement function through the issuing of various notice and directives and leading environmental compliance awareness activities. If the current challenges are not effectively addressed, environmental degradation will put the achievement of the country's development goals at risk, threatening food security, increase biodiversity loss, tourism, water supply and public health.

During the previous term, outputs were measured in the form of number of administrative notices issued and cases referred to the National Prosecuting Authority. There is a need however to transition from activity-based (output measurements) to outcomes indicators. During this period, the Department will be measuring the outcome of the outputs and in so doing measure the effectiveness of the measures taken to ensure that there is compliance with environment legislation. Over the period the Department intends achieving a 70% compliance with environmental legislation.

At a provincial-level, the Department interacts with other provincial Departments on matters of environmental concern. Complaints and queries regarding the environmental performance and compliance with environmental legislation is often referred to the Department by other Provincial

Departments particularly those related to infrastructure and land and health issues (e.g. Departments of Human Settlements, Local Government, Agriculture and Health). Ensuring their compliance with environmental legislation and with permits and authorisations is also incumbent on provincial Departments who are issued with authorisations and permits. The Department also jointly conducts inspections and investigations with these Departments on matters of joint concern.

At a municipal-level, the Minister designates municipal officials as Environmental Management Inspectors in Municipalities in the Province. These Municipal Environmental Management Inspectors, are mandated to enforce certain provisions of national environmental legislation. Where matters of joint competence or concern are dealt with the Departmental and the Municipal Environmental Management cooperate in terms of the investigation and inspections. The Department also interacts and engages with Municipal Environmental Management Inspectors at Inter-Governmental Fora. The pending National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Bill, will empower Municipal Managers to issue certain enforcement and/or directive notices to persons transgressing or suspected of transgressing environmental legislation. A monitoring mechanism will be developed to monitor municipal performance in respect of this assigned power and function to assess compliance with environmental legislation.

Through effective compliance and enforcement of environmental legislation the Department will ensure the Constitutional imperative of a healthy and clean environment. This advances livelihoods and promotes safe cohesive communities, of whom the most vulnerable are the poor, women and children.

Research literature confirms that women carry a disproportion amount of impact from the consequences of poor-quality living environments as well as natural disasters. Environmental risk is likely to impact on quality of life, health, energy and food security of the household with most burden falling on the women and girls. Other vulnerable groups including the youth, the aged and the disabled who similarly are less resilient to deteriorating conditions and will suffer proportionality more than their able- bodied counterparts. Reducing environmental risk and vulnerability therefore proportionally improves the quality of vulnerable groups' well-being.

### 5.5 KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

OUTCOME	KEY RISK	RISK MITIGATION
Improved compliance to environmental legislation.	Inadequate resourcing resulting in a failure to implement regulatory mechanisms.	Investigation of alternative funding and co-funding streams/sources.  Expansion of environmental management inspectorate to municipality and nondepartmental levels.
	Inadequate adherence to occupational health and safety (OHS) and safety practices and prescripts.	Professional training and mentorship plan, and OHS implementation action plans.

### 6. EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE AND RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE.

### 6.1 INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE AND RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE.

### **6.2 IMPACT STATEMENT**

RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT ENABLING AN INCLUSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE SPATIAL ECONOMY.

### 6.3 MEASURING OUTCOMES

	OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	FIVE YEAR TARGET
7.	Efficient, Effective and Responsive	7.1 Audit opinion from Auditor-	An unqualified audit	5
	governance.	General South	report.	
		Africa.		

### 6.4 EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

The Constitution requires that public administration be governed by the following values and principles: it must be accountable, responsive, impartial, fair, equitable, without bias, ethical, transparent, and must promote efficient, economic and effective use of resources, public participation, and be development-oriented. To ensure that these and other values and principles are upheld, the Constitution provides for a system of checks and balances that ensures proper monitoring and oversight of the activities of government departments and their agencies.

Audit outcomes of recent years demonstrate that the governance record of the Department is sound. However, governance requirements continue to evolve and continuous improvements are necessary in order to stay abreast of emerging governance standards. The Department will continuously focus on improving their governance systems with the final aim of improving service delivery.

Government is a highly regulated environment. Departments and their agencies must comply with the Constitution, legislation, regulations and policies governing the sector. Compliance requirements are often blamed for blockages and delays in service delivery. This Outcome is a necessity that should be embedded in the work done by the Department as a whole.

This output aims to improve the maturity levels or standards attained by the Department for Corporate Governance, Service Excellence with People, ICT Governance, and Financial Governance and Systems. The success of this work is measured in the outcomes of the annual audit undertaken by the Auditor-General South Africa.

This output aims to improve the maturity levels or standards attained for each aspect of stakeholder governance, corporate governance, financial governance, infrastructure governance and ICT governance. The success of this work is measured to some extent in the outcomes of the annual audit of the Auditor-General South Africa and in annual maturity assessments. In addition, the intermediate impact is to ensure that the Department is functional and underpinned by good governance with the ultimate impact of integrated, sustainable and equitable service delivery.

### 6.5 KEY RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

OUTCOME	KEY RISK	RISK MITIGATION
An unqualified audit report.	Material non-compliance with legislation resulting in qualified audit opinion.	Review and strengthen the corporate governance control environment.

### 7. PUBLIC ENTITIES

NAME OF PUBLIC ENTITY	MANDATE	OUTCOMES
CapeNature	Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998).	Enhanced biodiversity conservation.  Landscape resilience maintained.  Advanced economic sustainability.
Commissioner of the Environment	Western Cape Constitution (s71).	The Commissioner for the Environment is listed as a Schedule 3, Part C (PFMA) public entity, has not yet been established. During the tenure of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Provincial Parliament of the Western Cape, the Constitution of the WC First Amendment Bill (B 5—2018) was published on 12 September 2018 (PN 119/2018), that amongst other aspects, proposed repealing the provisions establishing the Commissioner for the Environment. This legislative process was not concluded and will be reconsidered by the 6 <sup>th</sup> Provincial Parliament of the Western Cape. For this reason, the Commissioner has not been appointed by successive governments of the Western Cape Province, since 1998.

