



PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE  
IPHONDO LEMPUMA KOLONI  
PROVINSIE OOS-KAAP

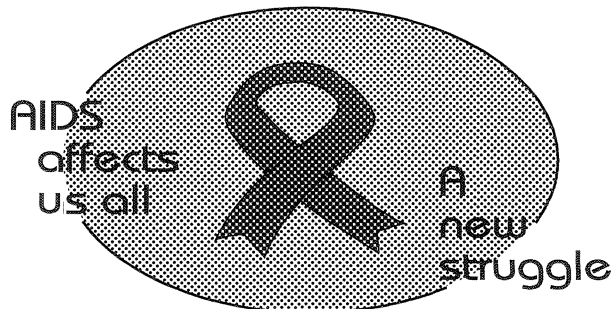
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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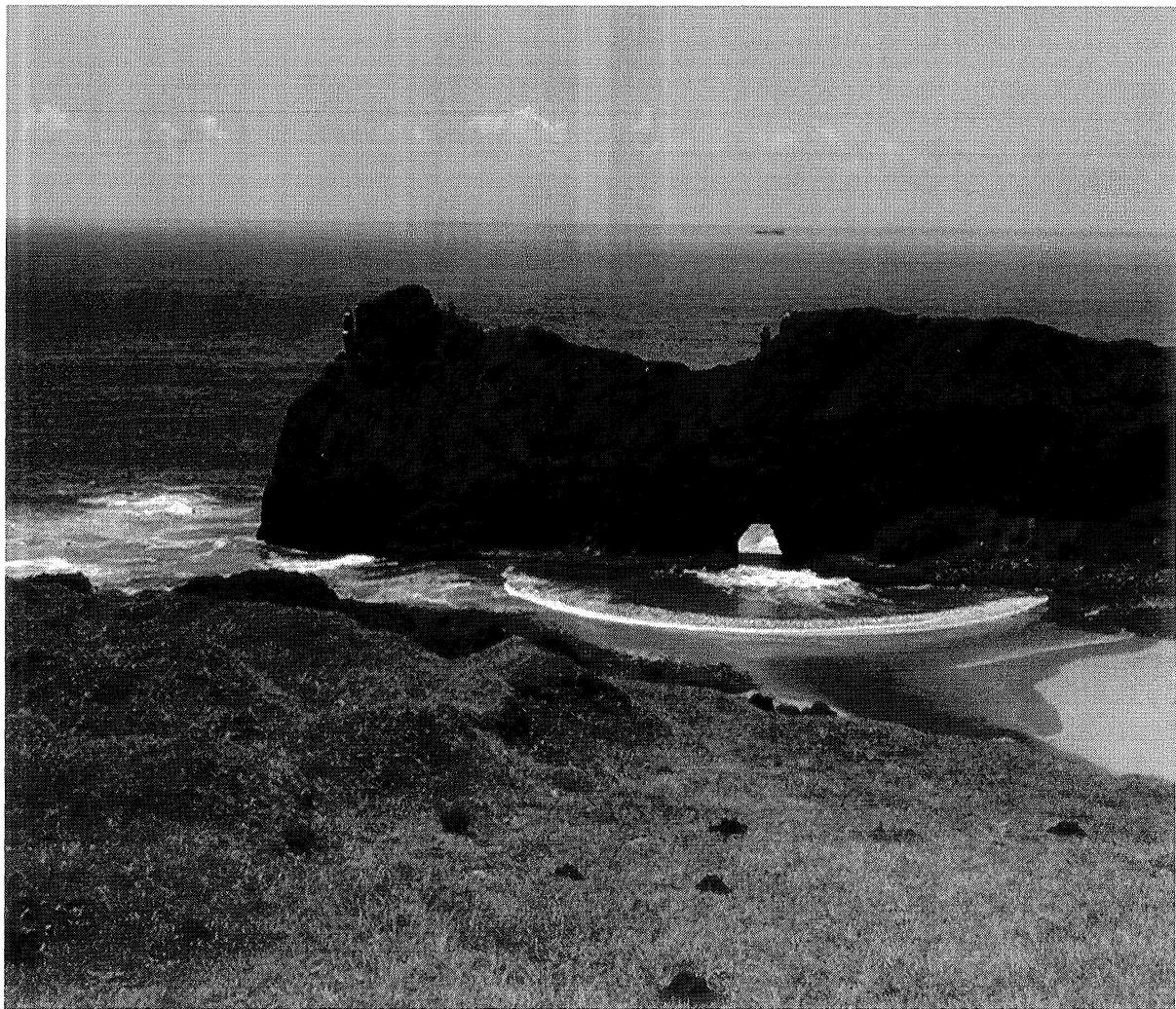
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## GENERAL NOTICE

**No. 82**



### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM



### Eastern Cape Environmental Implementation Plan

Second Edition  
J29119/200

# EASTERN CAPE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

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CEC Committee for Environmental Co-ordination  
 CSIR Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

**D**

DEA Department of Environmental Affairs  
 DEDEAT Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
 DoH Department of Human Settlement  
 DRPW Department of Roads and Public Works  
 DWA Department of Water Affairs

**E**

EC Eastern Cape  
 ECDPW Eastern Cape Department of Public Works  
 EIA Environmental Impact Assessment  
 EIP Environmental Implementation Plan  
 EMP Environmental Management Plan / Programme  
 EPWP Expanded Public Works Programme  
 GIS Geographic Information System  
 HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

**I**

IDP Integrated Development Plan  
 IDZ Industrial Development Zone  
 IEM Integrated Environmental Management

IGFR	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act 15 of 2005)
<b>N</b>	
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
NFSD	National Framework for Sustainable Development
NWA	National Water Act, 36 of 1998
<b>M</b>	
MEC	Member of Executive Committee
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding (plural: Memoranda of Understanding)
<b>O</b>	
OtP	Office of the Premier
<b>P</b>	
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000)
PAJA	Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (Act 3 of 2000)
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan (same as PGDS)
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PPP	Policies, Plans and Programmes
<b>S</b>	
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SoER	State of the Environment Report
<b>U</b>	
UCT	University of Cape Town

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION
Cross cutting impacts Cross cutting issues	In the context of this EIP cross cutting impacts and issues are those impacts and issues which cut across sectoral interests or concerns. Thus environment is a cross cutting issue as it has relevance to economic development, spatial planning, transport planning, agricultural development and governance.
Functions	Those functions assigned to provinces in terms of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution. These form the basis for the development of departmental mandates.
Institutions	In this report the term institution is used to include the system of formal and informal <u>rules</u> for decision-making (e.g. formal procedures or informal norms and values), the <u>mechanisms</u> for rule enforcement (e.g. arrangements that structure the way that people interact) and the <u>organisations</u> that implement the rules and mechanisms within the public and private sectors.
Institutional capacity	The term institutional capacity is often used to refer to the organisational structures and capacity (systems) that operationalise development or management.

