

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

STRATEGIC PLAN

2015/16 - 2019/20



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

STRATEGIC PLAN

2015/16 – 2019/20



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OUR VALUES



NOT ON OUR WATCH

South Africa is the home of the rhino. Our rhino population is estimated at 82% of Africa's rhino. Rhino poachers and syndicate bosses are living amongst us. If you notice suspicious activity in your neighbourhood community or business area call the environmental crimes hotline below.

We must ensure poaching does not rob future generations of our natural heritage. Let's stand up and shout: Not on our watch!



Play your part and be the voice of the rhino.

ANTI-POACHING HOTLINE
0800 205 005

www.environment.gov.za
Call Centre: 086 111 2468

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this strategic plan was developed by the management of the Department of Environmental Affairs under the guidance of Minister Edna Molewa and Deputy Minister Barbara Thomson. The plan takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Department of Environmental Affairs is responsible. The plan accurately reflects the strategic outcome oriented goals and objectives which the department will endeavour to achieve over the period 2015/16 to 2019/20:

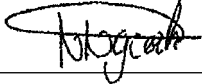
Ms L Makotoko
Chief Director: Business Performance Management

Signature:  _____

Ms E Makau
Chief Financial Officer

Signature:  _____


Ms N Ngcaba
Director General

Signature:  _____

Ms B Thomson, MP
Deputy Minister

Signature:  _____

Mrs E Molewa, MP
Executive Authority

Signature:  _____

Foreword by the Minister



Minister Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, MP

South Africa is the third most biologically diverse country in the world, with at least 17% of the entire world's biodiversity. This biological diversity plays an important role in the provision of much needed food security, clean air and water for our people.

It is for this and other reasons that, as mandated by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, we at Department of Environmental Affairs continue to endeavour for the full realisation of the right to an environment that is not harmful to the health and well-being of South Africans and all those who live in our country.

As a nation we adopted the National Development Plan, which maps out the vision of the country for the 20 years ahead. In the environment sector, we will implement related aspects of the priority areas that deal with environmental protection and sustainable development.

In our quest to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, particularly environmental protection and poverty reduction, we continue to promote various initiatives that galvanise unprecedented efforts to make South Africa a better country for all who live in it.

The department therefore aims to provide leadership in environmental management, utilisation, conservation and protection of ecological infrastructure through this 2015/19 Strategic Plan. We will also facilitate a sustainable socio-economic growth and development contributing to South Africa's economic prosperity through catalysing growth in various environment related economic sectors such as the Wild Life Economy, Recycling Economy and Ocean Economy.

Oceans Economy

We are certainly delighted and very optimistic about the government's Operation Phakisa initiative, which promotes economic growth and job creation in line with the goals outlined in the National Development Plan.

The Operation Phakisa was officially launched by President Jacob Zuma in October 2014, following a six week-long intensive and thorough investigation to unlock the potential of South Africa's oceans and their contribution to the country's economy. The investigation found, amongst others, that South Africa's oceans economy has potential to contribute more than R20 billion to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2019 and at least 1 million jobs by 2033.

As the DEA, we have a key role to play as we together, with other relevant government departments and state entities, work towards the successful implementation of this initiative. Our role in this regard is particularly focused on marine protection services and ocean governance, which entails the protection of the ocean environment from all illegal activities and promotion of its multiple socio-economic benefits.

It is therefore pleasing to pronounce that we plan to table an Oceans Bill during the 2015/2016 financial year, which certainly paves the way for the promulgation of the necessary legislation that will propel successful implementation of the Operation Phakisa.

The legislation, once enacted, will provide a clear foundation for marine spatial planning. The Act will not only bring about harmony and integration of the various

role players in the ocean space, but also safeguard against any possible compromise of the ocean environment.

Recycle Economy

There is no doubt that the waste management industry has significant potential to create much needed jobs for our people. This can be attained while at the same time providing environmental health benefits for communities. In this strategic plan, we commit to ensure that over 75% recyclable waste is diverted from landfill sites by 2019.

As we intend to play our role in nurturing growth in industries that depend on environmental services, we plan to increase recycling and recovery rates and improve on waste management systems. This will be achieved through the establishment of new buy-back and recycling facilities.

Recycling will not only help eliminate threats to the environmental quality and its integrity, but also positively contribute to the growth and development of South Africa's economy. It is through this economic initiative that the DEA will also contribute to sustainable development and inclusive green economic growth by facilitating employment creation, infrastructure and skills development.

Wildlife Economy

In an effort to foster community participation in a sustainable beneficiation of wildlife, we will provide significant investment in community based initiatives in the wildlife economy sector. We commit to provide every needed support to ensure that communities are involved in the biodiversity conservation for economic benefits for our people.

The wildlife economy has great potential to improve the lives of many impoverished people living in rural communities which are adjacent to proclaimed protected and surrounding areas. We plan to unleash this through

the wildlife economy vision 2024 strategy, by involving communities in the management and promotion of biodiversity values of protected and surrounding areas.

Wildlife Crime

As we acknowledge that the scourge of wildlife crimes, particularly rhino poaching, is of great concern, we continue to employ various unprecedented efforts to curb these crimes in South Africa.

During the period of this Strategic Plan, we will intensify our fight against the rhino poaching. We are increasing the collaborative law enforcement effort to combat this poaching. This effort will be complemented by international cooperation with recipient and transit countries. In addition, we have also appointed a committee of inquiry to look into measures which could possibly address the challenge of rhino poaching.

This strategic plan will boost cooperation between the department and other law enforcement agencies. We have no doubt that this cooperation will not only deter the criminals, but also ensure that our conservation strategies are sustainable.

Climate Change

South Africa remains vulnerable to the severe impacts of climate change, which lead to the degradation of ecosystem services and therefore negatively affect provision of food and water security, air quality, economic activities and human health.

In a response to the challenges associated with climate change, the Department will continue to effectively implement the climate change mitigation and adaptation response policy. Implementation of the climate change response policy will be largely focused on key sectors such as health, water, agriculture and human settlements. We are confident that this policy will facilitate our transition to an environmentally sustainable low-carbon economy.

During the period of this Strategic Plan, the DEA will develop and facilitate implementation of a regulatory framework to improve and monitor ambient air quality. This will be done through licensing, priority area management plans, vehicle emission strategy and related implementation tools. The regulatory framework will not only address air pollution emissions as per the Air Quality Management Act, but also improve South Africa's developmental agenda.

We continue to take lead in international climate change talks as a responsible global citizen. In this regard we have set short, medium and long-term vision towards an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy society. These international engagements on climate change will strengthen knowledge, science and policy interface to enable us to drive our national interest and feed into our national agenda of reconstruction of our country and well-being of our people.

As we strive to protect and conserve South Africa's important environmental resources for the benefit of present and future generations, we commit to implement this strategy and live up to our values of being proactive, people-centric, integrity, passion, and performance.

I am pleased to table an all-inclusive DEA 5 year Strategic Plan to Parliament and the people of the Republic of South Africa, in accordance to the relevant legislation and National Treasury Rules.



Mrs Edna Molewa, MP
Minister of Environmental Affairs

Foreword by the Deputy Minister



Deputy Minister Ms Barbara Thomson, MP

We present this Strategic Plan as a roadmap that will guide our country's relationship with its natural environment as we march into the next twenty years of democracy and freedom. The Strategic Plan is realistic to our ability to meet the current challenges and deliver vibrant services that strengthen and inspire the nation while also propelling it into action.

It is our responsibility as a department to ensure that the constitutional right to a clean and healthy environment for all South Africans is upheld. We have anchored our responsibilities as a department in these constitutional obligations. We cannot fail the people of South Africa in their right for a clean and healthy environment.

To this end, the Department of Environmental Affairs has put in place legislative tools to protect the right of all in South Africa to clean air. The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (NEMAQA) and its National Framework, Notices and Regulations are such tools. With this Plan, we aim to take elements of this piece of legislation to a new level, working together with various stakeholders.

We will continue to rehabilitate our wetlands to ensure that they perform their natural role of being water reservoirs in rainy seasons and reduce the negative impact of drought periods with a steady supply of naturally refined clean water in addition to a host of other benefits enjoyed by humankind. We cannot afford to fail our people, especially our rural and poor communities, whose only hope for a brighter and greener future is pinned on Government's programmes. We will ensure that our Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) addresses the plight of our communities while responding and addressing environmental management challenges.

One of the key areas requiring our intervention is to ensure that our radical transformation programmes respond to the call by President Jacob Zuma for more jobs to be created to improve the lives of our people. Job creation and the restoration of our people's dignity remain central to the work of Government, especially in the face of grinding poverty our communities face daily. Our response as a sector recognises that our environment needs to be protected while at the same time creating the much needed jobs and training opportunities. In essence, our EPWP is aimed at creating job opportunities that help protect the environment while also restoring the dignity of our people.

The programmes provide poverty and income relief through temporary work for the unemployed to carry out useful social activities. During this term, we aim to, in tandem with President Zuma's call, scale up the number of jobs to be created. Tackling the issue of unemployment is just one of the many lead roles that we take on as a department in conjunction with ensuring that we have a protected and well managed environment.

An integral part of the environment is undoubtedly the Oceans and Coasts. The marine and coastal environment are national assets which provide and sustain a wide range of economic, social and ecological services that are a foundation for the livelihoods of millions of South Africans. They not only underpin national and international transport, mining, coastal tourism and fisheries industries but also are vital component of the climate system as a carbon sink and global temperature controller.

Closely linked to oceans and coasts, is land which falls under the Working for Land programme. The programme

aims to rehabilitate degraded land using indigenous and advanced technologies to increase its performance in terms of production. Desertification, land degradation and drought threaten human security by depriving people of the means to decent livelihoods because they undercut food production, access to water and the means to economic activity. A healthy soil is an important element in ensuring food security. What we do to our soils determines the quality and quantity of the food we produce and how our ecosystems serve us. Therefore over the medium term the department will focus on developing job creation, sustainable development and climate friendly co-benefits through the National Green

Fund catalysing investment flows into Green Economy Programmes as well as further developing its Working for Waste, Land Restoration and Working for Energy EPWP programmes.

Our green economy interventions must support the National Development Plan Roadmap to ensure that our programmes positively contribute to this target and centrally position our sector as a hub of job creation, whilst not deviating from our mandate of protecting the integrity of our environment.

As we continue in our strive to improve the department's achievements in the years to come, it is important that

we are cognisant of the environmental challenges we face and continue to come up with innovative and well researched solutions, to benefit our people and the environment



Ms Barbara Thomson, MP
Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs



Introduction by the Director - General



Ms Nosipho Ngcaba

Strategic Plan for the period 2015/16-2019/20: Department of Environmental Affairs

Following a meticulous process of developing the strategic plan, the Department has considered what is expected as outlined in the constitution and the contribution that is required from the sector towards the realisation of the future state as outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP).

In addition to these critical considerations, there was a reflection on achievements and delivery challenges for the sector. The plan, therefore, seeks to clearly demonstrate our response to the current challenges and outline how we, building on our past achievements, will continue to deliver on our constitutional mandate and ensure contribution towards the realisation of the NDP vision 2030. To this end, the Department has identified four strategic outcomes/goals, which are as follows: (1) Optimising contribution of the environmental sector to economic development; (2) Safeguarding and enhancing ecological/environmental integrity, (3) Facilitating and supporting social transformation and; (4) influencing the global agenda on environmental management and sustainable development. These strategic outcomes will form the core basis for our medium-term priorities supported by an internally focused goal to improve the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) capacity and operational efficiency.

Environmental Legislation, Authorisation, Compliance and Enforcement

The Department has, over the years, facilitated the development of progressive environmental management

legislation and frameworks, which we continue to review and enhance where necessary. In recent years we have made a conscious decision to focus our efforts on implementation, monitoring compliance and taking enforcement action against transgressors. To this end the Compliance and Enforcement Strategy has been finalized.

In the next years leading to 2019, the Department will ensure achievement of key deliverables as outlined in the Compliance and Enforcement Strategy. These will include coordination and participation in national joint strategic inspections; as well as increasing and enhancing the sector's human resources capacity to effectively carry out compliance and enforcement interventions. The medium term target is to have a total of 1560 Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) trained by 2019/20. This will include a combination of basic EMI training to increase the current capacity and specialised training in various areas of environmental management to enhance the capacity and skills of the current EMIs

Oceans and Coastal Management

The Department will continue to strengthen research programmes for integrated oceans and coastal management. These will include annual research expeditions to Antarctica, Gough and Marion islands as well as national coastal research projects and vulnerability assessments. In July 2014 Operation Phakisa on oceans economy was launched in Durban. This is an ambitious and innovative initiative aimed at "Unlocking the Economic Potential of South Africa's Oceans" which has been inspired and modeled on the Big Fast Result

concept. Phakisa is a Southern African Sesotho phrase, which loosely translates into “doing things fast”. Different stakeholders, ranging from Government, state-owned companies, private sector, academic institutions, civil society and labour participated in this initiative. The stakeholders identified aspirations for each of the four key sub-sectors of the ocean environment; marine transport and manufacturing, offshore oil and gas, aquaculture and marine protection services and ocean governance, and developed delivery action plans to unlock the economic potential of these sectors.