# 8. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The Western Cape Government is applying the Joint District and Metro Approach as its response to the District Development Model.

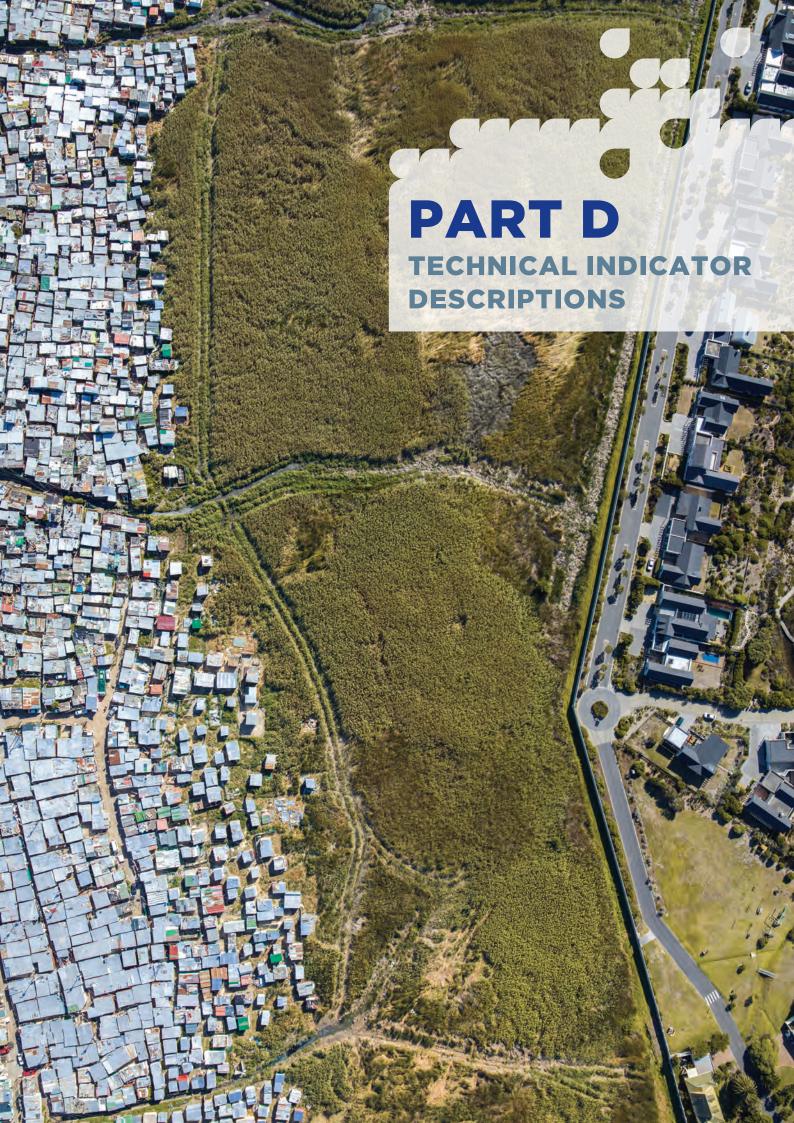
Areas of Intervention	Droject Description	FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD  Budget Allocation District L	ANNING PERI	OD Location: GPS	Droject leader	Social Dartners
		(over the MTEF)	Municipality	coordinates	ا ا ا ا ا	
stoele	Neighbourhood development, planning and restructuring projects in Vredenburg, Saldanha, Piketberg, Porterville, Malmesbury and Darling	R6,000,000	West Coast	Lat: -33.154826 Long: 18.658447	Francois Wüst	SANRAL, mining companies
are Pro	Neighbourhood development, planning and restructuring projects in Worcester, Touwsrivier, Ceres, Stellenbosch and Paarl	R10,900,000	Cape Winelands	Lat: -33.935707 Long: 18.858356)	Francois Wüst	Mining companies, churches, private sector
BSEP Structu	Neighbourhood development, planning and restructuring projects in Bredasdorp and Villiersdorp	R3,000,000	Overberg	Lat: -34.234074 Long: 19.425562	Francois Wüst	Mining companies, private sector
erînî le	Neighbourhood development, planning and restructuring projects in Plettenberg Bay and Mossel Bay	R4,000,000	Garden Route	Lat: -33.964649 Long: 22.452971	Francois Wüst	SEIF, mining companies
sioo2	Neighbourhood development, planning and restructuring projects in Prince Albert	R5,500,000	Central Karoo	Lat: -32.348610 Long: 22.582586	Francois Wüst	private sector
	Identify and map environmental risk and vulnerabilities and develop and aggregated spatial resilience indicator set - produce 3 maps over the 5-year period.	Operational Budget	*All Districts	See below table of District Municipal Coordinates	Gerard van Weele	NGOs, private sector
əɓuɐ୳	Climate Change response intervention implemented - development of the 2050 emissions pathway to establish reduction targets	R1,100,000	*All Districts	See below table of District Municipal Coordinates	Lize Jennings- Boom	NGOs, private sector
O ətemilO	Western Cape State of Air Quality Management Report	0	Western Cape	Municipal Coordinates of DMs	Sally Benson	
	Western Cape Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network	R4,009,000	ODM, WCDM, CWDM, GRDM, CCT	Municipal Co- ordinates of DMs and CCT, excluding CKDM	Bhawoodien Parker	
vəteW	Water Quality monitoring in Berg and Breede River catchments	RI0,984,000	СWDМ, ОDМ WCDM, ОDМ	Various sites in the Berg & Breede Catchment	Marlé Kunneke, Zayed Brown	ВGСМА
Integrated Waste	Provide waste management SMME support to districts	R1,907,000	*All Districts	See below table of District Municipal Co-ordinate	Belinda Langenhoven	Waste industry and communities

