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GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 317 OF 2009



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Department:
Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

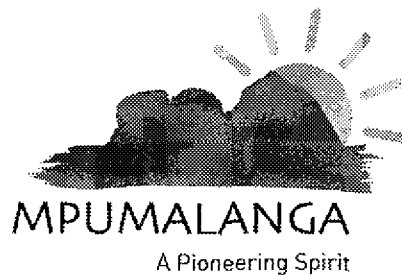
As required in terms of Section 11 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

**ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PLAN
FOR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITIES**

SEPTEMBER 2009

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction and background

This Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) has been prepared by the Mpumalanga Province in response to the requirement of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) [NEMA] which requires that every province exercising functions which may affect the environment should prepare an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) every four years. The province's initial EIP was gazetted in 2001 and the current document represents the Mpumalanga Province's 2nd edition EIP.

This EIP includes commitments made by provincial departments in Mpumalanga as well as national departments with provincial offices in Mpumalanga to promote co-operative governance with respect to environmental management.

The EIP identifies the policies, plans and programmes within each of the provincial and relevant national departments that could have significant impacts on the environment, and indicates measures that the departments are already putting into plan_or plan to put into place to improve their environmental performance and co-operative governance.

2. Situation Analysis

Mpumalanga Province is located on the eastern part of South Africa, sharing provincial borders with KwaZulu-Natal to the south, Free State in the south-west, Gauteng to the west and Limpopo to the north. The province occupies 6.5% of South Africa's surface area and is the gateway to Swaziland in the south-east and Mozambique to the east. Its location allows access for international trade to markets, including South Africa's most populated province and the largest economic hub in Africa, Gauteng Province. Mpumalanga's population was estimated at 3.6 million in 2007, growing at around 1.5% per year¹. The sample of the demographics of the population groups within the province were revealed that 92% are African, 0.8% Coloured, 0.4% Asian and 6.8% White², with a gender profile of 102 females per 100 males. There is no indication of any significant change in these ratios over time.

Mpumalanga Province is characterised by spectacular natural beauty and a wealth of natural resources, especially its biodiversity and minerals. It is however constrained by a general lack of groundwater reserves and few perennial rivers. The climate allows for a wide variety of agricultural activities to be practiced, and much of the province is well suited for human habitation. The Province comprises three (3) district municipalities, namely Ehlanzeni, Gert Sibande and Nkangala District Municipalities and eighteen (18) local municipalities.

Many environmental issues impact severely on environmental sustainability within the province and the achievement of the Mpumalanga Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS), Integrated Spatial Framework (ISF), Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and the resolutions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

¹ Statistics South Africa: Community Survey 2007

² Statistics South Africa: Community Survey 2007

(WSSD). Major industries in Mpumalanga are heavily dependent on the natural resource base for their economic sustainability. Tourism is one of the sectors that has considerable untapped potential and can contribute to future economic growth. It is however dependant on a well-managed natural resource base for its success. Air pollution in Mpumalanga is high and has negative effects on both the natural environment and human health. Habitat loss, transformation and fragmentation have placed indigenous biodiversity under severe pressure and only 23.6% of very high intrinsic biodiversity value land is formally protected, whilst sites classified as low biodiversity value receive the most protection (43.9%). Mpumalanga is also experiencing a severe shortage of adequate waste management infrastructure. The province is also the largest producer of hazardous waste in South Africa and it is suspected that very little of the hazardous waste is disposed of appropriately.

The province is located in a water stressed area and most of the water management areas of the province currently face a water deficit, where water requirements exceed available water resources. Water remains a critical resource in the province and its shortage is imminent. Many water management areas (e.g. Olifants catchment) contain high levels of toxic substances (including heavy metals) which may result in water being unfit for human consumption, irrigation and industrial use. Wetland degradation in the province is a serious concern and requires immediate intervention.

3. Approach to the compilation of the EIP

The EIP was coordinated by the former Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture and Land Administration (MDALA) in partnership with the other relevant national, provincial and local government bodies.

The process started with the Municipal Environmental Capacity Assessment and Waste Management Surveys which were done in 2007 in order to assess municipalities' capacity as well as the challenges they face in terms of executing the *environmental management responsibilities*.

Key issues workshop of the State of the Environment was also part of the process of compiling an EIP. Various participants and stakeholders raised different issues which should be included in the EIP.

Heads of Departments of different sectors were asked to send the Departmental Planners to the Environmental Implementation Plan stakeholder consultation meetings. The purpose of the consultation meetings was to inform all sector departments about the second edition of the Environmental Implementation Plan and its purpose and to request them to provide the Department with the Policies, Plans and Programmes from their side that will affect environmental management.

A template was developed and distributed to all sector Departments for them to fill their Policies, Plans and Programmes that affect the environment.

Presentations were made to the District Integrated Environmental Management Forums, where officials from different sector departments and local municipalities attend. One on one presentation with District Municipalities, IDP Managers, Environment and Developmental Planning, Health and Social services were also

made. Furthermore Municipalities were also given the template to fill their Policies, Plans and Programmes that affect the environment.

The draft EIP was presented to Committee

4. Implementation Plan

The point of departure for the Implementation Plan was the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) document. The five objectives of the Implementation Plan in terms of effectively implementing environmental services were derived from the key development priority areas action plans towards the 2014 PGDS. The Environmental Implementation Plan for Mpumalanga will table action plans to promote environmental sustainability. The success of the EIP will depend on the commitment and buy-in by the various stakeholders and partners, in particular municipalities. The EIP outlines various programmes to implement the action plan, various roles and responsibilities of government departments, municipalities as well as institutional framework for an integrated approach to environmental sustainability in the Province.

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ACRONYMS

APPA	Air Pollution Prevention Act (Act 45 of 1965)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEC	Committee for Environmental Co-ordination
CMIP	Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme
CTC	Cleanest Town Competition
DARDLA	Department of Agriculture Rural Development and Land Administration
DCSR	Department of Culture, Sports and Recreation
DEAT	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DEDET	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
DESD	Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
DCSR	Department of Culture Sport and Recreation
DFA	Development Facilitation Act (Act 67 of 1995)
DRD&LR	National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DM	District Municipality
DMR	National Department of Minerals Resources
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
DHS	Department of Human Settlement
DSS	Department of Social Service
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWA	National Department of Water Affairs
ECA	Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPR	Environmental Management Programme Report
EMS	Environmental Management System
ENPAT	Environmental Potential Atlas
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FSC	Forestry Stewardship Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAR	Growth Employment and Redistribution Programme
HOD	Head of Department
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IGRFA	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act 13 of 2005)
IMEP	Integrated Municipal Environmental Programme
IPWM	Integrated Pollution and Waste Management
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
IWM	Integrated Waste Management
ISF	Integrated Spatial Framework of Mpumalanga
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KEI	Key Environmental Indicators
KMIA	Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport
LDO	Land Development Objective

LM	Local Municipality
LOGAM	Local Government Association of Mpumalanga
MDALA	Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture and Land Administration
MDC	Maputo Development Corridor
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDT	Mpumalanga Development Tribunal
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MEGA	Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency
MESDF	Mpumalanga Education for Sustainable Development Forum
MNCA	Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act (Act 10 of 1998)
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTPA	Mpumalanga Tourism & Parks Agency
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDM	Nkangala District Municipality
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
NEM: AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
NSV	National Strategic Vision
NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
OOP	Office of the Premier
PDIs	Previously Disadvantage Individuals
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PNE	Protected Natural Environment
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
REDS	Regional Electricity Distribution System
REMDEC	Regional Environmental M
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEDA	
SEMP	Strategic Environmental Management Plan
SoER	State of Environment Report
WMAs	Water Management Agencies
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This document is a provincial implementation plan in terms of Section 11 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, and is intended to facilitate co-operative environmental governance to promote environmental sustainability within the province.

This document defines the Vision for environmental sustainability in Mpumalanga Province, as well as the current status of environmental management and environmental sustainability in the Province, constraints for environmental sustainability and a detailed action plan to further promote environmental sustainability. This action plan identifies the functions, roles and responsibilities of provincial government departments, as well as municipalities, to promote sustainable environmental development. It also identifies linkages and encourages co-ordination with stakeholders and all other relevant role players in environmental management within the province.

1.2 SITUATION ANALYSIS

Many environmental issues severely impact on environmental sustainability and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Mpumalanga. The issues facing the province can be summarized as follows:

Major industries in Mpumalanga are heavily dependent on the natural resource base for their economic sustainability. Tourism is one of the industries that have considerable untapped potential for future economic growth, but this is dependant on a well-managed natural resource base for its success.

Habitat loss, transformation and fragmentation have placed indigenous biodiversity under severe pressure. The extinction of local species is imminent unless conservation efforts are intensified. Three recognised centres of plant endemism (Barberton, Sekhukhune/land and Wolkberg) and 1 proposed new centre of endemism, the Lydenburg centre, are found in the province. These centres are afforded very little formal protection status. Conservation efforts must therefore be focused on these areas of endemism. Only 23.6% of land of very high intrinsic biodiversity value is formally protected, while sites with low biodiversity value receive the most protection (43.9%);

Mpumalanga generates 9.1% of the general waste produced in South Africa. This represents the third highest per capita waste generation of all the country's provinces. The province is also the largest producer of hazardous waste in South Africa and it is suspected that very little of the hazardous waste is disposed of appropriately. Recycling of waste occurs through private sector driven initiatives and a more integrated and co-ordinated approach to waste management is required. Many households still have no access to refuse services. Municipalities are required to develop Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs), which should improve waste management.

The majority of municipal landfill sites do not meet legal requirements, both in terms of infrastructure provision and on operations and maintenance. For example, most of the landfill sites are not fenced and there are no equipment to run the day to day

operation of the sites. Only one municipality within the province, Steve Tshwete Municipality has a weighbridge. Currently there is no reliable data in terms of quantities of waste produced in the province. Most of the recycling projects are taking place at the landfill sites where the recyclers are mostly collectors of commercial companies. Hauling of the recyclables to where the market is, is a challenge.

In order to respond to the identified challenges on waste management, the Mpumalanga Provincial government has committed itself to providing support to municipalities through initiatives outlined in the Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga & Tourism Flagship Programme. Best Practice model Centralised waste management facilities will be designed and constructed in each of the three district municipalities. These are designed to ensure that facilities are provided to communities to enable people to safely manage waste. These are based on the principle of waste minimisation and to provide for receptacles to dispose of hazardous waste streams of Domestic origin.

