



the denc

Department:
Environment & Nature Conservation
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2018/19

This plan contains the strategic overview and the performance targets for the budget year 2018/19 and over the MTEF.

Departmental Information

Department of Environment and Nature Conservation
Private Bag X6102, Kimberley 8300, Sasko building, 90 Longstreet
Tel 053 807 7300
Fax 053 807 7328
denc.ncpg.gov.za

Foreword

At the heart of our existence as a department, lies the responsibility for us to ensure that every citizen of our province, has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being. Amongst many of our mandates, we have been charged with the responsibility to radically transform our approach to environmental protection, and at the same time, expected to balance it with socio- economic development – crucial pillars on which sustainable development reposes.

The ANC led government has adopted National Development Plan, which paves our path as a country until 2030. We are expected as the sector leader in this province, to implement related aspects of the priority areas that deal with environmental protection and sustainable development. All of this we must embark upon as we should, for we are fully aware, of the extent of the damage inflicted on the environment by humanity, as a result of the alarming rate at which the earth's resources are devoured. We know also, that development is only sustainable, if it meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

As one of the top three provinces for hunting and one of the only four with an ocean in our country, we have no choice but to facilitate a sustainable socio-economic growth and development, which will contribute towards the Northern Cape's economic prosperity through inducing growth in various environment related economic sectors such as the Biodiversity Economy and Oceans Economy.

As we commit ourselves to this plan, we remain mindful of the challenges that lie ahead. We are also weary of the fact that we have not been able to take full advantage of the opportunities, made available by our coastline.

Climate change models predict that the Northern Cape Province will experience higher average temperatures as well as higher temperature extremes, coupled with reduced rainfall. Therefore, in a response to the challenges associated with climate change, DENC will strive to activate the province's climate change mitigation and adaptation response strategy. Although ours is a thin purse, we intend to improve air and atmospheric quality through the implementation of air quality management legislation, policies and systems within our province. We will also develop strategies to respond to the challenges and potential impacts of climate change including the development of provincial climate policy and programmes.

We admit that one rhino poached is one too many and we also admit, that both plants and animal species that cannot defend themselves from poachers depend on us for protection. We will therefore do all we can, to act on complaints and notifications of environmental infringements to monitor these complaints and enforce environmental compliance.

In our endeavor to protect and conserve our province's salient environmental resources not only for ourselves but also for generations after us, we pledge to implement programmes in this Annual Performance Plan, to ensure that ours is a society that lives sustainably with the natural environment.

It is with a great sense of conviction, that I present DENC's strategic overview and the performance targets for the 2018/19 financial year and over the MTEF.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ms CM Chotelo', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Ms CM Chotelo

Executive Authority

Official sign-off

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan:

Was developed by the management of the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation under the guidance of MEC PJ Williams.

Was prepared in line with the current Strategic Plan of the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation.

Accurately reflects the performance targets which the Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation will endeavour to achieve given the resources made available in the budget for 2018/19.

B Mashobao
Chief Financial Officer

Signature:



N van Olmen
Director Environmental Policy,
Planning and Coordination

Signature:



L Abrahams
Acting Accounting Officer


Signature:



Approved by:

CM Chotelo
Executive Authority

Signature:



Contents

PART A : STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Updated situational analysis_____ | 11 |
| 2 | Revisions to legislative and other mandates _____ | 31 |
| 3 | Overview of the 2017/18 budget and MTEF estimates _____ | 34 |

PART B : PROGRAMME AND SUB-PROGRAMME PLANS

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | Programme 1 Administration_____ | 43 |
| 2 | Programme 2 Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination_____ | 49 |
| 3 | Programme 3 Compliance and Enforcement _____ | 56 |
| 4 | Programme 4 Environmental Quality Management_____ | 61 |
| 5 | Programme 5 Biodiversity Management_____ | 68 |
| 6 | Programme 6 Environmental Empowerment Services _____ | 74 |

PART C : LINKS TO OTHER PLANS

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Links to long-term infrastructure and other capital plans _____ | 83 |
| 2 | Conditional grants_____ | 83 |
| 3 | Public entities_____ | 83 |
| 4 | Public – private partnerships_____ | 83 |
| 5 | Links to other plans _____ | 83 |

ANNEXURE A : CHANGES TO STRATEGIC PLAN

ANNEXURE B : TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

This section contains the strategic overview for the budget year 2018/19.

1 Updated situational analysis

Since the development of the 2015/16 – 2019/20 Strategic Plan for the Department, the external and internal environment in which the department operates as well as the understanding thereof has changed. The sections below contain an overview of the latest developments that impact on the Department's mandates and should be read together with the Situation Analysis in the Strategic Plan of the Department with the amendments in the Annual Performance Plans of 2016/17 and 2017/18.

1.1 PERFORMANCE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

1.1.1 Environmental characteristics, Biodiversity and Climate

The Northern Cape is the largest (372,889 km²) and most arid of the nine provinces of South Africa. The province is dominated by the Karoo Basin and consists mostly of sedimentary rocks and some dolerite intrusions. While the western part of the province is characterised by mountains and dolerite hills the central parts are mostly flat with interspersed salt pans, while parallel red sand dunes occur in the north.

