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PROVINCIAL NOTICE

The following Provincial Notice is published for general information.

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Western Cape Environmental Implementation Plan 2015-2020

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ACRONYMS

AEL	Atmospheric Emission Licence	IWM	Integrated Waste Management
AIS	Alien and Invasive Species	JPI	Joint Planning Initiative
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape	LGMTEC	Local Government Medium Term Economic Committee
AQOF	Air Quality Officers Forum	LUPA	Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2014)
BESP	Built Environment Support Programme	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	MCC	Municipal Coastal Committee
COCT	City of Cape Town	METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
DCAS	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	MIS	Municipal Infrastructure Services
DCF	District Coordinating Forum	MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	MW	Megawatt
DoA	Department of Agriculture	NAEIS	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System
DoTP	Department of the Premier	NBEDS	National Biodiversity Economy Development Strategy
DEA	National Department of Environmental Affairs	NDHS	National Department of Human Settlements
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	NDP	National Development Plan
DoHS	Department of Human Settlements	NEMA	National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
DoLG	Department of Local Government	NEM:AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 2004 (Act 39 of 2004)
DT&PW	Department of Transport and Public Works	NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (Act 10 of 2004)
DWA	Department of Water Affairs	NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act 2008 (Act 59 of 2008)
EAC	Environment and Culture	NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
EIAMS	Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy	NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
EM	Environmental Management	NUSP	National Upgrade Support Programme
EMCOM	Environmental Management Coordinating Meeting (DEADP)	PBSAP	Provincial Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
EPIP	Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes	PCC	Provincial Coastal Committee
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme	PCF	Premier's Coordinating Forum
ERMD	Environmental Resource Management Department (City of Cape Town)	PLANCOM	Planning Coordination Meeting (DEADP)
GBCSA	Green Building Standards of South Africa	PGMTEC	Provincial Government Medium Term Economic Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PPTIF	Provincial Public Transport Institutional Framework
GHG	Green House Gas	PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
HDI	Human Development Index	PSG	Provincial Strategic Goal (Western Cape)
HWC	Heritage Western Cape	PSP	Provincial Strategic Plan (Western Cape)
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment	PTMS	Provincial Transversal Management System
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management		
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan		

REIPPPP	Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme	VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
SAEON	South African Environmental Observation Network	WC IWMP	Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan
SALGA	South African Local Government Association	WCCCRS	Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy
SoEOR	Western Cape State of the Environment Outlook Report	WCED	Western Cape Education Department
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	WCG	Western Cape Government
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013)	WDM	Water Demand Management
tCO ₂ e	Metric Ton Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	WESSA	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
TOPS	Threatened or Protected Species	WISP	Western Cape Industrial Symbiosis Programme
UISP	Upgrading Informal Settlements Programme	WML	Waste Management Licence

PREAMBLE

Environmental Implementation Plans within South Africa

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

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

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

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

The purpose of the EIP is to, in respect of the national and provincial departments in question as well as all municipalities:

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

EIPs and EMPs further seeks to align the Environmental Sector priorities and long term strategies as identified in the National Development Plan Vision 2030. These priorities are as follows:

- (a) Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently;
- (b) Building sustainable communities;
- (c) Responding effectively to climate change mitigation;
- (d) Responding effectively to climate change adaptation; and
- (e) Managing a just transition; and
- (f) Enhancing governance systems and capacity.

These priorities are addressed through the following seven core focus areas of the Environmental Sector:

1. Air Quality Management;
2. Waste and Chemicals Management;
3. Pollution Incident Management;
4. Environmental Impact Management;
5. Conservation and Sustainable Use of biodiversity;
6. Marine and Coastal Management; and
7. Green Economy and Sustainable Development.

In aligning with these critical areas the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2011 (NSSD 1) adopted the following categories and provided associated indicators to guide the monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development progress. The areas are as follows:

- (a) Enhancing systems for Integrated Planning and Implementation
- (b) Sustaining our Ecosystems and Using Natural Resources Efficiently
- (c) Towards a Green Economy
- (d) Building Sustainable Communities
- (e) Responding Effectively to Climate Change

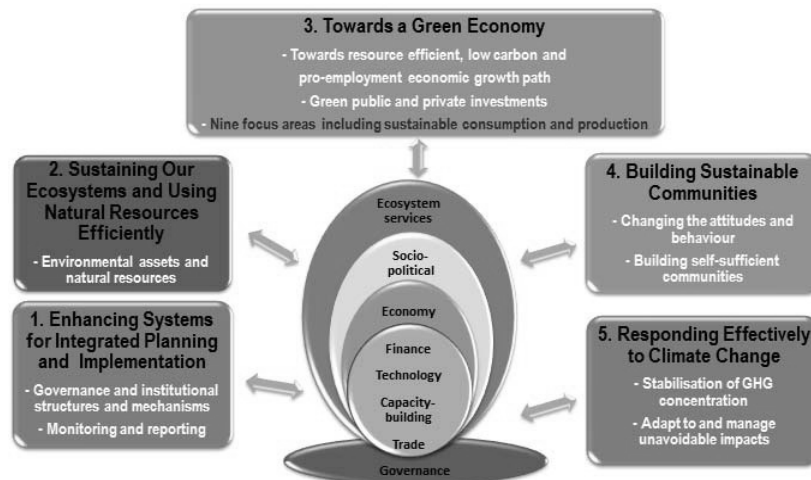


Figure 1: Diagram showing the key themes of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2011) Source: DEA 2014

Since its publication in 2011, the NSSD has been the guiding document on sustainable development in South Africa. The National Development Plan 2030 (NDP; 2012) has since been published and as such the NSSD 2 is being developed to fully align with it. In the Western Cape, the OneCape 2040 statement of direction for the Western Cape regional economy guides planning and action and promotes a common commitment and accountability to sustained long-term progress. OneCape 2040 is aligned with the NDP, but is focussed on the Western Cape regional economy.

Whilst a National Spatial Development Framework is currently being developed to provide a national framework for the implementation of the NDP, a new Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) was already adopted in 2014. The PSDF is aligned with the NDP as well as with, amongst others, the OneCape 2040 framework and the Western Cape Infrastructure Framework (WCIF, 2013). The PSDF is the framework to ensure the coordination, integration and alignment of:

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

The PSDF is aligned with the overarching principles for spatial development identified in chapter 8 of the NDP:

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

These principles are also legislated as part of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act no 16 of 2013; SPLUMA), as Spatial Justice, Spatial Sustainability, Spatial Resilience, and Good Administration.

There are numerous governance controls which set the targets and oversee the performance of the national and provincial Departments and Municipalities. These controls are put in place by the laws and regulations of the country to ensure appropriate governance and include amongst others the Outcomes Agreements between National and Provincial Ministers, the National Medium Term Strategic Framework governing the 5-year Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (APPs) of the national and provincial Departments and the 5-year IDPs and annual Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIPs) of Municipalities, as well as the various Public and Municipal Finance Management, Reporting and Auditing rules and protocols. These are monitored on a regular basis and the EIP is intended to compliment these mechanisms but not to duplicate this work, as such this EIP endeavours to indicate how reporting has been aligned between monitoring mechanisms. In accordance with Section 11(4) of NEMA, an EIP must be prepared with consideration given to every other environmental implementation plan and environmental management plan already adopted with a view to achieving consistency among such plans.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Strategic context of the Western Cape

The Western Cape Government (WCG) recently developed its vision and strategic plan for the 2014-2019 period and has adopted the OneCape 2040 Vision and PSDF (2014) to provide guidance for how the region aims to achieve the goals outlined in the National Development Plan. The Provincial vision is to develop “A highly skilled, innovation-driven, resource-efficient, connected, high opportunity society for all”.

To enable work towards this vision, the following five Provincial Strategic Goals (PSGs) have been established:

1. Create opportunities for growth and jobs
2. Improve education outcomes and opportunities for youth development
3. Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills
4. Enable a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment
5. Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment

The alignment between the PSGs and the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Medium Term strategic Framework (MTSF) is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Alignment between the Provincial Strategic Goals, the National Development Plan and the Medium Term Strategic Framework

Western Cape PSGs	NDP 2030 outcomes	MTSF 2019 outcomes
Create opportunities for growth and jobs	Economy and employment Economic infrastructure	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
Improve education outcomes and opportunities for youth development	Improving education training and innovation	Improved quality basic education
Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills	Health care for all Social protection Building safer communities Nation building and social cohesion	A long and healthy life for all South Africans An inclusive and responsive social protection system Transforming society and uniting the country All people in South Africa are and feel safe
Enable a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment	Environmental sustainability and resilience Transforming human settlements	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources Human settlements Comprehensive rural development
Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment	Building a capable and developmental state Fighting corruption	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient development of local government system An efficient, effective and development-orientated public service

State of Environment

The Western Cape State of Environment Outlook Report (SoEOR) 2013 highlighted that the natural systems in the region were under pressure and their condition generally in decline. The socio-economic gains being achieved are at the expense

of the health of the natural resources as populations increase and resource use intensifies. A series of recommendations from the SoEOR included key actions required to either kick off radical long-term changes or to maintain the momentum of existing initiatives, which include:

1. Sustainable built environment & infrastructure

- Removing obstacles to innovative green urban development and off-grid infrastructure;
- Stimulating large-scale changes to energy and transport systems (support renewable energy development, waste to energy initiatives and decoupling from restrictive dependencies);
- Identify new funding mechanisms;
- An integrated planning approach that aligns development actions and removes duplication or conflicts of action; and
- A push for renewable energy development within the province.

2. Actively strengthen ecosystem services

- Active protection and enhancement of natural resources that provide ecological goods and services, with specific focus on improving the living conditions of the poor;
- Protection for Critical Biodiversity Areas and adoption of biodiversity planning into local Spatial Development Frameworks;
- Restoration of degraded riverine habitat and corridors (e.g. Berg River Improvement Plan)
- Actively develop green infrastructure; and
- Implementation of coastal management plans to protect sensitive marine and estuarine ecosystems, and improve the understanding and management of coastal dynamics and marine ecosystems.

3. Curb wastage of resources

- Increasing options for water reuse and curbing of reticulation water losses;
- Active support for conservation agriculture and optimising irrigation water use – i.e. more *'crop per drop'*;
- Actions and strategies for addressing energy intensity and dependencies;
- Removing the regulatory constraints that currently inhibit reuse of waste as a resource – i.e. industrial symbiosis;
- Transforming traditional perceptions of waste so that waste may be viewed as a resource and not a liability; and
- Incentives for reduction of waste, including an appropriate approach to removing organic material from the waste stream.