4		FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD	ANNING PER	lob		
Intervention	Project Description	Budget Allocation (over the MTEF)	District Municipality	Location: GPS coordinates	Project leader	Social Partners
	PBES: Keurbooms/Karatara Payments for ecosystems (PES)	R800,000	Garden Route	Lat: -33.964649 Lon: 22.452971	Albert Ackhurst	BCMA, E2A, GRBR
	PBES: EIIF & AISS	R1,700,000	Garden Route,	Lat: -33.964649 Lon: 22.452971	Albert Ackhurst	BCMA, CSIR, CN, SANParks, WWF, Nature Conservancy
			Cape Winelands	Lat: -33.935707 Lon: 18.858356		
ment			City of Cape Town	Lat: -33.921179 Lon: 18.428759		
9gene№	PBES: Bitou Agroforestry	R915,400	Garden Route	Lat: -33.964649 Lon: 22.452971	Albert Ackhurst	
versity l	PBES: Honeybush (Sustainable harvesting)	R250,000	Garden Route	Lat: -33.964649 Lon: 22.452971	Albert Ackhurst	HCoP, SAHTA
iboia	PBES: Wild Flower harvesters Assurance	R214,000	Overberg	Lat: -34.234074 Lon: 19.425562	Albert Ackhurst	Flower Valley CT, CN, HCoP
	PBES: Wild Bee Conservation	R600,00	Metro	Lat: -33.921179 Lon: 18.428759	Albert Ackhurst	SANParks, SANBI, ARC
	PBES: Carbon Economics/Biomass	R840,00	Overberg and	Lat: -34.234074 Lon: 19.425562	Albert Ackhurst	SANBI, ARC, NRM
			Garden Route	Lat: -33.964649 Lon: 22.452971		
,	PCMP: Implementation of WC EMFIS: Establishment of flood lines for priority estuaries: Klein Brak and Groot Brak River	R200,000	Garden Route	Lat: -33.964649 Lon: 22.452971	Caren George	Estuary Advisory Forum
and Estuary gement	The Breede EMP Implementation: Refinement of institutional framework for the Breede Estuary Advisory Forum and optimising estuary value and use in the context of the cost benefit analysis	R100,000	Garden Route	Lat: -33.964649 Lon: 22.452971	Carmen van Uys	Estuary Advisory Forum
	PCMP: EMPs finalised for Great Brak Hartenbos, Keurbooms, Goukamma, Goukou EMPs	Operational Budget	Garden Route	Lat: -33.964649 Lon: 22.452971	Caren George	Estuary Advisory Forum
	PCMP: EMPs finalised for Oliphants and Verlorenvlei	Operational Budget	West Coast	Lat: -33.154826 Lon: 18.658447	Caren George	Estuary Advisory Forum

3		FIVE-YEAR PL	FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PERIOD	ОО		
Areas or Intervention	Project Description	Budget Allocation (over the MTEF)	District Municipality	Location: GPS coordinates	Project leader	Social Partners
	PCMP: EMPs finalised for Heuningnes, Bot/Kleinmond, Klein, Uilkraals	Operational Budget	Overberg District	Lat: -34.234074 Lon: 19.425562	Caren George	Estuary Advisory Forum
	PCMP: EMPs finalised for Diep and Zandvlei estuaries	Operational Budget	City of Cape Town	Lat: -33.921179 Lon: 18.428759	Caren George	Estuary Advisory Forum
3 bns lstsed magenem	PCMP: Implementation: Integration of Coastal Overlay into Municipal Zoning Schemes	R900,000	All Coastal Districts	See below table for all the district municipalities	leptieshaam Bekko	Estuary Advisory Forum, Municipal Coastal Committees
<b>)</b>	Review of the PCMP	R800,000	All Coastal Districts	See below table for all the district municipalities	Mellisa Naiker	Estuary Advisory Forum, Municipal Coastal Committee's, NGOs/Organised Civil Society
	Sandveld Standard	R380,000	West Coast	Lat: -33.154826 Lon: 18.658447	Paul Hardcastle	
inamagenem l	Readiness Initiative for large scale development in the Karoo	Operational Budget	Central Karoo	Lat: -32.348610 Lon: 22.582586	Paul Hardcastle	
stnəmnovi	Saldanha EMF	Operational Budget	West Coast	Lat: -33.154826 Lon: 18.658447	Paul Hardcastle	
vn∃	Drakenstein EMF	Operational Budget	Winelands	Lat: -33.935707 Lon: 18.858356	Paul Hardcastle	
	Mossel Bay EMF	Operational Budget	Garden Route	Lat: -33.964649 Lon: 22.452971	Paul Hardcastle	

# WESTERN CAPE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY OFFICES

- Central Karoo District Municipality (CKDM): Coordinates: (Lat: -32.348610 | Lon: 22.582586)
  - Garden Route District Municipality (GDM): Coordinates: (Lat: -33.964649 | Lon: 22.452971)
  - Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM): Coordinates: (Lat: -33.935707 | Lon: 18.858356) Overberg District Municipality (ODM): Coordinates: (Lat: -34.234074 | Lon: 19.425562) 4. 9. 2.
    - West Coast District Municipality (WCDM): Coordinates: (Lat: -33.154826 | Lon: 18.658447) 5.
      - City of Cape Town: Coordinates: (Lat: -33.921179 | Lon: 18.428759)



The Technical Indicator Descriptions provide a brief explanation of the outcome indicators within the *Strategic Plan for 2020–2025*, with enough detail to give a general understanding and interpretation of what the Department would want to achieve during the five-year period.