Instruments	May be a policy, plan or programme by means of which a provincial function is fulfilled, BUT instruments may also include guidelines which give effect to rules (e.g. formal procedures or legislation), or arrangements for cooperation (e.g. fora such as committees, or agreements such as memoranda of understanding).
Policies	Statements prepared on behalf of government, or local authorities, that define future actions. Policies may give rise to legislation, as in the case of the White Paper on Integrated Coastal Management. Alternatively policies may derive from legislation, as in the case of the Department of Water Affairs' approach to the application of the National Water Act requirements to small grower forestry.
Plans	Also termed strategies, provide the framework within which policies can be implemented by identifying the methods, physical extent and resources necessary to achieve policy aims.
Programmes	Set out the sequence of actions and time-scale for completing plans and strategies.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) sets the basis for both the protection of the environment (Section 24 environmental right) and for cooperative governance (Chapter 3 of the Constitution). The Bill of Rights further creates the basis for access to information and just administrative action, fundamental rights that are critical for promoting accountability in environmental management.

Various laws have since been enacted to give effect to these constitutional provisions. The following framework laws are of specific significance to environmental governance in the Eastern Cape:

- The National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998, which gives effect to the environmental right and introduces specific institutions to promote cooperative environmental governance.
- The Promotion of Access to Information Act, Act 2 of 2000, that underscores the right of access to information, whether held by the state or another person, required for the exercise or protection of a right.
- The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 3 of 2000, which provides for the fulfilment of the Constitutional obligation on the State to provide a framework for transparent and accountable decision-making.
- The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, Act 15 of 2005, which gives effect to the requirements of Section 41(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996.

The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (IGFR Act) gives effect to the constitutional requirement for co-operative governance and provides the basis for the establishment of the institutions by means of which co-operative governance may be effected. Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) provides for the preparation and revision of Environmental Implementation Plans (EIP) by provinces, as the means by which the constitutional imperatives as mentioned above may be achieved.

Chapter 3 of NEMA is the only chapter of that Act in which no reference is made to the MEC for Environment. Instead it refers throughout to the province. Two implications arise from this. Firstly, that the Premier as head of a given Province has a leading role to play in ensuring provincial compliance with Chapter 3. Secondly, every provincial department has an obligation to participate in the development of and comply with the EIP. *A provincial EIP is thus binding on all departments within a province.*



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## 1.1 Legal Requirement for an EIP

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Chapter 3, Section 11 (1) of NEMA requires Provinces to prepare Environmental Implementation Plans at least every four years. The 4-year cycle takes cognisance of government's 5-year planning cycle and the need to use an EIP as an informant for government planning. The first edition EIP for the Eastern Cape was gazetted in 2003. It is therefore required that a second edition EIP be prepared.

### 1.1.1 Purpose and Objectives of the EIP

The purpose of the EIP is to:

- Co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various national departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment or are entrusted with powers and duties aimed at achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government, in order to:
- Minimize the duplication of procedures and functions; and
- Promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment
- Give effect to the principles of co-operative government in Chapter 3 of the Constitution
- Secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole
- Prevent unreasonable actions by provinces in respect of the environment that are prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and
- Enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion and protection of a sustainable environment

### 1.1.2 Content of EIPs

In terms of Section 13 of the NEMA an EIP must contain:

- A description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment
- A description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes referred to above will comply with the principles set out in Section 2 of NEMA as well as any national norms and standards as envisaged under Section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment
- A description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that its functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance

with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles set out in Section 2 of NEMA, and any national norms and standards envisaged under Section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment

- Recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of NEMA

Although the Minister for the Environment may make regulations regarding the content of EIPs, it is understood that no regulations have as yet been promulgated. Instead a guideline on the content of EIPs has been issued by the Department of Environmental Affairs. This guideline has been applied in the compilation of this EIP.

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## 1.2 Process followed in Preparation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition EIP

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In preparing this edition of the EIP the following steps were followed:

- The Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEATT) as lead agent appointed an external service provider to assist in the review and preparation of the EIP
- An initial workshop/project steering committee meeting to which all stakeholders, including provincial and national government departments and municipalities were invited, was held to introduce the process
- Letters introducing the process and requesting co-operation/assistance in obtaining information were sent to key provincial departments
- The first edition EIP was reviewed and a gap analysis undertaken to identify those areas which would require strengthening or amendment in the second edition EIP
- A status quo report outlining the findings of the review and proposing a framework for the EIP was prepared and submitted at the second workshop/project steering committee meeting for review and comment
- One-on-one interviews were conducted with key provincial departments to obtain information on departmental policies, plans and programmes which may affect the environment, and departmental capacity for environmental management
- A draft EIP document was prepared and submitted to stakeholders for review and comment. No comments were received
- Comments on the draft document will be incorporated into the final draft document, which will be submitted to the provincial Governance and Administration Cluster for consideration
- The final draft will be submitted to the Provincial Executive Committee (Provincial Cabinet) prior to its submission to the National Committee for Environmental Co-ordination for scrutiny and approval

- The EIP must be published in the provincial gazette within 90 days of the National Committee for Environmental Co-ordination's recommendation that it be adopted

### 1.3 Provincial Development Priorities and Environmental Issues

The draft mid-term Eastern Cape Provincial Strategic Framework (2009-2014), which aims to ensure alignment between the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) (2004-2014) and the current national priorities (2009 political mandate), identifies eight strategic priorities for the Province. These are:

- Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods
- Massive programme to build social and economic infrastructure
- Rural development, land and agrarian reform and food security
- Strengthen education, skills and human resource base
- Improving the health profile of the Province
- Intensifying the fight against crime and corruption
- Building a developmental state and improving the public services, and strengthening democratic institutions
- Building cohesive, caring and sustainable communities

The provincial priorities should be contextualised against the National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD) that underscores provincial growth and development within ecological limits. The NFSD vision:

"South Africa aspires to be a sustainable, economically prosperous and self-reliant nation state that safeguards its democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of its people, by managing its limited ecological resources responsibly for current and future generations, and by advancing efficient and effective integrated planning and governance through national, regional and global collaboration."