A natural aridity gradient stretches from the west (most arid, 0-200 mm rainfall per year) to the east (least arid 250 – 540 mm rainfall per year) of the province followed by a seasonality change over from winter to summer rainfall from west to east. Winter rainfall is typically soft penetrating rainfall while summer rainfall events are typically in the form of thunderstorms. Perpendicular to the rainfall gradient, the mean annual temperatures decrease from north to south, with the hottest parts of the province being north and along the Orange river reaching more than 40°C during summer. Accordingly the climatic zones within province are classified as Temperate Interior, Arid Interior and Temperate Coastal zones.

The Northern Cape is the largest (31% of South Africa and 372,889 km²) and most arid of the nine provinces of South Africa. The province is dominated by the Karoo Basin and consists mostly of sedimentary rocks. Namaqualand in the west and the Hantam-Roggeveld in the south are characterised by mountainous terrain with granite and dolerite capped hills respectively, whereas complex sedimentary and volcanic rocks define the Ghaap plateau in the east. The central parts are mostly flat with interspersed salt pans, whereas superficial parallel red sand dunes occur in the north.

A natural aridity gradient stretches from the west (most arid, 0-200 mm rainfall per year) to the east (least arid 250 – 540 mm rainfall per year) of the province as well as a seasonality gradient from winter to summer rainfall, from west to east. Winter rainfall is typically soft penetrating rainfall while summer rainfall events are typically in the form of thunderstorms. Perpendicular to the rainfall gradient, the mean annual temperatures decrease from north to south, with the hottest parts of the province being north and along the Orange river reaching more than 40°C during summer. Accordingly the climatic zones within province are classified as Temperate Interior, Arid Interior and Temperate Coastal zones.

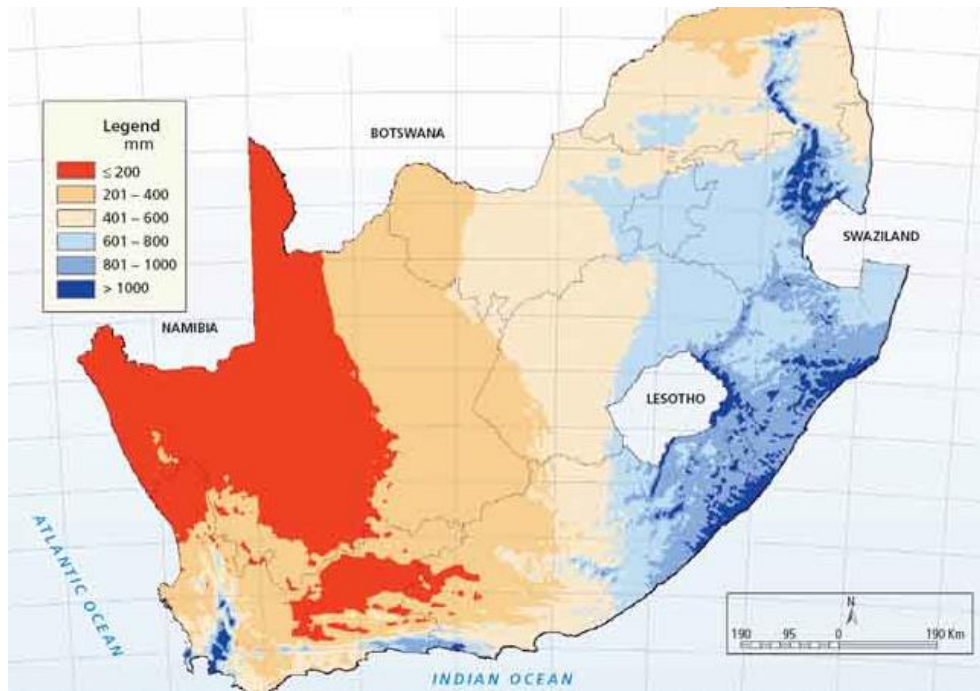


Figure 1 Rainfall gradient across South Africa and the Northern Cape from west to east, with a range of 0 to 600 mm per year for the province.