The Department is one of a number of lead departments responsible for facilitating implementation of the various initiatives contributing to sustainable ocean economy. DEA will therefore over the period of this strategic plan endeavour to grow the Economic Exclusive zone from a baseline of 4287.5km² to 53 595.1 km² by 2020 through declaration of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); and improve governance of the oceans and coast environment. This we will do to ensure the effective management and protection of South Africa's ocean and coastal environment and to further ensure that we explore and unlock the economic potential of our oceans and improve the socio-economic conditions of our nation. Management of Climate Change and Air Quality

Research has indicated that impacts of climate change on economies, society and ecosystems are much more severe than previously understood. The recently released IPCC 5th Assessment Report clearly shows a linkage between climate change mitigation ambition and the extent of adaptation required (less mitigation achieved, more adaptation required). In this context, climate change response is a global challenge and responsibility, which requires collective achievement of ambitious reductions of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions as well as the implementation of effective adaptation measures to enable and support a transition to a low carbon and

climate resilient world. To this end the department continues to participate in international negotiations in which the “Lima call for climate action” was adopted. It captured progress made in the negotiations of the fair, inclusive and ambitious legal post 2020 climate change system to be agreed in 2015 in Paris and implemented beyond 2020. The decision outlines that mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer, and capacity building shall be addressed in a balanced manner under the new agreement.

The international work is supported by a national process aimed at facilitating implementation, monitoring and reporting on climate change response interventions and results across all spheres of government in a well-coordinated, coherent and effective manner. In the next five years, key climate change response interventions will include: development and implementation of the national adaptation strategy for South Africa; implementation of the National Framework for Climate Services for key sectors (including health, water, agriculture, human settlements); updating the mitigation potential analysis; setting Desired Emissions Reduction Outcomes (DEROs) and; a Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment (SANAS) of provincial climate change response planning and adaptive capacity finalised with findings being implemented.

The other key focus of the programme is on managing and improving ambient air quality. There are costly and long-term health and economic implications when people/ the South African workforce are exposed to poor air quality on a daily basis. Therefore access to clean air is not only an environmental right, but a necessity in the context of protecting health and facilitating economic growth. To this end the department will continue with the development and implementation of the Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) in identified priority areas and monitor compliance to ambient air quality standards.

The department will also continue with projects to assess the impact of air pollution on communities the priority areas as well as the cost thereof. A source apportionment study will also be undertaken to better understand the contribution of various sources to ambient air quality and inform policy decisions on appropriate interventions.

Biodiversity and Conservation

It is a commonly acknowledged global concept that one of the most effective and efficient ways of protecting the natural environment is to ensure that a substantial and representative area is under formal protection and managed in accordance with defined standards. The Department is responsible for facilitating implementation of South Africa's National Protected Area Expansion Strategy. This is in line with our mandate to ensure that natural resources are protected and used in a sustainable manner, for the benefit of society, and preserved for future generations. The Department will, in the next five years, working in partnership and in consultation with other key stakeholder, facilitate a process to increase the size of South Africa's protected estate from the current baseline of 11.2% (14 289 772 hectares) to 13.7% (16 732 468 hectares) by 2019/20.

The other important aspect will be on monitoring the management effectiveness of protected areas. The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) is used to assess this effectiveness and to help in the development of appropriate interventions where there are challenges. In addition to these efforts aimed at conserving and effectively managing our natural resources, the Department facilitates fair access and equitable sharing of the socio-economic benefits derived from these natural resources. In contribution to Government priority on economic transformation, the Department will, in the next five years, explore the potential of the wild life economy and promote wider community participation

through creation of job opportunities and small, micro and medium enterprises (SMMEs) development.

In response to the scourge of wildlife crime, such as the current spate of attacks on the rhino population, the Department will continue with implementation of the National Wildlife Crime Strategy as well as engagement with key stakeholders and other countries to find long lasting solutions.

Chemicals and Waste Management

The need to properly regulate and facilitate the management of waste and chemicals is another critical area of our mandate. Failure to effectively manage toxic chemicals, general and hazardous waste has a direct adverse impact on the natural environment and on the health and well-being of South Africans. The challenges in this area of environmental management are made more complex by institutional arrangements and funding mechanisms. At local government level, which is the sphere of Government responsible for the provision of waste management services to households, many local municipalities face challenges ranging from financial resources to capacity constraints. The Department has, as part of its strategy to support and unblock challenges at local government, identified a number of key interventions to be implemented in collaboration with municipalities, which include clearing licensing backlogs and reviewing the funding model for provision of waste services.

The other key legislative and regulatory frameworks include development of regulations to prohibit burning of

waste, development of the chemicals management policy and act. There will also be emphasis on advancing the recycling economy through implementation of the waste hierarchy in different waste streams and establishment of the Waste Bureau.

Implementation of Environmental Programmes and Employment Creation

The Department implements a number of key environment programmes, which are part of Government's Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). These programmes include the Working for Water (WoW), Working for Fire (WoF), Working on Land (WoL) and the Environmental Programmes and Infrastructure Projects (EPIP). The primary objectives of these Environmental Programmes are two-fold.

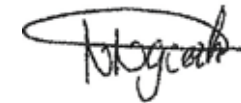
The first objective is to facilitate implementation of critical environmental solutions, with a focus on ecosystem rehabilitation, wildfire management, environmental management infrastructure development and other environmental related protection initiatives. The second objective is to ensure that these environmental management initiatives are implemented whilst at the same time addressing social challenges through the creation of employment and skills development opportunities, focusing mainly on young people, women, and people with disabilities in line with the transformation targets.

As part of implementation of these environment programmes, the Department has targeted to create a total number of 358 222 work opportunities and 191 673 full-time equivalent jobs (FTEs) by March 2020.

Through the implementation of these programmes, the Department will use the services of over 11 900 SMMEs.

Concluding remarks

I am confident that the priorities we have outlined in this strategic plan will enable the Department to champion interventions that are supportive of our constitutional mandate, while making a meaningful contribution to the development and up-liftment of our society. I look forward to the continued guidance from our principals, dedication and commitment of our staff, and the continued cooperation of our stakeholders as we strive towards our long-term and common vision of a prosperous and equitable society that lives in harmony with the natural environment.



Ms Nosipho Ngcaba

Director-General: Environmental Affairs

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

1.1 VISION

A prosperous and equitable society living in harmony with our natural resources.

1.2 MISSION

Providing leadership in environmental management, conservation and protection towards sustainability for the benefit of South Africans and the global community.

1.3 DEPARTMENTAL VALUES

Driven by our Passion as custodians and ambassadors of the environment, we have to be Proactive and foster innovative thinking and solutions to environmental management premised on a People-centric approach that recognises the centrality of Batho-Pele, for it is when we put our people first that we will serve with Integrity, an important ingredient in a high Performance driven organisation such as ours

1.4. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The mandate and core business of the Department of Environmental Affairs is underpinned by the Constitution and all other relevant legislation and policies applicable to the government, including the Batho-Pele White Paper. In addressing the mandate for sound environmental management, the following policies, legislation and regulations have been enacted to give effect to the constitutional environmental rights of all South Africans in its Section 24, which provides a specific definition of the term sustainable development, namely that: Everyone has the right: (a)

to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and (b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

- prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- promote conservation and
- secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

In the context of this constitutional definition, the policies, legislation and regulations have been enacted

in the form of overarching and enabling Integrated Environmental Management legislation which provides for subsidiary issue specific legislation on biodiversity and heritage resources; oceans and coasts; climate change and air quality management; and waste and chemicals management. There have not been any relevant court rulings that had a significant ongoing impact on the mandate of the department and service delivery obligations.

Integrated Environmental Management

Policies

- White Paper on Environmental Management, 1998.
- National Framework Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2009.
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development 1, 2011.

Acts of Parliament

The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998, (Act No. 107 of 1998), which establishes the concepts of participatory, cooperative and developmental governance in environmental management. It establishes principles for environmental management and provides for structures to facilitate these.

The National Environmental Management Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No. 46 of 2003), which deals with compliance and enforcement and provides for environmental management inspectors (EMIs).

The National Environmental Management Amendment Act, 2004 (Act No. 8 of 2004), which streamlines the process of regulating and administering the impact assessment process. Chapter 5 of the act lays down procedures with which the Minister or MEC, as the case may be, must comply before listing or delisting an activity.

The National Environment Laws Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 44 of 2008), which amends the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, so as to clarify an uncertainty in the act; authorises the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry to designate persons as environmental management inspectors; provides for environmental management inspectors to be regarded as peace officers as contemplated in the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977; and amends the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004, so as to substitute Schedule 1 to that act.

The National Environmental Management Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 62 of 2008), which empowers

the Minister of Minerals and Energy to implement environmental matters in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, in so far as it relates to prospecting, mining, exploration or related activities; aligns environmental requirements in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), Act 28 2002, with NEMA (1998), by providing for the use of one environmental system and by providing for environmental management programmes; and further regulates environmental authorisations.

The National Environment Laws Amendment Act, 2009 (Act No. 14 of 2009), which amends the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965, so as to adjust the penalties provided for in the said act, the Environment Conservation Act, 1989, so as to adjust the penalties provided for in the said act, the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004, so as to provide for a processing fee to review a licence, and to include directors or senior managers in a juristic person for the criteria for a fit and proper person.

Regulations

National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

- Protected Areas Act: Admission of Guilt Fines, 2011, which specify offences in respect of which an admission of guilt fine may be paid.
- Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2010, which regulate procedures and criteria, as contemplated in Chapter 5 of NEMA, for the submission, processing, consideration and decision of applications for environmental authorisations of activities and for matters pertaining thereto.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 1 of 2010, which identify activities that would require environmental authorisations prior to commencement of that activity and to identify competent authorities [basic assessment].

- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 2 of 2012, which identify activities that would require environmental authorisations prior to commencement of that activity and to identify competent authorities [scoping and environmental impact reporting].
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 3 of 2012, which list activities and identify competent authorities where environmental authorisation is required prior to commencement of that activity in specific identified geographical areas.
- Environmental Management Framework Regulations, 2010, which regulate the use of environmental management frameworks (maps and certain information) in the consideration of applications for environmental authorisations in or affecting the geographical areas to which those frameworks apply.
- Regulations Relating to Qualification Criteria, Training and Identification of, and Forms to be used by, Environmental Management Inspectors, 2006, which regulate administrative matters pertaining to the Environmental Management Inspectors.
- Regulations for the Establishment of a Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanisms, 2005, which regulate the establishment of the DNA, powers, duties and administrative matters.
- Regulations Relating to Identification of Environmental Management Inspectors, 2005, which regulate the issuing of identity cards to environmental management inspectors.
- Regulations controlling the use of vehicles in the coastal zone, 2001, which regulate recreational use of vehicles in the coastal zone.

BIODIVERSITY AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

Policies

White paper on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, 1997

Acts of Parliament

The World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999), which provides for the cultural and environmental protection and sustainable development of, and related activities in a world heritage site.

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, 2009 (Act 15 of 2009), which provides for the assignment of national parks, special parks and heritage sites to South African National Parks; makes provision for flight corridors and permission of the management authority to fly over a special national park, national park or heritage site; and provides for the winding up and dissolution of South African National Parks.

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), which significantly reforms South Africa's laws regulating biodiversity. It sets out the mechanisms for managing and conserving South Africa's biodiversity and its components; protecting species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bio-prospecting, including indigenous biological resources; and the establishment of the South African National Biodiversity Institute.

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) which provides for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas. It further provides for the establishment of a national register of protected areas and the proclamation and management of these areas.

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, 2004 (Act No. 31 of 2004) which provides for a national system of protected areas in South Africa as part of a strategy to manage and conserve the country's biodiversity. A significant part of this act is that

the state is appointed as the trustee of protected areas in the country.

Regulations

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)

- Regulations for the Proper Administration of Nature Reserves, 2012, which sets out the powers and duties of the management authorities as well as management of nature reserves.
- Regulations for the proper Administration of the Knysna Protected Environment, 2009, which regulate the management of the protected environment in accordance with the Act and the management and protection of the ecological integrity of the protected environment.
- Regulations for the Proper Administration of Special Nature Reserves, National Parks and World Heritage Sites, 2005, which regulate the conservation and management of special nature reserves, national parks and world heritage sites.