Provincial development goals should take cognisance of the Millennium Development Goals, which inform South Africa's national development goals and targets. These goals were drawn from the actions and targets that are contained in the Millennium Declaration that was adopted during the United Nations Millennium Summit held in 2000. Table 1 lists these goals and targets together with their responsible organs of state (DEAT, 2008).

**Table 1: Millennium Development Goals and Targets cross-referenced to Provincial Strategic Priorities** (Source: DEAT (2008) and OtP (2009))

Goal	Target	Responsibility	Provincial Strategic Priorities
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<b>Goal 1:</b> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<b>Target 1:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	Department of Labour; all organs of state indirectly responsible	Links to: <b>Strategic Priority 1:</b> Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods <b>Strategic Priority 8:</b> Building cohesive, caring and sustainable communities
	<b>Target 2:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Departments of Agriculture, and of Social Development; relevant provincial departments	
<b>Goal 2:</b> Achieve universal primary education	<b>Target 3:</b> Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	National and provincial departments of Education	Links to: <b>Strategic Priority 4:</b> Strengthen education, skills and human resource base
<b>Goal 3:</b> Promote gender equality and empower women	<b>Target 4:</b> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015	National and provincial departments of Education	Links to: <b>Strategic Priority 4:</b> Strengthen education, skills and human resource base
<b>Goal 4:</b> Reduce child mortality	<b>Target 5:</b> Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	National and provincial departments of Health	Links to: <b>Strategic Priority 5:</b> Improving the health profile of the province
<b>Goal 5:</b> Improve maternal health	<b>Target 6:</b> Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	National and provincial departments of Health	Links to: <b>Strategic Priority 5:</b> Improving the health profile of the province
Goal	Target	Responsibility	Provincial Strategic Priorities
<b>Goal 6:</b> Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	<b>Target 7:</b> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	National and provincial departments of Health	Links to: <b>Strategic Priority 5:</b> Improving the health profile of the province
	<b>Target 8:</b> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	National and provincial departments of Health	
<b>Goal 7:</b> Ensure environmental sustainability	<b>Target 9:</b> Integrate the principles <sup>1</sup> of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	All national and provincial departments, municipalities and other organs of state	Links to: <b>Strategic Priority 2:</b> Massive programme to build social and economic infrastructure (particularly the provincial water quality strategy) <b>Strategic Priority 3:</b> Rural development, land and agrarian reform and food security
	<b>Target 10:</b> Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Department of Water Affairs and municipalities	

<sup>1</sup> This is the focus of the EIP.

	<b>Target 11:</b> Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	National and provincial departments of Housing; Department of Provincial and Local Government; provincial departments of local government; municipalities	
<b>Goal 8:</b> Develop a global partnership for development	<b>Target 12:</b> Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally)	National Treasury; Department of Trade and Industry	Links to: <b>Strategic Priority 7:</b> Building a developmental state and improving the public services, and strengthening democratic institutions
	<b>Target 13:</b> Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for exports enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)	National Treasury; Department of Trade and Industry, and of Foreign Affairs	
	<b>Target 14:</b> Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions)		
	<b>Target 15:</b> Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	National Treasury; Department of Trade and Industry, and of Foreign Affairs	
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Provincial Strategic Priorities</b>
	<b>Target 16:</b> In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	Departments of Labour, Social Development and relevant provincial departments	

	<b>Target 17:</b> In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	Departments of Trade and Industry and of Health	
	<b>Target 18:</b> In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Department of Science and Technology, Government Communications	

The eradication of poverty and an improvement in the quality of life are directly dependent on a healthy environment. The provincial priorities should therefore be addressed taking cognisance of environmental risks and resource quality. The Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (2004) and the current State of the Environment Report (in preparation) identify the following as priority environmental issues:

- Waste management (both solid waste and sewerage)
- Coastal management
- Land transformation
- Land degradation
- Climate change
- Sustainable human livelihoods

The purpose of the EIP is to provide a mechanism to guide and assist all provincial departments to achieve provincial growth and sustainable livelihoods in an ecologically sustainable manner. Therefore a priority of the EIP is to facilitate cooperation around these priority environmental issues. This may best be achieved through the adoption of an appropriate provincial environmental strategy.

The value of the EIP for the Province is as follows:

- It integrates development with environment
- It provides an environmental planning focus for service delivery, highlighting environmental priorities that matter for sustaining growth whilst at the same time ensuring that the environmental needs of future generations are safeguarded
- It guides cross-departmental coordination and policy integration
- It facilitates the building of provincial capacity for achieving environmental governance

## 2 MANDATES AND FUNCTIONS

This chapter provides details of the constitutionally mandated functions of provincial government, and arranges them in relation to their potential to affect the environment. The focus of the EIP is on these functions rather than on individual departments.

### 2.1 Functional Areas of Provincial Competence

Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution list the functions of government which fall within the provincial sphere of competence. Table 2 lists those functions with the potential to affect the environment.

**Table 2: Provincial functions which may affect the environment. Source: Constitution of South Africa, 1996.** (<sup>m</sup> denotes those functions which also fall within the municipal sphere of competence.)

Areas of concurrent and provincial national competence	Areas of exclusive provincial competence
Administration of indigenous forests	Abattoirs <sup>m</sup>
Air pollution <sup>m</sup>	Municipal airports
Agriculture	Provincial planning
Animal control and diseases	Provincial roads and traffic
Disaster management	Veterinary services excluding regulation of the profession
Environment	Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria <sup>m</sup>
Health <sup>m</sup>	Cleansing <sup>m</sup>
Housing	Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals <sup>m</sup>
Industrial promotion	Noise pollution <sup>m</sup>

Nature conservation	Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal <sup>m</sup>
Pollution control	
Provincial public enterprises	
Public transport <sup>m</sup>	
Public works <sup>m</sup>	
Regional planning and development	
Soil conservation	
Tourism and local tourism <sup>m</sup>	
Trade	
<b>Areas of concurrent national and provincial competence</b>	<b>Areas of exclusive provincial competence</b>
Urban and Rural development	
Electricity and Gas Reticulation <sup>m</sup>	
Municipal planning	
Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours	
Stormwater management systems in built-up areas <sup>m</sup>	
Water and sanitation services <sup>m</sup>	
Fire fighting services <sup>m</sup>	

## 2.2 Provincial Functions which Impact on the Environment

Impacting functions have the potential to cause significant harm to the environment, thereby undermining the attainment of provincial development objectives. Departments mandated with these functions are therefore obliged to consider issues of environmental management and balance competing Constitutional rights in exercising their mandates.