The Provincial Hazardous Waste Management Plan outlines a ten year Plan of implementation to provide an effective and safe system of tracking, handling and disposing all critical hazardous waste streams from generation to ultimate disposal. In addition, the Department has developed Municipal integrated Pollution Control Model, based on the experiences of the municipalities of Mbombela, Govan Mbeki and Emalaheni. The objective is to develop framework for effective management of municipal operations that have a potential to cause adverse impacts to the environment. The areas of focus are municipal sewage treatment, waste management and air pollution.

The Highveld National Air Pollution Priority Area comprises eight municipalities that fall within the Mpumalanga Province. These include three municipalities in Nkangala District (namely Delmas, Emalaheni and Steve Tshwete) and five municipalities in Gert Sibande District (namely Dipaliseng, Govan Mbeki, Lekwa, Msukaligwa and Pixley ka Seme). These form part of the biggest air pollution control air shed in the country.

In order to address the air pollution challenges in the Province, the Government has installed nine Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations across the Highveld Air Pollution Priority Area. These will be connected into an ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network that will provide information to inform decision-making and mitigation measures to the authorities. As part of the interventions taken, Air Quality Management Plans will be compiled and implemented for all identified air pollution priority areas. The first AQMP to be developed will be for the Highveld Priority Area (HPA) over the next two years.

Over the next five years, capacity will be built in the Department (DEDET), the three District Municipalities and the local municipalities to fulfil their competence as outlined in the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act(NEM:AQA), 2004.

The Olifants, Inkomati and Usutu Water Management Areas (WMAs) face a water deficit where water requirements exceed availability of water resources. Water use in Mpumalanga is Dominated by irrigated agriculture, water transfer schemes, mining and

afforestation. Water remains a critical resource in the province and water shortfalls are imminent. Many WMAs (e.g. Olifants) contain high levels of toxic substances (including heavy metals) which may result in water being unfit for human consumption, irrigation and industrial use. Wetland degradation in the province is of serious concern and requires immediate intervention.

The policies, plans and programmes of Provincial Departments and Municipalities have a direct effect on environmental sustainability. It is imperative that these activities incorporate environmental issues to be sustainable. The table in Chapter 4 reflects an analysis of these key activities and the effects that the various policies, plans and programmes of various provincial government departments have on the environment.

The Environmental Implementation Plan for Mpumalanga will table action plans to promote environmental sustainability in the Province. The success of the EIP will depend on the commitment and buy-in by the various stakeholders and partners, in particular municipalities. The EIP outlines various programmes to implement the action plan as well as the various roles and responsibilities of Government Departments and municipalities, and the institutional framework for an integrated approach to environmental sustainability. The provincial government initiated the "Big Five" flagship programmes for the province and they are as follows:

- **Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship:** this flagship Programme promotes a clean, green and sustainable environment in the province. The plan identifies institutional mechanisms, environmental programmes and roles and responsibilities for Provincial government Departments and municipalities to achieve environmental sustainability.
- **Water For all:** the flagship goal is to ensure sustainable water provision for all in the province through effective multi-disciplinary sector involvement. The concept statement "Water for All" carries a robust message of the Government's drive to provide people in the province with an entitlement to at least a basic level of water service. This programme will be aligned with the Mpumalanga Provincial Water Sector Plan, which provides the overall status of the water sector in the province, and speaks to the full spectrum of water issues including institutional, planning, financial, delivery and related aspects of water resources and water services.
- **Maputo Corridor:** This flagship serves to synergise between the various types of investment and ensuring that investments are fast tracked.
- **Moloto Rail Development Corridor:** this corridor will be located between the provinces of Gauteng and Mpumalanga, and will run amongst the City of Tswane (Gauteng), Dr JS Moroka and Thembisile Local Municipalities in the Nkangala District (Mpumalanga). Its aim is to address transport challenges facing the two municipalities and to leverage economic spin-offs resulting from the construction of the rail network.
- **Accelerated Capacity Building In Government:** this flagship is aimed at capacitating the leadership and management team of the Mpumalanga Provincial Government (at both provincial and local level) in generic leadership and management competencies to enhance service delivery.

The flagships projects are the key focus areas to grow the regional economy and advance the objectives of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS),

and therefore need to be integrated into the EIP since they will form part of the action plans to ensure sustainable use of natural resources.

The various policies, plans, programmes and activities of Provincial Departments and Municipalities have a direct effect on the environment and environmental sustainability. Environmental sustainability is however not holistically integrated into the various activities of the provincial Departments. In addition municipalities have enormous financial and human resource constraints for environmental management. Most of the municipalities lack the necessary infrastructure for effective waste management, sewage treatment as well as for air quality management. Many of the existing landfills are either operating illegally or in contravention of permit conditions. Currently none of the municipal landfill sites in the Province have weighbridges, a mandatory requirement for all medium and large landfill sites. This makes it impossible to generate accurate data for proper waste management, planning and forecasting on waste generation and minimization trends. Sewage treatment systems are old and some are malfunctioning, resulting in an increased risk of waterborne diseases due to the increased pollution of water resources, streams and watercourses. Furthermore, only two municipalities have air quality monitoring stations in the Province.

An Environmental Capacity Assessment Survey was done in 2007 by the Department of Agriculture and Land Administration for the three (3) district and eighteen (18) Local municipalities in the province. The results indicated that the province is experiencing the following environmental issues and challenges which are inhibiting environmental sustainability in the Province:

- Pollution of streams and watercourses as a result of industrial and agricultural pollution, including soil erosion.
- Ineffective sewerage infrastructure, and associated water pollution.
- Illegal and non-compliant landfill / waste sites, and inadequate waste management and littering.
- Poor air quality, especially on the Highveld, due to the location of heavy industry and the reliance on fossil fuels.
- Non-compliance of development activities to the EIA regulations.
- Developments located within environmentally sensitive areas.
- Loss of biodiversity and land degradation, due to open cast mining and land transformation.

The key factors contributing to the current situation are:

- Inadequate resources for environmental management, especially at the municipal level. Budgets and human resources are limited.
- Initiatives and environmental programmes are uncoordinated.
- There is a lack of co-operation between the three spheres of government.
- Prioritization for environmental management is lacking.
- There is a poor understanding of environmental sustainability.
- Generally there is a lack of commitment to environmental management.

1.3 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (EIP)

The strategic objective of the EIP is to provide an effective environmental service in Mpumalanga through integrated environmental management, environmental awareness and education and co-operative environmental governance.

One of the primary objectives of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), as Amended, is to establish institutions that promote co-operative environmental governance and procedures for co-operative environmental governance. This will be achieved, amongst others, through Environmental Implementation Plans, as required in terms of Chapter 3, Section 11 (1) of NEMA. Provinces must prepare Environmental Implementation Plans at least every four years. The purpose of Environmental Implementation Plans is addressed in chapter 3 of NEMA. The Act states that the purpose of environmental implementation plans is to-

“(a) **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 the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment, and of **provincial and local spheres of government, in order to-**

- (i) minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and
- (ii) promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;

(b) give effect to the principles of co-operative government in Chapter 3 of the Constitution;

(c) secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole;

(d) **prevent the 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

(e) enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a **sustainable environment.**”

Chapter 3, Section 13 (1) of NEMA, as Amended, defines the content of environmental implementation plans. Every environmental implementation plan must contain:

- **A description of policies, plans & programs** that significantly affect the environment;
- A description of the manner in which the Province will ensure that the above will **comply with section 2 NEMA** principles and national norms and standards;
- A description of the manner in which the Province will ensure that its functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including NEMA principles and national norms and standards.
- **Recommendations** for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in **Chapter 5** of NEMA, as Amended.

1.4 Compliance to Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP)

Chapter 3, Section 16 of NEMA (Act 107 of 1998), as Amended, defines Compliance with regard to Environmental Implementation Plans. The following is of importance:

16. (1) (a) Every organ of state must exercise every function it may have, or that has been assigned or delegated to it, by or under any law, and that may significantly affect the protection of the environment, substantially in accordance with the environmental implementation plan prepared, submitted and adopted by that organ of state. Furthermore, Section 16 (4) stipulates that:

Each provincial government must ensure that-

(i) the relevant provincial environmental implementation plan is complied with by each municipality within its province.

(ii) *Municipalities adhere to the relevant environmental implementation plan, and the NEMA principles in the preparation of any policy, programme or plan, including the establishment of integrated development plans and land development objectives.*

National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998) as Amended

THEMES	National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 PRINCIPLES
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law. <input type="checkbox"/> The vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised and their full participation therein must be promoted.
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There must be intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment. <input type="checkbox"/> Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures. <input type="checkbox"/> Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest.
Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The disturbance of the ecosystem and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.
Integration of environmental considerations into decision – making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme, project, product, process, service or activity exists throughout its life cycle. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> A risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions. <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

CHAPTER 2: COMMITMENTS AND LEGAL MANDATES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

2.1 International Obligations

Numerous international conventions exist which have specific goals and targets that are relevant to provinces and municipalities. South Africa, as a signatory to the following conventions, therefore has an international obligation to meet the targets set out in these, in order to ensure environmental sustainable development. The EIP reflects a plan to ensure the implementation of these international obligations. Many of these commitments have implications on the Provinces legal mandate. Some of these include:

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and
- Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI)
- Agenda 21
- United Nations Convention on Climate Change
- Kyoto Protocol
- Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
- SADEC Convention on Conservation
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention)
- Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)
- World Heritage Convention
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP's)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Convention on Human Settlements (HABITAT)
- SADEC Convention on Conservation
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Convention on the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and disposals (Basel convention).
- Convention on International trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

2.2 The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)

The Constitution is South Africa's supreme law. It prescribes certain minimum standards with which existing and new laws must comply and binds the legislature, the executive, the judiciary and all organs of state. Chapter 2 of the Constitution contains the Bill of Rights in which the basic human rights are enshrined. The fundamental rights detailed below merit consideration when addressing the environmental legal context within which the Environmental Implementation Plan will operate. Section 24 states 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 –
(i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
(ii) promote conservation; and
(iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources, while promoting justifiable economic and social development.”