4. Good governance

- Licensing of waste management facilities, quantification, recording and reliable reporting of volumes and types of waste;
- Improving the extent of and co-ordinating air quality monitoring;
- Update information on land cover;
- Gather information on private sector initiatives in the management of waste, air quality, energy and climate change adaptation fields; and
- Enhanced systems for integrated planning and implementation, especially in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem vulnerability.
- Ensure environmental sector plans are up to date and incorporated into IDP priorities.

5. Build resilient communities who can earn a living

- Large scale adoption and support of conservation agriculture;
- Support of Sustainable coastal livelihoods programmes;
- Active support for Green Economy development; and
- The developing and implementation of local climate change response plans.

The strategic priorities that were identified by the SoEOR align well to the priority themes of chapter 5 (Environmental Sustainability) of the NDP (see Table 2). The conclusion which can be drawn is that the strategic priorities of the NDP are locally relevant to the Western Cape, thus these were adopted as the underlying structure of the Western Cape EIP. The one exception is the inclusion of the Green Economy as a strategic priority, as the Western Cape government has chosen to implement many environmental goals by way of the Green Economy, and it therefore deserves its own category.

Table 2: Alignment between the Chapter 5 (Environmental Sustainability) NDP (2030) strategic priorities and the priority areas identified in the Western Cape SoEOR (2013)

NDP	SoEOR
Enhancing governance systems and capacity	Good governance- environmental monitoring, waste management, integrated planning
Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently	Actively strengthen ecological goods and services to enhance resilience and limit impact on the poor
	Enhance systems for integrated planning and implementation incorporating biodiversity & ecosystem vulnerability
Building sustainable communities	Build resilient communities who can earn a living- conservation agriculture, coastal livelihoods, Green Economy
Responding effectively to Climate Change (mitigation & adaptation)	Responding effectively to Climate Change
Managing a just transition and the Green Economy	Green built environment – infrastructure, services, human settlement (innovate)

WCG Municipal IDP review process

Section 16(4) of NEMA indicates that provinces are responsible for ensuring that all municipalities within the province complies with the provincial EIP and the principles in section 2 of NEMA in the preparation of any policy, programme or plan, including the establishment of integrated development plans. In the Western Cape this is done through the IDP review process (see section 3, page 21), during which the WCG ensures that municipal IDPs comply with all legislated requirements, as well as assessing the level of environmental performance of the IDP. IDPs are a critical tool for ensuring that municipalities mainstream and budget for all environmental obligations. Good and effective governance requires that all levels of government function in an integrated fashion. This is the focus of a strategic goal of the Province and extensive effort is being exerted to improve alignment.

SECTION 2: a description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment

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

† P = provincial; M = municipal

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope†	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control exercised by the relevant department on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
Enhancing governance systems and capacity						
1. Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) 2014-2019	D	A provincial overarching plan to guide approach to implementation of the NDP within the region.	P	The strategic priorities and approach need to be harnessed as opportunities to advance the Sustainable Development within the region.	Medium	DoTP
2. OneCape 2040	I	Creating a resilient, inclusive and competitive Western Cape with higher rates of employment producing growing incomes, greater equality and an improved quality of life.	P	The strategic vision and goals need to be harnessed as opportunities to advance the Sustainable Development within the region.	Low	DoTP
3. Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)(2014)	I	Coordinating, integrating and aligning Provincial plans, policies and developmental strategies with those of National, other provincial Departments and Municipalities.	P	Spatial patterns and development should be guided to limit unnecessary impact on the environment and enhance existing services.	Medium	DEADP (lead department); all other WCG departments
4. DEADP: Programme 2: Environmental Policy, Planning and co-ordination	D/I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To integrate environmental objectives in government planning, including provincial growth and development strategies, and local economic development plans and integrated development plans; Effective and efficient spatial governance through the coordination of Provincial and Regional Planning and the alignment between Provincial and Municipal Planning; Mainstream sustainability, resource-use efficiency and climate change responses into Provincial and Municipal planning and programmes. 	P	Mostly through the mitigation of potential adverse environmental effects that could result from planning and development which is not integrated.	Medium- High	DEADP
5. DEADP: Programme 3: Compliance and enforcement	D/I	To ensure compliance with environmental legislation by way of administrative and criminal enforcement mechanisms and to build compliance monitoring and enforcement capacity through the establishment and training of environmental management inspectors.	P	Through the strategic objective of maintenance and sustainable use of agricultural and ecological resources and infrastructure, this programme will prevent illegal activities that would harm the environment.	High	DEADP

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control exercised by the relevant department on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
6. Municipal IDPs	I/D	The purpose of an IDP is, <i>inter alia</i> , to guide development in the municipality in such a way that the municipality's constitutional obligations and developmental needs are met, to align the development in the municipality with national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements, to provide disaster management and financial plans, and to determine key performance indicators and performance targets for the municipality.	M	The IDP determines a municipality's development and operation, which has a direct impact on the environment, both potentially positive and negative.	Medium	Municipalities
Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently						
7. Western Cape Infrastructure Framework (2013)	I	To align the planning, delivery and management of infrastructure, provided by all stakeholders (national government, provincial government, local government, parastatals and the private sector), to the strategic agenda and vision for the province.	P	By identifying and guiding the planning and execution of major infrastructure interventions for the period 2012–2040, as well as mobilising and directing new investments. The "optimised resource use scenario" identified in the framework as the future path for infrastructure should result in reduced impact and improved efficiency in service delivery.	Medium	DT&PW
8. Western Cape Sustainable Water Management Plan (2012)	I	Provides the foundation for managing the Western Cape's water resources in a sustainable manner, so that the growth and development needs of the region can be achieved.	P	The Plan will drive water conservation and demand management, promote the sustainable use of ground water and ensure ecological sustainability of water resources.	Medium	Coordinated by DEADP
9. Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP, 2012) (To be updated 2015/16)	I	Gives effect to section 11 (1) of the National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008).	P	Better waste management reduces environmental pollution; diversion of waste from landfill decreases the need for additional landfills; waste recovery, reuse and recycling reduce the consumption of natural resources, likewise the minimisation of waste.	Medium	DEADP
10. Air Quality Management Plan for the Western Cape Province (2010) (To be updated 2016/17)	I	The management of pollutants in the ambient environment, through air quality management planning as required by the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act. No.39 of 2004; NEM:AQA).	P	Decrease in air pollution through the control of vehicle emissions, volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, waste burning, as well as Atmospheric Emission Licensing and ambient air quality monitoring.	High	DEADP, local municipalities

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control exercised by the relevant department on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
11. Western Cape Coastal Management Programme	D	To provide for integrated management of the Western Cape's coastal regions.	P	Improved coastal management will lead to improved conservation of coastal areas and assets.	High	DEADP, local municipalities
12. Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	D	Will outline how biodiversity is governed and managed in the Western Cape, and will integrate South Africa's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into their provincial context and responsibilities.	P	Ensure that biodiversity in the province is optimally conserved, sustainably utilized and equitably shared by all.	Medium	DEADP
13. Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy (PAES)	D	The Western Cape PAES will guide the expansion of the protected area estate during the next 5 years, primarily tracking the no. of hectares added to the protected area network.	P	The Western Cape PAES will track the achievement of protected area expansion as guided by national targets and will have a positive effect on the environment in that the protected area estate will be enlarged.	High	DEADP and CapeNature
14. Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan	D	The Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan, when developed and implemented, will guide development planning and decision-making in the Province. It will also guide the management, protection and restoration of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem goods and services.	P	The Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan will track the biodiversity gains and losses in the landscape over the next few years and as decision support tool, guiding land-use planning and decision-making, it will have a positive impact on the Western Cape environment.	High	DEADP and CapeNature
15. CapeNature: Programme 2: Biodiversity Support	I	Supporting the conservation of the unique natural and cultural heritage of the Western Cape by developing and applying decision support and knowledge management systems and focus on reducing the loss of biodiversity.	P	Ensuring the conservation of the unique natural heritage and reducing biodiversity loss	Medium	CapeNature
16. CapeNature: Programme 3: Conservation Management	I	Conserve the unique natural and cultural heritage of the Western Cape, to provide socio-economic benefits and to promote equitable access to and sustainable use of natural resources through the biodiversity economy.	P	Preventing environmental damage and biodiversity loss through effective conservation management.	High	CapeNature
17. DEADP: Programme 4: Environmental quality	D/I	Implementing legislation, policies, norms, standards and guidelines for environmental impact management, coastal impact management, air quality management and the management of waste and pollution at provincial and local spheres of government.	P	Potential environmental impacts will be reduced / mitigated through impact management (EIA review) as well as air quality, pollution and waste management programmes.	Medium	DEADP

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control exercised by the relevant department on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
18. DEADP: Programme 5: Biodiversity Management	D/I	Promoting equitable and sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services and contributing to economic development, by managing biodiversity, and its components, processes, habitats and functions.	P	Potential environmental impacts will be reduced / mitigated through Biodiversity and Ecosystems Planning and Management, Conservation Agencies & Services and effective Coastal Management.	Medium	DEADP
19. DoA: Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management	I	Providing sustainable resource management solutions and methodologies through the provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural engineering services • LandCare services • Land use management • Disaster risk management As well as pro-active communication, facilitation and implementation of projects and technology transfer to clients and partners.	P	Promote the optimal and sustainable utilisation of our natural resources to increase food production, create jobs and increase the financial viability of farming enterprises whilst decreasing the impact on the environment in terms of resource use.	Medium	DoA
20. DT&PW: Programme 2: Provincial Public Works	I	Providing balanced provincial government building infrastructure that promotes integration, accessibility, sustainability, equity, environmental sensitivity, economic growth and social empowerment.	P	The following programme deliverables will have an effect on the environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofitting of systems to support energy reduction initiatives of the province, e.g. metering of energy and water consumption • All new buildings constructed to be built to a minimum of 4-Star Green Star standard • MDA rental management system implementation • Recycling All modernisation projects to comply with principles of Green Star office rating tool.	Medium	DT&PW

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control exercised by the relevant department on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
Managing a just transition and the Green Economy¹						
21. WC Green Economy Strategy Framework (2013)	I	To establish the Western Cape as the lowest carbon province in South Africa and the leading green economy hub of the African Continent.	P	Potential to decrease future carbon emissions. Decrease fossil fuel dependencies, decrease unemployment and improve quality of environment.	Low	DEADP, DEDAT, DoTP, DoA, DHS, DT&PW
22. DEADP: Programme 6: Environmental and planning support and empowerment services	D/I	Implementing and enhancing programmes that develop the capacity of and support the Western Cape Municipalities and other organs of state in terms of Environmental Management and Planning, as well as interacting with stakeholders and empowering communities.	P	Potential environmental impacts will be reduced / mitigated by capacitating municipalities and others to manage the environment effectively, as well as the communication of environmental information and raising environmental awareness.	Medium	DEADP
23. DoA: Programme 5: Research and Development Services	D	Increase agricultural production by at least 10% over the next 10 years.	P	Programme includes the development of climate smart production practises, which aims to decrease input costs while increasing production levels and subsequently higher profits, as well as implementing a Climate Change Framework and Implementation Plan (SmartAgri project). It also includes conservation agriculture, sustainable farming and enabling the Green Economy. Altogether this could lead to increased production with a reduced impact on the natural resources/areas.	Medium	DoA
24. DEDAT: Programme 3: Sub-Programme Strategic Initiatives: Green Economy Programme	I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy security 2. Resource efficiency, including sustainable ecosystems 3. Better Living Models 4. Sustainable economic opportunities derived from natural ecosystems 5. Unlocking the coastal economy 6. Green leadership and coordination 	P	Energy demand management and renewable energy decreases carbon emissions, water efficiency measures decreases water demand and sustainable waste management, the Western Cape Industrial Symbiosis Programme (WiSP) reduces raw materials use and decreases waste.	Medium	DEDAT

¹ Although the Green Economy isn't emphasised very strongly in the NDP, Western Cape policy is strongly geared toward encouraging the Green Economy. As such it is deemed to be worth highlighting here.