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)

- CITES Regulations, 2010, which regulate the conservation and sustainable utilisation of plants and animals within the Republic in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973.
- Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations, 2007, which regulate the permit system set out in Chapter 7 of the Biodiversity Act insofar as that system applies to restricted activities involving specimens of listed threatened or protected species, the registration of captive breeding operations, commercial exhibition facilities, game farms, nurseries, scientific institutions, sanctuaries and rehabilitation facilities and wildlife traders, the regulation of the carrying out of a specific restricted activity, namely hunting, the prohibition of

specific restricted activities involving specific listed threatened or protected species, the protection of wild populations of listed threatened species and the composition and operating procedure of the Scientific Authority.

- Regulations for bio-prospecting, access and benefit-sharing, 2008, which regulate the permit system set out in Chapter 7 of the Act insofar as that system applies to bio-prospecting involving any indigenous biological resources or export from the Republic of any indigenous biological resources for the purpose of bio-prospecting or any other kind of research and set out the contents of, the requirements and criteria for benefit-sharing and material transfer agreements.

OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Policies

White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa, 2000

Acts of Parliament

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008), which establishes a system of integrated coastal and estuarine management in the Republic; ensures that development and the use of natural resources within the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable and ecologically sustainable; determines the responsibilities of organs of state in relation to coastal areas; controls dumping at sea and pollution in the coastal zone; and gives effect to South Africa's international obligations in relation to coastal matters.

Sea Shores Act, 1935, (Act No. 21 of 1935), which declares the President to be the owner of the sea-shore and the sea within South Africa's territorial water and regulate the granting of rights and alienation thereof.

Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act, 1973 (Act No. 46 of 1973) which provides for control over certain islands and rocks for the protection and conservation of seabirds and seals.

Dumping at Sea Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 73 of 1980), which regulates the control of dumping substances at sea.

Sea Fishery Act, 1988 (Act No. 12 of 1988), most of the powers in terms of this Act had been transferred to the Minister of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. The Minister only retains powers in terms of section 38 of the Act.

Antarctic Treaties Act, 1996 (Act No. 60 of 1996) which provides for the implementation of certain treaties relating to Antarctica. The treaty is primarily concerned with the regulation of activities in Antarctica, including territorial claims, research and strict environmental protection in general and the protection of certain identified species such as seals.

Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998), which deal with the long-term sustainable utilisation of marine living resources. Most of the powers and functions in terms of this Act have been transferred to the Minister of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. The Minister of Environmental Affairs only retained functions pertaining to the Marine Protected Areas, certain regulatory powers that relates to the protection of the marine environment.

Prince Edward Islands Act, 1948 (Act No. 43 of 1948), which provide for the confirmation of the annexation to the Union of South Africa of the Prince Edward Islands, and for the administration, government and control of the said islands.

Regulations

Sea shore Act, 1935 (Act No. 21 of 1935)

- General regulations, 1955, for the management of the

seashore including the removal of sand, rock etc from the seashore and the charging of fees.

Dumping at Sea Control Act, 1980 (Act No. 73 of 1980)

- Regulations made in terms of section 8 of the Act, 1988, which provides for the process for permitting dumping activities at sea.

Antarctic Treaties Act, 1996 (Act No. 60 of 1996)

- Regulations made in terms of section 6 of the Act, 1997, which prohibits the catching of any Antarctic marine living resource protected by conventions without a permit.

Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998)

- Regulations for the management of the Amathole Marine Protected Area, which provides for the protection and conservation of the marine environment and the marine biodiversity in the Amathole region.
- Regulations for the management of the Table Mountain Marine Protected Area, which provides for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.
- Regulations for the management of the Aliwal Shoal Marine Protected Area, which provides for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.
- Regulations for the management of the Pondoland Marine Protected Area, which provides for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.
- Regulations for the management of the Bird Island Marine Protected Area, which provides for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.
- Regulations for the management of the Still Bay Marine Protected Area, which provides for zonation and control of activities in the marine protected area.
- Regulations to manage boat-based whale-watching and protection of turtles, which promotes the economic growth of the boat-based whale-watching industry and to redress past racial and gender discrimination in this industry; provides for control of the boat-based viewing of whales and dolphins, so that these activities

may take place in a manner that does not threaten the safety of individuals or the wellbeing of the whales and dolphins; and provides for control over the viewing of turtles to protect and minimise any adverse impact on turtles.

- Regulations for the management of white shark cage diving, which promote the safety of divers, manage adverse impact on behaviour of sharks and facilitate economic growth and transformation of the industry.

Policies

White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean, 2013

CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Policies

White Paper on National Climate Change Response, 2011

Acts of Parliament

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004), which reforms the law regulating air quality in order to protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development; and provides for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring.

South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001), which established the South African Weather Service; determined its objects, functions and method of work, the manner in which it is to be managed; and governs and regulates its staff matters and financial affairs.

CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Policies

White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management, 2000

Acts of Parliament

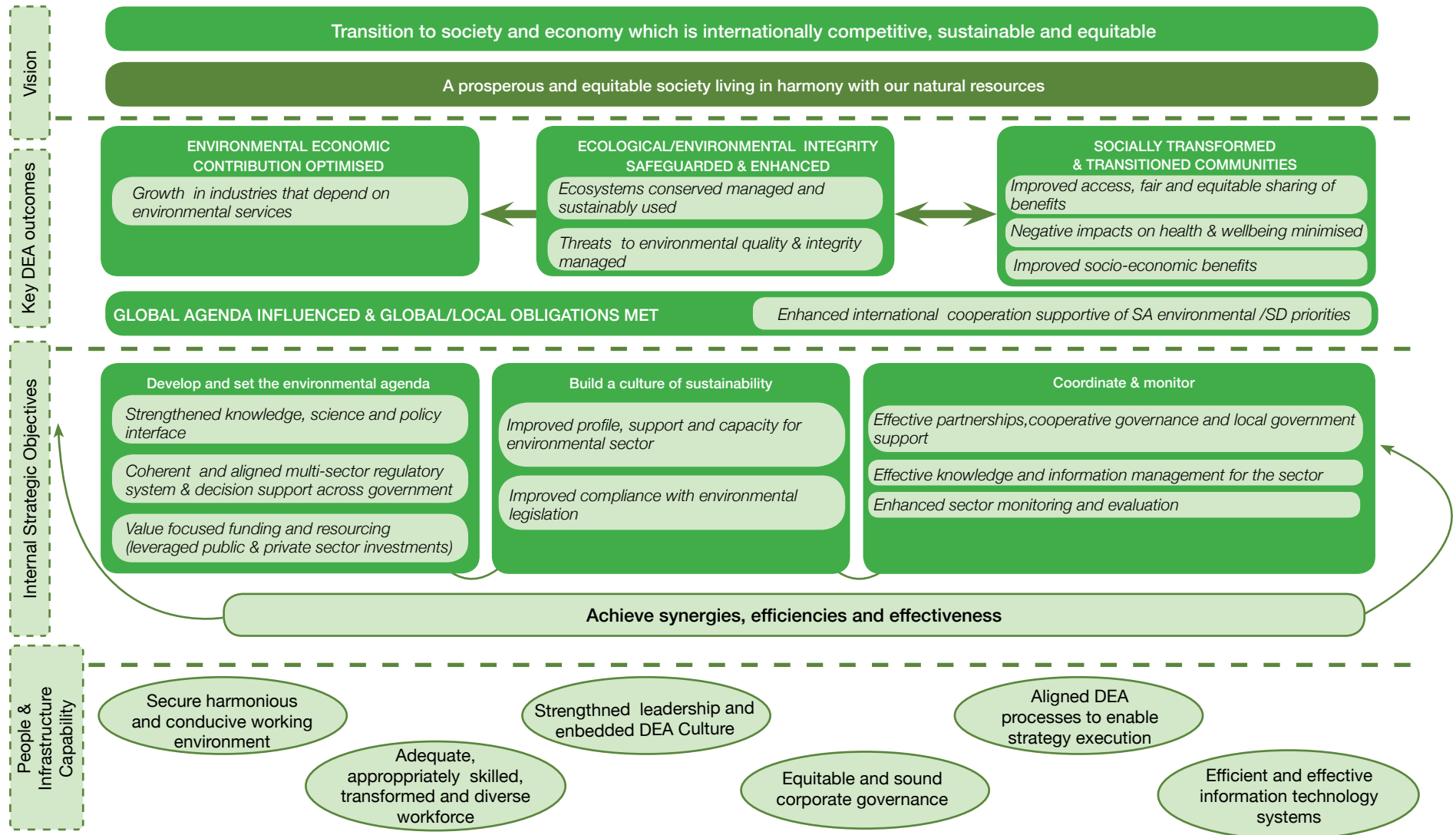
The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), which reforms the law regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution; provides for national norms and standards for regulating the management of waste by all spheres of government; and provides for the licensing and control of waste management activities.

Regulations

Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989) Waste Tyre Regulations, 2008, which regulate the management of waste tyres by providing for the regulatory mechanisms.

- Regulations under section 24(d) of the ECA – plastic carrier bags and plastic flat bags, 2003, which regulate the manufacture, trade and commercial distribution of domestically produced and imported plastic carrier bags and plastic flat bags.
- Regulations regarding waste disposal sites, 1994, which regulate the establishment and operation of landfill sites in the Republic of South Africa.
- Regulations for the prohibition of the use, manufacturing, import and export of asbestos and asbestos containing materials, 2008, which prohibit the use, manufacture, import and export of asbestos and asbestos containing materials.
- Noise control regulations in terms of section 25, 1992, which regulate noise pollution.

1.5 THE OUTCOME-BASED STRATEGY MAP OF THE DEPARTMENT



In line with the NDP desired 2030 outcome for a transition to a society and economy which is: internationally competitive, equitable, job creating & sustainable (resilient, green and low carbon) our vision is a prosperous and equitable South African society living in harmony with its natural resources, on the premise that a safe, healthy and sustainably managed environmental and natural resource base provides critical ecosystem services that are a foundation for economic and social development. To achieve the vision the sector requires a coherent & conducive policy, fiscal and regulatory system to facilitate innovation & incentives for; Investment in development of new green sectors/industries, Growth of existing green sectors/industries, and Investment in the green transition of existing sectors/industries. Given the desired NDP outcome for radical socio-economic transformation and transition the environment sector, must scale-up economy wide implementation of environmental programmes towards the transition focusing on ecosystems management/conservation, degradation and threat management, sustainable resource use, and optimising co-benefits from the sector. The said scaling up requires

exploring value focused funding & resourcing strategies including leveraging public and private sector investment; promoting a common approach to the transition and creating an enabling policy and legislative environment.

The department therefore aims to provide leadership in environmental management, utilisation, conservation and protection of ecosystems/ecological infrastructure; facilitate sustainable economic prosperity through catalysing growth in the Wild Life Economy, Recycling Economy and the Ocean economy and; Drive socio-economic transformation and transition by optimising economic benefits for communities thereby improving their livelihoods. These should be delivered in the context of the national and international obligations for the sector (thinking globally, acting locally). The strategic plan priorities have been developed in line with government's prioritised Outcomes approach, where the departmental programmes are aligned primarily with Outcome 10 – environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced, with its specific sub outcomes: 1: ecosystems are sustained

and natural resource are used efficiently, 2: an effective climate change mitigation and adaptation response, 3: an environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy resulting from a well-managed just transition, 4: Enhanced governance systems and capacity and, 5: Sustainable human communities

To achieve these outcomes the department aims to develop, influence and set the environmental agenda by understanding the range of interests and formulating scientific and evidence based responses to support the transition to environmental sustainable development across all spheres of government. This requires the department to not only Govern efficiently, transparently and accountably, but to build a culture of sustainability by creating mechanisms for escalating, influencing and profiling environmental issues, mobilise societal and consumer behavioural change through active marketing, knowledge building, proactive intelligence; as well as catalysing and supporting new innovations, Industries, economies, services and markets.



1.6 POLICY INITIATIVES

The departmental policy initiatives are in pursuit of a strategic objective on a coherent and aligned multi-sector regulatory system & decision support across government.