In terms of Section 4 of the Constitution, there are functional areas listed which are of concurrent national and provincial responsibility. Those concurrent functional areas of specific relevance to the Environmental Implementation Plan are:

- Environment
- Regional Planning and Development
- Soil Conservation
- Tourism
- Disaster Management
- Agriculture
- Health Services
- Housing
- Nature Conservation
- Pollution Control
- Air Pollution
- Storm water Management Systems in Urban Areas
- Municipal Planning
- Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems

2.3 Policies and Legislation

Policies which are of relevance to this EIP and sustainable development within the province include the:

- White Paper on National Environmental Management Policy (April 1999)
- White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa (May 2000)
- White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biological Diversity (July 1997)
- Draft white paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (March 2001)
- White Paper on Housing (December 1994)
- White Paper on Energy Policy for RSA (1998)
- White Paper on Tourism Development (1996)
- World Summit on Sustainable Development: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (September 2002)
- South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- South Africa's National Biodiversity Framework (NBF)
- Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture
- Accelerated and shared growth initiative of South Africa (ASGISA)
- Land Redistribution Policy for Agricultural Development
- National Integrated Rural Development Strategy (2000)

- White Paper on Water and Sanitation (1997)

Legal mandates which are relevant to environmental sustainability in the province include:

- Environment Conservation Act (No 73 of 1989) as Amended;
- National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998) as Amended;
- Environment Conservation Amendment Act (No 50 of 2003) as Amended;
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No 39 of 2004);
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No 10 of 2004), As Amended;
- National Environmental Management : Waste Act (Act 58 of 2008)
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No 45 of 1965);
- World Heritage Convention Act (No 49 of 1999);
- Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No. 67 of 1995);
- National Forest Act, 1998 (ACT No. 84 of 1998);
- National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998); as Amended
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999);
- Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997);
- National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999);
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEMPA), as Amended;

CHAPTER 3: MPUMALANGA PGDS AND PRIORITIES

The strategic objective of the PGDS is to facilitate a cooperative, developmental and coordinated policy (intent) and strategy (action) framework to address poverty and sustainable development. The PGDS is the vehicle for the core mandate of government, which is to drive development within the Province, thereby ensuring that the population of Mpumalanga experience improved socio-economic conditions and opportunities. The essence of the PGDS is to define an inclusive strategy that is achievable, synergistic and coordinated between all spheres of government and its social partners throughout the province.

3.1 The PGDS vision statement is:

"An Improved quality of life for all the people of Mpumalanga."

3.2 The PGDS mission statement is:

"To promote viable economic growth and development, especially where it addresses job-creation and poverty reduction, in an environmentally sustainable manner within a spatial context and incorporating the principles of good governance"

The vision of the PGDS aims to improve the quality of life of people in Mpumalanga. To achieve this will require a targeted strategy that outlines key areas of priority and areas of opportunity to develop specific interventions for action. Through the identification of the priorities and areas of opportunity the PGDS becomes a coherent and integrated strategic framework with a long term focus. Some of the priorities and areas of opportunity will be more easily implementable, others will need to be focused where efforts are most needed and others will build on those that are already being implemented. This is an iterative process that will be supported by a prioritisation process within the context of the PDC and will be supported by further detailed sector specific analytical research work. The emerging priorities listed here have considered the key critical issues from the situational analysis. These priorities and opportunities provide the foundations that outline a broad course of action for all partners.

The key question to be addressed by government and all social partners is:
"How to ensure that Mpumalanga province remains globally competitive whilst still addressing issues of exclusion, inequality, marginalisation and moving towards a sustainable growth trajectory?"

Fundamental to answering this question and improving the quality of lives of the people of Mpumalanga is building a sustainable growth path that is people-centred and will contribute to eradicating poverty, supported by economic growth & development and social development in a sustainable manner. The PGDS identified the seven key priorities, which is used to group selected existing programmes so as to maximise focus on the overarching provincial priorities.

The **policy and strategy objectives of the PGDS** are to:

- Give effect to the principles of a developmental state by facilitating cooperative governance and by prioritizing development;
- Facilitate and support sustainable development through following an integrated approach to managing the relationship between socio-economic development and the environment;
- Actively promote and support economic growth and development in terms of the provincial economy, it's linkages to the national and international economy and with an emphasis on provincial priorities such as targeted growth areas,

priority sectors and corridors as well as developmental priorities such as employment and eradicating poverty;

- Facilitate and provide essential services in social and human development in areas such as health, education, social welfare, community safety and with an emphasis on human capital development including human resources development and skills development;
- Give special attention to transversal priorities including poverty eradication, also in targeted spatial areas and with an emphasis on areas such as gender equity, disability and youth. Transversal priorities also include the development of joint policy and planning capacities as well as monitoring and evaluation arrangements with an emphasis on capacity building.

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Fundamental to answering this question and improving the quality of lives of the people of Mpumalanga is building a sustainable growth path that is people-centred and will contribute to eradicating poverty, supported by economic growth & development and social development in a sustainable manner. The PGDS identified the seven key priorities, which is used to group selected existing programmes so as to maximise focus on the overarching provincial priorities. Out of the seven key priorities the four are directly related the Environmental implementation plan and are also point of departure for the EIP Implementation.

3.3 Using indigenous resources to create jobs

Establish a provincial focus point where heritage and culture (e.g. Provincial Archives, exhibitions, etc) can synergise with essential tourism infrastructure (e.g. KMIA, the International Convention Centre, etc), other PGDS pioneering initiatives (e.g. Environmental Hub – see below) in a manner that creates the critical mass for a vibrant tourism destination to be established with concomitant nightlife, etc.

- **Target the land reform process** – supporting the settlement of outstanding land claims and accelerating provision of essential support to beneficiary communities
- **Target the land tenure reform process** – supporting reform within former Bantustans and informal settlements is crucial to unlocking economic opportunities within the land market
- **Target small farmers** – through initiatives that address opportunities to access larger markets or providing technical support for development of niche markets
- **Target biofuels from waste products** – either industrial scale plants (untested technologies) or small farm- or community-based plants (well-established technologies)
- **Target environmental rehabilitation** – increasing water availability through support of Working for Water, Working on Wetlands and new provincial programmes
- **Target land restoration** – returning degraded land to productive use through The Landcare programme
- **Target ecotourism** – leverage off rural protected areas, developing labour intensive opportunities

- **Target provincial protected areas** – by proclaiming new areas and expanding existing ones, thereby offering greater ecotourism opportunities
- **Target cultural tourism** – broaden provincial bias from ecotourism (often a once-off experience) to urban-based cultural tourism (where different styles of food can be eaten at every meal, etc)
- **Target heritage commercialisation** – where and as appropriate, develop opportunities around heritage sites

Key existing PGDS programmes and projects

- Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga & Tourism Flagship Programme
- Masibuyel'emasimini (rural household support)
- History and Heritage
- Biofuels

3.4 Strengthening sustainable development

Create an Environmental Hub to identify, develop and commercialise environmentally sustainable technologies and innovations such as green buildings, domestic renewable energy projects, recycling and resource efficiency, etc);

- **Target environmental economics** – that quantify the value of ecosystem services and natural resources to the provincial economy
- **Target environmental planning** – through the development of Bioregional Plans for each District Municipality, a response to the updated State of Province report and the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Assessment;
- **Target environmental education** – ensuring that the population knows the value of ecosystems;
- **Target land use management** – ensuring compliance to current legislation, assessing the planning and decision-making processes involved, and updating regulatory aspects as required;
- **Target protection of endangered biomes** – especially grasslands threatened by new commercial developments
- **Target water management** – to improve address access to water, especially in areas where demand already exceeds supply;
- **Target demand-side resource efficiency** – improving utilisation of water, electricity and all other resources for the benefit of all;
- **Target recycling and reclamation** – which have revenue generation potential;
- **Target pollution** – including air quality, water quality and chemical seepage
- **Target renewable energy** – not just industrial biofuels and electricity generation, but also Domestic energy applications, specifically water heating
- **Target pollution** – including air quality, water quality and chemical seepage
- **Target urban greening** – so all municipalities have developed an appropriate Programme
- **Target urban agriculture** – developing and supporting people in growing their own food (fresh vegetables, etc)

Key existing PGDS programmes and projects

- International Convention Centre
- Supporting municipalities through a 5-year strategic plan of action

3.5 Maximising the provincial benefits from the mining and energy sectors while mitigating any environmental impacts

- **Target beneficiation of mineral resources** – including granite, gold, platinum group metals and chrome & vanadium;
- **Target lobbying provincial interests at national level** - including the establishment of a platform to engage with key national departments such as the Department of Minerals & Energy;
- **Target mining transport infrastructure** – to maintain and expand the transport infrastructure, so that coal hauling does not endanger the safety of tourism routes;
- **Target Strategic Environmental Assessments for mining and energy sectors** – within an integrated coal mining development framework for the expansion of coal mining;
- **Target local employment opportunities in mining** - strengthening linkages within the province to improve labour absorption;
- **Target clean technologies** – to reduce air and water pollution resulting from current and abandoned mining operations;
- **Target natural resource optimisation model** - to work with the electricity and mining sectors to ensure that such development is undertaken to the benefit of all in Mpumalanga

Key existing PGDS programmes and projects

- Coal Haulage

3.6 Governance and Spatial Integration

- **Target appropriate assignment of skills** – there is a need for more highly skilled officials at the lower tiers of government where the actual service delivery takes place as opposed to the current distribution where those with experience and technical expertise tend to be employed at the national level;
- **Target holistic spatial planning** – at a strategic level that provides a framework for municipalities while incorporating their realities
- **Target information collection and interpretation** – effective policymaking is critically dependent on a thorough understanding of the unique challenges and characteristics of the target population; ensuring that such information is available is a fundamental starting point for optimising any poverty relief initiative;
- **Target climate change** – defining the impact of this global issue on the province, assessing the vulnerability potential and developing a response and mitigation strategy;
- **Target current provincial initiatives** – including the Flagship Programmes and Mpumalanga Growth Fund
- **Target best practices** – to identify and facilitate the rolling out of best practices
- **Target monitoring and evaluation** - continuing to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacity & institutional structures within the province
- **Target alignment of goals** – to more deeply align goals / objectives / priorities with commitments such as the MDGs.

Key existing PGDS programmes and projects

- Accelerated Capacity Building Flagship Programme
- Mpumalanga Growth Fund
- Marketing and Branding of the Province

Consequently, the PGDS must provide the focus and maximise the available synergies between the different programmes including the EIP.