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control exercised by the relevant department on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
25. Western Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan	I	Build and protect South Africa's natural resources and cultural heritage, by creating both medium-term work and social benefits.	P	The plan aims to protect, restore and preserve the physical environment and contribute to sustainable development.	High	DEADP
26. Development of an investment portfolio for the valuation of ecosystem goods and services in the Western Cape Province	D	Identifying priority ecosystems and the potential of obtaining private sector investment into biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services in order to improve biodiversity management and stimulate a sustainable biodiversity economy in the province.	P	Ensure that biodiversity in the province is optimally conserved, sustainably utilized and equitably shared by all.	Medium	DEADP
Building Sustainable Communities						
27. Human Settlements Strategic Framework	D	Improving current service delivery methods as well as reviewing innovative solutions in the human settlements space.	P	Increased resource efficiency in human settlement development and management will reduce environmental impacts.	Medium	DoHS
28. Western Cape Provincial Land Transport Framework (2013)	I	Providing clear direction to all transport role-players in the province on the intended development of transport 2011/12 – 2015/16, as well as a vision for the development of transport in the province over the next 20 – 30 years.	P	Transport affects the environment through emissions as well as resource consumption.	Medium	DT&PW
29. DT&PW: Programme 4: Transport Operations	I	Plan, regulate and facilitate the provision of integrated land transport services through coordination and cooperation with national planning authorities, municipalities, community-based and non-governmental organisations, and the private sector in order to enhance and facilitate the mobility of all communities.	P	Implementation and expansion of public transport and non-motorised transport will decrease the impact of GHG emissions.	Medium	DT&PW
30. Provincial Public Transport Institutional Framework (PPTIF)	I	The PPTIF initiates the transformation and improvement of public and non-motorised transport across the non-Metro areas of the Province through technical interventions implemented incrementally over time.	P	Incremental implementation and expansion of public transport and non-motorised transport will decrease the impact of GHG emissions.	Medium	DT&PW

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control exercised by the relevant department on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
31. DoHS: Programme 3: Housing Development	I	Providing housing opportunities, including access to basic services, to beneficiaries in accordance with the Housing Code.	P	Housing development may remove natural vegetation and habitat, affects water and nutrient cycles, produces waste that may pollute the environment, as well as increases resource use.	Medium	DoHS
32. Provincial Land Assembly Strategy and Action Plan	D	Identifying and facilitating the development of strategic land in settlements in the Western Cape.	P	Identifying appropriate vacant and under-utilised state land for development will decrease the demand for development of inappropriate environmentally sensitive land.	High	DEADP
Responding Effectively to Climate Change (mitigation & adaptation)²						
33. Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (2014)	I	The Strategy is a coordinated climate change response (both mitigation and adaptation) for the Western Cape and will guide the collective implementation of innovative projects as well as the search for opportunities that combine a low carbon development trajectory with increased climate resilience, enhancement of ecosystems and the services they provide, as well as economic growth and job creation.	P	The response strategy focuses on the following areas: energy efficiency and demand side management, renewable energy, sustainable transport, critical infrastructure, water security and efficiency, food security, healthy communities, biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services and coastal and estuary management. The mitigation actions will have a direct impact on reducing emissions released that are associated with these activities, but will also have broader socio-economic impacts. Some of the other focus areas (including those focussed on food security) are biodiversity and landscape conservation (landscape initiatives such as the Gouritz Initiative and Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor), water and coastal management, and have a strong focus on the improvement of the quality of these natural resources and should therefore promote an improved natural environment through the implementation of these programmes.	Low	DEADP (landscape initiatives facilitated through CapeNature)

² The Western Cape Government's approach to Climate Change management is to integrate adaptation and mitigation responses, therefore these two NDP categories have been merged.

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status*	What is the policy, plan or programme about?	Scope	How will the policy, plan or programme affect the environment?	Degree of control exercised by the relevant department on the impact?	Name of implementing organ of state
34. Integrated Energy Strategy (draft)	D	To ensure that energy choices made by / imposed on the Western Cape provide it with the opportunity to maximise its contribution to national economic development, with due regard to sub-regional imperatives; ensuring that whatever strategic interventions are contemplated would not have unintended negative consequences.	P	5 priority actions have been identified : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realising energy efficiency opportunities across the sectors; • Increasing availability and use of gas • Increasing the update of embedded generation • Reducing the demand for liquid fuels and increasing the penetration of liquid fuel alternatives • Attracting investment in grid connected renewables These actions should identify opportunities for reducing our reliance of fossil fuels.	Low	DEDAT
35. Western Cape Agricultural Sector Climate Change Framework and Implementation Plan (SmartAgri project)	D	The plan will include a status quo assessment of responses to climate change within the sector across the province; developing a climate resilient, low carbon agriculture sector vision; outlining key objectives, focus areas and programmes of work that would enable the agricultural sector in the Western Cape to respond effectively to climate change in becoming more resilient; identifying key gaps in the agricultural sector's response to climate change; and developing scenarios for the different levels of agricultural response to climate change.	P	The Plan will include sector responses to climate change as well as low carbon options for agriculture.	Low	DoA

SECTION 3: a description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes referred to in section 2 above will comply with the principles set out in chapter 1 of NEMA as well as any national norms and standards as envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
Enhancing governance systems and capacity			
1. Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) 2014-2019	Treasury stipulated reporting requirements	DEADP participated in the development of the PSP and will actively participate in the Provincial Transversal Management System Working Groups set up to oversee the Provincial Strategic Goals. DEADP is also represented on three of the PSG WGs – PSGs 1, 4 and 5.	Provincial Working Groups for the PSGs
2. OneCape 2040		The PSP has incorporated this policy and will be the implementation vehicle. As the DEADP participated in drafting the PSP, the NEMA principles were incorporated.	PSG Work Groups
3. Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)(2014)	Spatial Planning Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) [still in development] Development principles and applicable norms and standards set out in Chapter 2 of SPLUMA Principles and applicable norms and standards as set out in the LUPA	The PSDF was produced by DEADP as part of the transversal policy framework for the WCG, so NEMA principles were incorporated throughout the drafting process; the document was also made available for comments, which were incorporated.	Ad hoc intergovernmental Coordinating Committee (during the drafting process) Provincial Government Medium Term Economic Committee (PGMTEC) MinMay meetings; MinMay Tech; SALGA work group: Economic Development, Planning and Environment; SALGA Work Group: Municipal Infrastructure Services; IDP Indabas; Joint Planning Initiative (JPI); Premier's Coordinating Committee; Local government forums

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
<p>4. DEADP: Programme 2: Environmental Policy, Planning and co-ordination</p>	<p>Treasury stipulated reporting requirements</p>	<p>This programme is part of the DEADP 5-year plan, which was aligned with that NEMA principles and mandated functions.</p>	<p>EMCOM; PLANCOM</p>
<p>5. DEADP: Programme 3: Compliance and enforcement</p>	<p>National norms and standards published under the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008, NEM:WA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of waste for landfill disposal • Disposal of waste to landfill • Storage of waste • Remediation of contaminated land and soil quality • Scrapping of motor vehicles • Harvesting of landfill gas • Illegal dumping of waste 	<p>This programme is part of the DEADP 5-year plan, which was aligned with that NEMA principles and mandated functions.</p>	<p>Western Cape Environmental Crime Forum; Compliance & Enforcement Work Group; Intergovernmental Illegal Dumping of Waste Task Team</p>
<p>6. Municipal IDPs</p>	<p>Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) IDP Guide Pack (Department of Provincial and Local Government) Integrated Development Plan Format Guide (Department of Provincial and Local Government)</p>	<p>DEADP participates in the IDP drafting processes (year 1) and annual review (years 2 – 5) of all the Western Cape Municipalities as coordinated by the Department of Local Government in terms of the MSA and Provincial Treasury in terms of the MFMA. The draft IDP or draft review documents or amended IDP are assessed prior to Council adoption, and the Council adopted IDP or Amended IDP is also assessed. The IDP/Review Documentation/Amended IDP is assessed to evaluate the level of compliance, the level of performance, and the level of alignment, as well as to determine the need for support and improved alignment. Compliance and performance against the principles contained in section 2 of NEMA and against the EIP is also assessed as part of this process.</p>	<p>IDP Indaba Working Group (PSG 5 Working Group); IDP Indabas; JPI; Local Government Medium Term Economic Committee (LGMTEC); PGMTEC; Premier's Coordinating Forum (PCF) and District Coordinating Forums (DCFs and DCF Techs); MEC and Mayors Forum (MinMay and MinMay Tech); Municipal Managers' Forum; IDP Manager's Forum; Municipal Waste Managers' Forum; Air Quality Manager's Forum; Provincial Coastal Committee; SALGA WG; Community Development</p>