Priority functions of the Eastern Cape Provincial Government which impact on the environment are listed in Table 3.

**Table 3: Provincial functions which impact on the environment.**

Function	Impact(s)	Mandated Department
Agriculture	Land transformation, biodiversity loss, water quality, ecosystem functioning	EC Department of Agrarian Reform and



Animal control and diseases, including veterinary services and abattoirs	Animal healthcare waste management, air quality (state vet boilers/incinerators), veterinary public health	Rural Development
Health	Healthcare waste management, air quality (hospital boilers and incinerators)	EC Department of Health
Housing	Land transformation, biodiversity loss, water quality, ecosystem functioning, waste management	EC Department of Human Settlements
Public transport, including pontoons, ferries, jetties and harbours, and provincial roads and traffic	Land transformation, coastal and marine transformation, biodiversity loss, ecosystem functioning, pollution, water quality (both freshwater and marine)	EC Department of Roads and Public Works
Public works	Pollution, waste management, water quality, land transformation (rehabilitation through EPWP and Working for Wetlands)	
Industrial promotion, provincial public enterprises, tourism	Management of provincial public entities and development of provincial economic policy have a wide range of impacts, including land transformation; soil, air and water pollution; ecosystem functioning; waste management	DEDEATT: Economic Development
Regional planning and development; urban and rural development; municipal planning	Land transformation, coastal transformation, water quantity, pollution, biodiversity loss	Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
<b>Function</b>	<b>Impact(s)</b>	<b>Mandated Department</b>
Provincial planning	Provincial planning and governance may have a wide range of impacts including: land transformation and degradation; ecosystem functioning; biodiversity loss; water quantity and quality; pollution	Office of the Premier

### 2.3 Provincial Functions which Manage the Environment

Environmental managing functions provide guidance to those functions impacting on the environment. Herein lies the foundation of cooperative environmental governance. Chapter 3 of the Constitution requires departments of impacting functions to cooperate and exercise their functions with due regard to environmental management issues. Departments with environmental managing functions have the obligation to guide the incorporation of environmental management issues in policies, plans and programmes.

Priority functions of the Eastern Cape Provincial Government which manage the environment are listed in Table 4.

**Table 4: Provincial functions which manage the environment.**

Function	Role	Mandated Department
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Administration of indigenous forests*	Biodiversity and ecosystem protection, water resource protection	DEDEATT: Environmental Affairs and EC Parks and Tourism Agency*
Environment and pollution control	Guidance on management of development related impacts, pollution control, waste management, compliance monitoring	
Nature conservation*	Biodiversity and ecosystem protection	
Soil conservation	Guidance on land protection	EC Department of Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
Health	Guidance on healthcare waste management, public health management	EC Department of Health
Cooperative governance	Facilitate intergovernmental relations in environmental matters	OtP

\* The role of EC Parks and Tourism Agency is restricted to protected areas such as provincial nature reserves and certain indigenous/State forests.

## 2.4 Provincial Departments

### 2.4.1 Guiding Framework for Provincial Environmental Governance

All provincial departments and all municipalities, must ensure that they exercise their functions “so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions” (NEMA, Section 13). The relevant laws, as well as the policies to give effect to these laws, are listed below. They apply to all provincial planning activities.

List of national environmental legislation and sector legislation with environmental management implications applicable to all departments

- National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, Act 39 of 2004
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, Act 24 of 2008
- National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act, Act 59 of 2008
- National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998
- National Forest Act, Act 84 of 1998
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, Act 43 of 1983
- National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999
- Hazardous Substances Act, Act 15 of 1973
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002

List of selected national policies and plans that give effect to the legal provisions:

- National Framework for Sustainable Development
- National Climate Change Response Strategy, 2004
- National Climate Change Policy Framework (in process)
- National Waste Management Strategy
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

List of National EIPs and EMPs<sup>2</sup>:

- Defence
- Environmental Affairs
- Health
- Human Settlement
- Mineral Resources
- Transport
- Water Affairs and Forestry

List of provincial environmental legislation applicable to all departments:

- Problem Animal Control Ordinance, Ordinance 26 of 1957
- Environmental Conservation Decree, Decree 9 of 1992 (Transkei)
- Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, Ordinance 19 of 1974 (Cape Provincial Administration)
- Nature Conservation Act, Act 10 of 1987 (Ciskei)

List of provincial environmental policies and plans applicable to all departments:

- Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan
- Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report (2<sup>nd</sup> edition in preparation)
- Eastern Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (in preparation)
- Eastern Cape Hazardous Waste Management Plan (in preparation)
- Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (in preparation)
- Great Kei to Boknes/Cannon Rocks Coastal EMF (in preparation)
- Wild Coast Spatial Development Framework (in preparation)

List of guidelines

- Integrated Development Plan Guidelines
- Provincial Environmental Sustainability Toolkit for Integrated Development Planning
- DEAT Guidelines in support of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006

<sup>2</sup> NEMA Section 11(1) identifies national departments that "exercise functions which may affect the environment" and requires each of them to prepare an EIP. NEMA Section 11(2) identifies national departments that "exercise functions involving the management of the environment" and requires each of them to prepare an environmental management plan (EMP). Cognisance must be taken of all published EIPs and EMPs in the compilation of any new EIP, the purpose being to ensure consistency between such plans.

## 2.4.2 Departments responsible for functions which impact on the environment

### (a) Department of Agriculture

Priority Focus Areas	Environmental Issues affected by Priority Focus Areas	Recommendations
Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Transformation Strategy: – Promotion of sustainable agricultural production – Coordination of rural infrastructure development – Promotion and coordination of land reform	Biodiversity resources Climate change Land cover Loss of soil Water quality and quantity	1. Ensure that departmental policies, programmes, plans and projects comply with relevant environmental legislation 2. Ensure that the relevant national and provincial environmental policies and plans are taken into account in the development of departmental policies, plans and programmes 3. Evaluate all departmental policies, plans and programmes against the environmental management principles (NEMA Principles) set out in the Appendix
Veterinary Services: – Animal health – Veterinary public health – Veterinary laboratory services	Waste management Water quality (dip tanks) Air quality (boilers/incinerators)	