CHAPTER 4: NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS ROLES, POLICIES AND PROGRAMES

NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

4.1. DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS (DWA)

ROLES/POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Water resource Management; Water Service Development Plans	DWA fulfils a role as guardian of water quality and quantity in terms of its mandate under the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998); NWA implementation programme (National Water Resource Strategy and Catchment Management Strategies). The department supports the municipality in compiling their water services development plans DWA ensures that water services are provided to all South Africans in an efficient, cost-effective and sustainable way;
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and industries are controlled at the level of catchments in terms of the Water Use Licensing procedures Managing and sustaining forests, using the best scientific practice in a participatory and sustainable manner Change in land use and loss of environmental amenity; Concentrated waste disposal and possible water pollution;
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of "Water for All" flagship by the Mpumalanga Provincial government; Community greening and EPWP water projects. Promotion of water resource management
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and industries are controlled at the level of catchments in terms of the Water Use Licensing procedures. DWA comments on developments reactively through the EIA process
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government; DWA works in co-operation with provincial and local government to promote greening and alien plant invasion eradication, working for wetlands rehabilitation work and working for fire as part of the EPWP programme Arbour city Awards
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWA has Working for Water programme which considers the empowerment of people as an essential element of environmental conservation.
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA's are compiled The PGDS and ISF are definite attempt to ensure alignment of all provincial strategic and municipal plans, SDFs and IDPs.
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
Job Creation & Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWA works in co-operation with provincial and local government to promote greening, alien plant removal and fire fighting.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWA comments on developments reactively through the EIA process, but also should assist Municipalities in terms of the Water Service Development plans; There is a need for a proactive regional strategy for Water Resource Management.

4.2 DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Restitution, redistribution & land tenure programmes	To have persons or community dispossessed of property; To offer policy advice to implementers and other clients of the DRD&LR; To develop and co-ordinate tenure policy; To develop and manage tenure reform programmes
Rural Development	Implementation of the comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities settled through redistribution & restitution programmes may be significant generators of waste; • Water resources can be impacted if not managed properly e.g. through settlement planning and impacts on groundwater due to poor Sanitation. • The most significant positive impact of restitution & redistribution is the restoration of land rights that were alienated by past legislation. • Biodiversity can be impacted on during site selection. 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	This principle is addressed through compliance with the EIA process DEDET officials working closely with DRD&LR to ensure that the land use of the allocated land is compatible with the condition of the land.
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	Stakeholder involvement is an integral part of the DRD&LR process. DRD&LR avoid desktop studies or generic business plans and involve relevant stakeholders during the process. Land use plans for projects are based on the results of the EIA process.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	The Land issues are addressed through proactive involvement of all relevant government stakeholders in Project Steering Committees for the restitution, redistribution and land tenure projects.
Environmental Justice and Equity	The most significant positive impact of restitution & redistribution is the restoration of land rights that were alienated by past legislation.
Cooperative Governance	The PGDS and ISF are definite attempt to ensure alignment of all National, provincial strategic and municipal plan, SDFs, IDPs
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
Poverty Reduction and job creation	The most significant positive impact of restitution & redistribution is the restoration of land rights that were alienated by past legislation.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder involvement is should be an integral part of the DRD&LR process; • Land use plans for projects are based should be based on the results of the EIA process; • The land issues should be addressed through proactive involvement of all relevant government stakeholders in Project Steering Committees for the restitution, redistribution and land tenure projects; • Sustainability is ensured by business plan proposals that are externally reviewed 	

4.3 DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES (DMR)

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Processing of mining applications	Provision of services for effectual transformation and governance of minerals and energy industries for economic growth and development, thereby improving quality of life. <i>Through the EMP and EMPR process, social labour plan and exploring the energy</i>
Energy Efficiency Strategy	Promote and develop energy efficiency practices, norms and standards in different energy sectors, including industries, commercial buildings, households, transport and agriculture; Develop energy efficiency policies, strategy and guidelines.
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of minerals anchor projects may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) • Increase air pollution and waste • Loss of Biodiversity • Old mine dumps take up large amounts of space that could be put to productive use by other land uses; • Mining have lasting social impacts such as ghost towns, retrenchments, pollution hazards, HIV/ AIDS, migration, etc. 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PGDS goal is to promote viable economic growth and development, especially where it addresses job-creation and poverty reduction, in an environmentally sustainable manner within a spatial context and incorporating the principles of good governance • All provincial departments must ensure alignment of the MTEF with PGDS
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sustainability as one of the key PGDS themes. • Participation of the DEDET in the REMDEC meeting • DEDET a commenting Authority on all EMP and EMPR
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of Social labour plan before approval of EMP/EMPR
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEDET a commenting Authority on all EMP and EMPR
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEDET a commenting Authority on all EMP and EMPR • Involvement of DME on the Mpumalanga Wetland Forum
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining is one of the economic hubs contributing to Mpumalanga GDP.
Job Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining is an important sector in Mpumalanga province, providing jobs.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOM and DWA must work together to ensure that all the mines are legally operating and have Water Use Licences through the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), which is administered by the Department of Water Affairs. • The MPRDA requires Social and Labour Plans to manage the social impacts of mining, and the plans should be sustainable to benefit the local communities even after mines are closed; • Mining EMPs and Social and Labour Plans should be provided for comment and review to stakeholders such as the Department of Labour and local authorities. 	

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS

4.4 OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Provincial Growth and Development Strategy(PGDS)	<p>The strategy is addressing 5 themes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance and Spatial envelopes • Economic Growth and Development : • Job Creation: • Poverty Reduction: • Environmental Sustainability
Integrated Spatial Framework(ISF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provincial ISF has been developed for the province. Existing spatial information (Biophysical: Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan , Social and Economic) has been used in the development of ISF • The ISF represents a spatial development approach for the province and establishes the general direction of growth and development of the province
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of anchor projects within may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) • Increase air pollution and waste • Loss of Biodiversity 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PGDS goal is to promote viable economic growth and development, especially where it addresses job-creation and poverty reduction, in an environmentally sustainable manner within a spatial context and incorporating the principles of good governance • All provincial departments must ensure alignment of the MTEF with PGDS
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sustainability as one of the key PGDS themes. • Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of good governance policy cluster are to ensure effective community participation to facilitate empowerment of civil society; • Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The endorsement of Mpumalanga biodiversity plan and integration of the plan on the Provincial Integrated Spatial Framework (ISF).
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PGDS and ISF are definite attempt to ensure alignment of all provincial strategic and municipal plan, SDFs, IDPs
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
<p>The use of 2014 vision of the PGDS to promote the following : Agriculture development, Skills development, Economic growth and Job Creation, Investment in strategic infrastructure, environmental sustainability, Tourism, biodiversity and Cultural Heritage, Energy and Mining social cohesion, Public service Delivery and Cooperative Governance.</p>	

4.5 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Integrated Economic Development	<p>The programme aims to prioritise key economic sectors that have impact on job creation. ???for development of small enterprises, empowerment, facilitation of local economic development strategic and programmes there are three programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise Development (SMME Support with financial and non financial support) • Economic Empowerment and (Mpumalanga Economic Development Strategy) • Local Economic Development (Municipal LEDs)
Spatial Development Initiative	<p>Development of Maputo Corridor Flagship to inform the strategy Development of the Moloto Rail Corridor Flagship</p>
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of enabling environment to enhance sustainable tourism in the province ; • Ensure intergovernmental relations in the tourism industry for infrastructural development; • Tourism Marketing
Trade and Industry Development	<p>The purpose of the Trade and Industry Development programme is to drive trade, industry development, export promotion and to attract investment. It is also tasked with the responsibility to stimulate sustainable tourism growth. The programme comprise of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Investment Promotion • Sector Development • Industry Development
Environmental Services	<p>Render environmental services to the province through :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring compliance to environmental legislation through integrated Environmental planning, monitoring and control of polluting and waste generating socio- economic activities in the province. • Environmental policy development and advocacy, environmental information management, reporting, and cooperative governance for environmental management and sustainable development.
Business Regulation and Governance	<p>The Business Regulation and Governance programme develops and implements legislation and policies that contribute towards the creation of an environment which is conducive to business development and fair trade. It's sub programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Protection Services • Liquor Regulation • Gambling and Betting

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Regulation.
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of anchor projects within may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) • Increase air pollution and waste • Loss of environmental amenity; • Economic development policies and programmes may impact on the environment through the promotion of various forms of economic activities that impact directly on the environment. • Establishment and expansion of industries may have significant environmental impacts on a range of environmental resources if not well planned. 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing of Environmental Authorisations on all EIA listed activities in the province. • The Department is implementing Decade of Education for Sustainable Development • Development of Provincial Economic Growth Strategy • Tourism development Strategy Developed
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government • MEGA has been involved in specific projects relating to waste or the environment. • Introduction of the Maputo Development Corridor Flagship by the Provincial Government; • The high agricultural land identified on the MBCP as one of the important areas that should enhance agriculture, development is restricted in such areas. • During the EIA process the Agricultural sector comments on the land capability so as to ensure that agricultural land is not transformed through other land uses.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of good governance policy cluster are to ensure effective community participation to facilitate empowerment of civil society; • Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government • Development and support of SMME's • Moloto Rail Corridor Flagship promotes empowerment of Women and Youth, and it's focused on disadvantage areas; • Rendering Environmental Education and Awareness to schools and Communities in the province, targeting youth and Women
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA Authorization and right to appeal to the MEC • EIA compiled for all listed activities; • Improved information-sharing and visible participation in bilateral and multilateral arrangements with other departments will increase participation, transparency on environmental issues; • Social responsibility and poverty alleviation programmes promote environmental justice and equity
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Implementation plan Compiled every Four years; • IEM forums in the three district active;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development and Environmental affairs are provincially discussed in one cluster Economic investment and Employment; • Strengthening compliance with NEMA principles for sustainable environmental development • Facilitation of strategic stakeholder partnerships in the development of the provincial economy; •
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Growth and Development • Job Creation • Poverty Reduction • Good Governance • Spatial Envelope
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to form the Environmental Management Working group that will report through the other IGR Structure to the Provincial forum of the province. • Formalization of the villages to ensure effective land administration and land audit of land use budget • The challenge of coal reserves lying on the High Agricultural land needs to be attended. • Sector departments and municipalities are to be made aware about the promulgated NEMA EIA regulations since there is a perception that EIA delays the projects and MIG implementation (a workshop is needed to explain the process and the challenges of EIAs); • There is a need for the department to start researches on Environmental Engineering since the province has experienced numerous problems of water borne diseases and related challenges with sewage spillages. • The Mpumalanga Integrated Spatial Framework should be used to guide the Economic Hub of the province and the Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship should be integrated for the province to promote a economically and Environmentally sustainable development • Energy efficient businesses should be promoted and supported so as to contribute to the Environmental sustainability. • The industries should be encouraged to enter into Clean Development Mechanism to ensure reduction in CO₂ emissions and have financial returns.