LEGISLATION	
Legislation	Reasons for review/development
The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Bill	To incorporate World Heritage Sites and Transfrontier Conservation Areas and correct omission on offences and penalties relating to MPAs
Oceans and Coastal Management Act	To promote intergrated coastal management and unlock the ocean economy
White Paper on bio-security	To regulate the management and control of invasive alien species
White Paper on Chemicals Management	To improve and promote chemicals management amongst the different government stakeholders that have the responsibility of managing chemicals.
National Climate change regulatory Framework and tools	To facilitate implementation of Climate change policy for key sectors (including health, water, agriculture, human settlements)
REGULATIONS	
Relevant legislation	Name of regulation or notice
National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations for the adoption of environmental management instruments • Dangerous goods standards • Procedure and Criteria for the Determination of S24G fines Regulations • EMI Regulations Amendment (GNR 494 of 02 June 2008)
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Management Plans for African Lion, White Rhino, Clanwilliam Sandfish • Regulations for the registration of Professional Hunters • BABS Amendment Regulations • Draft Climate Change Adaptation plans for 9 biomes • Alien Invasive Species Regulations and listing Notices
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEMAQA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure and Criteria for the Determination of S22A fines Regulations • Regulations prescribing the atmospheric emission license processing fee calculator • Greenhouse Gas Inventory reporting regulations finalised



REGULATIONS	
Relevant Legislation	Name of Regulation or Notice
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norms and standards for the management of protected areas • Norms and standards for declaration and inclusion of private nature reserves • National norms and standards for coastal management lines implementation facilitated • 22 MPAs for Programme PHAKISA
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Import and Export of Waste Regulations • Amendment to the Waste Tyre Regulations • Industry Waste Management plans for lighting industry, and electronics & electrical industry
Chemicals and Waste Management MEA's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the National Plan for HCFC phase out • Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention • PCB phase out plan for municipalities finalised • Minamata Convention Ratified • Chemicals management policy developed • Chemicals Management Act developed • HFC management regulations • Strategy to manage Lead and Cadmium
NEMA and NEMWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admission of Guilt fines Regulations • Banning of plastics to landfills • Separation at source Regulations • Banning of burning of waste • Waste classification amendment regulations • Waste Tyre amendments • Import / Export regulations • National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) Reviewed by 2018
National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management (NEMICM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appeal Regulations & Research Regulations • Coastal Water Discharge regulations • Reclamation Regulations • Norms and standards for coastal management lines

1.7 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENT

The departmental delivery environment is in the main influenced by trending global environmental threats such as climate change; degradation of ecosystem services including water quality and quantity, air quality; declining land productivity impacting on food security; and the global responses driven by a changing world order focusing on international economic competitiveness and collapse of multilateralism. The global challenges coupled with our national interest for long-term solutions to poverty, inequality and job creation for current and future generations, make national sustainable development imperative. In response to these challenges the evolving role of the environment sector and DEA family must taken into consideration. Increased awareness of environmental degradation risk to development and escalated national profile of the environmental dimension of sustainable development have resulted in other sectors mainstreaming environmental issues, though in a fragmented manner which changes our role from advocacy to leadership and radical transformation aimed at achieving synergies, efficiencies and effectiveness. This new role demands policy and law reform informed by scientific evidence base, regulating, promoting and catalysing socio-economic growth and, mobilisation of national, regional and international cooperation. The delivery environment challenges and proposed mitigation actions specific to subsectors are outlined below:

OCEANS AND COAST

Marine and coastal assets provide and sustain a wide range of economic, social and ecological services that are a foundation for the livelihoods of millions of South Africans. These do not only underpin national and international transport, mining, coastal tourism and fisheries industries but also are vital component of the

climate system as a Carbon sink and global temperature controller. As such, climate change related issues such as ocean fertilisation/ pollution, ocean acidification, sea level rise and related storm surges have profound impacts on coastal infrastructure, development opportunities and the livelihoods of coastal communities. The policy and regulatory framework to facilitate sustainable coastal development and conservation is outlined in the Integrated Coastal Management Act (2009) which enables the Department to focus on the formulation of coastal management strategies, spatial development and management plans, norms and regulations that guide sustainable development, land based pollution control/ management, oil spill response and conservation programmes in collaboration with National, provincial and Local Authorities. However, South Africa's oceans and coast have been managed through a sectoral approach and as such the "Ocean Economy has been identified as a significant opportunity for integrated, environmentally sustainable development and equitable job creation focus of the Department based on scientific evidence and research to be conducted in Antarctica, Prince Edward Islands and in the Indian, Atlantic and Southern Oceans.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR QUALITY

It is estimated that air pollution costs the public health system over 3 billion Rand to address air quality related respiratory infections each year and this pollution includes Green House Gas (GHG) emissions which are the cause of human induced global warming and climate change. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of this century and impacts on global environmental, social and economic systems as it threatens to undermine South Africa's past development gains as well as its future potential. Addressing air pollution has significant climate change mitigation benefits in terms of the Air Quality Management Act the medium term focus of the department is to develop and facilitate the implementation of a regulatory framework to improve

and monitor ambient air quality through licensing, priority area management plans, a vehicle emission strategy and related implementation tools. As part of monitoring and evaluation the South African Air Quality Information System will be used to collate data on the GHG's emissions and inform the country's efforts to address climate change. South Africa has committed to implement mitigation actions that will collectively result in a 34% and 42% deviation below its "business as usual" emissions growth trajectory by 2020 and 2025 respectively. The National Climate Change Response White Paper guides immediate and long term action to adapt to the already measurable impacts of climate change and to reduce GHG emissions. The medium term priorities are to develop and facilitate the implementation of a climate change adaptation and mitigation regulatory framework, which enables the transition of the economy to a climate resilient, low carbon, job creating growth path.

BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

South Africa is rich in species, ecosystems and natural heritage which form the very foundation of our economy and society, providing eco-system services such as food security, clean and secure water provision, flood attenuation, biomass energy and building material as well as a resource base for the sustainable development and growth of the tourism, bio-technology, pharmaceutical, bioenergy, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and indigenous knowledge based sectors of the economy. Therefore, the department is mandated to ensure the equitable and sustainable use, conservation, management and, where necessary, the restoration of this resource base as well as to mitigate threats to them. In this regard, the department's medium term focus is firstly, on implementing the protected areas expansion strategy to ensure that all critical and endangered biodiversity, ecosystems and natural heritage areas are represented in the conservation and heritage estate; and secondly, the development and implementation of policies and

management plans to effectively manage and attract investment into this estate, particularly investment in infrastructure for trans-frontier and community based conservation areas to support sustainable economic development. Thirdly, the department will further develop and facilitate the implementation of a regulatory system for the protection of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems from unscrupulous exploitation and other threats (such as the invasion by alien species) in order to secure the resource base for the sustainable development of the bio-economy.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES (EMPLOYMENT CREATION)

In all 12 priority government outcomes, job creation features as a priority output due to the high levels of unemployment, inequality and poverty in South Africa. In the context of this imperative and the constitutional mandate to ensure safe, healthy and sustainably managed environment, the department aims to facilitate a transition to a job creating and low carbon development pathway, with a particular focus on the contribution of the environment sector. The departmental mandate to sustainably manage, restore and maintain degraded ecosystems and their associated ecosystem services presents an opportunity to contribute significantly to job creation, social inclusion and the low carbon green economy through environmental Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and the National Green Fund projects. Over the medium term the department will focus on investment flows into Green Economy Programmes, further developing its Working for Waste, Land Restoration and Working for Energy EPWP programmes and intensifying existing interventions on invasive alien plants, wild fires, wetlands, land and forest degradation, river health; coastal and parks programmes, particularly exploring the potential creation of value-added industries.

CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

This sub-sector is extremely under-capacitated, particularly in municipalities resulting in poor waste and chemicals management which has serious impacts on the well-being and health of South Africans. The priorities over the medium term in this area are to improve the provision of quality waste management services across the country with clear environmental health benefits for communities which previously had no access to waste management services, and significant job creation potential throughout the waste management hierarchy, including waste minimisation, recycling, transport, storage and disposal as well as developing new industries based on specific waste streams, such as tyres, health risk and hazardous chemical waste. These benefits will be achieved through the formulation and facilitating the implementation and enforcement of strategies, norms, standards and regulations to fully give effect to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (2008) and building capacities, particularly at local government level. Focus will be on solid waste management and minimisation through improved disposal and recycling by permitting 100% of identified unlicensed waste disposal facilities and ensuring that 77% recyclable waste is diverted from landfill sites by 2019.

ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Governance, Operational Efficiency and Implementation of Best Management Practices

The department has always strived for efficiency in the implementation of programmes, however the prevailing global economic climate and the subsequent resource constraints have made the need for organisations to operate efficiently far more important than it ever has been. An intergral part of our strategy has been on improving synergies, efficiencies and effectiveness through, amongst others, alignment of our business

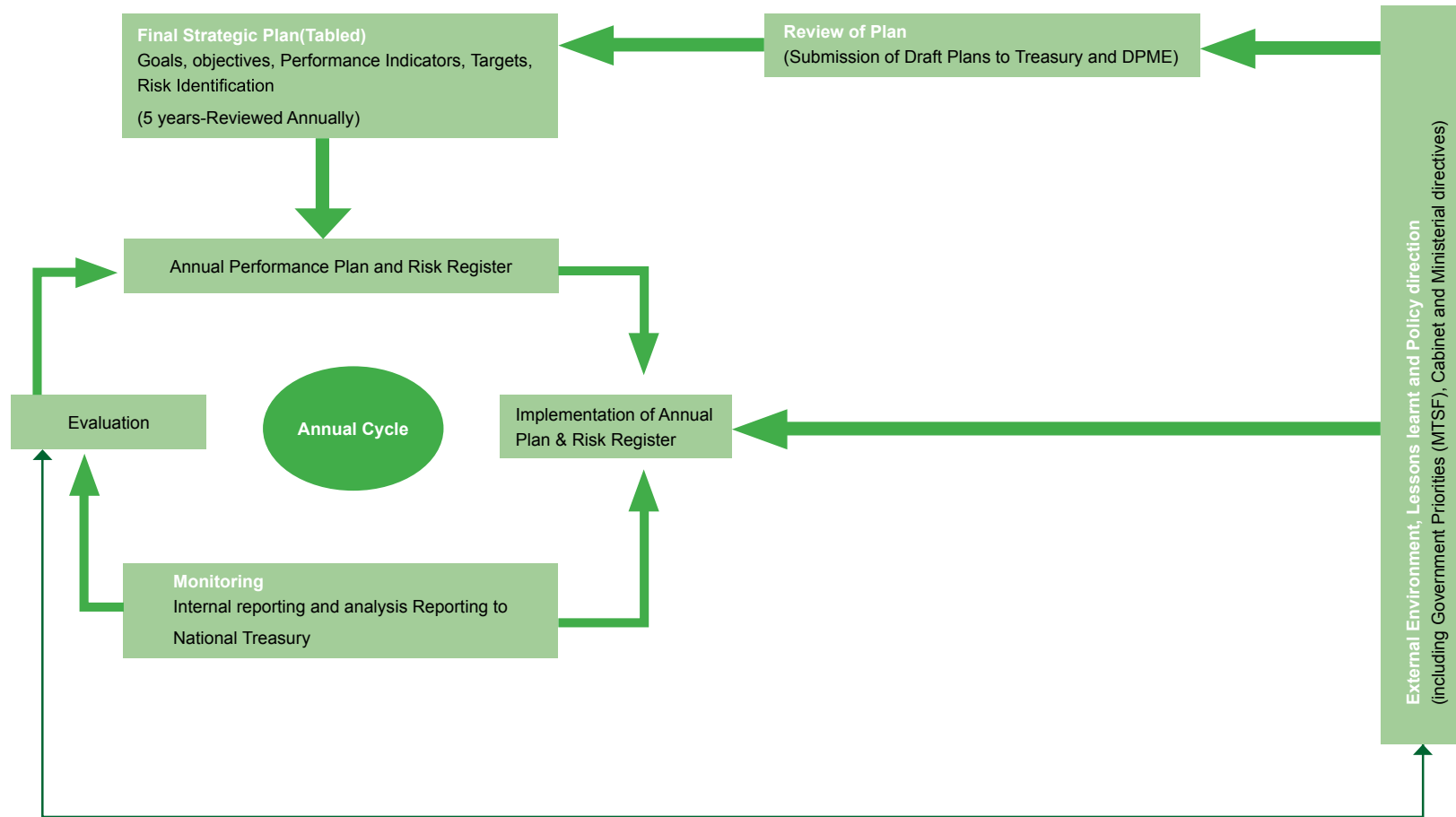
processes to enable strategy execution; development and implementation of information and technology platforms to support business processes; identification of cost drivers and eliminating duplication and waste of resources. In addition to a commitment on continuous review and enhancement of internal systems and management practices which enable us to account effectively to Parliament and all our stakeholders, the department will explore mechanisms to speed up service delivery and scale up implementation of environmental programmes thereby ensuring greater impact and benefits for the South African citizenry. Furthermore, in light of resource limitations the department will identify and leverage on strategic sector partnerships to advance achievement of common goals through innovative ways. Further details on challenges and corrective measures for the organisational environment are provided in part E and F of the plan which reflect the Human Resources and ICT strategies respectively.