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently			
7. Western Cape Infrastructure Framework (2013)		The DEADP participated in drafting the Framework and ensured that the principles of NEMA were incorporated. DEADP will also participate in the District level Infrastructure Implementation Plans.	Western Cape Infrastructure Working Group
8. Western Cape Sustainable Water Management Plan (2012)		The DEADP coordinated the drafting of this plan, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	Berg River Improvement Plan Steering Committee; Sustainable Water Management Plan Steering Committee
9. Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (2012) (To be updated 2016/17)	NEM:WA regulations; National Waste Management Strategy; National norms and standards published under NEM:WA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of waste for landfill disposal • Disposal of waste to landfill • Storage of waste • Remediation of contaminated land and soil quality • Scrapping of motor vehicles • Harvesting of landfill gas 	The DEADP wrote this plan, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	WC Waste Management Officers Forum Eden District Waste Management Officers Forum Cape Winelands District Waste Management Officers Forum Overberg District Waste Management Officers Forum Western Cape Recycling Action Group
10. Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Western Cape Province (2010)	National Framework for Air Quality Management; National norms and standards published under NEM:AQA, inclusive of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust Control; • S21 Listed Activities; • Ambient Air Quality Standards; • Controlled Emitters; • Air Dispersion Modelling; • Atmospheric Impact Reporting. 	The DEADP drafted the AQMP, and therefore the NEMA principles, as well as the NEM:AQA, are incorporated in it. Furthermore, three Working Groups were established to drive the implementation of the Western Cape AQMP, while incorporating the NEMA principles.	Air Quality Officers Forum; Air Quality Management Plan Working Groups; PSG4 Working Group

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
11. Western Cape Coastal Management Programme	National Estuarine Management Protocol	The DEADP wrote this plan, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	Provincial Coastal Committee (PCC); Municipal Coastal Committees (MCC), PSG Work Groups, Estuarine Management Forums
12. Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems • Management of elephants in South Africa • Biodiversity management plans for species 	The DEADP of wrote this plan, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	Biodiversity and Implementation Forums; DEADP and CapeNature quarterly meetings
13. Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy will guide regional/provincial plans	The Western Cape PAES is being developed between DEADP and CapeNature. DEADP has an oversight function over CapeNature, and therefore influences the design of their programmes.	DEADP and CapeNature quarterly meetings
14. Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan	Norms and standards for the preparation of spatial plans as per the National Biodiversity Planning Forum	The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan is being developed between DEADP and CapeNature. DEADP has an oversight function over CapeNature, and therefore influences the design of their programmes.	DEADP and CapeNature quarterly meetings

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
15. CapeNature: Programme 2: Biodiversity Support	<p>National norms and standards published under NEM:BA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems • Management of elephants in South Africa <p>Biodiversity management plans for species</p> <p>Other NEM-related regulations and norms and standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alien and Invasive Species (AIS) Regulations • Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations • Protected Area Regulations • Norms and standards for Translocation • Norms and standards for Protected Areas 	DEADP has an oversight function over CapeNature, and therefore influences the design of their programmes.	DEADP and CapeNature quarterly meetings
16. DEADP: Programme 4: Environmental quality	<p>National EIA regulations and listing notices; National norms and standards published under NEM:WA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of waste for landfill disposal • Disposal of waste to landfill • Storage of waste • Remediation of contaminated land and soil quality <p>and NEM:BA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems • Management of elephants in South Africa • Biodiversity management plans for species 	The DEADP designed this programme, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	DEADP-IAIA quarterly forum

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
17. DEADP: Programme 5: Biodiversity Management	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems • Management of elephants in South Africa • Biodiversity management plans for species 	The DEADP designed this programme, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it.	Biodiversity and Implementation Forums; DEADP and CapeNature quarterly meetings
18. DoA: Programme 2: Sustainable Resource Management	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems • Biodiversity management plans for species 	The DEADP designed this programme, and the NEMA principles are therefore incorporated in it. DEADP will also participate in PSG 1 (<i>Create opportunities for growth and jobs</i>), of which DoA will also take part.	PSG 4 working group
19. CapeNature: Programme 3: Conservation Management	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems • Biodiversity management plans for species • Management Effectiveness of South Africa's Protected Areas: Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) 	DEADP has an oversight function over CapeNature, and therefore influences the design of their programmes.	DEADP and CapeNature quarterly meetings
20. DT&PW: Programme 2: Provincial Public Works	National Building regulations National Department of Public Works Green Building draft policy Green Building Council of South Africa (GBCSA) green building standards	This programme will fall under PSG 4 (<i>Enable a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment</i>), of which DEADP will form a part, incorporating the NEMA principles.	Public Works Green Economy Steering Committee; PSG 4 Working Group; DT&PW Green Economy Committee
Managing a just transition and the Green Economy			
21. WC Green Economy Strategy Framework 2013	Green Economy Indicator Report NSSD Indicators	The DEADP contributed to the drafting of this Framework, therefore assisted with incorporating the NEMA principles into the Framework. DEADP also assists in the coordinating structure between the WCG Departments.	PSG 1 & 4 Work Groups; Green Economy Work Group; DT&PW Green Economy Committee

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
22. DEADP: Programme 6: Environmental and planning support and empowerment services	Treasury stipulated reporting requirements	This programme is part of the DEADP 5-year plan, which was aligned with that NEMA principles and mandated functions.	Provincial Environmental Education Forum
23. DoA: Programme 5: Research and Development Services	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems • Biodiversity management plans for species 	The Provincial Transversal Management System ensures communication between DEADP and other WCG Departments and their functions, ensuring that NEMA principles are taken into account when implementing programmes.	PSG 4 Work Group
24. DEDAT: Programme 3: Sub-Programme Strategic Initiatives: Green Economy Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) • Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity • Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) • Special Economic Zones Act (Act No. 16 of 2014, SEZ) and SEZ Policy • NEMA • NEM:WA 	DEADP is a co-chair of the Work Group to ensure that NEMA principles remain core to the efforts.	PSG1 Green Economy Work Group
25. Western Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan	Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) minimum wage and employment conditions National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems • Biodiversity management plans for species 	DEADP is the Environment and Culture (EAC) sector lead department for the Western Cape. DEADP is also represented on the PSG 1 Work Group for inter-sectoral coordination. Additionally, criteria has been set that need to be met before an EPWP project is selected for implementation, which include contributing to the sector's objectives and focus areas. These objectives and focus areas have been compiled in such a way as to reflect the national standards on EPWP as well as the NEMA principles.	PSG 1 Work Group; EPWP Work Group; WC EAC Sector Committee

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
26. Development of an investment portfolio for the valuation of ecosystem goods and services in the Western Cape Province	National norms and standards published under NEM:BA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity management plans for Ecosystems • National Biodiversity Economy Development Strategy (NBEDS) • Biodiversity Offsets Guidelines 	The DEADP contributed to the drafting of the Green Economy Framework, therefore assisted with incorporating the NEMA principles into the Framework. DEADP also coordinates the coordinating structure between the WCG Departments.	NBEDS – Bioprospecting Forum BioFin Biodiversity and Implementation Forums; DEADP and CapeNature quarterly meetings
Building Sustainable Communities			
27. Human Settlements Strategic Framework	National Human Settlements Strategy	DEADP will be represented on the Steering Committee drafting this Framework, and will therefore endeavour to ensure that the NEMA principles are taken into account.	PSG 4 Working Group
28. Western Cape Provincial Land Transport Framework (2013)		The DEADP will affect the implementation of the Framework through coordination of PSG 4; DEADP is also represented on the SALGA Municipal Infrastructure Services Working Group.	PSG 4 Working Group; SALGA Working Group; MIS; SALGA Working Group; Economic Development, Planning and Environment.
29. DT&PW; Programme 4: Transport Operations		The DEADP will affect this programme through coordination of PSG 4; DEADP is also represented on the SALGA Municipal Infrastructure Services Working Group.	PSG 4 Working Group; SALGA Working Group; MIS; SALGA Working Group; Economic Development, Planning and Environment.
30. Provincial Public Transport Institutional Framework (PPTIF)	National Land Transport Act (Act 5 of 2009)	The DEADP will affect the implementation of the PPTIF through coordination of PSG 4; DEADP is also represented on the SALGA Municipal Infrastructure Services Working Group.	PSG 4 Working Group; SALGA Working Group; MIS; SALGA Working Group; Economic Development, Planning and Environment.

Name of policy, plan or programme	List of relevant norms and standards	Description of how the department will ensure that development and/or implementation of policies, plans and programmes comply with environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by departments with a mandate for environmental management	Is there any consultative forum established? (If so give name of the structure)
31. DoHS: Programme 3: Housing Development	National Building Regulations	DEADP coordination of PSG 4; DEADP representation on the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) forums; DEADP representation on SALGA Working Groups.	PSG 4 Working Group; MIG forums; SALGA Working Group; MIS
32. Provincial Land Assembly Strategy and Action Plan		As DEADP is the implementer of this Plan, it can ensure compliance with environmental management principles as outlined in NEMA.	As this plan is still in development no consultative forums have been established yet
Responding Effectively to Climate Change (mitigation & adaptation) ³			
33. Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy (2014)	Section 10.2.6 Provincial and Local Government of the National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011) states that "each province will develop a climate response strategy, which evaluates provincial climate risks and impacts and seeks to give effect to the National Climate Change Response Policy at provincial level. No time-frames or guidelines have been set for this.	Although the environmental management principles for sustainable development that are outlined in Section 2 of NEMA are not specifically mentioned in the development of the climate change strategy, the strategy is not contradictory to these principles. The national Climate Change Response White Paper formed the basis of the revision of the Western Cape CC strategy and the national white paper is strongly aligned with the NEMA principles.	PSG 4 Working Group; other working groups to be clarified
34. Integrated Energy Strategy (draft)		The DEADP is participating in the development of this strategy, and will therefore endeavour to incorporate the NEMA principles into the document.	PSG 1 and 4 Working Groups
35. Western Cape Agricultural Sector Climate Change Framework and Implementation Plan (SmartAgri project)		The DoA and DEADP commissioned the Plan, and the NEMA principles will therefore be incorporated in it.	PSG 4 Working Group; other working groups to be clarified

³ The Western Cape Government's approach to Climate Change management is to integrate adaptation and mitigation responses, therefore these two NDP categories have been merged.