### (b) Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism : Economic Development

Priority Focus Areas	Environmental Issues affected by Priority Focus Areas	Recommendations
Development and promotion of provincial economic policy Development of Provincial Cooperatives Strategy Development of Provincial Industrial Development Strategy Oversight of such provincial entities as: – Eastern Cape Development Corporation – Coega Development Corporation (Coega IDZ) – East London IDZ – Eastern Cape Liquor Board – Eastern Cape Gambling and Betting Board	Biodiversity resources Climate change Ecosystem functioning Land cover Waste management Water quantity and quality Air quality	1. As a minimum, link the economic strategic planning function with the environmental planning function 2. Ensure that economic policies, plans, programmes and strategies play to the environmental strengths of the province and protect environmental sensitivities 3. Ensure that industrial development agencies and strategies inform potential developers and investors of environmental risks and requirements

## (c) Department of Health

Priority Focus Areas	Environmental Issues affected by Priority Focus Areas	Recommendations
Provincial Health Care Waste Management	Contamination and pollution of air, soil and water resources with putrescible waste and pathogens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participate in the compilation of the Provincial Hazardous Waste Management Plan</li> <li>2. Participate in provincial air quality and waste management fora</li> <li>3. Ensure the development of systems to monitor due diligence of independent service providers</li> </ol>

## (d) Department of Human Settlements

Priority Focus Areas	Environmental Issues affected by Priority Focus Areas	Recommendations
<p>Development of Affordable Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of project management service to Local Government</li> <li>- Approval of subsidy applications for proposed housing projects</li> <li>- Expediting completion of stalled/blocked projects</li> </ul>	<p>Land degradation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- loss of soil cover</li> <li>- loss of biodiversity</li> <li>- draining and loss of wetlands</li> <li>- contamination and pollution of water resources (both ground and surface water)</li> <li>- loss of ecosystem services</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In conjunction with DEDEATT: Environmental Affairs develop a guideline for the selection of housing project sites (including temporary shelter sites), which conforms with the NEMA principles listed in the Appendix as a means of aiding the development of a multi-sectoral approach to human settlement planning</li> <li>2. In conjunction with DEDEATT: Environmental Affairs develop a protocol for tracking project compliance with the legal requirements of environmental management</li> </ol>

## (e) Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs

Priority Focus Areas	Environmental Issues affected by Priority Focus Areas	Recommendations
Provincial Spatial Planning: – Development of a Provincial Spatial Development Framework – Integration of municipal planning such as municipal spatial development frameworks and IDPs	Biodiversity resources Waste management Water quantity and quality Land transformation Land degradation	1. Ensure that development of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework, municipal Spatial Development Frameworks and the 5 Year Local Government Strategic Agenda take due cognisance of the various national and provincial environmental plans and the NEMA principles listed in the Appendix  2. Ensure that the provincial environmental sustainability toolkit is used in the compilation of all municipal IDPs
Development of 5 Year Local Government Strategic Agenda		
Prioritise development of a provincial water quality strategy with the Department of Water Affairs		

## (f) Department of Roads and Public Works

Priority Focus Areas	Environmental Issues affected by Priority Focus Areas	Recommendations
Development of Road and Transport Infrastructure: – Construction of rural access roads – Construction and maintenance of provincial roads – Promote redevelopment of rail infrastructure	Biodiversity resources Land transformation Land degradation Waste management Water quality Ecosystem functioning Air quality	1. Ensure all construction and upgrade projects comply with NEMA Chapter 5 requirements 2. In conjunction with DEDEATT: Environmental Affairs and OtP develop a formal project planning/prioritisation protocol 3. Ensure adequate measures to address hazardous spillages
Development of Provincial Freight Logistics Plan		
Provision of facilities for the provision of provincial government services: – Construction and maintenance of administrative buildings and associated infrastructure – Construction and maintenance of public facilities	Land transformation Land degradation Waste management Water quality Air quality	1. Ensure adequate measures to promote energy efficiency in government buildings Ensure EPWP projects comply with NEMA Chapter 5 requirements where applicable 3. Ensure training programmes associated with EPWP projects include environmental awareness training where relevant
Extended public works programme (in conjunction with National DPW)		

## (g) Office of the Premier

Priority Focus Areas	Environmental Issues affected by Priority Focus Areas	Recommendations
Coordination of provincial planning, cooperative governance and reporting	Cross-cutting impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that environmental issues, as cross-cutting issues, are addressed in all cluster fora as appropriate</li> <li>2. Ensure that intergovernmental matters of the environment are coordinated between the Eastern Cape and its neighbouring provinces</li> <li>3. Ensure that all departments incorporate and give effect to the Provincial EIP</li> <li>4. Monitor and evaluate the extent to which provincial plans give effect to NEMA principles and take EIP requirements into account</li> </ol>

## 2.4.3 Departments responsible for functions which manage the environment

## (a) Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform

Priority Focus Areas	Key Areas of Guidance	Recommendations
Soil conservation	Soil conservation measures for emerging farmers and EPWP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide appropriate extension services to emerging farmers</li> <li>2. Provide appropriate input to EPWP environmental awareness training materials</li> </ol>
	Safeguarding of high agricultural potential soils from non-agricultural development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contribute to development of provincial spatial development framework</li> <li>2. Participate in IDP fora and development of municipal SDFs</li> <li>3. Contribute to mapping of environmentally sensitive areas</li> </ol>

(b) Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism :  
Environmental Affairs

Priority Focus Areas	Key Areas of Guidance	Recommendations
Promotion of Integrated Environmental Management	Advise on compliance with environmental legislation Development and provision of environmental sensitivity analyses	1. Develop and enter into formal protocols (e.g. MoU) with departments mandated with impacting functions 2. Provide formal guidance resources, e.g. maps, GIS based data, guideline documents
Management of Biodiversity Resources: – Eastern Cape Parks Board – Biodiversity conservation outside protected areas – Coastal management	Advise on biodiversity issues and legal compliance Advise on compliance with coastal management legislation	1. Ensure that critical biodiversity areas are incorporated in the provincial spatial framework

## (c) Department of Health

Priority Focus Areas	Key Areas of Guidance	Recommendations
Provincial Health Care Waste Management	Collection, handling, storage, transport and disposal of medical / healthcare waste	Participate in the compilation of the Provincial Hazardous Waste Management Plan
Environmental Health Inspectorate	Management of public health related issues	Develop working relationship with DEDEATT: Environmental Affairs environmental education section to maximise possible synergies with respect to community capacity development

### 3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section provides an overview of institutional arrangements for the facilitation of co-operative environmental governance in the province. Focus has been placed primarily on provincial and local spheres of government.