The diagram in this section depicts the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation cycle followed by the department. The departmental planning process is informed by the National Treasury Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans in tandem with the organisational performance management guideline which outlines the following:
The strategic plan of the department is informed by overall government priorities and guided by the Executive

Authority. The Director-General convenes strategic planning sessions for the department and takes overall responsibility and accountability for the content and quality of the strategic plan. The Chief Directorate: Business Performance Management is responsible for the coordination of the development of the department's strategic plan which includes: guiding development of branch plans, review of the previous strategic plan through hosting of two Makgotla (planning sessions) per annum, joint planning sessions with Public Entities, submission

of plans to DPME and tabling to Parliament as per requirements. The branch planning sessions commence in July while Makgotla are held during October/November and January/February each financial year attended by all Senior Management Service members. The timing for the branch planning sessions, joint sessions with Entities and Makgotla is informed by the overall government planning cycle.



1.9 STRATEGIC OUTCOME ORIENTED GOALS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Goals/ Outcomes	Goal Statement
Environmental Economic Contribution Optimised	Facilitate sustainable socio- economic growth and development by catalysing, optimising and scaling up the contribution of the environmental sector to economic prosperity contributing to a an environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy as a result of a well-managed just transition. Managing the transition will require strong institutional and governance mechanisms that create an enabling environment for stakeholders to contribute to the transition.
Environmental/ Ecological Integrity Safeguarded and Enhanced	Provide leadership in promoting and ensuring environmental sustainability through the management, utilisation, conservation, protection and valuing of our natural resources including management of threats to environmental integrity (climate change, waste and chemicals, atmospheric pollution and alien invasives). Ecosystems will be sustained through an increase in the conservation estate, the protection of biomes and endangered species, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded land and ecosystems as well as through sustainable exploitation of natural resources. The desired outcomes include a reduction in impacts of climate change, risk mitigation through appropriate disaster responses and the deployment of innovative technologies that combat the effects of climate change. The NDP also recognises that the actions related to adaptation will depend on strong policies supported by a sound technical understanding and operational capacity to deal with developmental challenges.
Socially Transformed and Transitioned Communities	Facilitate sustainable socio- economic growth and development by catalysing, optimising and scaling up the contribution of the environmental sector to economic prosperity contributing to a an environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy as a result of a well-managed just transition. Managing the transition will require strong institutional and governance mechanisms that create an enabling environment for stakeholders to contribute to the transition.
Environmental/ Ecological Integrity Safeguarded and Enhanced	Provide leadership in promoting and ensuring environmental sustainability through the management, utilisation, conservation, protection and valuing of our natural resources including management of threats to environmental integrity (climate change, waste and chemicals, atmospheric pollution and alien invasives). Ecosystems will be sustained through an increase in the conservation estate, the protection of biomes and endangered species, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded land and ecosystems as well as through sustainable exploitation of natural resources. The desired outcomes include a reduction in impacts of climate change, risk mitigation through appropriate disaster responses and the deployment of innovative technologies that combat the effects of climate change. The NDP also recognises that the actions related to adaptation will depend on strong policies supported by a sound technical understanding and operational capacity to deal with developmental challenges.
Global Agenda Influenced and Obligations Met	Enhance regional and international cooperation supportive of South African environmental / sustainable development priorities and influence the global environmental agenda. Ensuring adherence to international governance and regulatory frameworks, instruments and agreements while delivering on national and regional imperatives for South Africa and the global community.
A Capable and Efficient Department	Improve departmental service delivery capacity and capabilities through creation of a harmonious and conducive working environment and provision of delivery platforms such as ICT infrastructure and services; development and implementation of an effective Human Resource strategy to attract, develop and retain a skilled, transformed and diverse workforce that performs in line with the DEA Culture and Values; aligning and transforming our business processes and systems to support strategy execution, and sound corporate governance thereby optimising efficiencies and strategic agility.

PART B: STRATEGIC PLAN (2015/16 – 2019/20)

1.1 DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMMES

No	Programme Name	Purpose
1	Administration	Provide leadership, strategic, centralised administration, executive support, corporate services and, facilitate effective cooperative governance, international relations and environmental education and awareness.
2	Legal, Authorisations, Compliance and Enforcement	Promote the development and implementation of an enabling legal regime and licensing/ authorisation system to ensure enforcement and compliance with environmental law.
3	Oceans and Coasts	Promote, manage and provide strategic leadership on oceans and coastal conservation.
4	Climate Change and Air Quality Management	Improve air and atmospheric quality, lead and support, inform, monitor and report efficient and effective international, national and significant provincial and local responses to climate change.
5	Biodiversity and Conservation	Ensure the regulation and management of all biodiversity, heritage and conservation matters in a manner that facilitates sustainable economic growth and development.
6	Environmental Programmes	Implementation of expanded public works and green economy projects in the environmental sector.
7	Chemicals and Waste Management	Manage and ensure that chemicals and waste management policies and legislation are implemented and enforced in compliance with chemicals and waste management authorisations, directives and agreements.

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: *Purpose: Provide leadership, strategic centralised administration and executive support, corporate services and facilitate effective cooperative governance, international relations and environmental education and awareness*

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Equitable and sound corporate governance	Ensure effective and efficient performance, risk and financial management practices within the Department by ensuring 100% compliance with all governance prescripts by 2020	100% 2012/13 Annual report tabled 2013/14 - 2017/18 Strategic Plan and APP tabled; 2014/15-2018/19 First Draft Strategic Plan & APP	Percentage compliance with key legislation and corporate governance requirements	100% compliance (average MPAT score of 3.5)
		2012/13 Unqualified audit report	Unqualified audit report	Unqualified audit opinion without matters of emphasis on financial and performance information
		93%	Percentage compliance to Cabinet and Parliamentary requirements	100%
		96 % 9 [R4 942 661/ R 5 175 321] Expenditure (excluding the Green Fund is 99.7 percent)	Percentage expenditure	98%
		61 % (R879 665 892 spent on BEE out of total expenditure of R1 447 933 826)	Percentage expenditure on affirmative Procurement	65%
Value focused funding and Resourcing (Leveraged Public and Private sector investments)	Identify and develop funding and resourcing strategies based on a catalytic and value focused approach with the purpose of mobilising a minimum of US\$ 40million by 2020 and leveraging both public & private sector investment	10 projects from the TFCA catalogue implemented	Number of projects financed by investors as a result of investment promotion	15 projects from the TFCA catalogue funded and implemented
		Total: US\$ 25 million (Multilateral: US\$ 15 million and Bilateral: US\$ 10 million	Financial value of resources raised from multilateral and bilateral donors to support the department's, SA and Africa's programmes	US\$ 40 million mobilised

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION (continues)

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Adequate, appropriately skilled, transformed and diverse workforce	Position DEA as an employer of choice through reducing the Departmental vacancy rate to 7% and 100% with Performance Management framework and employment equity targets by 2020	19.3% (366/1897))	Percentage vacancy rate	7%
		73% (83% - 1253/1514 verifications statements received)	Percentage implementation of PMDS policy framework	95% compliance with PMDS policy framework
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68% (635/934) of Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) implemented 40 full time bursaries 100 interns recruited 	Number of Human Resource Development interventions implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 HRD interventions implemented per annum 80% of WSP Implemented 100 interns recruited 70 full time bursaries
		56% women (846/1514)	Percentage compliance to the employment equity target	50% Women
		N/A		50% Women in SMS
		90% blacks (1360/1514)		90% Blacks
		2% People with disabilities (32/1514)		2% People with disabilities
Secure harmonious and conducive working environment	Build a harmonious, transformed and conducive working environment through effective labour relations management in line with prescripts (90 & 30 days by 2020)and ensure safety and security of DEA employees by complying with 95% of occupational health and safety standards by 2020	99%	Average number of days taken to resolve disciplinary cases	90 days for misconduct cases 30 days for grievance cases
		N/A	Staff satisfaction survey conducted and recommendation implemented	Survey conducted and recommendation implemented
		83% Implementation of security risk assessment recommendations	Percentage implementation of security risk assessment recommendations	95%
Strengthened leadership and embedded DEA Culture	Embed a culture based on the DEA's values and strengthen management and leadership capabilities by facilitating a shift from a default command and control mindset to an enabling mindset	80% implementation	Percentage implementation of planned culture intervention	100%
		Implementation of coaching interventions DEA Learning Networks SMS workshops	Percentage SMS development programme implemented	80%

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION (continues)

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Aligned DEA processes to enable strategy execution	Ensure the alignment of DEA business processes and systems to enable strategy execution	2 key business processes reviewed	Number of key DEA Business Processes reviewed	30 DEA key business process reviewed
Efficient and Effective Information Technology systems	Provide an efficient and effective information technology service through integrated information management systems with 99% availability	7 initiatives implemented	Number of funded Master System Plan (MSP) initiatives implemented	9 Funded MSP initiatives implemented
		98.06% availability of IT Services	Percentage availability of IT services	99%
		80%	Percentage of IT service requests resolved within 24hrs	90%
Improved profile support and enhanced capacity for environmental sector	Escalate and coordinate the national profile of the environmental dimension of sustainable development and raise stakeholder participation, education and awareness on environmental issues, policies, frameworks, legislation and initiatives resulting in 10% increase in levels of awareness by 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 137 statements/ speeches • 3 Opinion pieces • 5 Environmental awareness campaigns 	Number of stakeholder awareness interventions on environmental management implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 statements/ speeches • 8 Opinion pieces • 8 Environmental awareness campaigns
		10 Public Participation Events hosted	Number of communication events including Ministerial Public Participation Programme (PPP) events	18 events per annum
		4 editions of stakeholder publications per annum	Number of publications produced and distributed	4 edition stakeholder publications per annum
		82 teachers trained 100 unemployed youths recruited and learnership programme implemented	Number of Environmental Education initiatives conducted (Learnerships, CAPS training and sector skills plans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 teachers trained per annum • 100 learners enroll on learnership per annum
Effective partnerships, cooperative governance and local government support	Facilitate intergovernmental planning coordination and 100% implementation of the local government support strategy by 2020 with the aim to improve environmental sector service delivery	50% implementation of annual plan	Percentage implementation of the Local government support strategy	100% implementation of the Local Government Support strategy

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION (continues)

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Enhanced sector monitoring and evaluation	Coordinate sector reporting monitoring and evaluation and ensure publication of the state of the environment report every five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of the Oceans Report compiled • National Climate Change Response White Paper • 20 Environmental Sustainability Indicators based on 45 variables updated and published by the DEA since 2008; • 20 NSSD1 Sustainable Development Headline Indicators • Outcome 10 2014-2019 	Sector monitoring and evaluation reports/publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual report card on key Ocean and coasts indicators compiled • Annual Climate Change M&E reports published • 2000 – 2012 GHG Inventory developed • Environmental Programmes external evaluation study report with recommendations • Annual Environmentally sustainable development indicators report • Quarterly sector reports on the implementation of the delivery agreement
Effective Knowledge and information management for the sector	Contribute to sustainable development, livelihoods, green and inclusive economic growth through facilitating skills development employment creation and infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System specification and design made and project plan determined. Technical development of system initiated • Draft Climate Change Response M&E System developed • GIS intranet available and 3 Environmental sector projects and initiatives supported by GIS • Proof of concept for a pre-screening tool developed • Procurement procedure for pre-screening tool in place 	Number of environmental information and knowledge management tools developed and implemented	7 knowledge and information management tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean and coastal information management system • Web-based platform of the climate change M&E system finalized • GIS system • 3 spatial tools (Pre-screening tool ; GIS database maintained; Geo Portal) • SA National Environmental Information Meta-Database

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION (continues)

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Enhanced international cooperation supportive of SA environmental /SD priorities	Manage and coordinate the department's international engagements so that they contribute to addressing our national interest and feed into our national agenda of reconstruction of our country and well-being of our people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Climate change Positions per annum • 4 Biodiversity positions developed (WHC; Ramsar; UNCCD; AEWA) • 5 chemicals and waste position papers developed 	Number of South Africa's International Environment and Sustainable Development negotiating positions developed and negotiated	11 South African positions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Climate change Positions per annum • 4 Biodiversity positions developed (WHC; Ramsar; UNCCD; AEWA) • 5 chemicals and waste position papers developed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second National Communication submitted to the UNFCCC • GHG Inventory 2000-2010 finalised • National biodiversity reports developed and submitted • Annual London Convention dumping report submitted • 2012/13 NEMA S26 report tabled in Parliament 	Mandatory international and national reports prepared and submitted within timeframe (in terms of relevant legislation and/or international obligations/conventions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third National Communication report • Bi-ennial Update Report • 5 National Biodiversity reports submitted • Annual London Convention dumping report • Annual NEMA S26 report
Strengthened knowledge, science and policy interface	Lead, inform the sector research framework and ensure that 60% of state funded research projects informs policy making by 2020	Coordination and support provided for the development of sector R,D&E thematic strategies	Environmental sector evidence-policy interface system in place	Phase 2 of change strategy on R,D&E framework implemented
		N/A	Number of environmental research projects commissioned in line with framework	5 environmental sustainability policy research projects commissioned