# MEASURING THE IMPACT OF SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RAPID URBANISATION

### OUTCOME 1 IMPROVED GOVERNANCE FOR SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION

INDICATOR TITLE	1.1 WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT SECTORAL DEPARTMENTS THAT HAVE EMBEDDED THE WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT SPATIAL STRATEGY IN THEIR PLANNING AND BUDGETING
Definition	The Western Cape Government has a Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). This provides a coherent spatial development strategy for the Province's urban and rural areas that <i>inter alia</i> :
	Gives spatial expression to the provincial development agenda;
	Serves as a basis for coordinating, integrating and aligning 'on the ground' delivery of provincial sector departmental programmes; and
	Communicates government's spatial development intentions to the private sector and civil society.
	It is the spatial agenda for all Provincial Sector Departments. The PSDF seeks to improve the effectiveness of public investment in the Western Cape's built and natural environment; by:
	Adopting credible spatial planning principles to underpin all capital investment programmes;
	Spatially targeting and aligning various investment programmes; and
	Opening up opportunities for community and business development in targeted areas.
	The PSDF is reinforced by the Western Cape Government's 2019- 2024 Vision-Inspired Priority: Mobility and Spatial Transformation, which has four focus areas:
	1. Better linkages between places through public transport and mobility systems that work together;  Output  Description:
	2. Creating spatially and economically vibrant growth points;
	3. More opportunities for people to live in better locations; and
	4. Improving the places where people live.

	are to be strategy and plan-led departmental sector planning implement the vision and stra- in the departments responsible the province's social and econoperatments of Transport and Human Settlements.	nentation programmes and budget ed, the Western Cape Government's should be informed by and seek to ategies laid out in the PSDF. Particular le for building and maintaining nomic infrastructure, namely, the d Public Works, Health, Education and agional Spatial Implementation	
	Frameworks (RSIFs) for each it identified; namely, the Great area and the Garden Route d	of the three spatially targeted region ter Cape Metro, the Greater Saldanha istrict. Collectively, the PSDF and the od as the Western Cape Government's	à
Source of data	and spatial transformation	s and assessments for spatial alignme objectives undertaken by the Chief Planning as part of the annual PGMTE	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	<ul> <li>Simple count</li> <li>The assessment is qualitative. It is conducted using an assessment framework prepared at the beginning of the PGMTEC process to assess the Departmental SPs and APPs alignment.</li> </ul>		
Assumptions	<ul> <li>Western Cape Government sector departments are committed to spatial transformation and to the spatial strategy contained in the Western Cape PSDF.</li> <li>The SPs and APPs including Departmental Budgets are a true reflection of what the department intends to do.</li> <li>The CD: Development Planning is included in the PGMTEC process.</li> </ul>		
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A	
beneficiaries (where	Target for youth	N/A	
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul> <li>Western Cape</li> <li>The purpose of this indicator is to lay the foundation for spatial transformation through the coordination and alignment of public investment plans and budgets to the Western Cape Government's PSDF and RSIFs, and the Mobility and Spatial Transformation VIP in the Provincial Strategic Plan.</li> </ul>		ic nt's
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target	
Indicator responsibility		irector: Development Planning Research • Director: Development	

INDICATOR TITLE	1.2 FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIALLY TR. SPLUM GOVERNANCE SYSTEM	ANSFORMATIVE WESTERN CAPE	
Definition	The Western Cape Government SPLL of a combination of the following eler		
	<ul> <li>Provincial and Regional Spatial Pla Spatial Implementation Framework Management.</li> </ul>		
	Municipal Land Use Planning Supp Monitoring i.t.o.:	ort, Capacity Building and	
	Spatial Planning (e.g. MSDF, Sp. Management); and	atial Performance	
	<ul> <li>Land Use Management (e.g Mun Monitoring System, Regulatory</li> </ul>	nicipal Land Use Performance monitoring and improvements).	
	For the Strategic Planning period the	focus will be on the following:	
	Review of Intergovernmental Tools	s (e.g IDP);	
	Municipal Capacity building activit Expenditure Frameworks Support, Monitoring and Support;		
	Monitoring of Spatial Performance trends;		
	Provincial and Municipal SPLUM policy coherence and coordination; and		
	Municipal SPLUM Compliance and performance.	where applicable, improved	
Source of data	Department assessments for Munic Use Management Support and Cap		
	DLG IPSS		
<ul> <li>Municipal audits in terms of the Municipal Land Use Performance Monitoring System.</li> <li>Department generated Municipal Profiles with resp Development Planning.</li> </ul>		unicipal Land Use Management	
		unicipal Profiles with respect to	
Method of Calculation/ Assessement	Simple Count		
Assumptions	Municipalities cooperation in asses	sments	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A	
beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for youth	N/A	
	Target for people with disabilities	N/A	
Spatial Transformation	Western Cape		
(where applicable)	SPLUMA's expectations of both Pr Planning and Land Use Manageme policies and plans for spatial transf municipalities.	ent is to put in place the	

Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Director: Development Management Spatial Planning • Director: Development • Director: Development	pment Planning Intelligence

# OUTCOME 2 MORE RESILIENT AND SPATIALLY TRANSFORMED WESTERN CAPE SETTLEMENTS

INDICATOR TITLE	2.1 BETTER PRACTICES PROGRAM TRANSFORMATION	ME THAT ENABLES SPATIAL	
Short Definition	in particular, continue the unsus form of our settlements. This ha urban poor, municipal financial sand the environment. The purpor or disincentive-oriented, policy is needed and existing levers ne complement existing planning to patterns to more sustainable, edurban growth that address the levers of the same patterns.	housing demand and informality tainable growth and urban is significant impacts on the sustainability, the economy inseful introduction of incentive and regulatory mechanisms ed to be better exploited, to pools. In order to shift these quitable and resilient patterns of egacy of apartheid, create the with and progressively respond to	
Source of data	Department APP and Operation	al Plans.	
	Annual report in terms of initiati	ves undertaken.	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Simple Count		
Assumptions	Adequate capacity is available.		
	Municipalities and sector Departments support the initiatives.		
Disaggregation of	Target for women	To be determined per initiative.	
beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for youth	To be determined per initiative.	
	Target for people with disabilities	To be determined per initiative.	
Spatial Transformation	Western Cape		
(where applicable)	Spatial transformation requires planning to be responsive to the needs of the poor, while building and managing land uses that reduce the vulnerability of the poor, promote their inclusion into existing infrastructure networks, social services and economic opportunities and at the same time do not undermine the financial and operational sustainability of the settlement and municipality.		
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Spatial Planning • Directo Intelligence Management and Rese Facilitation • Director: Developmen	arch • Director: Development	