### 3.1 Provincial Government

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The Office of the Premier (OtP) is responsible for provincial planning and gives effect to this function through the development of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan and a Provincial Framework. The OtP is also responsible for oversight of the provincial planning function. In order to facilitate interaction between role players in the development and implementation of provincial plans the OtP operates a cluster based system of fora to ensure interdepartmental coordination and integration in the development of policies and programmes. Four clusters are in operation:

- Social Needs Cluster – deals with social sector plans, policies and programmes, such as basic needs and HIV/AIDS programmes
- Governance and Administration Cluster – deals with transversal issues of governance, such as institutions, instruments and infrastructure (e.g. information management systems) for improving the integration of different spheres of government
- Economic Growth and Infrastructure Cluster – deals with development related issues, such as the integration of physical infrastructure, sustainable use of natural resources, and industrial development policies, plans, programmes and strategies
- Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster – deals with issues such as promotion of safety and security awareness, and support to the criminal justice system

It is understood that the cluster system is relatively new to the province, and that it does not yet receive the degree of support from all Departments that it needs to operate effectively. The system does however offer opportunities for mainstreaming environmental governance within each cluster. The EIP is an ideal instrument to be used by the Governance and Administration Cluster for improving the integration of environmental governance requirements.

The first edition EIP identified a plethora of fora by means of which DEDEATT would seek to promote communication with other provincial and national departments on environmental issues. It would seem that most of these have fallen by the wayside after operating for a short while, if at all. Given that the EIP is a provincial plan, it is suggested that existing institutions under the aegis of the Office of the Premier be explored to promote integration and alignment for achieving environmental governance. Table 5, below, investigates existing institutions and their potential role in advancing the objectives of Chapter 3 of NEMA. It specifically draws on the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005, to acknowledge the role of the Premier in intergovernmental relations and to identify existing opportunities for advancing environmental governance in the Eastern Cape. The EIP is the mechanism to facilitate integration and alignment in the identified institutions.

**Table 5: Available intergovernmental institutions.**

Available Institutions	Potential to advance environmental governance
Provincial Growth and Development Plan (2004-2014) and Eastern Cape Provincial Strategic Framework (2009-2014)	Environmental considerations can be integrated into provincial planning and programmes. The PGDP and PSF could be used to create awareness of the need to integrate environmental considerations into departmental policies, programmes and plans.
Cluster System	Ensure interdepartmental coordination and integration in the development of policies and programmes. The cluster system could be used to facilitate the integration of environmental policies and programmes into all provincial programmes and activities.
Premier's Coordinating Forum (Section 16 of the IGRF Act, 2005)	Promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations between province and local governments in the province. The forum could be used to facilitate discussion and consult on environmental policy matters as it relates to local government. Any potential challenges or matters of non-compliance in implementation could also, through this forum be communicated to the President's Co-ordinating Council.
Provincial Intergovernmental Forum (Sections 21 & 22 of the IGRF Act, 2005)	The Premier may establish a forum to promote cooperation in cross-border environmental issues. The forum could be established between premiers of provinces or between the premier and local governments in other provinces. This is specifically relevant to the Eastern Cape that shares its boundaries with four provinces viz. KwaZulu-Natal, Western-Cape, Northern-Cape and the Free State.
Implementation protocols (Section 35 of the IGRF Act, 2005)	These mechanisms are useful where there is a need for organs of state to coordinate their actions. They are potentially useful mechanisms to advance environmental governance around environmental priorities.

### 3.2 Local Government

Line function / sector departments from provincial and national government spheres are required to participate in the development of municipal integrated development plans (IDPs). This is usually by means of participation in IDP fora. There are also other institutions that could advance environmental governance on the local level. The table below draws on the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005, to identify existing opportunities.

**Table 6: Intergovernmental institutions which may assist in advancing cooperative environmental governance at the local level.**

Available Institutions	Potential to advance environmental governance
Integrated Development Plans	The incorporation of environmental considerations in IDPs will promote sustainable development on the local level. Environmental opportunities and constraints must guide spatial development patterns. IDPs can integrate sector-specific requirements.
District Intergovernmental Forum (Section 24 of the IGRF Act, 2005)	Promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations between a district and local municipalities. The forum could be used to facilitate discussion and consult on environmental policy matters as it relates

	to a specific district.
Inter-municipality Forums	This forum could be established where two or more municipalities have the need to promote intergovernmental relations around specific matters of interest. Environmental issues of strategic importance to participating municipalities could be addressed in such forums.
Implementation protocols (Section 35 of the IGRF Act, 2005)	These mechanisms are useful where there is a need for organs of state to coordinate their actions. They are potentially useful mechanisms to advance environmental governance.

There is nevertheless a need to strengthen the understanding of environment as a cross-cutting issue in IDPs, thereby improving government's chances of achieving sustainable development. The responsibility of provincial departments in taking the environmental message to local government is underscored by the EIP, i.e. if provincial departments align their planning systems with provincial environmental priorities it will facilitate vertical flows of information to a local level, strengthening local environmental governance. This would however require guidance from the planning system that is in the hands of the Premier's Office. The role of the Premier in environmental governance through the cluster system is therefore again emphasized.

### 3.3 Institutional Gaps

The status quo report (Arcus GIBB, 2009) identified a number of critical areas and risks to the achievement of cooperative environmental governance which require attention. Difficulties experienced in gathering information during development of this edition of the EIP have further emphasised these critical areas and risks.

The most significant gaps identified were:

- The EIP has not yet been institutionalised in provincial government.
- This second edition has therefore focused on measures to achieve institutionalization and accountability. However, a prerequisite to achieving successful institutionalization of the EIP is the creation of awareness of the objectives of Chapter 3 of NEMA.
- Implementation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition EIP has been weak predominantly because of capacity constraints, but there seems also to be a lack of political will involved in the state of affairs.
- This second edition has therefore aimed to promote alignment with intergovernmental instruments.
- There are concerns that based on the state of environmental governance; the Eastern Cape is not yet on a sustainable path. This seems to be confirmed by the State of Environment review that indicates that the state of the environment in the province is declining.

This second edition has therefore placed the primary focus of the EIP on the *impacting* functions of the province. The secondary focus is on the environmental *management*

functions as providers of guidance towards the achievement of compliance with the provincial EIP. In addition, the framework of legislation, policies and guidelines within which provincial PPPs must be developed and provincial functions must be exercised has been expanded, updated and consolidated.