SECTION 4: a description of the manner in which the province will ensure that its functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles set out in section 2 of NEMA, and any national norms and standards envisaged under section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2014 figures)
COMMITTEES					
Transversal Committees					
Selected / relevant PSG Working groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Economy WG • EPWP WG • Energy WG • Food Security WG • Sustainable ecological & agricultural resource-base WG • Climate Change Response WG • Better Living WG • Integrated Management WG • Spatial Governance & Targeting WG 	2014 – 2019	Working groups implemented as part of the WCG Transversal Management System.	DoTP secretariat PSG secretariat	Cost of employment	
Enhancing governance systems and capacity					
MinMay	On-going	Forum established by the Minister of Local Government to meet with all the Mayors to assist with oversight and support.	Coordinated by the Department of Local Government. DEADP officials only attend when requested to attend specific meetings.		-

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2014 figures)
MinMay Tech	On-going	Technical forum working in support of the MinMay.	Coordinated by the Department of Local Government. DEADP officials only attend when requested to attend specific meetings.	-
Premier's Coordinating Forum (PCF) and District Coordinating Forums (DCF's and DCF Techs)	On-going	Forums established in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act to promote cooperative governance.	Coordinated by the Department of Local Government. DEADP officials only attend when requested to attend specific meetings.	-
DEA-DEADP-SALGA Municipal Support Co-ordination Committee (MSCC)	On-going, meets quarterly	The MSCC is a consultative forum for DEADP, SALGA and DEA Local Government Support Officials to discuss and consult on improving the coordination and effectiveness of municipal support initiatives in the Western Cape. The committee also shares current municipal support projects (and progress thereof) as well as addresses matters of mutual interest.	Directorate: Departmental Facilitation	Cost of employment
SALGA Municipal Infrastructure Services (MIS) Work Group	On-going	MIS covers three areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change, Environmental Affairs and Sustainability; • Municipal Trading Services • Municipal Infrastructure Planning 	Representation from the following DEADP Directorates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability • Development Facilitation • Waste Management • Pollution and Chemicals management • Spatial and Environmental Planning • Integrated Planning • Climate Change • Planning and Policy Coordination • Air Quality Management 	Cost of employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2014 figures)
Joint Planning Initiative	On-going	Mainstreaming the objectives of the NDP, the Medium Term Strategic Framework MTSF, and the PSP and to integrate these within a provincial and local government context.	JPI is coordinated by between DoLG, DEADP, Treasury and DoTP. In DEADP the Development Facilitation component is facilitating the JPI process and its linkages to IDP indaba's and LG MTEC process. Individuals from the other Directorates of the DEADP are called upon to participate and provide inputs into the process, where required.	Cost of employment
Local Government Medium Term Economic Committee (LGMTEC)	On-going	Committee constituted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act to ensure sound financial management and budget responsiveness.	Coordinated by Provincial Treasury. The Directorate Development Facilitation (DEADP) coordinates DEADP's involvement with the Sub-Directorate IDP and LGMTEC Support responsible for this function.	Cost of Employment
PGMTEC	On-going	Committee constituted in terms of the Public Finance Management Act to ensure sound financial management and budget responsiveness.	Coordinated by Provincial Treasury. The Directorate Development Facilitation (DEADP) coordinates DEADP's involvement with the Sub-Directorate IDP and LGMTEC Support responsible for this function.	Cost of Employment
IDP indabas	On-going	Aligning the projects and programmes of the WCG Departments with municipal priorities as identified in their IDPs and to actively track the agreements.	The Department of Local Government is responsible for coordinating IDP Indaba processes and Provincial Treasury for coordinating the LGMTEC budgeting process. The national and provincial department participate in the IDP and LGMTEC processes. The DEADP actively participates in the IDP and LGMTEC processes.	Cost of employment
CoCT – DEADP planning meeting	On-going; meets quarterly	Information sharing and discussion around planning issues related to the CoCT.	This is facilitated by CoCT officials. DEADP attends but does not play any facilitation role other than taking forward any key outcomes.	Cost of employment
Western Cape Environmental Crime Forum	On-going; meets quarterly	Planning of strategies to deal with common challenges; sharing information; debate and discussion of environmental crimes.	The National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) is the lead agency, whilst DEADP facilitates the meetings and keeps record of proceedings.	Cost of employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination
Intergovernmental Illegal Dumping of Waste Task Team	On-going, meets as and when necessary	To integrate and coordinate the combatting of illegal dumping of waste in the Cape Town area. Parties to the Agreement are the CoCT and the DEADP. The Agreement will be rolled out to other municipalities in the Western Cape. Joint proactive operations are held periodically.	<p>Human resources</p> <p>The CoCT and DEADP each have a nodal point official who facilitates communication between the parties.</p> <p>Budget (budgets are estimates based 2014 figures)</p> <p>Cost of employment</p>
Back to Basics Provincial Task Team	March 2016	To implement the National Back to Basics Programme in the Western Cape Province in order to improve performance in municipalities within the WC Province, in consultation with municipalities, as rapidly as possible.	<p>Officials from the following DEADP Directorates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability • Development Facilitation • Waste Management • Pollution and Chemicals Management • Spatial and Environmental Planning • Integrated Planning • Climate Change • Planning and Policy Coordination • Air Quality Management <p>Cost of employment</p>
Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently			
Provincial and Municipal Coastal Committees	On-going quarterly meetings	To give effect to co-operative governance and sustainable development to promote, co-ordinate and facilitate communication between the Coastal Municipalities, relevant organisations and the DEADP in respect of environmental and coastal management matters, including implementation of the ICM Act and the Provincial Coastal Management Programme.	<p>The Biodiversity and Coastal Management Directorate are responsible for co-ordinating the PCC and also provide a secretariat role.</p> <p>The individual District Municipalities for the coastal municipalities in the Western Cape are responsible for co-ordination and acting as secretariat for each of their MCC's.</p> <p>Cost of employment</p>

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2014 figures)
Western Cape Air Quality Officers Forums (AQOF)	On-going quarterly meetings	To support the implementation of the NEM:AQA through the implementation of the WC Air Quality Management Plan and the respective Municipal Air Quality Management Plans.	The Directorate: Air Quality Management is responsible for co-ordinating the AQOFs and also provides a secretariat role. The Director: Air Quality Management is the designated Provincial Air Quality Officer and chairs the AQOFs. Directorate Air Quality Management Staff and designated Municipal Air Quality Officers participate and provide inputs.	Cost of employment
WC Waste Management Officers Forum	On-going	To coordinate and improve waste management governance in the Western Cape Province.	Waste Management Directorate	Operational Budget
District Waste Management Officers Forums (Eden, Cape Winelands, Overberg)	On-going	To coordinate and improve waste management within the respective District Municipalities in the Western Cape Province.	District Waste Managers	Operational Budget
CoCT – DEADP EIA meeting	On-going, meets every 2 months	To give effect to co-operative governance and sustainable development to promote, co-ordinate and facilitate communication between the CoCT and the DEADP in respect of environmental management/matters. The forum plays a monitoring, support and information sharing role as well as acting as a platform to discuss any strategic environmental issue/s which may be of interest to both the CoCT and DEADP.	Officials from DEADP and CoCT.	Cost of employment
Biodiversity and Implementation Forums. CAPE Implementation Committee (CIC), Stewardship and Protected areas expansion Forum	On-going	Information sharing and discussion around planning and implementation issues related to the sustainable management of biodiversity in the WC.	Facilitated by DEADP, SANBI and CapeNature officials.	Cost of employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2014 figures)
DEADP-IAIA Quarterly Forum	On-going	Forum for IAIA and DEADP to discuss and consult on improving the effectiveness of environmental assessment in the Western Cape, and serves as a platform to exchange information between IAIA and DEADP with the view of promoting sustainable development in the Western Cape	Officials from all DEADP directorates attend.	Cost of employment
Estuarine Management Forums (± 16 Forums spread over the Western Cape province)	On-going	The forums provide a platform for stakeholders to raise opinions and concerns regarding the management of the various estuaries. It provides for openness and transparency with decisions taken as the forums report to Municipal Coastal Committees who in turn reports to the Provincial Coastal Committee.	Staff from DEADP attends to provide feedback on issues, status of estuary management plans, and implementation of existing and new legislation and ensure sustainable use of coastal resources.	Operational budget and cost of employment.
Managing a just transition and the Green Economy				
EPWP Provincial Sector Committee	On-going	To allow DEADP to provide guidance and oversight for work undertaken within the Environmental and Culture Sector across DoA, DCAS, DEDAT, CapeNature and Western Cape municipalities.	DEADP EPWP coordinator	Operational budget
Biodiversity Economy Forum	Still to be established	Information sharing and discussion around planning and regulation issues related to the sustainable development of the biodiversity economy in the WC.	Representatives from the following Departments and entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEADP • CapeNature • DEA / SANBI / SANParks • DoTP • DEDAT • DoA • NGOs/NPOs • Public Sector 	Cost of Employment

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination
DT&PW Green Economy Committee	On-going	Ensure that the opportunity for developing a resource efficient and Green Economy supportive WCG Property and Property Maintenance Portfolio is optimised.	<p>Human resources</p> <p>Budget (budgets are estimates based 2014 figures)</p> <p>Membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DT&PW Heads - Education Infrastructure, Health Infrastructure, General works DEADP: Sustainability DEADT: Green Economy Co-ordinator DoTP: Green Economy Advisor to the Premier <p>Cost of employment</p> <p>Existing infrastructure funds to be channelled into appropriate more resource efficient approaches as opportunity allows.</p>
SALGA WG: Economic development, planning and environment	On-going; meets quarterly	Knowledge sharing and discussion around planning, economic development and environmental issues. This is geared at Mayors and Councillors.	Facilitated by SALGA. Representatives from different DEADP components have been nominated to participate in this WG.
Building Sustainable Communities			
MIG forums	On-going	Forum established by the Department of Local Government to monitor the progress and assist with the Municipal Infrastructure Grant projects.	Coordinated by the Department of Local Government. One of the officials of the Directorate Development Facilitation (DEADP) attends the MIG Forum to also assist.
Infrastructure and Growth Plans committee and municipal meetings	On-going	Support municipalities with the prioritisation and development of infrastructure investment plans aligned to the spatial growth direction and long term financial planning.	Lead by DLG in partnership with DEADP and DoHS. DEADP Directorate: Development Facilitation presently facilitates steering committee meeting which takes place every 2 months. Spatial Planning component is drafting the reports in partnership with DLG.