INDICATOR TITLE	2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF A LAND THAT ENABLES SPATIAL TRAN THE PACKAGING OF WELL-LO PROVINCIAL AND/OR NATION	ISFORMATION BY ENSURING CATED MUNICIPAL AND/OR	
Definition	municipal and/or provincial and	mbly Programme that enables ing the packaging of well-located d/or national owned land parcels in tion zones/transformation zones.	
Source of data		report setting out the details of the bal or provincial or national owned elopment.	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Annual implementation review Programme.	report of the Land Assembly	
Assumptions	<ul> <li>Collaboration by national/provincial/municipal land owners and other partners and role-players with the land assembly initiatives.</li> <li>Appropriate resourcing for implementation.</li> </ul>		
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where	Target for women	To be determined per initiate/ project.	
applicable)	Target for youth	To be determined per initiate.	
	Target for people with disabilities	To be determined per initiate/ project.	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul> <li>Western Cape</li> <li>Directly contributes to Spatial Transformation by ensuring the packaging of well-located municipal and/or provincial and/or national owned land parcels for development in spatially targeted areas/integration zones/transformation zones.</li> </ul>		
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Development Facilitation	(Lead)	

INDICATOR TITLE	2.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INSTITUTIONALISED AND RESOURCED WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT RSEP PROGRAMME	
Definition	Implementation of the institutionalised and resourced RSEP     Programme aimed specifically at local level (municipal) settlement restructuring, and neighbourhood development and improvement.	
Source of data	Annual implementation review	report of the RSEP Programme.
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Assessment of annual implementation of the RSEP Programme based on the annual implementation review of the RSEP Programme.	
Assumptions	Sufficient funding for the RSEP programme is available (at least R25m per year).	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women	Baseline and target to be determined in year 1 of each project, if applicable.
	Target for youth	Baseline and target to be determined in year 1 of each project, if applicable.
	Target for people with disabilities	Baseline and target to be determined in year 1 of each project, if applicable.
Spatial Transformation	Western Cape	
(where applicable)	Directly contributes to Spatial Transformation through settlement restructuring, and neighbourhood development and improvement.	
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Director: Development Facilitation and RSEP Programme Manager	

INDICATOR TITLE	2.4 FUNCTIONAL AND INTEGRATED WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	
Definition	The annual implementation review of the Western Cape Provincial Environmental Impact Management System.	
	This implementation review report will facilitate continual improvement in implementation of the environmental impact management system in the Province, thus ensuring the continued efficiency, effectiveness and responsiveness of the system.	
	The annual implementation review report will review environmental decision making, as well as advice and support given to stakeholders. This review will include, amongst others, measuring compliance with statutory EIA timeframes, and evaluating the efficacy of standard operating procedures externally and internally, Departmental delegations, internal templates and guidelines, and internal and external capacity building programmes and also look at matters related to policy coherence and policy improvements.	
Source of data	NEAS reports, EMCOM minutes, Minister's monthly reports,     Departmental Quarterly Performance Report which will, with     other data all feed into the "Annual Western Cape Government     Environmental Impact Management System Evaluation Report".	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of completed review report annually.	
Assumptions	Accuracy depends on the quality of the data received.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where	Target for youth	N/A
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities N/A	
Spatial Transformation	Western Cape	
(where applicable)	It serves to improve the places where people currently live and also contributes to identifying better locations where people can live thereby contributing to enabling spatial transformation.	
Desired performance	Higher than target Lower than target	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Development Management (Region 1) (Lead) • Director: Development Management (Region 3) • Director: Development Facilitation	

### MEASURING THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER SECURITY

### **OUTCOME 3**

THE WESTERN CAPE'S ENVIRONMENTAL VULNERABILITY AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TRACKED.

INDICATOR TITLE	3.1 IDENTIFY AND MAP ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES, AND DEVELOP AN AGGREGATED SPATIAL RESILIENCE INDICATOR SET
Definition	Develop an aggregated spatial resilience indicator set which will be the basis of a composite environmental vulnerability and risk map which provides a spatialised representation of key attributes as reflected in relevant thematic environmental reports.
Purpose	<ul> <li>To track the spatialised trends of environmental status and quality information in a manner that allows for graphic communication of areas experiencing high environmental risk. This will then enable improved planning and decision-making regarding interventions which will reduce risk and improve prioritisation of scarce resources.</li> </ul>
Source of data	Several thematic sector reports will be used as sources of data:
	Annual State of Air Quality Management Report (DEA&DP)
	WC Air Quality Management Plan (DEA&DP)
	Annual State of Waste Report (DEA&DP)
	Annual Report on Sustainable Water Management Plan (DEA&DP)
	Annual State of Water Quality Monitoring Report (currently limited to 2 catchments) (DEA&DP)
	Annual Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) Review Report and 5 Yearly EIP (DEA&DP)
	State of Development Planning Report
	State of Biodiversity (produced five yearly) (CapeNature)
	Biodiversity Spatial Plan (DEA&DP and CapeNature)
	State of Coast Report (produced five yearly) (DEA&DP and CapeNature)
	• Energy Consumption and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions database,
	2050 Emission Pathway Exercise and full GHG inventory developed as part of that (baseline year to be determined at the start of the project)
	WCCCRS biennial Monitoring and Evaluation Report (DEA&DP)
	State of Environment Report (produced five yearly) (DEA&DP)
	Western Cape Air Pollutant and GHG Inventory (DEA&DP)

Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Extract, spatialise and overlay data and information from the identified thematic reports to form a composite map showing environmental vulnerabilities and risks.	
Assumptions	Adequate, accurate and verified data and information is available.	
	Air Quality Monitoring networks	are functional and maintained.
	Sufficient and skilled human reso	ources.
	Appropriate and maintained technical and information management systems.	
	Sufficient budget to implement relevant functions to achieve the outcome	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for youth	N/A
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	<ul> <li>Western Cape</li> <li>Ensuring that decision-makers can be informed about high environmental risks in a spatialised format will assist to improve decision making regarding settlement density, urban fabric and optimised landuse.</li> <li>Supporting the preferential settlement of populations away from areas of high risk will ultimately improve settlement functionality and the community's quality of life.</li> </ul>	
Desired performance	Higher than target Lower than target	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Environmental Sustainability • Chief Director: Environmental Quality • Chief Director: Evironmental Governance	