Communication within and between provincial departments, and between the provincial, local and national spheres of government are critical to effective cooperative governance. A significant risk therefore attaches to the apparent inability of the province to sustain coordinating institutions.

## 4 RECOMMENDATIONS

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The following recommendations are made to aid in the institutionalisation and implementation of this EIP:

- The EIP should become a mechanism of the Premier's Coordinating Forum for achieving sound environmental governance in provincial planning.
- Office of the Premier must ensure that environmental management is integrated into the terms of reference of the appropriate provincial clusters. In support of this it is essential that each Head of Department receive a copy of the EIP and its associated implementation plan.
- Office of the Premier to investigate existing institutions which may be used as vehicles for facilitating co-operative environmental governance with neighbouring provinces.
- DEDEATT: Environmental Affairs to participate in appropriate provincial clusters.
- Every department responsible for implementing an *impacting* function to ensure that their medium term strategic framework and annual performance plan includes operational and budgetary provision for giving effect to the consideration of NEMA Section 2 principles and NEMA chapter 5 provisions for environmental management in the development of departmental policies, plans and programmes.
- Every department responsible for implementing a *managing* function to ensure that their medium term strategic framework and annual performance plan includes operational and budgetary provision for the provision of guidance to impacting departments, whether through the development of guidelines or participation on advisory panels/fora.
- DEDEATT as the lead department for environment in the province needs to establish an environmental planning component to:
  - Provide a focal point for the development of tools to assist in building the environmental component of provincial planning;
  - Act as a contact point for those provincial functions seeking guidance in implementing and complying with the EIP; and
  - Co-ordinate and drive data gathering, information dissemination and reporting in support of co-operative environmental governance within the province.
- DEDEATT as the lead department for environment in the province should review National policies, plans and programmes that are relevant to provincial planning, and summarise the concepts and principles contained in these PPP to produce a "provincial environmental handbook" which will guide the implementation of *impacting* functions.
- Departments responsible for implementing an *impacting* function should formally designate an environmental "Champion" within the planning function of each department, who will pro-actively engage with DEDEATT to obtain

guidance on the incorporation of NEMA Section 2 principles, and adherence to N

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MA chapter 5 provisions in departmental PPP.

- DEDEATT should develop a “provincial environmental strategy”<sup>3</sup> which maps out the receiving environment of the province in a manner that creates a comprehensive understanding of the social-ecological system or context within which development is to be implemented. This framework must reflect the baseline and the issues that will play a role in, or affect the viability of provincial growth and development. It will provide the focus that may be needed to promote cost-effective planning by each provincial department. The SoER is most probably the first step in this strategy, but it must be applied to promote sustainability, i.e. the trends and predictions highlighted in the SoER must be analysed to determine practical and feasible responses (target setting). This would require some level of integration with the PGDP (i.e. the social and economic pillars of the province), and the identification of sustainability issues (i.e. the linkages between the 3 pillars) that should be addressed by all departments.
- The Office of the Premier should take responsibility for the development of a ‘Sustainability Framework’ through the PGDP to promote intergovernmental cooperation for sustainable development. The Premier is already aware of this responsibility, evidenced by the study commissioned in 2004 to consider how sustainability could be mainstreamed in the PGDP<sup>4</sup>. This would strengthen an existing institutional arrangement and assist with clarification of roles and responsibilities in provincial planning.
- A system of indicators for monitoring cooperative environmental governance and implementation of the EIP must be developed by the province. The OtP should drive this process in conjunction with DEDEATT.

## 5 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET
Investigate the opportunities and requirements for establishing an environmental planning component	DEDEAT	Immediate	DEDEAT to determine (establishment of this unit may be spread over a number of budget cycles)
Environmental representation at cluster meetings	DEDEAT: Environmental Affairs	Immediate	Current operational budget

<sup>3</sup> Schedule 4 Part A of the Constitution identifies environment as a concurrent provincial responsibility, development of an environmental strategy for the province is therefore DEDEAT's responsibility. Schedule 5 Part A of the Constitution identifies provincial planning as a functional area of exclusive provincial legislative competence, therefore it is the responsibility of the Premier's department. It can thus be concluded that development of a provincial environmental strategy is the responsibility of DEDEAT while the development of a provincial sustainability framework lies with the Premier's department.

<sup>4</sup> Barbour, T. and Sowman, M. 2004. Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability Considerations into the PGDP 2004-2014. Report of Environmental Evaluation Unit, UCT, for EC Provincial Government and UNDP.

Integration of environmental management into cluster system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amendment of the Terms of Reference of clusters where appropriate or necessary</li> <li>Provide a copy of the EIP and its implementation plan is to every Head of Department</li> </ul>	Office of the Premier	Immediate	Current operational budget
Inclusion of provisions for meeting environmental management obligations in medium term strategic frameworks and annual performance plans, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designation of departmental "EIP Champions"</li> <li>Identification and provision of training as necessary</li> <li>Development and implementation of information management and reporting systems</li> </ul>	Agric DEDEAT: Economic Development Health Human Settlements Local Government and Traditional Affairs Roads and Public Works OtP	2010/11 and subsequent APPs during this EIP review cycle	To be determined by individual Departments (under guidance of OtP and DEDEAT)
Inclusion of provision in medium term strategic frameworks and annual performance plans for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of guidance to impacting departments</li> <li>Development of guidelines for impacting departments</li> <li>Participation on advisory panels/fora</li> </ul>	Agric DEDEAT: Environmental Affairs Health	2010/11 and subsequent APPs during this EIP review cycle	To be determined by individual Departments (under guidance of OtP and DEDEAT)
Summarise the concepts and principles in National policies, plans and programmes that are relevant to provincial planning in preparation for development and publication of a "provincial environmental handbook" to guide the implementation of impacting provincial functions	DEDEAT	2010	R100,000 (but DEDEAT to determine)
Publish a provincial environmental handbook to provide guidance to impacting functions	DEDEAT	2011	R100,000 <sup>5</sup> (but DEDEAT to determine)
Investigate and ensure alignment of the EIP reporting system with the provincial M&E system, including cluster approvals and compilation of reporting guideline	DEDEAT, OtP	2010	DEDEAT and OtP to determine
Implement approved provincial EIP reporting system	DEDEAT and OtP to coordinate	2012/13	Departmental budgets

<sup>5</sup> This will depend on whether a hardcopy document or an electronic document is published.