4.5 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ROADS AND TRANSPORT

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Infrastructure Development Programme	Infrastructure delivery programme from planning stage to hand over the completed structure to client departments (Health and Social Services, Education and Sports and Culture)
Property management	Manage and maintain all government properties and buildings owned by Mpumalanga Provincial Government,
Roads Infrastructure Plan	10-year plans for Road Programme; Economic development, mobility, accessibility
EPWP Community Based	Facilitation of EPWP projects that are transport and Public Works related

Integrated Transport Plan	To ensure effective travel time, safety, mobility through ITP.
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of anchor projects within may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil); • Increase air pollution and waste; • Loss of Biodiversity; • Loss of environmental amenity; • Establishment and expansion of buildings may have significant environmental impacts on a range of environmental resources if not well planned; • Road Construction: borrow pits, new alignment affects environment, construction activities, etc • Road Rehabilitation: borrow pits, construction activities, disruption of traffic, etc. • Road Maintenance: dust, discomfort on bad roads, storm water discharge, aesthetics (SAMOA – SA Manual on Outdoor Advertising), public Transport: Impact on many people, time, convenience, safety, etc • Freight Transport: Abnormal loads, overloading, etc. 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compilation of EIA promotes sustainable development. • All the roads development anticipated have been covered in the Integrated transport plan; • All road infrastructures are developed and maintained in ways that are socially, environmentally and economically sustainable
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Environmental Officers by the Department to deal with Environmental issues; • The negative impacts of departmental activities on the environment are minimised and/or remedied. • The department consults and interacts with relevant government departments and community organizations in ensuring that its policies and procedures do not adversely affect the environment.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EPWP programme ensures that empowerment of youth and women and further promotes environmentally friendly projects; • The objectives of good governance policy cluster are to ensure effective community participation to facilitate empowerment of civil society; • The department has <i>Siyatentela</i>, learner ships, labour-based projects, which empower women and youth
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public participation conducted during EIA, interested and Affected Parties are given a chance to comment on the development.
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of Economic development, Public Works and Environmental affairs are provincially discussed in one cluster Economic investment and Employment; • Integrated transport plan is integrated in the Environmental Management Frameworks of some Municipalities.
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Creation: • Poverty Reduction • Good Governance • Spatial Envelopes 	

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

- DPWRT must work with DEDET to include the sound environmental practices into Infrastructure Delivery Improvement Plan (IDIP);
- The Occupational Health and Safety should be promoted to ensure safe handling and, Storage and disposal/Recycling of state assets;
- Environmental Management Inspectors to link with Traffic officers in ensuring compliance to environmental management practices on the road (permits for Transporting plants, animals).
- Promotion of indigenous transport systems (Donkey carts in rural areas are needed to contribute to transport provision to the disadvantage individual.

4.7 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Incremental Housing Programmes	<p>Programmes facilitating access to housing opportunities through a phased process. There are three incremental Housing Programmes namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Residential Development Programme: The programme provides for planning and development of integrated housing projects. Projects can be planned and developed in phases and provides for a holistic development orientation. • People's Housing Process (PHP): households to access housing subsidies (consolidation, project-linked, institutional or rural subsidies) with technical, financial, logistical and administrative support to build their own homes. • Informal Settlement Upgrading: The programme facilitates the structured upgrading of informal settlements. It applies to in situ upgrading of informal settlements as well as where communities are to be relocated for a variety of reasons. The programme entails extensive community consultation and participation, Emergency basic services provision, permanent services provision and security of tenure.
Social And Rental Housing Programmes	<p>Programmes facilitating access to Rental Housing opportunities, supporting Urban Restructuring and Integration in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Housing: Social Housing programme seeks to provide a rental or co-operative housing options for low income persons at a level of scale and built form which requires institutional management and which is to be provided by accredited social housing institutions and in designated restructuring zones. • Community Residential Units: The programme facilitates the provision of secure, stable rental tenure for the lowest income persons who are not able to be accommodated in the formal private rental and social housing market. It provides a coherent framework for dealing with the many different forms of existing public sector residential accommodation.
Rural Housing Programme:	<p>Programmes facilitating access to housing opportunities in Rural areas. The comprise of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Subsidy: Informal Land Rights: The Rural programme is used to extend the benefits of the Housing Subsidy Scheme to those

	<p>individuals living in areas referred to as "rural" areas where they enjoy functional security of tenure as opposed to legal security of tenure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm Worker Housing: This programme that has been designed to assist residents/people who are residing on farms to access to housing. An agreement between the department and the farm owner must be in place to allow the development to unfold.
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of anchor projects within may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil); • Increase air pollution and waste; • Loss of Biodiversity • Urban sprawl 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Housing code identifies principles, strategies and processes for sustainable housing development; • Housing policy and legislation includes principles of social, economic and environmental sustainability, however practical implementation of these principles is limited.
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing provided in programmes has been on the basis of single houses per Erf, which has perpetuated urban sprawl. • Housing subsidy programme has introduced locational incentives of up to 15% of the housing subsidy amount to encourage high-density development on well-located land.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Rural Subsidy, Farm Worker Housing, Social Housing and Community Residential Units to ensure that housing is provided across all disadvantage levels of the societies.
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA conducted, Public participation conducted during EIA, interested and Affected Parties are given a chance to comment on the development. • The rural and urban development frameworks include the impacts of housing development on the environment.
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental considerations are included into housing legislation and policy; • Provincial housing project approval is dependant on adherence to the pre-scribed township establishment process, which ensures compliance with legislative provisions and environmental principles.
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Creation: • Poverty Reduction • Spatial Envelopes 	
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity gaps should be addressed to enable the Housing Department to achieve compliance with environmental legislative provisions and NEMA principles. • There should be an arrangements exist between the DEDET and Housing to facilitate discussion around environmental management. • All the housing development should be on the SDF of the municipality; 	

- The municipalities and local government should budget/plan for the entire infrastructure that comes with housing including waste management facilities and a plan for a recycling plant as part of the housing development projects with in the area where housing will be developed.
- All newly developed houses should be linked to greening so as to promote greening in the housing development.

4.7 DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS (COGTA)

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Basic Service Delivery And Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refocusing Local Government towards accelerated basic service delivery; • Alignment of Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) • Introduction of "Water For All" Flagship by Provincial government
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a mechanism and develop a strategy for relevant stakeholders to consult one another and co-ordinate their activities with regard to disaster risk management issues.
Traditional Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align institution of Traditional Leadership within local governance
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of anchor projects within may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) • Increase air pollution and waste • Loss of Biodiversity • Shortage of land for houses • Urban sprawl 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 IDP's reviewed against the Credible IDP Framework (environmental key performance areas included); • All sector departments submit their plans and form part of the IDP forums in the Municipalities;
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental considerations included in DFA approvals. • Participation, consultation and transparency central to Development administration processes
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of "Water for All" Flagship by Provincial government to ensure that all Mpumalanga citizens are entitled to clean water; • Increase in the Community Development Workers to cover Environmental Management;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA conducted, Public participation conducted during EIA, interested and Affected Parties are given a chance to comment on the development.
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The endorsement of Mpumalanga biodiversity plan and integration of the plan on the Provincial Integrated Spatial Framework (ISF).
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PGDS and ISF are definite attempt to ensure alignment of all provincial strategic and municipal plan, SDFs, IDPs
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job Creation Poverty Reduction Spatial Envelopes Good Governance 	
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All municipalities are to have access to the Land use Management System Most of the municipal SDF need to be revised to accommodate the coming MIG projects and spatially reflects areas of conservation importance; Integration of EIP into the provincial IDP process to entrench environmental management into development planning; Proactive Disaster Management Co-ordination Forum is needed and should integrate all the departments affected. There should be a coordinated process in tribunal land to the land allocation to avoid a chaos in land disposal to the occupants. Rural Municipalities to have the formalization of their stands so as to promote rural infill. 	

4.8 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DoH)

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Health Care waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing of private health care facilities
Regulation of hazardous substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Health care policy
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that all departments have the Occupational Health and Safety Practitioner.
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of anchor projects within may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) Increase air pollution and waste Loss of Biodiversity; Uncontrolled waste management at health care facilities will result in the pollution of air, water and soil. Significant volumes of waste are generated by health care facilities. 	

COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of health care risk waste service providers: The Department of Health holds meeting and joint audits of health care risk waste service providers with DEDET The health programmes to combat communicable and non-communicable disease are examples of contributions to sustainable development. The Department's environmental management plan is a major contribution to sustainable development.
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA conducted on the development of Health Care facilities; The Food Monitoring Protocol has enhanced collaboration among all role-players in the food safety programme. The Health Care Risk Waste Management Policy will improve medical waste management, raise awareness and advance the Integrated Pollution and Waste Management Strategy; Environmental considerations are evident in the Health Care Risk Waste Management Policy; Careful consideration of appropriate insecticides for malaria control;
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DoH holds public health forum meetings with local authorities as well as meetings with SALGA, food safety authorities in local authorities, etc.
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoH reports non-compliance with respect to incinerators at private hospitals to DEDET. However, DoH gets feedback from DEDET on these reported incidents and improved communication is therefore necessary. Occupational health are employed on all the hospitals in the Province;
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities are required to compile plans for management of health care risk waste. The DoH also interacts with local authorities through their quarterly IDP Technical Steering Committees for the planning of health care facilities; DHS is in the process of taking over clinics from local authorities. Some of these clinics may not have the same level of environmental compliance as provincial facilities. An assessment of the environmental procedures of each facility will have to be done when the facility is transferred to the DoH.
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job Creation Poverty Reduction
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of the implementation of the Department's environmental management plan, particularly support from the interested and affected parties will go a long way in ensuring cooperative environmental governance; Health care facilities can impact on air quality through the emission of atmospheric pollution by coal-fired boilers. Some private hospitals have incinerators; Department of Labour must inspect all boilers quarterly and if a boiler does not comply it is immediately decommissioned.