INDICATOR TITLE	3.2 DEVELOP A TARGET FOR REDUCTION IN THE PER CAPITA CO <sub>2</sub> e EMISSIONS	
Definition	Based on the 2050 Emission Pathway Analysis findings a     Provincial per capita emission reduction target will be developed.	
Purpose	• Set the target to track the percentage reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per capita in WC. Establishing the Western Cape contribution to South Africa's Nationally Determined Contribution and the Provincial commitment under The Climate Group based on the 2050 Emission Pathway Analysis outputs.	
Source of data	Eskom electricity data	
	Municipal electricity data	
	Liquid fuels data from Departmen	nt of Energy
	PERO and MERO (Census data)	
	Annual State of Air Quality Manage	gement Report (DEA&DP).
	<ul> <li>Energy Consumption and CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions database (updated every 2 - 3 years)</li> </ul>	
	2050 Emission Pathway Analysis (once-off exercise)	
	WCCCRS biennial Monitoring and Evaluation Report (DEA&DP)	
	Western Cape Air Pollutant and GHG Emissions Inventory     (DEA&DP)	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	The 2050 Emission Pathway analysis will define an emission reduction target for the Province.	
Assumptions	Adequate and accurate data and	information is available.
	• Availability of 3 <sup>rd</sup> party data (Esko Energy).	om, Municipalities, Department of
	Air Quality Monitoring networks a	re functional and maintained.
	Sufficient and skilled human resources.	
	Appropriate and maintained technical and information systems.	
	Sufficient budget to implement relevant functions to achieve the outcome.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for youth	N/A
all lands and	Target for people with disabilities N/A	

### **Spatial Transformation** • Western Cape (where applicable) Tracking the optimised use of energy within society is a proxy to determine our contribution to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as the energy sector is responsible for 80% of all GHG emissions in South Africa, and therefore the exacerbation of climate change impacts. Some fundamental changes required to lower the emissions, including reduced need for lengthy commutes and improved public transport as well as built environment and industrial energy efficiency are linked both to Spatial Transformation objectives as well as Climate Change Mitigation measures. Improved efficiency and reduced GHG emissions also has a direct effect on health of communities, therefore ensuring that polluting activities are not located disproportionally amongst the poorest and most vulnerable is important to spatial transformation and justice. A decoupling of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from economic growth will mean opportunity for desperately needed

Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Environmental Sustainability • Chief Director:	
	Environmental Quality	

and ecological systems.

jobs and improved earning capacity, without increasing the

consequent climate change impacts, including a dramatic increase in extreme weather events and gradual shifting of the average temperature ranges which disrupt the balance of physical, social

### **MEASURING THE IMPACT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT**

# OUTCOME 4 IMPROVED INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE THAT SUPPORTS A WASTE ECONOMY

INDICATOR TITLE	4.1 PERCENTAGE OF WASTE DIVE	ERTED FROM LANDFILL
Definition	Measuring the quantity of waste diverted from landfill.	
	Waste diversion is the action to prevent waste from being disposed of at a landfill for reuse, recycling, repurposing and beneficiation.	
Source of data	Integrated Pollutant and waste	Information System (IPWIS).
	Interpretation of the waste diversion information on IPWIS per local municipality.	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Calculation of waste disposed (numerator) versus waste diverted (denominator) converted into a percentage (from waste information reported on IPWIS).	
Assumptions	Buy in and reporting of waste quantities by waste holders.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for youth	N/A
аррисавіе)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Western Cape	
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Director: Waste Management	

INDICATOR TITLE	4.2 NUMBER OF DISTRICTS RECEIVING DEPARTMENTAL SMME SUPPORT	
Definition	Measuring of number of districts receiving the departmental interventions to support SMME in the waste management sector.	
	Interventions can be training, workshops, development of policy, guidelines or tools or assistance.	
Source of data	Department records indication the number districts receiving SMME support.	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the districts receiving departmental SMME support.	
Assumptions	Buy in from SMME, municipalities and industry	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for youth	N/A
аррисавіе)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Western Cape	
Desired performance	Higher than target	ower than target
Indicator responsibility	Directorate: Waste Management	

INDICATOR TITLE	4.3 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICES	
Definition	Measuring of the number of households who has access to a basic refuse waste removal once a week.	
Source of data	Municipal annual reports.	
Method of Calculation /Assessment	Refuse removal services from the municipal annual report to percentage (numerator: house receiving basic refuse removal service and denominator: total number of households).	
Assumptions	Buy in from the municipalities.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where	Target for youth	N/A
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Western Cape	
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Director: Waste Management	

INDICATOR TITLE	4.4 PERCENTAGE OF WASTE FACILITY OWNERS SUBMITTING COMPLIANCE AUDIT REPORTS	
Definition	Measuring of the number of waste facility owners who submit compliance audits of their waste management facilities. It can internal or external compliance (compliance to their waste management authorisations) audit reports.	
Source of data	Departmental records.	
Method of Calculation /Assessment	Simple count of the waste facility owners submitted waste management facility audit reports from the departmental waste management licence register (numerator: waste facility owners submitting compliance audits and denominator: total number of waste facility owners).	
Assumptions	Waste management facility owners to submit waste management facility compliance audit reports.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where	Target for youth	N/A
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Western Cape	
Desired performance	Higher than target Lower than target	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Waste Management	

INDICATOR TITLE	4.5 PERCENTAGE OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES WITH BY-LAWS ALIGNED TO NEM: WA	
Definition	Percentage of local municipalities with by-laws aligned to National Environmental Management Waste Act (NEM: WA).	
Source of data	Integrated Performance and Su	ıpport System (IPSS).
Method of Calculation /Assessment	Counting of the information reported on IPSS (numerator: local municipalities with aligned by-laws and denominator: total number of local municipalities).	
Assumptions	Buy in from municipalities to report their by-law status on IPSS.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where	Target for youth	N/A
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Western Cape	
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Director: Waste Management	