Investigate alignment of the municipal performance reporting system with EIP reporting requirements	DLGTA, DEDEAT, OtP	2012	To be determined by DLGTA, DEDEAT and OtP
Develop a provincial environmental strategy:	DEDEAT	2013	DEDEAT to determine
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>TIMEFRAME</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collate existing biological/ecological data and socio-economic data necessary to create a comprehensive understanding of the existing provincial context for development</li> <li>• Identify data gaps and strategies for acquiring necessary data</li> <li>• Set targets and goals for environmental 'performance'</li> </ul>			(development could be spread over 2-3 years)
Develop a provincial 'Sustainability Framework' through the PGDP to promote intergovernmental cooperation for sustainable development.	OtP	2014	OtP to determine (development may be spread over 2 years and should link with the 'environmental strategy')



## 6 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

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An important aspect of promoting institutionalisation of the EIP is monitoring of its implementation and reporting on departmental compliance.

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### 6.1 Legal Requirements for Performance Monitoring

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Chapter 3, Section 16, of the National Environmental Management Act requires every organ of state to:

- Exercise those of its functions which may significantly affect the environment in accordance with the EIP
- Promptly report substantial deviations from the adopted EIP to the Director General for Environmental Affairs and the Committee for Environmental Coordination
- Report annually, within four months of its financial year end, on the implementation of the EIP to the Director-General for Environmental Affairs and the Committee for Environmental Co-ordination

In addition, Section 16 requires each provincial government to ensure that every municipality within the province:

- Complies with the provincial EIP
  - Adheres to both the EIP and NEMA Section 2 principles in the preparation of their IDP, land development objectives and other policies, plans and programmes
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### 6.2 Practical Arrangements for Performance Monitoring

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- DEDEAT, as co-ordinating department for the environmental function in the province, will collate all provincial departments' annual reports into a provincial report. This report is to be submitted to the OtP for review prior to its submission to the D-G and CEC within four months of the Province's financial year end

**Due date for submission to D-G and CEC:** June of each year in the 4 year lifespan of this EIP

- Each provincial department mandated with an impacting function as identified in Section 2.2 is to compile an annual report on departmental compliance with

the provincial EIP within two months of its financial year end and submit this  
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port to DEDEAT for collation into the provincial annual report.

**Due date for submission to DEDEAT:** April of each year in the 4 year lifespan of this EIP

- Each municipality within the Eastern Cape Province is to include, as appropriate, in their annual performance reporting to DLGTA, details of their integration of the EIP into municipal PPP. DLGTA, as the department responsible for the local government function, will collate municipal information into a single comprehensive report covering local government (i.e. the Department's and Municipalities') achievements with respect to implementation of the EIP. The following will serve as indicators of integration of the provincial EIP into municipal PPP
- Budgetary provisions made for compliance with NEMA Chapter 5 requirements on infrastructure and other projects
- The number of IDPs which made use of the environmental toolkit in their compilation
- The number of municipal IWMPs aligned with the provincial IWMP

## 7 REFERENCES

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## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**9 APPENDIX: NEMA PRINCIPLES**

<b>National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 PRINCIPLES</b>	
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.</li> <li>• Pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied.</li> <li>• Waste is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimised and re-used or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner.</li> <li>• The use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is responsible and equitable, and takes into account the consequences of the depletion of the resource.</li> <li>• The development, use and exploitation of renewable resources and the ecosystems of which they are part do not exceed the level beyond which their integrity is jeopardised.</li> </ul>	
<b>Environmental Justice and Equity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interest equitably</li> <li>• The right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health or the environment and to be informed of dangers must be respected and protected.</li> <li>• The environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.</li> <li>• Environmental justice must be pursued so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.</li> <li>• Equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human well-being must be pursued and special measures may be taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.</li> <li>• Negative impacts on the environment and on peoples environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied.</li> </ul>	
<b>Participation, Empowerment and Transparency</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted, and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged peoples must be ensured.</li> <li>• Decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties, and this includes recognising all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge.</li> <li>• Community wellbeing and empowerment must be promoted through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means.</li> <li>• Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law.</li> <li>• The vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised and their full participation therein must be promoted.</li> </ul>	
<b>Cooperative Governance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There must be intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment.</li> <li>• Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures.</li> <li>• Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest.</li> </ul>	
<b>Ecological Integrity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The disturbance of the ecosystem and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied.</li> <li>• The disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, is minimised and remedied.</li> <li>• The development, use and exploitation of renewable resources and the ecosystems of which they are part do not exceed the level beyond which their integrity is jeopardised.</li> <li>• Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, wetlands and similar systems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure.</li> </ul>	
<b>Integration of environmental considerations into decision – making</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable environmental option.</li> <li>• Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme, project, product, process, service or activity</li> </ul>	

exists throughout its life cycle.

- The costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution; environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment.
- A risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions.
- The social, economic and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed and evaluated, and decisions must be appropriate in the light of such consideration and assessment
- Negative impacts on the environment and on peoples environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied.



**NOTICE – CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS: GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS**

As the mandated government security printer, providing world class security products and services, Government Printing Works has adopted some of the highly innovative technologies to best serve its customers and stakeholders. In line with this task, Government Printing Works has implemented a new telephony system to ensure most effective communication and accessibility. As a result of this development, our telephone numbers will change with effect from 3 February 2014, starting with the Pretoria offices.

The new numbers are as follows:

- Switchboard : 012 748 6001/6002
- Advertising : 012 748 6205/6206/6207/6208/6209/6210/6211/6212
- Publications Enquiries : 012 748 6052/6053/6058 [GeneralEnquiries@gpw.gov.za](mailto:GeneralEnquiries@gpw.gov.za)
  - Maps : 012 748 6061/6065 [BookShop@gpw.gov.za](mailto:BookShop@gpw.gov.za)
  - Debtors : 012 748 6060/6056/6064 [PublicationsDebtors@gpw.gov.za](mailto:PublicationsDebtors@gpw.gov.za)
  - Subscription : 012 748 6054/6055/6057 [Subscriptions@gpw.gov.za](mailto:Subscriptions@gpw.gov.za)
- SCM : 012 748 6380/6373/6218
- Debtors : 012 748 6236/6242
- Creditors : 012 748 6246/6274

Please consult our website at [www.gpwonline.co.za](http://www.gpwonline.co.za) for more contact details.

The numbers for our provincial offices in Polokwane, East London and Mmabatho will not change at this stage.