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

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2014 figures)
Responding Effectively to Climate Change (mitigation & adaptation)					
PSG 4: Climate Change Response Work Group	2015-2019	To ensure that climate change is mainstreamed across all WCG activities and the tracking of relevant climate change projects outside the WCG operations which significantly contribute to building regional resilience to climate change impacts.	All WCG departments – key departments include DoA, DEDAT, DT&PW, DLG, DoHS, DEADP, DoTP, Provincial Treasury, Education, Health. Engagement will also take place with WCG agencies and special purpose vehicles, including GreenCape and CapeNature as well as where appropriate relevant national government departments, municipalities, SALGA and others.		
Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan Steering Committee Air Quality Management Plan Working Groups: 1. Air Quality Management and Climate Change 2. Air Quality Awareness Raising 3. Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement	On-going quarterly meetings	To monitor the progress of the implementation of the NEM:AQA through the implementation of the WC Air Quality Management Plan, the respective Municipal Air Quality Management Plans and three WC AQMP Working Groups (numbered items below correspond to the numbers of the work groups listed in the first column). 1. Area of work: Governance, management with respect to air quality, climate change, town and regional planning and transport planning 2. Area of work: Specialised training, capacity building and information management on air quality and climate change 3. Area of work: Technical/Control and legal	The Directorate: Air Quality Management is responsible for co-ordinating and chairing the Steering Committee and also provides a secretariat role. Directorate Air Quality Management Staff and designated Municipal Air Quality Officers participate and provide input.		
PROCEDURES & MOUs					
DEADP review of municipal IDPs	On-going (5 year planning cycle: drafting in 1st year and review in years 2 to 5).	The IDP/Review Documentation/Amended IDP is assessed to evaluate the level of compliance, the level of performance, and the level of alignment, as well as to determine the need for support and improved alignment. Compliance and performance against the principles contained in section 2 of NEMA and against the EIP is also assessed as part of this process.	Sub-Directorate Municipal IDP and LGMTEC Support Services coordinates DEADP's involvement in the annual IDP and LGMTEC processes, but officials from all the different DEADP components are involved.		

Institutional mechanism	Does the institutional mechanism have a limited lifespan? If so, what is its lifespan?	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	What is the capacity (in terms of people and budget) of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget (budgets are estimates based 2014 figures)
Cooperative relationship between DEADP and CapeNature (includes quarterly meetings between DEADP and CapeNature)	On-going	To give effect to the oversight role of DEADP over CapeNature as defined in the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act (Act 15 of 1998).	CapeNature staff compliment	Budget of CapeNature
Inter-organisational agreement on Biosphere Reserves	On-going	To manage the 5 Biosphere reserves in the Western Cape.	Steering committee	Cost of employment ±R300 000 per Biosphere Reserved from DEADP's budget annually.
DEADP-Heritage Western Cape (HWC) Forum	On-going subject to Memorandum of Understanding. Meets quarterly.	To give effect to the SOP between DEADP and HWC by co-ordinating and aligning efforts between HWC and DEADP in terms of environmental management.	The DEADP is represented by an official from the DDF.	Cost of employment
DEADP-Department of Water and Sanitation (DWAS) Forum	On-going, meets quarterly.	To give effect to the SOP between DWA and DEADP, by co-ordinating and aligning efforts between DWA and DEADP in terms of environmental management.	The DEADP is represented by an official from the DDF.	Cost of employment

SECTION 5: recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5

Enhancing governance systems and capacity
Improved consultation with municipalities on Provincial plans, policies and strategies.
Improved information collection on private sector initiatives in the waste, air quality, energy and climate change adaptation fields.
Enhance integrated planning to appropriately incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem vulnerability.
Promote coordination between government and private sectors around waste management.
Improved provincial support of compliance, monitoring and enforcement functions for smaller local authorities.
Improved alignment of sector plans and IDPs with the EIP.
Align the development of all sector plan processes with the IDP cycle to ensure that these processes feed into the IDP, in particular the public participation processes need to align and coordinate efforts.
Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently
Protect and enhance natural resources that provide ecological goods and services, with specific focus on improving the living conditions of the poor.
Municipalities need to adopt biodiversity planning into local Spatial Development Frameworks.
Identify opportunities for green infrastructure optimisation.
Quality Air Quality Management Plans to be developed and implemented.
Increase options for water reuse and curbing of reticulation water losses.
Actions and strategies for addressing energy intensity and dependencies.
Transforming traditional perceptions of waste so that waste may be viewed as a resource and not a liability.
Appropriate waste management for: agricultural and animal waste (abattoirs); hazardous waste (legislation, disposal and collection facilities); and sewage sludge management (includes composting and land farming).
Active support for increased water use efficiency in the agriculture sector with regard to irrigation and re-use of waste water.
Given the nature of catchments and corridors being across municipal boundaries, Priority River Improvement Plans should be identified in each Municipal area and a programme driven / facilitated at a provincial level, including the restoration of riverine habitats.
Managing a just transition and the Green Economy
Sustainable coastal livelihoods programmes to be initiated.

Address Waste-to-Energy (WTE) technology (guidelines, research and development and approved technology).
Active support for conservation agriculture and optimising irrigation water use – i.e. more 'crop per drop'.
Building Sustainable Communities
Remove obstacles to innovative green urban development and off-grid infrastructure through engagement with National and Provincial Treasury and municipalities.
Identify new funding mechanisms that will allow investing in a more sustainable built environment and infrastructure.
Promote renewable energy development within the province.
Engage with Treasury and municipalities regarding municipal finance models which allow for cost reflective tariffs for services such as waste management, coastal management, etc.
Promote municipal and industrial IWM planning, including regional facilities.
Research and promote producer responsibility extension to assist post production waste management.
Engage with communities, public and industry to raise awareness with respect to all environmental and planning issues.
Responding Effectively to Climate Change (mitigation & adaptation)
The development and implementation of climate change response frameworks (these are currently being developed at a district level).
Support climate change protection programmes, including promoting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as part of implementing the WC Air Quality Management Plan.

SECTION 6: Outcomes and key priority indicators for EIP over a five year period.

Important note: Targets for the outer years are estimates only, and may change based on updated strategic and annual plans. Compliance reports will take these potential target shifts into account.

Also note that some of the projects/programmes/plans identified in the EIP are still under development, and as such indicators have not yet been identified for these programmes. Indicators will be incorporated as soon as they are developed.

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
Enhancing governance systems and capacity						
4	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Number of intergovernmental sector tools reviewed ^f	1
4	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 Draft Bill received by State Law Advisor 2016/2017: 1 Draft Bill introduced to Cabinet 2017/2018: 1	Number of legislative tools to ensure the protection of species and ecosystems developed and implemented ^f	2
4	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Number of waste policy instruments developed ^f	3
4	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Actively participate in and support all 30 municipalities.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: N/A 2017/2018: N/A	Revised Western Cape Biodiversity Offsets Guideline developed ^f	4
4	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	Develop and implement legislative tools (legislation, guidelines, policies and procedures) that guide decision-making and to ensure the protection of species and ecosystems.	DEADP	2015/2016: 3 2016/2017: 3 2017/2018: 3	Number of legislative tools developed: ^{b, f}	5

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

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
4	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	Implementing an environmental research programme to support environmental decision-making, planning and policy development.	DEADP	2015/2016: 2 2016/2017: 2 2017/2018: 2	Number of environmental research projects undertaken ^f	6
3; 4	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	To develop and enhance, maintain, and manage the Departmental GIS.	DEADP	2015/2016: Geographic Information Services (GIS) departmental products developed/maintained/enhanced; PSDF website maintained 2016/2017: 4 2017/2018: 4	Geographic Information Services (GIS) departmental products developed/maintained/enhanced ^f	7
4	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By developing the Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy (EAMS).	DEADP	2015/2016: 2 2016/2017: 2 2017/2018: 2	Number of functional environmental information management systems ^f	8
5	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By promoting compliance with environmental legislation through implementing various legislative enforcement mechanisms By providing effective legal support in terms of environmental and planning legislation.	DEADP	2015/2016: 155 2016/2017: 160 2017/2018: 165 2015/2016: 6 2016/2017: 6 2017/2018: 6 2015/2016: 58 2016/2017: 56 2017/2018: 52 2015/2016: 40 2016/2017: 40 2017/2018: 40 2015/2016: 50 2016/2017: 50 2017/2018: 40	Number of investigations finalised ^f Number of intergovernmental compliance and enforcement operations conducted ^f Number of litigation cases managed ^f Number of appeals finalised ^f Number of S24G applications finalised ^f	9 10 11 12 13

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
				2015/2016: 13 2016/2017: 15 2017/2018: 16	Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution ^f	14
				2015/2016: 125 2016/2017: 130 2017/2018: 140	Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental legislation ^f	15
				2015/2016: 138 2016/2017: 145 2017/2018: 146	Number of enforcement actions finalized for non-compliance with environmental management legislation ^f	16
				2015/2016: 99 2016/2017: 101 2017/2018: 103	Number of compliance inspections conducted ^f	17
				2015/2016: 60 2016/2017: 50 2017/2018: 50	Number of S24G applications received ^f	18
				2015/2016: 40 2016/2017: 35 2017/2018: 30	Number of S24G fines paid ^f	19
6	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By assessing the Municipal IDP/Review Documentation/ Amended IDP to evaluate the level of compliance and the level of performance in terms of environmental requirements (including against the principles contained in section 2 of	DEADP	Annual: All 30 IDPs/Reviewed IDPs/Amended IDPs reviewed	Number of municipal IDPs reviewed	20
				Annual: All 30 Municipalities compliant with legislated environmental requirements	Number of municipalities compliant with legislated environmental requirements	21

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
		NEMA and against the EIP), and the level of alignment, as well as to determine the need for support and improved alignment.		Annual: All 30 Municipalities achieving at least an acceptable level of environmental performance in terms of the IDP and LGMTEC Assessment Outcomes	Number of municipalities achieving at least an acceptable level of environmental performance in terms of the IDP and LGMTEC Assessment Outcomes	22
<u>17</u>	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By annually reviewing the Provincial Environmental Impact Assessment System, and to implement the System.	DEADP	2015/16: 1 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 1	Number of Provincial Environmental Impact Assessment System evaluation reports ^f	23
<u>17</u>	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By finalising EIAs within the legislated timeframes.	DEADP	2015/16: 95% 2016/17: 95% 2017/18: 95%	% of EIAs finalised within the legislated timeframes ^f	24
<u>18</u>	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By developing and establish the Institutional framework for biodiversity management in the Western Cape.	DEADP	2015/2016: Final draft signed off by the HoD 2016/2017: PBSAP implemented 2017/2018: N/A	Western Cape Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) ^f	25
<u>18</u>	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By performing an effective oversight function over CapeNature.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Oversight report on the performance of CapeNature ^f	26
Sustaining South Africa's ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently						
<u>7</u>	Align the planning, delivery and management of infrastructure in the Western Cape	Align existing infrastructure planning processes.	DT&PW	2015/2016: Evaluation of the way infrastructure is being delivered in the province (WCIF)	WCIF Evaluation Report ^p	27
<u>13</u>	Biodiversity loss is reduced in the Western Cape	Protect and expand the conservation estate.	CapeNature	2015/2016: 1 Western Cape Protection Areas Expansion Strategy approved	A revised Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy is approved ^g	28
<u>14</u>	Biodiversity loss is reduced in the Western Cape	Protect species and ecosystems.	CapeNature	2015/2016: 1 A Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan produced (including maps)	A Western Cape Systematic Biodiversity Spatial Plan produced	29