4.9 DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, CULTURE AND RECREATION (DSCR)

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Cultural Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure cultural diversity and the advancement of artistic disciplines into viable industries; • Accelerate the transformation of the country's heritage landscape by establishing and managing museum and heritage Services; • To promote multilingualism, redress past linguistic imbalances and develop the previously marginalized languages
Library and Archives Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development, transformation and promotion of sustainable Library, Information and Archive services, which will contribute to: Nation Building, Good Governance and Social and human capital development;
Sport and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that sport and recreation is accessible to all of the people of Mpumalanga province, especially previously disadvantaged people, rural communities, the disabled and women. • Preparation to host the 2010 world cup (Mbombela (Host city))
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of anchor projects within may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) • Increase air pollution and waste • Loss of Biodiversity • Sports stadium construction may impact on biodiversity and land resources; • Construction & upgrading of sport stadiums has a positive impact on communities, as it leaves them with a lasting asset that can be used for recreation.
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate and coordinate programmes and projects for 2010 FIFA World Cup and Beyond; • Celebration of the National Heritage Day
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government ; • Establishment of the Mpumalanga Provincial Heritage Resources Authority; • Establishment of Gert Sibande Cultural Precinct
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of good governance policy cluster are to ensure effective community participation to facilitate empowerment of civil society; • Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities are responsible for all EIA processes for facilities around sports stadiums e.g. parking and roads. The DSCR is not responsible for managing the environmental impacts of these activities; • Ensure mass participation in cultural programmes and projects and strengthening partnerships

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arts and Culture development and promotion
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism flagship
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job Creation Poverty Reduction Spatial envelope Economic growth and Development 	
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to further the development of Arts, Culture and Heritage to an extent that it will not be done as a hobby but as a fulltime employment; Branding Mpumalanga as a filmmaking destination, eventually attracting films to be made in Mpumalanga and developing films and documentaries within the Province using the natural heritage resources as marketing agents. Ensuring that Arts, Culture and Heritage takes its rightful place in the preparation for 2010 FIFA World Cup and Beyond; Environmental brochures and posters should also be placed in all the libraries in the province. 	

4.10 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DoE)

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
School infrastructure development and Upgrading	Upgrading and development of school infrastructure
Integration of Environmental Education Into The Curriculum	Integration of Environmental Education and Awareness in school curriculum.
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools could result in irresponsible waste management impact on waste if proper waste disposal is not practiced at schools; Increase air pollution and waste Loss of Biodiversity School construction could have a significant impact on land resources if not planned well. 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	

Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools competition on climate change; • Involvement of Education in DESD programme
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESD programme is having Department of Education as Stakeholders • Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government • Adopt a school yard/ school greening programme by DEDET to encourage the learners to be active in Environmental management.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government • Promotion of greening by DEDET and Education
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DoE is responsible for all planning approvals prior to construction. Dept. Public Works is responsible for implementation of the plans. The DoE hands Public Works a full set of approved plans once all approvals have been obtained. DEDET issue approval in EIA.
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education used to work closely with DEDET on curriculum issues. Integration of environmental education into the curriculum; • The DoE works closely with municipalities through the IDP processes to plan school delivery.
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Creation • Poverty Reduction • Spatial envelope 	
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of staff for appropriate site selection for construction would be advantageous. The DoE needs its staff to be able to identify basic environmental constraints such as wetlands, watercourses, etc; • There is an opportunity for the DoE to use the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan information for site selection and planning. Education was not aware that this information was available. • Future size planning for schools: Typical size for a high school is no larger than 4.8ha, and for primary schools no larger than 2.9ha. The reason for this is that schools, especially in townships, do not have the resources to maintain larger areas. This has an implication for EIA processes: most schools will probably not require EIAs, unless they occur within or close to sensitive environmental resources such as watercourses. 	

4.11 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND ADMINISTRATION

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Sustainable Land Resource Utilization	<p>Promotion of sustainable utilisation of agricultural natural resources through :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural infrastructure development services that ranges from planning and designing to physical construction of structures to enhance sustainable natural resource management (Promoting EPWP in the rehabilitation of degraded land); • Land use administration and development. Tenure upgrading, town planning, land reform facilitation and land use regulations. • Agricultural research and development and transfer of appropriate agricultural informative technologies. The aim of the research is to explore innovative ways to improve agricultural productivity; • Agricultural Economics which deals with market services and macro-Economic, and statistics, the aim is to have economic viability analysis, agri-business development support, agricultural statistics and risk management.
Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring effective land development in Mpumalanga through the provision of quality provincial land management services thereby promoting sustainable rural communities in the Province; • To contribute towards pro-poor economic growth through the development of the agricultural sector to its full potential. • Facilitate access to resources for agricultural development for previously disadvantaged individuals; • Develop an integrated comprehensive rural development strategy
Veterinary Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Animal Health, Veterinary public health, and food safety, clinical services, laboratory diagnostic services, clinical services and export certification.
Farmer support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of extension support and advice; knowledge and technology transfer mainly to the previously disadvantaged farmers; • Provision of support to beneficiaries of land and agrarian farms
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of anchor projects within may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) • Increase air pollution and waste • Loss of Biodiversity 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The department is also supporting Farmers in to ensure good agricultural practices and food security;; • Promoting EPWP in the rehabilitation of degraded land
Integration of environmental considerations into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism by the provincial government; • Planting of fruit trees and rehabilitating degraded land through sustainable resource management programme; • Practising organic farming on the virgin land;

decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Environmentally friendly chicken broilers
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Emerging farmer through Masibuyele Masimini programmes To facilitate access to agricultural resources by Previously Disadvantaged Individuals (PDI's); Female farmer of the year, World food day and other land, agriculture and Environmental commemorative days celebrated; Agricultural infrastructure development services that ranges from planning and designing to physical construction of structures to enhance sustainable natural resource management (Promoting EPWP in the rehabilitation of degraded land);
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring effective land development in Mpumalanga through the provision of quality provincial land management services thereby promoting sustainable rural communities in the Province;
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with all departments to coordinate and implement rural development programme;
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Growth and Development Job Creation Poverty Reduction Good Governance Spatial Envelope 	
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of emerging farmers to integrated agricultural practices with biodiversity and conservation; Training of farmers top practices that support environmental management (Organic farming) practices so as to ensure. 	

4.12 MPUMALANGA TOURISM AND PARKS AGENCY

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote tourism destination and marketing
Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of Parks and implementation of protected area expansion network.
Biodiversity management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure a sound tourism and bio-diversity conservation strategic framework
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of anchor projects within Tourism sector may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) Promotion of biodiversity and management. 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism product portfolio development (accommodation, tourist attractions); Business resource (Infrastructure management, Investment promotion, SMME capacity development); Provision of an integrated tourism and bio-diversity conservation management system in order to stimulate sustainable economic growth for the Province.
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTPA is a commenting authority on EIA Specialist studies (Biodiversity) MTPA and DEDET jointly developed MBCP.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objectives of good governance policy cluster are to ensure effective community participation to facilitate empowerment of civil society; Introduction of Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga and Tourism Flagship by the Provincial Government
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The endorsement of Mpumalanga biodiversity plan and integration of the plan on the Provincial Integrated Spatial Framework (ISF).
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTPA is a commenting authority in all EMP/R from DMR;
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job Creation Poverty Reduction Spatial envelope 	

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

- Tourism information planned to be developed versus developed is needed to guide the sector;
- Tourism business resource development plan should be integrated with the MBCP so as to guide the strategic locations for business resources.
- Bioregional plan is needed for areas identified as Irreplaceable on the MBCP.

4.13 MPUMALANGA ECONOMIC GROWTH AGENCY

ROLES/ POLICIES/PROGRAMMES	
Investment Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating joint ventures through identification of local partners • Assisting in identifying appropriate locations in the Province. • Assisting with negotiating and securing office and factory premises from local authorities or private owners
Trade Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Information on trade and Investment; • Facilitating local and International trade; • Promoting and facilitating local and foreign investment
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of anchor projects within MEGA may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) • Increase air pollution and waste • Loss of Biodiversity 	
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of MEGA is to promote viable economic growth and development, especially where it addresses job-creation and poverty reduction, in an environmentally sustainable manner within a spatial context and incorporating the principles of good governance.
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA conducted, Public participation conducted during EIA, interested and Affected Parties are given a chance to comment on the development.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth and women given priority in trade, investments and entrepreneurship development • Development of strategic partnerships e.g. IDC, SEDA, Umsobomvu Youth Fund.
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA conducted, Public participation conducted during EIA, interested and Affected Parties are given a chance to comment on the development.
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEGA is an implementing arm of Economic development and planning, the Economic development and Environmental affairs are provincially discussed in one cluster Economic investment and Employment; • Strengthening compliance with NEMA principles for sustainable environmental development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of strategic stakeholder partnerships in the development of the provincial economy
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Growth and Development Job Creation Poverty Reduction Good Governance Spatial Envelope
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEDET to be part of steering committee on Economic plans and Tourism development so as to ensure that there is harmonization of policies, plans and programmes. DEDET will also guide on the mitigation measures on development that may impact on the environment through the promotion of various forms of economic activities that impact directly on the environment. Establishment and expansion of industries may have significant environmental impacts on a range of environmental resources should be well planned.

4.14 MPUMALANGA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

DESCRIPTION	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing business counselling and technical advice. Facilitating training and capacity building. Creating access to markets and business opportunities. Providing loan financing. Project management on an agency basis;
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of anchor projects within may put pressure on resources (Land, Water and Soil) Loss of Biodiversity due to some of the agricultural practices;
COMPLIANCE TO NEMA PRINCIPLES	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MADC is a significant contributor to the economic growth of the province by promoting and carrying out the sustainable agricultural empowerment, development and entrepreneurship of primarily previously disadvantaged individuals and communities.
Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high agricultural land identified on the MBCP as one of the important areas that should enhance agriculture, development is restricted in such areas. During the EIA process the Agricultural sector comments on the land capability so as to ensure that agricultural land is not transformed through other land uses.

Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MADC is promoting sustainable agricultural empowerment, development and entrepreneurship of primarily previously disadvantaged individuals and communities.
Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting government social programmes; Do EIA for the EIA listed agricultural activities;
Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and pursuing profitable and sustainable projects; MADC reports to DEDET which also is a regulatory authority in terms of NEMA
PGDS PRINCIPLES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Growth and Development Job Creation Poverty Reduction Good Governance Spatial Envelope 	
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of emerging farmers to integrated agricultural practices with biodiversity and conservation; Training of farmers top practices that support environmental management (Organic farming) practices so as to ensure. 	

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Mpumalanga is presently experiencing a growth phase in terms of the development of tourism, manufacturing, mining and electrical power generation. The environmental impacts associated with these activities may lead to a decline in tourism in Mpumalanga if the development is not sustainable. This in turn will compromise the ability of future generations in Mpumalanga to meet their needs. Environmental sustainability can only be achieved when there is an effective execution of pollution Waste Management services, sufficient awareness and education, and well informed Environmental Authorisations which lies at the heart of sustainable development.