PROGRAMME 2: LEGAL, AUTHORISATIONS, COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Purpose: Promote the development of an enabling legal regime, and a licensing and authorisation system for enforcement and compliance

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Improved compliance with environmental legislation	Improve compliance with environmental legislation by effective compliance monitoring & enforcement, providing capacity building, legal and information management support	75%	Percentage of administrative enforcement actions resulting in compliance	80%
		24	Number of criminal cases finalised and dockets handed over to the NPA	156
		125	Number of environmental authorisations compliance inspections conducted	1060
		N/A	Number of joint compliance operations conducted	40
		260	Number officials trained in environmental compliance and enforcement	1540



PROGRAMME 3: OCEANS AND COASTS

Purpose: *Promote, manage and provide strategic leadership on ocean and coastal conservation*

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Ecosystems conserved managed and sustainably used	Protect, conserve and effectively manage the oceans and coast environment in a manner that unlocks the economic potential of the SA oceans and coast environment in line with programme Operation Phakisa initiatives	2% (30 000/1 500 000 Km ²) of EEZ protected	Percentage of EEZ under Marine Protected Area (km ²)	53 594.15 sq km (5% of EEZ) maintained under MPAs
		20 estuary management plans developed	Number of Estuarine Management Plans (EMPs) developed	35 EMPs developed
Threats to environmental quality and integrity managed	Establish management mechanism and frameworks for effective, appropriate and consistent management, regulation, conservation and protection of the Ocean and Coastal environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Coastal Management Programme (NCMP) developed • 3 surveys of priority habitats 	Ocean and coastal management strategies and plans developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National guideline on coastal Rehabilitation developed & implemented • National norms and standards for coastal management setback lines developed and implemented. • 6 initiatives addressing land-based sources of marine pollution completed (cumulative). • Antarctic Strategy developed and implemented • Marine Spatial Plans for South African Ocean approved

PROGRAMME 4: CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Purpose: Formulate policies, administer legislation and implement systems to improve regulation, monitoring and compliance over climate change and air quality

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Threats to environmental quality and integrity managed	Establish management mechanism and frameworks for effective, mitigation of climate change in line with the peak plateau decline trajectory through implementation of mitigation actions that will result in 42% deviation below business as usual emissions trajectory by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 Mitigation Potential Analysis Report Mix of measures for 5 sectors My 2050 Calculator 	Reduced total emission of Green House Gases	34% deviation below business as usual by 2020
		2 capacity building and 3 Adaptation climate change awareness events conducted per annum	National adaptation strategy developed and implemented	Lets respond tool kit rolled out to 40 municipalities
Negative impacts on health and wellbeing minimized	Facilitate provision of cleaner and healthy air that meets the ambient air quality standards and coordinate development and implementations of climate change adaptation frameworks to build resilience in communities	2 Priority Areas (Highveld and Vaal Triangle Airshed) 2014/15 Annual Plan Implemented	Number of priority Areas annual plans implemented	3 Priority Areas (Highveld, Vaal Triangle Air shed & Waterberg-Bojanala) 2019/20 Annual Plans Implemented
		1.35	Improvement in the National Air Quality Indicator	1.10
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Carbon Sinks Atlas Guideline for mitigation plans finalised 	Number of sector mitigation potential and impact studies conducted	3 Studies conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Carbon Sinks Atlas Updated Carbon Sinks Assessment Updated Mitigation Potential Analysis
		Long-term Adaptation Scenarios Phase 2 for 4 sectors (Human Settlements-urban, coastal,& rural, Disaster risk reduction) finalised	Sector adoption studies conducted and scenarios developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fine scale projection and planning for 5 geographical areas of specific vulnerabilities 5 year review and long term adaptation scenarios updated
		Scoping report to support policy alignment for climate change adaptation, and draft sector adaptation plans	Number of Sector adaptation plans aligned with the National climate change response policy and implemented	Implementation of Climate Change Response plans for 5 key sectors facilitated

PROGRAMME 5: BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

Purpose: *Ensure the regulation and management of all biodiversity, heritage and conservation matters in a manner that facilitates sustainable economic growth and development*

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Improved access, fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Optimise the economic benefits from the sustainable use of south africa biological resources in line with the wild life economy vision 2024	Wild life vision 2024 and implementation plan	Number of sustainable natural resource based enterprises established in support of Vision 2024	50 sustainable natural resource based enterprises established
Ecosystems conserved managed and sustainably used	Improve the conservation status of biodiversity by, safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity minimizing threats to ecological sustainability and increasing the network of conservation areas towards the international commitment of 17% in next MTSF period	10.67% (13 016 461/121 991 200 ha of land under conservation)	Percentage of land under conservation	13.7% (16 732 468 / 121 991 200 ha) of land under conservation
		85% of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67 %	Percentage of all state managed protected areas with a METT score above 67%	91% of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%
		2 biodiversity management plans for	Number of legislative tools for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity implemented	2 biodiversity management plans (African Lion and white rhino)
		4 natural resource based projects initiated (Awelani, Witsieshoek, People and Parks programme and Bushbuckridge)	Number community based interventions to promote access to natural resources and benefits	5 community based projects Implemented of the (Bushbuckridge Master Plan)

PROGRAMME 6: ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES

Purpose: Implementation of Expanded Public Works and Green Economy projects in the Environmental Sectors

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Improved socio-economic benefits	Contribute to sustainable development, livelihoods, green and inclusive economic growth through facilitating skills development, employment creation and infrastructure development, and the development of a market for small businesses in the Environment sector	25 549	Number of Full Time Equivalent (FTEs) created	191 673
		80 650 (Women - 51% ; Youth - 63% and PWD - 1.56%)	Number of Work Opportunities created	358 222 (Women - 55%, Youth - 65% People with disabilities - 2%)
		145 527	Number of accredited training person days created	797 328
		2949	Number of SMMEs used (empowerment)	11 922
		11	Number of buyback and/or recycling facilities created	27
		963	Number of youth benefiting from the Youth Environmental Service (YES)	5 950
		104	Number of overnight visitor, and staff accommodation units established	267
Ecosystems conserved managed and sustainably used	Restoration and maintenance of vegetation structure and function in order to contribute to ecosystem services	122	Number of wetlands under rehabilitation	150 wetlands under rehabilitation per annum
		31 262	Number of hectares of land under rehabilitation/restoration	110 726
		27	Number of community parks created and/or rehabilitated	118
		2 203	Number of Kilometres of accessible coastline cleaned	2 113

PROGRAMME 7: CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Purpose: *Formulate policies and administer legislation on chemicals and waste management to improve regulation, monitoring, compliance and enforcement.*

Strategic Objective	Objective statement	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2019/20
Threats to environmental quality and integrity managed	Negative impacts of waste on the environment managed through increasing management of waste disposal site and a 40% increase in waste tyres diverted from landfill sites by 2020	15	Number of unlicensed waste disposal facilities authorised per annum	259
		N/A	Percentage waste diverted from landfill	90% of waste tyres 80% of paper and packaging
Negative impacts on health and wellbeing minimised	Facilitate provision of cleaner and healthy air that meets the ambient air quality standards and coordinate development and implementations of climate change adaptation frameworks to build resilience in communities	Secondary asbestos remediation plan	Hectares of asbestos contaminated land remediated	20 Hectares of asbestos contaminated land remediated
		National Action Plan for Rotterdam Convention updated	Percentage decrease on HCFC consumption	35% reduction by 2020 (3094.2 tons)
Growth in industries that depend on environmental services	Facilitate contribution of the recycling economy sustainable development, livelihoods, green and inclusive economic growth through job creation and establishing 250 SMMEs and cooperatives by 2020	N/A	Number of new enterprises established (SMMEs, Cooperatives)	250
		1424	Number of jobs created in the sector	10 500

1.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

Strategic Objective	Baseline	Performance indicator	Target 2015 /16	Target 2019/20
PROGRAMME 1				
Equitable and sound corporate governance	73% (8/11) of allegations investigated and finalised. 4 of the cases are under investigation	Percentage of reported fraud and corruption allegations dealt with within timeframes	Q1-Q4: 100%	100%
	99.4% compliance of invoices without exceptions	Percentage of legitimate invoices from suppliers paid with prescribed time frame (30 days)	Q1-Q4: 100%	100%
Improved access to information	100% (9/9) presidential hotline queries were received and all resolved on time	Percentage of Presidential Hotline queries processed within time frames (within 3 working days)	Q1-Q4: 100%	100%
	95% compliance for the department(75/79 Parliamentary questions received and processed)	Percentage of parliamentary questions and requirements responded to within the time frames	Q1-Q4: 100%	100%
PROGRAMME 2				
Improved compliance with environmental legislation	89% (89/100) complaints were attended to within timeframe	Percentage of all DEA complaints and Incidents responded to through a compliance and/ or enforcement action in accordance with the timeframe set in the referral protocol	Q1-Q4: 92%	92%
Potential negative impacts of all significant developments prevented or managed	76% (1057/1393) decisions processed within the prescribed timeframes	Percentage of environmental impact assessment (EIA) applications processed within the prescribed time frames (subject to number of applications received)	Q1-Q4: 90%	90%

1.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (continues)

Strategic Objective	Baseline	Performance indicator / service Standard	Target 2015 /16	Target 2019/20
PROGRAMME 2				
Effective Legal Support	95% (38/40) of appeals were finalised within the prescribed timeframe	Percentage of appeals received is finalised within the timeframes determined for the category of appeal	Q1-Q4: 85%	85%
	100% (80/80) of litigation matters dealt with in terms of the court rules or by agreement between the ligating parties	Percentage of litigation matters dealt with in terms of court rules or by agreement between litigating parties	Q1-Q4: 95%	95%
	96% (25/26) requests dealt with in terms of the PAIA requirements	Percentage compliance with the implementation of PAIA	Q1 – Q4: 95%	95%

1.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (continues)

Strategic Objective	Baseline	Performance indicator / service Standard	Target 2015 /16	Target 2019/20
PROGRAMME 5				
Biodiversity conserved, protected and threats mitigated	100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (45/45) GMO applications for permits assessed within prescribed timeframes • (125/125) CITES applications for permits assessed within prescribed timeframes • (66/66) TOPS applications for permits assessed within prescribed timeframes • (22/22) BABS applications for permits assessed within prescribed timeframes 	Percentage of applications for permits assessed and/or issued within prescribed timeframe (GMO,CITES, TOPS & BABS permits)	Q1-Q4: 100%	100%
PROGRAMME 7				
Less waste that is better managed	63% (79/125)	Percentage of Waste Licence applications finalised within legislated time frames (provided not more than 200 applications received)	Q1-Q4: 90%	90%
	N/A	Percentage of remediation orders issued within timeframe	Q1-Q4: 50%	90%

1.3 DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

The medium term policy focus of the Department of Environmental Affairs is on job creation and sustainable development. The national development plan aims to create 5 million jobs by 2030, and the department will contribute to this aim by creating jobs in the environment sector. The Department of Environmental Affairs is the lead department and the secretariat of government's 2014-2019 medium term strategic framework outcome 10 (protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources).

Job Creation

Both job creation and sustainable development are largely funded through the Environmental Programmes programme. The aim is to create jobs by increasing investment in climate resilient, low carbon, sustainable development. The programme has an allocation of R11.8 billion over the medium term, and accounts for 62.4 per cent of the department's total allocation.

The department aims to create 107 193 full time equivalent jobs and 224 643 work opportunities through expanded public works programmes over the medium term, reflected in increased expenditure in the Environmental Programmes programme.

In addition, the department's oceans economy development strategy has the potential to contribute up to R26 billion to GDP and create 55 000 direct jobs by 2019, initially through aquaculture, marine transport, offshore oil and gas exploration. The strategy contributes to the first phase of implementing Operation Phakisa,

namely unlocking the economic potential of South Africa's oceans. The implementation of the oceans economy development strategy over the medium term is reflected in the 17.3 per cent increase in the Ocean and Coast programme budget to R1.5 billion. In addition, funding of R296 million is reprioritised from the South African National Parks to fund the strategy, due to slow spending and the accumulation of surpluses in that entity. This is reflected in the Biodiversity and Conservation programme.