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
<u>15</u>	Protect species and ecosystems	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	CapeNature	Number of legislative tools to ensure the protection of species and ecosystems developed: 2015/16: 1 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 1	Number of legislative tools to ensure the protection of species and ecosystems developed ^{b, g}	30
<u>15</u>	Biodiversity loss is reduced in the Western Cape	Protect and expand the conservation estate.	CapeNature	2015/16: Previous year + 10 000 Ha 2016/17: Previous year + 9 000 Ha 2017/18: Previous year + 8 000 Ha	Number of ha in the CapeNature conservation estate ^{b, g}	31
<u>15</u>	Improve ecosystem health	Support and restore ecosystems which provide goods and services.	CapeNature	2015/16: 8 2016/17: 7 2017/18: 6	Number of new biodiversity stewardship sites ^{b, g}	32
<u>15</u>	Improve ecosystem health	Protect and expand the conservation estate.	CapeNature	Achieved in 2015/16	A revised Western Cape Protected Areas Expansion Strategy is approved. ^g	33
<u>15</u>	Biodiversity loss is reduced in the Western Cape	Promote compliance with environmental legislation.	CapeNature	2015/16: 60 2016/17: 60 2017/18: 60	Number of criminal enforcement actions undertaken for non-compliance with environmental management legislation ^{b, g}	34
<u>10: 17</u>	Improved Settlement Functionality, Efficiencies and Resilience	Improving settlement functionality, efficiencies and resilience through effective air quality management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Annual Report on the State of Air Quality Management in the Western Cape ^f	35
<u>10: 17</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By incrementally implementing Air Quality Management systems, processes and measures in the Western Cape.	DEADP	2015/2016: 11 2016/2017: 11 2017/2018: 13	Number of stations continuously monitoring ambient air quality ^f	36
<u>10: 17</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By incrementally implementing Air Quality Management systems, processes and measures in the Western Cape.	DEADP	2015/2016: 80% 2016/2017: 80% 2017/2018: 80%	% Atmospheric Emission Licenses with complete applications issued within legislated time frames ^f	37

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
9: 17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By incrementally implementing Air Quality Management systems, processes and measures in the Western Cape.	DEADP	2015/2016: 100% 2016/2017: 100% 2017/2018: 100%	Percentage of facilities with Atmospheric Emission Licences reporting to the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS) ^f	38
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By monitoring of water quality in the aquatic environment.	DEADP	2015/2016: 30 2016/2017: 30 2017/2018: 30	Number of river and estuarine sites monitored in respect of pollution control ^f	39
8: 17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By facilitating integrated water resource management and pollution management in the Western Cape through improving institutional management, infrastructure and ultimately water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Annual Report on Sustainable Water Management Plan ^f	40
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By rehabilitating and maintaining riparian sites following alien clearing by other programmes, in order to improve water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	DEADP	2015/2016: 4 2016/2017: 4 2017/2018: 4	Number of riverine sites targeted for rehabilitation ^f	41
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By conducting inspections in priority catchment areas and identified sectors to improve the aquatic environment.	DEADP	2015/2016: 5 2016/2017: 5 2017/2018: 5	Number of inspections in respect of pollution control ^f	42
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By providing integrated pollution management and promote resource efficiency in the Western Cape through improving catchment management, as well as water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	DEADP	2015/2016: 24 2016/2017: 24 2017/2018: 24	% of NEMA: Section 30 cases responded to ^f	43

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By providing integrated pollution management and promote resource efficiency in the Western Cape through improving catchment management, as well as water quality and ecological functioning of the catchments.	DEADP	2015/2016: 24 2016/2017: 24 2017/2018: 24	Number of remediation cases responded to ^f	44
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By facilitating integrated waste management and resource efficiency.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Number of waste minimisation intervention(s) undertaken for priority waste streams ^f	45
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By facilitating integrated waste management and resource efficiency.	DEADP	2015/2016: Phase 1 Report 2016/2017: Phase 2 Report 2017/2018: Phase 3 Report	Municipal integrated waste management infrastructure needs assessment report ^f	46
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 2 nd generation WC IWMP 2017/2018: N/A	Review of Western Cape 1 st Generation IWMP ^f	47
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Number of hazardous waste intervention(s) undertaken ^f	48
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Number of waste management planning interventions undertaken ^f	49
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Annual state of waste management report developed ^f	50
17	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By facilitating integrated waste planning and management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	% of Waste Management Licences finalised within legislated timeframes ^f	51

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
<u>18</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	Implementing Coastal Management.	DEADP	2015/2016: Provincial Coastal Management Programme approved by Provincial Minister 2016/2017: Implementation of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme 2017/2018: Implementation of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme	Finalisation and implementation of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme ^f	52
<u>18</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	Coordinating and supporting estuaries management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: Implementation of the Estuarine Management Plan for the Breede River Estuary 2017/2018: Implementation of the Estuarine Management Plan for the Breede River Estuary	Finalise the estuarine management plan for the Breede River estuary ^f	53
<u>18</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	Implementing Coastal Impact Management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: N/A 2017/2018: N/A	Completion of technical determination of the Eden Coastal Setback Line ^f	54
<u>19</u>	Provide agricultural support service to farmers in order to ensure sustainable development and management of agricultural resources	Provide engineering services to support and increase agricultural production and optimise sustainable natural resource use.	DoA	2015/2016: 575 2016/2017: 575 2017/2018: 575	Number of engineering services provided to support and increase agricultural production and optimise sustainable natural resource use ⁱ	55
<u>19</u>	Provide agricultural support service to farmers in order to ensure sustainable development and management of agricultural resources	Promote the conservation of the natural agricultural resources.	DoA	2015/2016: 522 2016/2017: 522 2017/2018: 522	Number of actions to promote the sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources ⁱ	56
<u>19</u>	Provide agricultural support service to farmers in order to ensure sustainable development and management of agricultural resources	Provide comments on subdivision and rezoning of agricultural land applications.	DoA	2015/2016: 1000 2016/2017: 1000 2017/2018: 1000	Number of regulated land use actions to promote the implementation of sustainable use and management of natural agricultural resources ⁱ	57

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
<u>19</u>	Provide agricultural support service to farmers in order to ensure sustainable development and management of agricultural resources	Provide a disaster management service to clients, proactively and reactively.	DoA	2015/2016: 33 2016/2017: 33 2017/2018: 33	Number of support services provided to clients with regards to agricultural disaster risk management ⁱ	58
<u>19</u>	Protect and expand the conservation estate	Appropriate policy development.	CapeNature	Achieved in 2015/16	CapeNature Integrated Catchment Management Strategic Plan developed. ⁹	59
<u>16</u>	Biodiversity loss is reduced in the Western Cape	Improve ecosystem health.	CapeNature	2015/2016: 87; 2016/2017: 88; 2017/2018: 89	Percentage of protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67% ^{b,g}	60
<u>16</u>	Improve ecosystem health	Implement Protected Area Management Plans.	CapeNature	2015/16: 33 2016/17: 36 2017/18: 40	Number of Protected Area Management Plans Implemented ⁹	61
<u>20</u>	Improve efficiency of office accommodation through the reduction of cost and improved space utilisation	Optimise cost and space utilisation of office accommodation through a reduction in full time employee cost.	DT&PW	Annual: 1 percent year-on-year (CPI adjusted)	Percentage reduction in full time employee cost from 2013 baseline (R45 567) ^k	62
<u>20</u>	Delivery of sustainable infrastructure and accommodation to clients	Deliver sustainable provincial infrastructure and accommodation projects as per client infrastructure plans.	DT&PW	31 March 2020: 3500	Cumulative number of capital and maintenance projects completed ^k	63
<u>20</u>	Effective usage of provincial immovable assets	Leverage Provincial properties as part of the Regeneration project.	DT&PW	2019/2020: 5	Cumulative number of properties released for regeneration purposes ^k	64
<u>20</u>	Delivery of sustainable infrastructure and accommodation to clients	Monitoring of the resource efficiency of WCG buildings.	DT&PW	Annual: Publication of a Property Efficiency Report for selected WCG buildings	Property Efficiency Report published	65

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
Managing a just transition and the Green Economy						
<u>18</u>	Opportunities for the Green Economy and Biodiversity Economy established	By promoting the Western Cape Biodiversity Economy.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: Eco-Invest Programme developed and implemented 2017/2018: Eco-Invest Programme developed and implemented	Eco-Invest Programme developed and implemented ^f	66
<u>4:</u> <u>21</u>	Grow the Green Economy	By monitoring and reporting on Green Economy indicators in the Western Cape.	DEADP	2015/16: 1 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 1	Number of Western Cape Green Economy Indicator Reports compiled ^f	67
<u>22</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By promoting environmental capacity development and support.	DEADP	2015/16: Review Departmental Environmental Capacity Building Strategy 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 1	Review Departmental Environmental Capacity Building Strategy ^f	68
<u>22</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By promoting environmental capacity development and support.	DEADP	2015/16: 100% 2016/17: 100% 2017/18: 100%	Percentage implementation of the Local Government Support Strategy ^f	69
<u>22</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By implementing community based environmental infrastructure development and economic empowerment programmes.	DEADP	2015/16: 25 2016/17: 25 2017/18: 25	Number of work opportunities created through environmental programmes ^f	70
<u>22</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	By promoting environmental capacity development and support.	DEADP	2015/16: 73 2016/17: 75 2017/18: 82	Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted ^f	71
<u>22</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	Promoting environmental awareness raising through conducting environmental awareness activities and celebrating environmental days.	DEADP	2015/16: 3 2016/17: 3 2017/18: 3	Number of environmental calendar days celebrated ^f	72

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
<u>22</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	Promoting environmental awareness raising through conducting environmental awareness activities and celebrating environmental days.	DEADP	2015/16: 15 2016/17: 15 2017/18: 15	Number of environmental awareness activities conducted ^f	73
<u>22</u>	Maintenance and Sustainable Use of Agricultural and Ecological Resources and Infrastructure	Promoting environmental awareness raising through conducting environmental awareness activities and celebrating environmental days.	DEADP	2015/16: 5 2016/17: 4 2017/18: 4	Number of quality environmental education resources materials developed ^f	74
<u>23</u>	Render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development objectives	Conduct agricultural research and technology development.	DoA	2015/16: 98 2016/17: 100 2017/18: 100	Number of research and technology development projects implemented to improve agricultural production ⁱ	75
<u>23</u>	Render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development objectives	Engage with stakeholders to determine relevant research needs.	DoA	2015/16: 30 2016/17: 30 2017/18: 30	Number of meetings with industry organisations to establish research needs ⁱ	76
<u>23</u>	Render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development objectives	Increase access to scientific information on agricultural production practises to farmers and clients.	DoA	2015/16: 424 2016/17: 425 2017/18: 425	Number of activities performed where scientific and technical information were provided ⁱ	77
<u>23</u>	Render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer services impacting on development objectives	Increase the on-farm infrastructure support to the research effort and departmental services.	DoA	2015/16: 7 2016/17: 7 2017/18: 7	Number of on-farm infrastructure supported ⁱ	78
<u>25</u>	Increased Economic Opportunity through Low-carbon Development, Resource Efficiency and the Biodiversity Economy	Monitor the implementation of the Western Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: 1	Western Cape Environment and Culture Sector Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Report published	79