INDICATOR TITLE	4.6 PERCENTAGE OF MUNICIPALITIES WITH 3RD GENERATION IWMPS	
Definition	Percentage of municipalities who developed 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation integrated waste management plans (updated integrated waste management is crucial for municipalities to improve waste management service delivery).	
Source of data	IPSS reports.	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	• Simple count of information submitted in the IPSS reports and calculated a percentage of municipalities who developed 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation IWMPs (numerator: municipalities with 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation plans and denominator: total number of municipalities).	
Assumptions	Buy in from municipalities to report their planning status on IPSS	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where	Target for youth	N/A
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Western Cape	
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Director: Waste Management	

### MEASURING THE IMPACT OF BIODIVERSITY AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

# OUTCOME 5 IMPROVED IODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT FOR THE RESILIENCE OF ECOSYSTEMS GOODS AND SERVICES

INDICATOR TITLE	5.1 NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE WESTERN CAPE BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS	
Definition	An effective biodiversity governance system comprises the legal framework, strategic framework (PBSAP) and service delivery model. The Department is responsible for environmental management in the Western Cape. Biodiversity is a component of the mandate implemented through the public entity, CapeNature.	
Purpose	Ensure that the legal and operational obligations of the various biodiversity legislation, regulations and strategy is suitably planned, enabled and supported by the Department thereby enabling the fulfilling of the provincial constitutional mandate.	
Source of data	The Department tracks the performance of CapeNature on a quarterly basis compiles and cumulative annual report.	
	The Department reports annually on the implementation of Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of effective Western Cape Biodiversity Governance Systems.	
	Performance is assessed in terms of implementation report of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan on annual basis over the five years, including the Cumulative Annual Report on the Performance of CapeNature.	
Assumptions	Implementation of the service delivery model and phased implementation of the approved organisational structure and staff establishment.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where	Target for youth	N/A
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation	Western Cape	
(where applicable)	The programme of implementation addresses vulnerability of people (including the poorest of the poor) as well as the resilience of natural resources (biodiversity and ecological infrastructure) they depend on and which also stands to threaten their safety. The expansion of the conservation estate is a key driver to improve the resilience and availability of natural resources. Through mainstreaming and capacity building approaches it also guides the consideration of biodiversity and EI in sector development plans and strategies including Municipal SDFs/IDPs. It promotes spatial equity through the opportunities and access to local communities to participate in the landscape and biodiversity economy.	
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Environmental Sustainability • Director: Biodiversity and Coastal Management	

INDICATOR TITLE	5.2 NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE WESTERN CAPE COASTAL MANAGEMENT GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS	
Definition	An effective coastal governance system comprises the legal framework, strategic framework (PCMP) and service delivery model.	
	The Department is responsible for environmental management in the Western Cape and the lead agency for coastal management.	
Purpose	Ensure that the legal and operational obligations of the various     Coastal legislation, regulations and strategy is suitably planned,     enabled and supported by the Department, thereby enabling the     fulfilling of the provincial constitutional mandate.	
Source of data	The Department reports annually on the implementation of Provincial Coastal Management Programme.	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of effective Western Cape Coastal Management Governance systems.	
	Performance is assessed in terms of implementation report of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme on annual basis over the five years, including the Cumulative Annual Report on the Performance of CapeNature.	
Assumptions	Implementation of the service delivery model and phased implementation of the approved organisational structure and staff establishment.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where	Target for youth	N/A
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation	Western Cape	
(where applicable)	Ensuring that decision-makers can be informed by critical biodiversity and coastal information and avoid high environmental risk areas will assist to improve decision making regarding settlement density, urban fabric and optimised surrounding land use. It supports a functioning and healthy ecosystem, which provides environmental goods and services to the settlements in a sustainable way. Supporting the preferential settlement of populations away from areas of high risk and ecological sensitivity will ultimately improve settlement functionality and the community's quality of life.	
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Environmental Sustainability • Director: Biodiversity and Coastal Management	

INDICATOR TITLE	5.3 PERCENTAGE OF MUNICIPALITIES INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES INTO IDPS	
Definition	The measure of percentage of the municipalities integrating biodiversity spatial priorities into their IDPs according to the Provincial Biodiversity Spatial Plan land use planning guidelines.	
Source of data	The Department assesses the IDPs and amendments on an annual basis through the Local Government Support System and the LGMTEC processes.	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Percentage calculation of municipalities.     This is expressed as X ÷ 30 X 100. (There are 30 municipalities within the Western Cape).	
Assumptions	Implementation of the service delivery model and phased implementation of the approved organisational structure and staff establishment.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for youth	N/A
аррпсавте)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Western Cape     Ensuring that decision-makers can be informed by critical biodiversity and coastal information and avoid high environmental risk areas will assist to improve decision making regarding settlement density, urban fabric and optimised surrounding land use. It supports a functioning and healthy ecosystem which provides environmental goods and services to the settlements in a sustainable way. Supporting the preferential settlement of populations away from areas of high risk and ecological sensitivity will ultimately improve settlement functionality and the community's quality of life.	
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Environmental Sustainability • Director: Biodiversity and Coastal Management and supported by Director: Development Facilitation	

INDICATOR TITLE	5.4 PERCENTAGE OF MUNICIPALITIES INTEGRATING COASTAL ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES INTO IDPS	
Definition	The measure of percentage of the municipalities integrating coastal spatial priorities into their IDPs reflecting on the Coastal Management Lines as required by NEM: ICMA.	
Source of data	The Department assesses the IDPs and amendments on an annual basis through the Local Government Support System and the LGMTEC processes.	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Percentage calculation of municipalities.     This is expressed as X ÷ 17 X 100. (There are 13 coastal local municipalities, 3 Districts and the City of Cape Town Metro along the Western Cape coast).	
Assumptions	Implementation of the service delivery model and phased implementation of the approved organisational structure and staff establishment.	
Disaggregation of	Target for women	N/A
beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for youth	N/A
	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Western Cape      Ensuring that decision-makers can be informed by critical coastal information and avoid high environmental risk areas will assist to improve decision making regarding settlement density, urban fabric and optimised surrounding land use. It supports a functioning and healthy ecosystem which provides environmental goods and services to the settlements in a sustainable way. Supporting the preferential settlement of populations away from areas of high risk and ecological sensitivity will ultimately improve settlement functionality and the community's quality of life.	
Desired performance	Higher than target	_ower than target
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Environmental Sustainability • Director: Biodiversity and Coastal Management and supported by Director: Development Facilitation	