The following objectives will be the point of departure for the Action plan in terms of the effectively implementing environmental services

Objective 1:

To create awareness and education for environmental sustainability

Objective 2:

To provide support for Municipalities for Environmental sustainability

Objective 3:

To ensure enforcement and compliance to environmental legislation

Objective 4:

To align provincial planning to environmental sustainability

Objective 5:

To create a favourable institutional framework for environmental sustainability

TABLE 1: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities/Outputs	Responsibility	Time Frame	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 1: To create awareness and education for environmental sustainability						
Cleanest Town Competition (Best Environmentally performing Municipality)	All Municipalities DEDET	2009/10- 2011/12	Number of Municipalities Participated per annum; Performance monitoring performed ; Awards given to the deserving municipalities.	Improved municipal performance in terms of waste management, greening and environmental sustainability awareness.	Cooperative Governance Sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability; o Job Creation
Clean up Mpumalanga Campaigns	DEDET and relevant Departments Municipalities	2009/10- 2011/12	Number of campaigns conducted annually. Number of community clubs/organisation developed.	Improved awareness and community mobilisation in terms of the greening Mpumalanga	Cooperative Governance Sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability; o Job Creation
Tree Planting	DEDET and relevant Departments Municipalities	2009/10- 2010/11	Number of Trees Planted; Number of Community Bases Educators Trained.	Urban and rural greening and environmental awareness. Number of trees to be planted, where, involve community/emerging nurseries;	Sustainable development Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability; o Job Creation;
Community based awareness programmes (commemorative days, adopt –a – spot).	DEDET and relevant Departments Municipalities	2008/09- 2011/12	Number of Commemorative days Celebrated	Community mobilisation and action, as well as improved awareness on environmental sustainability Clean and healthy environment	Sustainable development Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability o Economic Development; o Job Creation

Activities / Outputs	Responsibility	Time Frame	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 1: To create awareness and education for environmental sustainability						
Climate Change Programme implemented (School /Community Greening)	DEDET, DoE and Municipalities	2008/09-2011/12	Number of schools participated on the programme; Number of community organisations developed	Community mobilisation and action, as well as improved awareness on environmental sustainability	Sustainable development; Cooperative Governance; Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	o Environmental sustainability;
Decade of Education for sustainable development (DESD) programme implemented (annual conference)	DEDET, DoE, DWA, COGTA, LMs	2008/09-2014/15	Number of quarterly reports ; Annual conference	Improved awareness and community mobilisation in terms of the environmental issues. WSSD recommendations implemented.	Sustainable development; Cooperative governance; Participation, Empowerment and Transparency	o Environmental sustainability;
To develop and promote Arts and Culture Industries	DCSR	2008/09-2010	Number of cultural industries developed and upgraded	More culture industries Tourism attraction to cultural industries	Sustainable development	o Economic Growth and Development o Poverty reduction
Tourism destination marketing, branding	MTPA, DEDET	2008/09-2012	Number of tourism destination upgraded and marketed; Number of SMMEs developed	More tourists attracted to the province Job creation	Sustainable development	o Economic Growth and Development o Poverty reduction
DWA Commemorative Days Celebrations	DWA	Ongoing	Number of commemorative days per annum	Community mobilisation and action, as well as improved awareness on environmental sustainability	Participation, Empowerment and Transparency Environmental Justice and Equity	o Environmental sustainability o Poverty reduction;

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Time Frame	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 1: To create awareness and education for environmental sustainability						
Construction of cultural villages	DCSR	2008/09-2010	Number of cultural villages constructed.	More culture industries	Sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Economic Growth and Development o Poverty reduction
Participatory Forest Management	DAFF	Ongoing	Number of forestry SMMEs developed.	Access to forest resources at community level; Promotion of enterprise development using forest resources	Participation, Empowerment and Transparency; Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Economic Growth and Development o Poverty reduction;
Afforestation	DAFF	Ongoing	Number of trees planted	Urban and rural greening and environmental awareness; Improved environmental protection.	Participation, Empowerment and Transparency Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Economic Growth and Development o Environmental sustainability o Poverty reduction;
DAAF Commemorative Days Celebrations	DAFF	Ongoing	Number of commemorative days per annum	Community mobilisation and action, as well as improved awareness on environmental sustainability	Participation, Empowerment and Transparency Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability o Poverty reduction;
Non- Motorised Transportation System Commemorative Days	DPWRT	Ongoing	Number of commemorative days celebrated	Promotion of Non-Motorized Transportation Systems. Reduction in air emissions.	Participation, Empowerment and Transparency Sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability o Poverty reduction

Activities/Outputs	Responsibility	Time Frame	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 2: To provide support to municipalities for environmental sustainability						
3 Centralized Waste Management Facilities	DEDET Selected Municipalities	2008/09 – 2011/12	Feasibility studies developed	Integrated and sustainable Waste management service provided to communities Waste collection and disposal facilities compliant to environmental legislation. Improved waste service delivery	Sustainable development Integration of environmental considerations into decision making Environmental Justice and Equity;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability o Spatial envelopes o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness); o Economic Growth and Development
			Site construction			
			Operational plan developed.			
Air Quality Monitoring Network	DEDET	2008/9-2011/12	Installation of the Air Quality Monitoring stations.	Air quality monitoring stations provided to monitor air pollution levels in priority areas Improved environmental and human health	Sustainable development Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability; o Spatial envelopes o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness)
			Creation of the network to interact with the public and private sector with air quality data.			
			Air quality management Plan.			
Integrated transport Plan(ITP)	DPWRT All Municipalities.	2008/9-2011/12	ITP developed	Integrated land use plan with transport plans.	Sustainable development Integration of environmental considerations into decision Making; Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Spatial envelopes o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness);
			ITP document reviewed annually			
			Non- Motorised Transportation System(developed			
			Number of Bicycles donated per annum			
			Number of Animal Drawn Carts per donated annum			

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 2: To provide support to Municipalities for environmental sustainability						
Municipal Health Services	COGTA; DHS ; All Municipalities	2008/9-2010/11	Medical Waste Policy Developed Number of municipalities having Environmental Health Practitioners Number of Health Inspection conducted per municipality per annum.	Clean and healthy environment Improved environmental and human health Improved Municipal Health Services.	Sustainable development Environmental Justice and Equity; Cooperative Governance Integration of environmental considerations into decision Making;	o Environmental sustainability
Implementation of Disaster Management Framework.	COGTA	2008/9- 2011	Number of disaster management framework developed per annum Number of disaster management forum developed per annum. Development of Storm Water Master Plan Acquisition of equipments for the disaster	Disaster Management Plan developed. Potential disasters, Hazards and disaster prone areas in each municipality identified.	Environmental Justice and Equity Environmental Governance	o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness)
Implementation of REDS initiative in terms of National Electricity Regulator (NER).	DMR, Eskom, COGTA and All Local Municipalities	Ongoing		Alignment of Free Basic Service Policy with the MDGs targets. Provision of Free Basic Services	Sustainable development Environmental Justice and Equity	o Environmental sustainability; o Poverty Reduction

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 2: To provide support to municipalities for environmental sustainability						
Water Services Development plan Implementation	DWA	2009/10-2011/12	Number of municipalities with Water Services Development plan	Improved sanitation systems, and introduction of environmentally friendly, and cost effective systems. Bulk water supply provision.	Sustainable development Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability. o Poverty Reduction
			Number of municipalities with sanitation systems.			
			Alignment of water Services Targets with the MDGs			
District Water Master Plan Implementation	COGTA, DWA	2009/10-2011/12	Number water Master plan developed.	Bulk water supply provision. Environmental sustainability Improved sanitation systems, and introduction of environmentally friendly, and cost effective systems	Sustainable development Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability; o Poverty Reduction
Basic Services Policy Review	COGTA, DPWRT, DHS, DoE, DEDET; and Eskom	Ongoing	Highlight progress made on the Basic Service provision per annum.	Alignment of Free Basic Service Policy with the MDGs. Provision of Free Basic Services	Sustainable development Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability; o Poverty Reduction
Development of Economic Development strategy	DEDET	2009/10	Development of Economic Policies. SMMEs Development strategy in place	Integration of Economic issues into Environment.	Sustainable development Integration of environmental considerations into decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Time Frame	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 2: To provide support to Municipalities for environmental sustainability						
National Grassland Biodiversity Programme	SANBI, DEA, DEDET,	2009/10-2012	Number of Farmers incorporated biodiversity in their agricultural practices	Sustained and secured biodiversity and associated ecosystem services of the grassland biome	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Cooperative governance	o Environmental sustainability
Transformation of the tourism and conservation industries	MTPA, DEDET	2009/10-2011/12	Number of previously disadvantaged individual's empowered in conservation and tourism industries.	Previously disadvantaged individuals empowered in conservation. Enterprise development opportunities created Job creation	Sustainable development Environmental Justice and Equity; Participation, Empowerment and transparency	o Economic Growth and Development o Poverty reduction o Job creation
To provide for the registration of all tourism businesses as specified in the MTPA Act.	MTPA, DEDET	2009/10- 2012	Number of registered Tourism SMMEs per annum.	An effective inspection system established	Sustainable development Participation, Empowerment and transparency; Environmental Justice and Equity;	o Economic Growth and Development o Poverty reduction o Job creation
To develop and maintain an effective system for tourism business inspections.	MTPA, DEDET	2009/10- 2012	Number of Tourism Business inspected per annum Number of tourism businesses upgraded	Tourism Businesses upgraded	Sustainable development Participation, Empowerment and transparency; Environmental Justice and Equity;	o Economic Growth and Development o Poverty reduction o Job creation

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Time frame	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 2: To provide support to municipalities for environmental sustainability						
To co-ordinate tourism integration with neighbouring countries, district and local municipalities.	MTPA, DEDET	2009-2012	Meetings to establish areas of co-operation/ projects.	Increased number of tourists	Sustainable development;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness); o Economic Growth and Development
Development of Integrated Human Settlement and Housing provision.	DHS	2009-2012	Number of EIAs conducted for each category of the housing development.	Rural housing subsidies developed ; Informal settlement upgraded; Farm worker Housing	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Integration of environmental considerations into decision making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness); o Economic Growth and Development
Provincial Government Sustainability Programme	DEDET All provincial Departments	2010/11 – 2011/12		Improved management of waste, water and energy for Government infrastructure	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Integration of environmental considerations into decision making; Cooperative Governance;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability;
Report on the State of the Mpumalanga Environment	DEDET	2009 /10-2012	Provincial issues identified; Specialist Reports developed Environmental indicators developed	Improve the management of environmental information	Sustainable development; Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness); o Economic Growth and Development