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
<u>24</u>	Grow and develop the provincial economy through development of catalytic initiatives which enhance competitiveness, with a particular focus on industry infrastructure, broadband, resource efficiency and design	Facilitate a more energy efficient and self-sufficient Western Cape and to promote the region as a leading green economic hub.	DEDAT	2015/2016: 11 2016/2017: 11 2017/2018: 11	Number of Green Economy projects supported ^j	80
Building Sustainable Communities						
<u>10:</u> <u>17</u>	Improved Settlement Functionality, Efficiencies and Resilience	Improving settlement functionality, efficiencies and resilience through effective air quality management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 3 2016/2017: 3 2017/2018: 3	Number of designated organs of state with approved and implemented AQMPs ^f	81
<u>29</u>	Enhance mobility and access in municipalities through the development, implementation and management of incremental public and non-motorised transport networks	Improve public and non-motorised transport through mobility and access enhancement interventions and to subsidise distance operated in terms of the approved time table.	DT&PW	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 2 2015/16: 35 750 656 km 2016/17: 34 742 960 km 2017/18: 33 296 930 km	Number of mobility and access enhancement interventions supported ^k Number of subsidised kilometres operated in terms of the approved timetable ^k	82 83
<u>29</u>	Improve transport safety through the development and implementation of a public transport safety implementation programme	Improve road safety through the phased development and implementation of a public transport safety implementation programme.	DT&PW	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 0 2017/18: 1	Number of public transport safety implementation programmes implemented ^k	84
<u>29</u>	Enhance strategic approach to rail and freight and strengthen coordination with key stakeholders through the development of an implementation programme for rail and freight	Enhance the provincial approach to rail and freight through the development and implementation of a rail and freight implementation programme.	DT&PW	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 1	Number of implementation programmes implemented for rail and freight ^k	85
<u>29</u>	Improve support to public and non-motorised transport stakeholders through institutional change initiatives	Improve support to relevant public and non-motorised transport stakeholders by development and implementation of institutional change initiatives.	DT&PW	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 1	Number of institutional change initiatives ^k	86

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
<u>31</u>	Accelerate housing opportunities	Implement an up-scaled delivery programme.	DoHS	2015/16: 10240 2016/17: 10608 2017/18: 10072 2018/19: 10000 2019/20: 10000	Total number of housing units delivered by 31 March 2020 ^m	87
<u>31</u>	Improved living conditions of beneficiaries through the upgrading of Informal Settlements	Implement structured upgrading of informal settlements to promote and secure living environments.	DoHS	2015/16: 2379 2016/17: 3000 2017/18: 3150 2018/19: 3307 2019/20: 3472	Number of families from informal settlements that have been afforded with an improved housing opportunity by 31 March 2020 ^m	88
<u>31</u>	Improved living conditions of beneficiaries through the increased access to water and sanitation through the Emergency Housing Programme (EHP) and Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) (Phase 2)	Increase the provision of water and sanitation services within informal settlements.	DoHS	2015/16: 85% 2016/17: 90% 2017/18: 95% 2018/19: 100% 2019/20: 100%	Percentage of informal settlements with access to basic services at a level of 1:5 by 31 March 2020 ^m	89
<u>31</u>	Improved living conditions of beneficiaries through the upgrading of housing opportunities and promoting ownership of property	Improve the living conditions of beneficiaries through the upgrading and rectification of housing units.	DoHS	2015/16: 735 2016/17: 426 2017/18: 62	Total number of human settlement opportunities delivered in terms of Community Residential Unit Upgrades and the Rectification Programmes by 31 March 2020 ^m	90
<u>31</u>	Promote innovation and the better living concept	To increase sustainable resource use, which includes exploring innovative technologies in construction, energy, water and sanitation.	DoHS	2015/16: 3240 2016/17: 4016 2017/18: 3828	Total number of houses built using innovative technology initiatives such as construction, energy, water, and sanitation, by 31 March 2020 ^m	91
<u>32</u>	Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance	By implementing the Provincial Land Assembly Strategy and Action Plan.	DEADP	2015/16: 1 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 1	Number of Land Assembly Strategy review reports ^f	92

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
Responding effectively to Climate Change (mitigation and adaptation)						
4	Improved Climate Change Resilience and Lower Carbon Province	Ensuring that the Climate Change response mainstreamed in the Western Cape Government and municipalities.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: M&E Report on the WC Climate Change Response Strategy 2017/2018: Review of the WC Climate Change Response Strategy	M&E report on the WC Climate Change Response Strategy ^f	93
4	Improved Climate Change Resilience and Lower Carbon Province	Ensuring that the Climate Change response mainstreamed in the Western Cape Government and municipalities.	DEADP	2015/2016: High level assessment completed for all municipalities (IDP review); Climate change status quo assessment completed for 1 district 2016/2017: Climate change status quo assessment and response framework completed for 1 district 2017/2018: Climate change status quo assessment and response framework completed for 1 district	District municipalities adequately incorporating climate change into IDPs (as defined in the WC Climate Change status Quo Assessment) ^f	94
4	Improved Climate Change Resilience and Lower Carbon Province	Ensuring that the Climate Change response mainstreamed in the Western Cape Government and municipalities.	DEADP	2015/2016: 3 2016/2017: Review with recommendations made on 3 WCG cabinet approved policies and strategies 2017/2018: N/A	Number of WCG policies and strategies for WCCCRS alignment / misalignment completed ^f	95
4	Improved Climate Change Resilience and Lower Carbon Province	Ensuring that the Climate Change response mainstreamed in the Western Cape Government and municipalities.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 2 2017/2018: 2	Number of climate change response tools developed ^{b, f}	96
10. 17	Improved Climate Change Resilience and Lower Carbon Province	Improving resilience to climate change through effective and efficient air quality management.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: 1 2017/2018: N/A	Progress Report of Air Quality Health Risk Assessment ^f	97
23	Render expert and needs based research, development and technology transfer	Increase mitigation and adaptation options against climate change for	DoA	2019/2020: Climate change response plan for agriculture developed	Climate change response plan for agriculture developed and implemented ⁱ	98

Programme number ⁴	Outcomes to be achieved	How (mean/activities)	Who / Responsibility	Proposed Targets (What and by when)	Indicators (Superscripts indicate the source of each indicator – see indicator source table on page 55)	Indicator number
4: 28: 29: 33: 34: 35	services impacting on development objectives	farmers.		2015/2016: 14 2016/2017: 14 2017/2018: 15	Number of climate change projects executed ¹	99
	Improved Climate Change Resilience and Lower Carbon Province	Monitoring energy consumption and GHG emissions.	DEADP	2015/2016: 1 2016/2017: N/A 2017/2018: 1	Western Cape Energy Consumption and CO ₂ Emissions Database published ^{1, 5}	100

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

Code	Source of indicator	Code	Source of indicator
a	National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD)	h	Western Cape Green Economy Report
b	Outcome 10	i	DoA Strategic Plan for the Fiscal Years 2015/16 – 2019/20 / DoA Annual Performance Plan 2015/16
c	Medium Term Strategic Framework	j	DEDAT Annual Performance Plan 2015/16
d	NDP	k	DT&PW Strategic Plan 2015/16 – 2019/2020
e	National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)	m	DoHS Strategic Plan 2015 – 2020
f	DEADP Strategic Plan for the Fiscal Years 2015/16 – 2019/20 / DEADP Annual Performance Plan 2015/16	n	Western Cape Green Economy Report (2014)
g	CapeNature Strategic Plan 2015 – 2020 / Cape Nature Annual Performance Plan 2015/2016	p	Western Cape Infrastructure Framework (2013)

⁵ Due to data and capacity issues this database will only be published every second year.

SECTION 7: GLOSSARY

Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part and also includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
Climate Change	A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g. using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.
Climate Change Adaptation	The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.
Climate Change Mitigation	A human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.
Conservation agriculture	Conservation Agriculture (CA) is an approach to managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, increased profits and food security while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment. CA is characterized by three linked principles, namely: 1) Continuous minimum mechanical soil disturbance; 2) Permanent organic soil cover; and 3), Diversification of crop species grown in sequences and/or associations
Ecological goods and services	The benefits provided by natural capital: goods come from both ecosystems (e.g., timber) and abiotic (non-living) sources (e.g., mineral deposits), while services are mainly provided by ecosystems. Examples of ecosystem services include temporary storage of flood waters by wetlands, long-term storage of climate-altering greenhouse gases in forests, dilution and assimilation of wastes by rivers, and numerous others. All of these services provide economic value to human beings.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of animal, plant and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
Green Economy	A green economy is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. In its simplest expression, a green economy can be thought of as one which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive.
Industrial symbiosis	The sharing of services, utility, and by-product resources among industries in order to add value, reduce costs and improve the environment
Off-grid	Not being connected to a grid, in this case municipal bulk services such as electricity, water and sewerage.
Renewable Energy	Energy that comes from sources which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.
Resilience	The ability of a system to recover after change.
Sustainability	In government, sustainability refers to an operational space which does not exceed the capacities and capabilities of the natural environment, but which fully satisfies basic human needs at the same time.
Sustainable Development	The integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision making so as to ensure that development serves present and future generations.
Volatile organic compound	Carbon-based chemicals that evaporate at room temperature under normal indoor atmospheric conditions, and which can be detrimental to human health.

ANNEXURE A: LIST OF RELEVANT LAWS

- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983, (Act No. 43 of 1983)
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- Constitution of the Western Cape, 1998
- Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No.73 of 1989)
- Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985)
- Less Formal Township Establishment Act, 1991 (Act No. 113 of 1991)
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA)
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA)
- 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)
- National Land Transport Act, 2009 (Act No. 5 of 2009)
- National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000)
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000)
- Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)
- Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994)
- Removal of Restrictions Act, 1967 (Act No. 84 of 1967)
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)
- Special Economic Zones Act, 2014 (Act No. 16 of 2014)
- Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970)
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 1998 (Act No. 15 of 1998)
- Western Cape Health Care Waste Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007)
- Western Cape Biosphere Reserves Act, 2011 (Act No. 6 of 2011)