Sustainable development

The department will be supporting sustainable development over the medium term by, among other interventions, expanding land under conservation (towards the international target of 17 per cent of the country's land area by 2020), rehabilitating degraded ecosystems, and identifying environmentally significant areas where mining activities are to be restricted, thus ensuring the sustainable exploitation of natural resources. These activities are funded in the Biodiversity and Conservation programme, which is allocated over R2 billion or 10.9 per cent of the departmental budget over the medium term.

The department will also be focusing on air pollution. The number of air quality monitoring stations will increase from 65 in 2013/14 to 105 by 2017/18. The finalisation of the desired emission reduction outcomes for the energy, industry, transport, agriculture and forestry, and waste sectors will provide a regulatory framework to improve ambient air quality. Spending for this is in the Climate Change and Air Quality programme, and is expected to increase by 7.7 per cent over the medium term. Transfers to the South African Weather Services increase to

R570 million over the medium term to strengthen the meteorological operational capacity of the entity, and to ensure air pollution emissions are constantly monitored in terms of the Air Quality Management Act (2004).

Demonstrating energy efficiency and urban greening to the public

The department's new green office accommodation in Pretoria was completed in May 2014 at a cost of R8 billion through a public private partnership. The first unitary monthly fee of R10.5 million was paid in September 2014 and will continue to be paid over the contract period of 25 years, increasing annually by inflation. The green building demonstrates energy efficiency and urban greening principles to the public. It meets green specifications for lighting, uses solar generated power, facilitates efficient staff movement, uses less water than conventional buildings of a similar size, and its strategic location allows for easy access by commuters.

As the Department of Environmental Affairs has an ongoing duty to promote the environmental legal regime, enforcement and compliance are integral departmental activities. The department deploys inspectors mainly at points of entry and exit, but also across the country. Increases in the department's personnel to 2 124 in 2017/18 are mainly for increased enforcement and compliance capacity, and to combat rhino poaching. Compensation of employees is expected to reach R1 billion by 2017/18, accounting for 14.8 per cent of the department's budget.

1.4 DEPARTMENT'S STRATEGIC RISKS AND MITIGATION PLAN

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC RISK	RISK CONSEQUENCE	MITIGATION PLAN
Value Focused funding and resourcing	Inability to achieve DEA 's goals/priorities due to the reduction of budget by National Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to implement planned programmes and projects • Non adherence /inability to service international commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of cost cutting measures (Operational Costs) • Re-prioritisation/ of resources across the DEA • Explore partnerships • Sourcing of additional funds
Improved socio-economic benefits	Poor planning, control and implementation of projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compromised governance processes • Unauthorized, irregular , fruitless and wasteful expenditure • Poor reputation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct audits on projects • Implement corrective measures and audit recommendations • Develop and review project planning and management framework
Efficient and Effective information technology systems	Inadequate IT services & security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non adherence to relevant ICT Legislation • Hampering service delivery • Loss of and/or compromised data • Poor reputation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the (Master System Plan) • Implementation of security on ICT infrastructure. • Implementation of ICT Governance and Policy Framework • Measure, monitor and enhance ICT services system availability
Threats to environmental quality and integrity managed	Inadequate and ineffectiveness of interventions to protect the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to protect the environment • Further deterioration of the environment • Failure to meet international commitments • Poor reputation • Loss of stakeholder confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of priority non-regulatory interventions aimed at protecting the environment (protected areas, waste services, oceans and coasts) • Advocacy and awareness in respect of interventions • Assessment of interventions • Assist Competent Authorities in the implementation of Environmental Legislation.

1.4 DEPARTMENT'S STRATEGIC RISKS AND MITIGATION PLAN (continues)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC RISK	RISK CONSEQUENCE	MITIGATION PLAN
Secure, harmonious and conducive working environment	Compromised health, and safety (Voyages to the Islands, Facilities, Operational, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of life • Occupational injuries/ diseases • Claims and damages • Compromised performance of the DEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct audits in respect of applicable OHSA compliance • Implement recommendations of audits • Conduct training and awareness sessions
Improved compliance with environmental legislation	Ineffective regulatory compliance monitoring and enforcement system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to fulfil mandate • Poor reputation • Loss of stakeholder confidence • Non-compliance to Environmental Legislation by various stakeholders • Lack of respect of DEA's Acts & Regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Competent Authorities in the implementation of Environmental Legislation (EMI training, etc.). • Enforcement strategy approved, implemented and monitored.
Aligned DEA processes to enable strategy execution	Inadequate internal alignment of functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incoherence and duplication of effort • Conflicting messages • Wastage of resources • Loss of stakeholder confidence • Poor reputation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the DDG Clusters and assess effectiveness • Implementation of Business Process Review programme and approved recommendations • Implementation of the Departmental Knowledge and Information Management Forum.
Equitable and Sound Corporate governance	Inadequate prevention and detection of Fraud, corruption and misconduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor reputation • Compromised governance processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 10 awareness sessions on fraud and corruption • Investigate, finalise and report on (publication of outcomes) all fraud and corruption allegations received through all available channels • Follow up on recommendations and decisively act upon cases of misconduct and fraud • Follow up on monitoring of implementation of recommendations

PART C: LINKS TO OTHER PLANS

1.1 LINKS TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES, LONG-TERM INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER CAPITAL PLANS

The table below reflects some of the key government priorities highlighted in the National Development Plan, Millennium Development Goals and Medium Term Strategic Framework and the specific responses and interventions of the Department.

Priority	Departmental Response
Infrastructure development	Adequate instruments to improve efficiency and effectiveness of environmental impact assessment system across the country. These will include an efficient authorisation process for the rollout of Government’s Long Term Infrastructure Build Programme, development GIS system to identify sensitive environments and Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs) where certain areas are identified as critical development areas with increasing development pressures.
Mining	Participation in mining Intergovernmental Task Team and the Project Executive Committee to ensure that the rehabilitation of land as a result of acid mine drainage is done in accordance with the National Environmental management Act. Facilitate implementation of the Biodiversity Act and Section 48 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act in order to improve decision-making on which sensitive areas should be protected and where compromises could be reached.
Job creation and Green Economy	Intensify implementation of the Expanded Public Work Programme (EPWP) for the environment and culture sector. Support and catalyse investment in the accelerated implementation of the green and low carbon economic growth path informed by complementary national and sector policies, such as the Climate Change policy, Sustainable Development policy, Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), New Growth Path and the Strategic Infrastructure Programmes.
Environmental sustainability and resilience	Commence the process of developing a set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by publication of reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy. The department will focus on alignment of sector plans with the national climate change policy and implementation of identified interventions to facilitate a transition to a low-carbon economy and society. We will continue enhancing our regulatory frameworks and integrating sustainable development principles into country policies and programmes to prevent ecological degradation, promote conservation (terrestrial and marine), and sustainable use of natural resources.
The fight against crime and corruption	Collaborative law enforcement effort to combat and reduce wildlife crime (integrated approach and cooperation with justice cluster as well as international cooperation with recipient and transit countries). Development and implementation of enforcement strategy. Implementation of fraud prevention policy.
Health	Effective air quality management Chemical Waste Management (General, Hazardous & Medical waste).
Rural development	Contribution of environmental assets towards rural development, cooperation towards resolution of Land claims and post-settlement support.

1.1 LINKS TO GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES, LONG-TERM INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER CAPITAL PLANS (continues)

Government Priority	Departmental Response
Building a capable and developmental state	Local Government support and provision of basic services : Coastal and Open-space planning, Air quality management, Waste management and services
Education and skill development	Implementation of the National Skills development strategy, support continuous review of environmental curriculum linked to sector demands
Presidency Monitoring & Evaluation Outcomes	Departmental Goal/Priorities
Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	Environmental/Ecological integrity safeguarded and enhanced
Outcome 4:Decent Employment through inclusive economic growth	Environmental economic contribution optimised
Outcome 11: Create a better south Africa, a better Africa and a better world	Global agenda influenced & global/local obligations met
Outcome 14: Transform society and unite the country	Socially transformed & transitioned communities

1.3 LINKS TO LONG- TERM INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

No	Project Name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Total projects cost	Project duration	
						Start	Finish
Upgrades and additions (R thousand)							
1.	Upgrading of South African National Parks	Programme 5	Roads and infrastructure	Upgraded Roads	R500 000	2007/08	On going
2.	Tourism Facilities at South African National Parks	Programme 6	Tourist Facilities	Upgrade Accommodation facilities in Parks	R1 282 825	2007/08	On going
3.	Upgrading of iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	Programme 6	Tourist Facilities Buildings	Upgrading Tourism Facilities	R655 200	2007/08	On going
4.	South African National Biodiversity Institute	Programme 6	Establishing Botanical Gardens	Upgrading Facilities and new Facilities in Botanical Gardens	R 230 000	2010/11	On going
5.	South African National Biodiversity Institute	Programme 6	Upgrading equipment and Research facilities	Upgrading equipment and Research facilities	R260 000	2013/14	On going

1.3 LINKS TO LONG- TERM INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN (continues)

No	Project Name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Total projects cost	Project duration	
						Start	Finish
Upgrades and additions (R thousand)							
6	South African National Parks	Programme 5	Infrastructure upgrade: conservation equipment and facilities	Infrastructure upgrade: conservation equipment and facilities	R 650 000	2013/14	On going
7	South African Weather Service	Programme 6	High Performance Computer	High Performance Computer	R 50 000	2013/14	On going
8	iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	Programme 6	Infrastructure Upgrade: equipment and facilities	Infrastructure Upgrade: equipment and facilities	R120 000	2013/14	On going



1.4 PUBLIC ENTITIES REPORTING TO MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

NAME OF ENTITY	LEGISLATIVE MANDATE	NATURE OF OPERATIONS	CURRENT BUDGET R '000
South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	SANBI was established in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)	The mandate of SANBI is to play a leading role in South Africa's national commitment to biodiversity management. In partnership with the Department of Environmental Affairs and the biodiversity sector, SANBI is tasked to lead the biodiversity research agenda; provide knowledge and information; give policy support and advice; manage gardens as windows to our biodiversity for leisure, enjoyment, spiritual upliftment and education; and engage in ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation programmes and best-practice models to manage biodiversity better.	R 132 769
iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	iSimangaliso Wetland Park ("Park") was inscribed as South Africa's first world heritage site in December 1999 as an area of exceptional and outstanding universal heritage significance	The iSimangaliso Wetland Park was listed as South Africa's first World Heritage Site in December 1999 in recognition of its exceptional natural beauty and unique global values. The iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority is responsible for managing the affairs of the Park. The 332 000 hectare Park contains three major lake systems, eight interlinking ecosystems, 700 year old fishing traditions, most of South Africa's remaining swamp forests, Africa's largest estuarine system, 526 bird species and 25 000 year-old coastal dunes – among the highest in the world. iSimangaliso also contains four wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.	R 160 423
South African Weather Service (SAWS)	SAWS was established in terms of the South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001)	The mandate of SAWS is to provide useful and innovative weather, climate and related products and services for all South African and the African Continent through the following: Enhancing observational data and communications networks; Effectively developing and managing talent within the sector; Enhancing collaborative partnerships and effectively disseminating weather services products to the users; Utilising cutting edge technology to convert data into meaningful products and services for risk mitigation; Advancing the science of meteorology, research and relevant applications; and enhancing fiscal discipline and resource mobilization to ensure sustainability.	R 309 412
South African National Parks (SANParks)	SANParks was established in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	The mandate of SANParks is to oversee the conservation of South Africa's biodiversity, landscapes and associated heritage assets through a system of national parks. The core areas which provide a fundamental basis of the SANParks' mandate are; conservation management through the national parks system, constituency building and people focused eco-tourism management.	R 591 979

PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

1.1 HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY

The Department's ability to attract and retain the right skills and talent is a critical element towards achieving its planned strategic objectives and delivering on the constitutional mandate. Like many organisations, the Department faces a number of challenges in relation to human resources capacity. The challenges include attraction and retention of the right skills especially in specialist scientific areas such as marine science, climate change and air quality. The fiscal constraints within the public service and the remuneration dispensation and frameworks exacerbate the existing capacity challenges. The current financial limitations has resulted in the department having to operate with a substantially scaled down structure as additional post required cannot be funded. The proposed 2% cuts on compensation over the medium term will place further pressure on the already

stretched resources. The human resource strategy seeks to explore options to enable the department to be efficient within the existing limitations.