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 2: To provide support to Municipalities for environmental sustainability						
To develop and manage the MTPA Protected areas system, as well as private conservation areas, conservancies	MTPA, DEDET, DALA	2009/10 - 2012	Number of plans in place.	Develop biodiversity management plans for reserves, including zonation maps, fire management plans and alien species management plans.	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Cooperative Governance; Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability;
			Veld condition reports and game numbers reports.			
			Identify, manage and protect all cultural heritage sites			
Establish formal links with neighbouring communities and foster community conservation areas.	MTPA, DEDET	2009/10- 2012	Number of links established.	To have formal with all neighbouring Communities.	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability;
Develop annual operational plans for MTPA protected areas according to National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA) norms and standards.	MTPA, DEDET	2009/10- 2012	Number of plans and the level of Conformity with DEAT norms for Plans.	Annual operational plans	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability;

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 2: To provide support to Municipalities for environmental sustainability						
To conserve soil by surveying, designing and constructing soil conservation structures and land care	DARDLA	Ongoing	Land care strategy developed. Number of campaigns to enhance capacity of land care beneficiaries Land care projects implemented in municipalities	Promotion of sound soil conservation practices EPWP led land care jobs created Rehabilitation of degraded land sites	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability;
To control and prevent animal diseases	DARDLA	Ongoing	Controlled diseases managed e.g. TB, Rabies, Anthrax Auctions attended to inspect livestock Vaccinations administered for anthrax, rabies, etc Number of dip tanks built	Communicable diseases managed Vaccinations administered.	Sustainable development; Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability;
To deliver clinical infrastructure	DARDLA	Ongoing	Number of clinical infrastructure developed. Number of mobile clinics points established	Veterinary clinics, consulting rooms built Mobile clinics established	Sustainable development Ecological Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability;

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 3: To ensure enforcement and compliance to environmental legislation						
Objective 4 : To align provincial planning to environmental sustainability						
Issuing of Environmental Authorisations	DEDET	Ongoing	Number of Environmental Authorisations Issued.	Improved sustainable development	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Cooperative Governance; Ecological Integrity	o Environmental sustainability
Investigation of Provincial planning legislation	DARDLA, DEDET, COGTA, DRD	2009/10- 2013	An investigation conducted and a proposal compiled	Enhanced overall coordination, alignment and Planning legislation Land Use Management.	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Cooperative Governance; Ecological Integrity	o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
			A provincial Bill developed			
			Provincial planning Act developed			
Issuing of Mining Environmental Authorization	DMR, DEDET	Ongoing	Number of applications evaluated by DALA	Improved sustainable development	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity; Cooperative Governance;	o Environmental sustainability; o Good Governance o Economic growth and development
			Number of Applications approved by DME			
Issuing of Water Use Authorisation	DWA	Ongoing	Number of Water use license issued per annum	Improved sustainable development	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity;	o Environmental sustainability

Activities / Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 3: To ensure enforcement and compliance to environmental legislation						
Objective 4 : To align provincial planning to environmental sustainability						
Issuing of Hunting permits	MTPA	Ongoing	Number of Hunting permits issued per annum	Improved sustainable development	Sustainable development	o Environmental sustainability
Heritage, Greening Mpumalanga Flagship Implementation	OOP, DEDET, DCSR, DEDET, MTPA	2009/10-2010/11	Number of Heritage symposia conducted per annum;	Improved municipal performance in terms of waste management, greening and environmental sustainability awareness. A tourist attractive & green Mpumalanga in service of the social, economical and environmental needs of its people.	Sustainable development Cooperative Governance; Ecological integrity; Integration of environmental considerations ; Participation; Empowerment; and Transparency	o Environmental sustainability; o Good Governance; o Economic growth and development; o Spatial envelopes
			Number of Rock art documentary proposals			
			Nomination of Makhonjwa Mountain for World Heritage Status			
Maputo Development Corridor Flagship Implementation	OOP, DEDET	2008/9-2010/11		Enhanced Economic Activities around the Maputo Corridor Developed	Sustainable development Environmental Justice and Equity	o Economic Growth and Development; o Environmental sustainability o Spatial envelopes o Good
Promote environmentally sound agricultural development in sensitive environments.	DEDET, MTPA, SANBI	2009/10- 2012	Sensitive environments identified; agriculture	Environmental Management integrated into Agricultural development	Sustainable development Environmental Justice and Equity; Cooperative Governance; Ecological integrity	o Economic Growth and Development; o Environmental sustainability o Spatial envelopes

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 3: To ensure enforcement and compliance to environmental legislation						
Objective 4: To align provincial planning to environmental sustainability						
Moloto Development Corridor Flagship Implementation	OOP, DEDET	2008/9-2010/11		Enhanced Economic Activities around the Moloto Rail Development Corridor	Sustainable development Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Economic Growth and Development; o Environmental sustainability; o Spatial envelope
Water for All Flagship Implementation	OOP, DEDET & All Municipalities	2008/9-2010/11	Number of municipalities having access to water and improved Sanitation.	Access to Water by all Sustainable water provision for all residents in the province through effective multi-disciplinary sector involvement	Sustainable development Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Economic Growth and Development; o Environmental sustainability; o Spatial envelopes o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness)
Accelerated Capacity Flagship Implementation	OOP, DEDET, All Municipalities	2008/9-2010/11	Number of officials trained per annum.	Capacitated leadership and management team of the Mpumalanga Provincial Government	Sustainable development Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness);
PGDS Implementation	OOP, DEDET, All Municipalities	2008/9-2014	<p>Progress report on provincial on all the flagship projects.</p> <p>PGDS review for assessment of progress to meet National and provincial targets.</p>	Improved Service Delivery.	Sustainable development; Environmental Justice and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Economic Growth and Development; o Environmental sustainability; o Spatial envelopes.

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 5: To create a favourable institutional framework for environmental sustainability						
Provincial Environmental Advisory Forum	DEDET	2009/10-2011/12	Terms of reference for committee;	Promote integration of environmental management into current intergovernmental structures with the aim to minimized duplication.	Sustainable development; Cooperative Governance; Integration of environmental considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
			Representation on forum			
District Environmental Management Forums	DEDET, COGTA, DHS, SALGA, All Municipalities	Ongoing	Number of Meetings per annum.	Promote environmentally sound agricultural development in sensitive environments	Sustainable development; Cooperative Governance; Integration of environmental considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
			Representation on the District forums			
Mpumalanga Provincial Land Use Planning Committee	DARDLA	2009/10-2011/12	Number meetings conducted.	Improved compliance Improved environmental protection	Sustainable development; Cooperative Governance; Integration of environmental considerations ;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
			Action plan for the DESD Implementation developed			
Mpumalanga Education for Sustainability Forum	DARDLA	Ongoing	Number meetings conducted.	Improved compliance Improved environmental protection	Sustainable development; Cooperative Governance; Integration of environmental considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sustainability
			DESD Action plan developed			
			Annual DESD conference held			

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 5: To create a favourable institutional framework for environmental sustainability						
Mpumalanga Wetlands Forum	DWA	Ongoing	Number of meetings conducted.	Improved compliance Improved environmental protection	Sustainable development Cooperative Governance; Integration of environmental considerations;	o Environmental sustainability
			Number of site visit conducted			
			Quarterly reports produces			
Implementation Protocols	DEDET	Ongoing	Number of engagements per annum	Improved compliance Improved environmental protection	Sustainable development; Cooperative Governance;	o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
Provincial Planners Forum	Office of the Premier	Ongoing	Number of meetings per quarter	Alignment of all the sector plans with PGDS. Improved environmental protection	Sustainable development Cooperative Governance;	o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
			Representations on the forum			
Provincial Planners Forum	Office of the Premier	Ongoing	Number of meetings per quarter	Alignment of all the sector plans with PGDS. Improved environmental protection	Sustainable development	o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
Ensure Representation of DALA in all the Districts IDP working group	DEDET/ All municipalities	Ongoing	Number of IDP reviewed per annum.	Alignment of all the sector plans with IDPs and SDFs Improved Cooperative;	Sustainable development Cooperative Governance; Integration of environmental considerations;	o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
			Number of municipalities supported			
			Representations			

Activities/ Outputs	Responsibility	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Outcome/ Impact	NEMA Principle	PGDS Principle
Objective 5: To create a favourable institutional framework for environmental sustainability						
Establishment of the District Energy Forum	COGTA	2009/10-2012	Number of Districts having a forum	Improved management of waste, water and energy for Government infrastructure Efficient use of resources	Sustainable development Cooperative Governance;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
			Number of energy efficient initiatives developed.			
Develop a provincial EIP Implementation Forum	DARDLA, All Sector Department	2009/10-2012	Database of provincial stakeholders	Establish a provincial coordinating structure to facilitate interdepartmental cooperation around environmental management.	Sustainable development Cooperative Governance; Integration of environmental considerations;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability
			Resources allocated to Environmental Governance function.			
			No. of EIP capacity building workshops			
			No of stakeholders participating in completion of tables.			
			Mechanisms for interdepartmental information sharing.			
			No of stakeholders who included EIP in strategic and business plans.			
Establish an Environmental Compliance forum	DEDET	2010	Forum established	Nomination of forum members	Sustainable development Cooperative Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Good Governance (to improve efficiency and effectiveness) o Environmental sustainability

COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND REPORTING

Section 16 1 (b) of NEMA requires that the Province reports annually within four months of the end of its financial year to the Director General of DEAT and the Committee for Environmental Co-ordination (CEC) on the implementation of the EIP. The Province will compile a formal EIP Annual Report in July of each year for submission as required. The report will reflect compliance by the Province to the gazetted EIP and any annual amendments made to the EIP. Section 5.1. above provides an overview of outputs and time frames for the implementation of the Mpumalanga Provinces' EIP. These outputs and time frames will be used as the basis for monitoring and reporting. Monitoring and reporting will be done through the annual report in terms of Section 16(1) (b) of NEMA. The annual reporting on the EIP will reflect:

- Progress made with targets set;
- Progress with regards to co-operative governance recommendations; and
- Integration of the EIP with the overall planning of the Province.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the culmination of inputs and the efforts of all those involved in the Mpumalanga EIP Process is acknowledged with thanks. In particular we would like to thank the individual departmental EIP champions who did much of the preparatory work in compiling this report and the members of the Environmental Services Chief Directorate of the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism. The constructive inputs from the members of the CEC working group are also appreciated.