# MEASURING THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

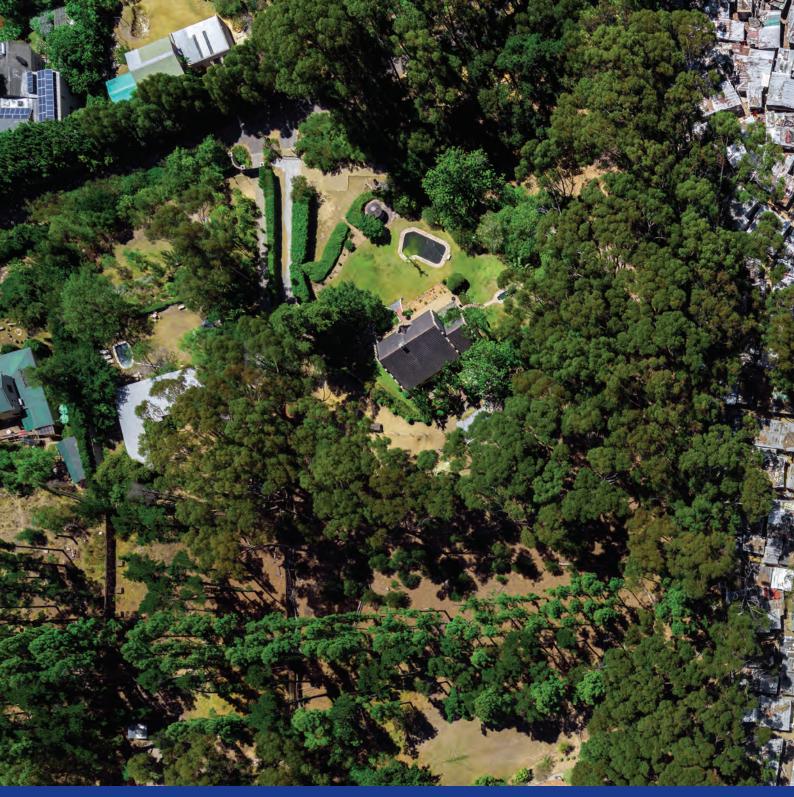
# OUTCOME 6 IMPROVED COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

INDICATOR TITLE	6.1 PERCENTAGE COMPLIANCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION	
Definition	To measure the compliance with environmental legislative obligations of licensed facilities and recipients of administrative enforcement measures.	
Source of data	Compliance register	
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Complex calculation comprising of:     Percentage of compliance to legislative obligations in respect of licensed facilities and percentage of administrative enforcement notices complied with.	
Assumptions	Accurate data capturing and correct use of Compliance Rating Calculator.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where	Target for women	N/A
	Target for youth	N/A
applicable)	Target for people with disabilities	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Western Cape	
Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
Indicator responsibility	Director: Environmental Law Enforcement supported by Chief Director: Environmental Quality	

# MEASURING THE IMPACT OF EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE AND RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE.

### **OUTCOME 7** EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE AND RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE

Definition  This is an indication of audit opinion obtained from the Auditor-General South Africa in respect of the preceding financial year. It is recognised that the audit opinion is applicable to all potential audit areas; this sub-programme does not have direct control over the achievement of non-financial performance areas.  It contributes to ensuring that the audit opinion obtained is unqualified.  This indicates that the Department manages its finances effectively and has complied with all the necessary financial prescripts. It contributes to providing departmental financial management and support services.  Source of data  • Management and audit report of the Auditor-General South Africa.  • Simple count of audit opinion as per signed Auditor-General report received in respect of the previous financial year.  Assumptions  • Available and accurate data.  Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)  Target for women  Arget for youth  Target for youth  Target for people with disabilities  N/A  Spatial Transformation (where applicable)  Pesired performance  Higher than target  Lower than target  Lower than target	INDICATOR TITLE	7.1 AUDIT OPINION FROM AUDITO	DP-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA
General South Africa in respect of the preceding financial year. It is recognised that the audit opinion is applicable to all potential audit areas; this sub-programme does not have direct control over the achievement of non-financial performance areas.  It contributes to ensuring that the audit opinion obtained is unqualified.  This indicates that the Department manages its finances effectively and has complied with all the necessary financial prescripts. It contributes to providing departmental financial management and support services.  Source of data  • Management and audit report of the Auditor-General South Africa.  Method of Calculation/ Assessment  Assumptions  • Available and accurate data.  Target for women  Target for women  N/A  Target for youth  Target for people with disabilities  N/A  Spatial Transformation (where applicable)  Higher than target  Lower than target	INDICATOR TITLE	7.1 AUDIT OPINION FROM AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA	
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Assumptions  • Available and accurate data.  Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)  Target for youth Target for people with disabilities  • N/A  Spatial Transformation (where applicable)  Desired performance  report received in respect of the previous financial year.  N/A  N/A  Target for women N/A  N/A  N/A  • N/A  • N/A  Lower than target	Source of data		
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)  Target for women  N/A  Target for youth  N/A  Target for people with disabilities  N/A  Spatial Transformation (where applicable)  Desired performance  Target for women  N/A  N/A  N/A  Lower than target	•		
beneficiaries (where applicable)  Target for youth Target for people with disabilities  N/A  Spatial Transformation (where applicable)  Desired performance  Target for youth N/A  N/A  Lower than target	Assumptions	Available and accurate data.	
applicable)  Target for youth  Target for people with disabilities  N/A  Spatial Transformation (where applicable)  Desired performance  Higher than target  Lower than target	beneficiaries (where	Target for women	N/A
Target for people with disabilities N/A  Spatial Transformation (where applicable)  Desired performance Higher than target Lower than target		Target for youth	N/A
(where applicable)       Desired performance     Higher than target       Lower than target		Target for people with disabilities	N/A
·	_	• N/A	
Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Management Support	Desired performance	Higher than target	Lower than target
	Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Management Support	



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