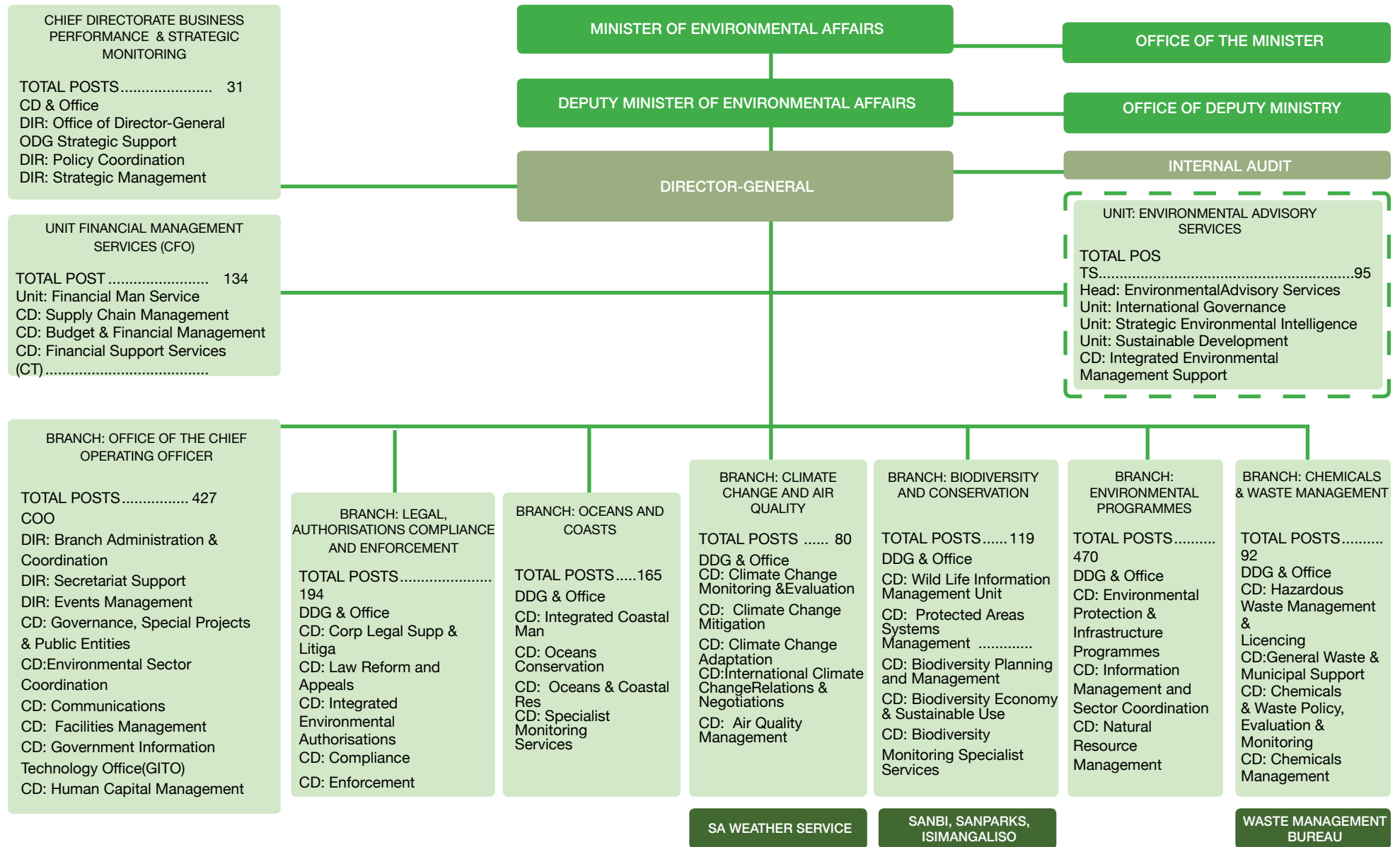
The other key consideration is our constitutional and moral obligation to ensure that we continue to build an organisation which is demographically representative of the society it serves. The transformation imperatives include among others 50% representation of women in the organisation, not only in lower positions but also in leadership and senior management level, and ensuring employment of 2% people with disabilities in line with the employment equity requirements. As a generally accepted good management practice in strategy development and implementation, and in line with Department of Public Service Regulation requirement and DPSA guidelines, the Department has an approved Human Resource plan which is aimed addressing these and other HR challenges.

Implementation of the HR plan is monitored on a regular basis and the plan reviewed annual. The plan focusses in the following key Human Resource Management areas:

- Recruiting and retaining a competent workforce
- Ensuring that the workforce is competent and dynamic through skills development and performance management
- Ensuring employee well-being
- Ensuring workforce transformation in line with the demographics of the country
- Creating a conducive organisational culture to ensure that the Department is able to retain the right skills to enable effective service delivery
- Ensuring compliance with legislative requirements and other relevant prescripts



DEA ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE: TOTAL POSTS – 1840



Summary of DEA workforce profile as at 31 January 2015:

SUMMARY	31 January 2015
Total Posts	1803
Filled	1650
Vacant	153
Vacancy Rate	8.5%



Summary of DEA race and gender workforce profile as at 31 January 2015 (All levels):

Race	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
Blacks	650	39%	848	51%
Africans	561	37%	754	50%
Coloureds	67	4%	65	4%
Indians	22	1.3%	29	2%
Whites	68	4	84	5
FILLED POSTS	718	44%	932	56%

Employment equity targets for 2015/16:

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET
Percentage women in DEA (SMS)	42% (70 of 167 SMS employees)	50%
Percentage Blacks	90.8% (1498 of 1650 employees)	90%
Percentage of People with disabilities	2.7% people with disability (45 of 1650 employees DEA)	2%



PART E: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) STRATEGY

Investing in the development and implementation of innovative ICT solutions and infrastructure in a critical and fundamental element towards the achievement of our planned strategic objectives and enabling effective service delivery. The department's ICT interventions are therefore focused on addressing a number of organizational objectives, including: Ensuring that the risks associated with the use of IT solutions effectively managed and personal and organizational information is secured; enabling internal efficiencies and effective organizational business processes and supporting sector information and knowledge management priorities

The DEA Information, Communication and Technology strategy is aimed at facilitating implementation of cost effecting and value adding technological solution to enable the business of the department and the sector .The strategy focuses on the following specific objectives as per the Master Systems Plan:

BREAK DOWN OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ICT STRATEGY

The aim of the strategy is to ensure that the ICT assets are operational and delivers the required performance on a daily basis in order to provide an enabling environment that allows business functions to operate. The department's Master Systems Plan provides direction around the key initiatives listed below. The plan is reviewed and updated on an annual basis to ensure that it is up to date and aligned to the strategic direction of the Department.

Improved network connectivity services:

The focus is on optimizing network resources (Local Area and Wide Area Network) and ensuring that regional offices have reliable network infrastructure and are securely linked with other major regional offices and Head Office for access to centralised systems. The plan is to also rollout Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) for major regional offices to minimise costs associated with outgoing calls made to DEA offices.

Mobility Integration services:

The objective is to address the demands for transformation and productivity on the go while utilising mobile devices to securely access DEA Enterprise resources. The main aim is to develop mobility strategies and design effective mobility solution for DEA business systems to drive efficiency by allowing DEA Employees to securely access DEA information resources for different processing functions. This will include planning and designing, evaluating and re-designing network infrastructure; employee needs assessment, mobility application blueprints, security controls, mobility technology and device planning.

Effective management of ICT risks:

To efficiently implement relevant controls so as to ensure that the risks associated with technology use are effectively managed. To optimise the current

information security controls and Disaster Recovery measures to ensure that all major regional offices are also fully considered for security measures that will ensure availability, integrity and confidentiality of information system resources. These include a plan to deploy the Data Leakage Prevention system as an added layer to the security measures to ensure the confidentiality of sensitive information. To effectively monitor and evaluate ICT service delivery performance and conformance to relevant internal and external policies, frameworks, laws, regulations, standards and practices to ensure continuous improvement of ICT enabled services and value realisation.

Improved Information Management:

The key objective is to provide the department with information systems that supports informed decision-making and enables the management and staff to efficiently process information and data. The relevant or required systems to facilitate service provision for information processing and dissemination via electronic means will be optimized, developed and implemented based on business requirements as per the Master Systems Plan initiatives (i.e. enhancements of the document, record, tracking management system or development of new workflows or systems to improve business processes, the development or procurement of new systems after detailed analysis have been conducted).

PART F: CONTACT DETAILS

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PART G: LIST OF ACRONYMS

LIST OF ACRONYMS			
ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing	CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
AEL	Air Emission Licence	CO2	Carbon Dioxide
AG	Auditor General	COP	Congress of the Parties
AIS	Alien Invasive Species	CLCC	Chief Land Claims Commissioners
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment.	DBC	Departmental Bargaining Council
AQA	Air Quality Act	DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
AQM	Air Quality Management	DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
AQMP	Air Quality and Management Planning	DLDD	Desertification Land Degradation and Drought
ATC	Antarctic Treaty Commission	DMR	Department of Minerals and Resources
ATCM	Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting	DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
AU	African Union	DPME	Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
AWG-LCA	Ad hoc working group on Long-term Cooperative Action	DST	Department of Science & Technology
BABS	Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit sharing	DWA	Department of Water Affairs
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India and China	ECA	Environment Conservation Act
BCC	Benguela Current Commission	EDMS	Electronic Document Management System
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment	EE	Employment Equity
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan	EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
BTEX	Benzine, Teluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes	CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa	EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	DAFF	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management	EIE	Environmental Impact Evaluation
CC	Climate Change	EIM	Environmental Impact Management
CEC	Committee for Environmental Coordination	EMF	Environmental Management Framework
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	EMI	Environmental Management Inspectors
CIF	Climate Investment Fund	ENE	Estimate of National Expenditure
CMP	Conference of the Members of Protocol	EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme

LIST OF ACRONYMS

EU	European Union	LTMS	Long Term Mitigation Scenario
FOSAD	Forum of South African Directors General	LULUCF	Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry
FTE	Full Time Equivalent	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
GC/GMEF	Governing Council / Global Ministerial Environment Forum	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
GEF	Global Environment Facility	MEC	Member of the Executive Council
GHG	Green House Gas	MEF	Ministerial Economic Forum
GIS	Geographical Information System	METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
GITOC	Government Information Technology officers Council	MINMEC	Minister and Members of Executive Council
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms	MINTECH	Meeting of Director-General and Provincial Head of Department
HCRW	Health Care Risk Waste	MIP	Mining Implementation Plan
HR	Human Resources	MISS	Minimum Information Security Standards
HRD	Human Resources Development	MLRA	Marine Living Resources Act
IBSA	India Brazil South Africa	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies	MP	Member of Parliament
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	MPA	Marine Protected Area
IEG	International Environmental Governance	MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
IEP	Integrated Environmental Programme	MSP	Master Systems Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management	MSRG	Multi-stakeholders Reference Group
IGC	Intergovernmental Committee	MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
IGCCC	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change	MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
IGFR	Inter-governmental Fiscal Review	MVR	Monitoring ,Reporting and Verification
IIWMP	Industrial Integrated Waste Management Plans	NAQI	National Air Quality Indicator
IMP	Integrated Management Plan	NBSAP	National Biodiversity and Action Plan
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan	NCCC	National Committee on Climate Change
IWMP	Industry Waste Management Plans	NCMP	National Coastal Management Programme
KZN	KwaZulu Natal	NDF	Non Detriment Finding
LED	Local Economic Development	NEAS	National Environmental Authority System
LEP	Large Electronic Position	NEM	National Environmental Management
LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority	NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
LTAS	Long Term Adaptation Scenario	NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004

LIST OF ACRONYMS

NEMPAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003	SITA	State Information Technology Agency
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development	SMME	Small Micro and Medium Enterprises
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority	SMS	Senior Management Services
NPOA	National Plan of Action	SNC	Second National communication
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development	SOW	Statement of Work
NYS	National Youth Services	SRPP	Social Responsibility Programmes and Projects
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	TAE	Total Allowable Effort
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety	TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
OSDP	Office on the Status of the Disabled Persons	TFCA	Trans Frontier Conservation Area
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act	TOPS	Threatened or protected species
PEI	Prince Edward Island	TOR	Terms of Reference
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act	UCT	University of Cape Town
PMDS	Performance Management Development System	UN	United Nations
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants	UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
PPP	Public Private Partnership	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
PSETA	Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority	UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
PWD	People with Disabilities	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
S24G	Section 24 G	UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
S30	Section 30	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
SA	South Africa	VPN	Virtual Private Network
SAAQIS	South African Air Quality Information System	VTAPA	Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area
SADC	Southern African Development Community	WEP	World Economic Forum
SAEO	South Africa Environment Outlook	WHA	World Heritage Act
SALGA	South African Local Government Association	WHS	World Heritage Sites
SANAE	South African National Antarctic Expeditions	WHCA	World Heritage Convention Authority
SANAP	South African National Antarctic Programme	WIS	Waste Information system
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
SAWS	South African Weather Services	WSP	Workplace Skills Plan
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessments	WTO	World Trade Organisation
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority		
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Projects		

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