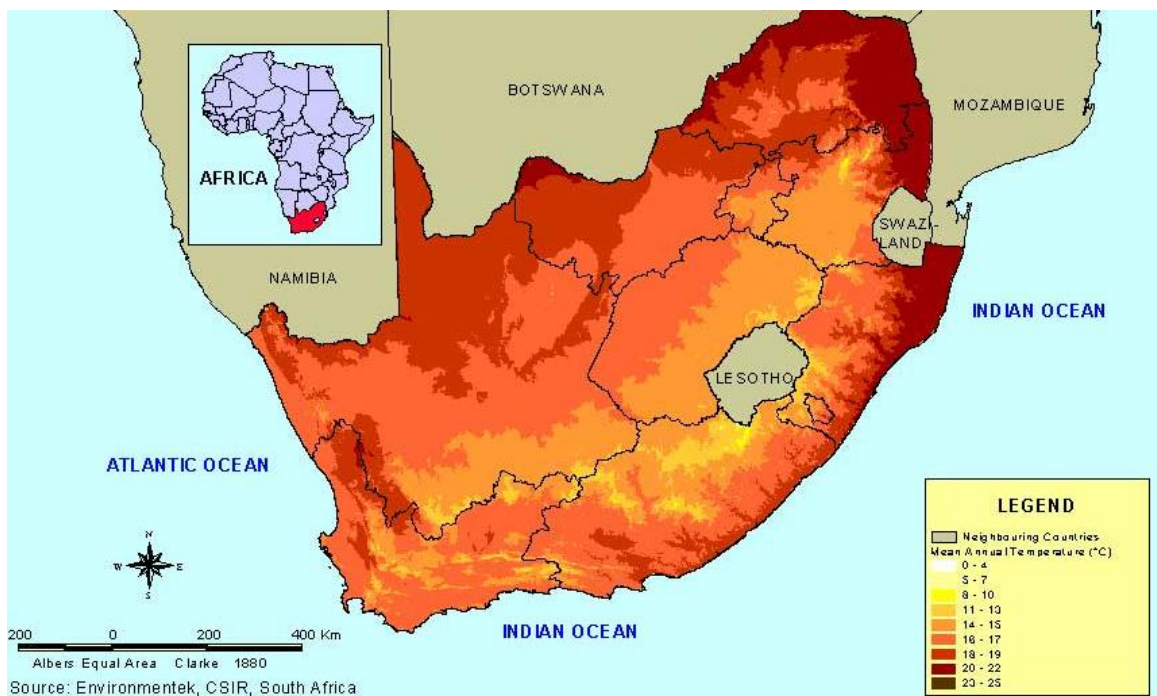


Figure 2 Mean annual temperature gradient across South Africa also illustrating the gradient within the Northern Cape Province from north to south, ranging from 11 to 19 °C.

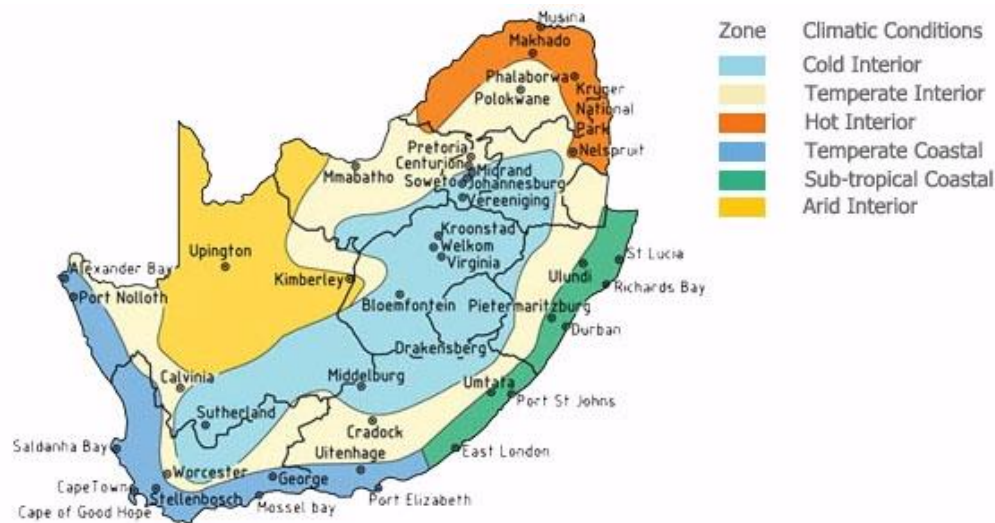


Figure 3 Climatic zones of South Africa

The Northern Cape province has four perennial rivers (Modder, Riet, Harts, Orange Rivers) providing surface water. The Orange and Vaal River systems are the only two perennial rivers, the 'life line', providing surface water to both economic (e.g. mining, agriculture, solar) and domestic activities (e.g. household uses). Irrigation is the dominant water use in the entire Orange River Basin. Already by 2011 the country was warned that South Africa is facing a water scarcity and nearly all available surface water had been allocated in the province already. In addition, the water quality has also continuously deteriorated due to pollution. The groundwater in the province vary from large volumes to extremely scarce and of poor water quality. The groundwater is a limited alternative resource in the province which is showing some decline in areas like the Karoo, Namaqualand and Kgalagadi region due to slow groundwater recharge and over extraction.

Underground water is a limited alternative with the central and eastern parts of the Northern Cape already reflecting lowered water table levels due to over-extraction. It is estimated that if we do not change our water use efficiency, reduce misuse and reduce pollution, the water demand will exceed supply by 40% within the next 15 years. The water demand for manufacturing is projected to increase 400% between 2000 and 2050. Accordingly, thousands of people will start experiencing absolute water scarcity within the next decade.

The International Resource Panel (Policy Options for Decoupling Economic Growth from Water Use and Water Pollution) and the Sustainable Development Goal for Water illustrate that human wellbeing will have to be decoupled from water use by economic activities, like mining and agriculture. The drought experienced since 2012 is a good reminder of what water scarcity would entail and how it will impact everyone.

Biological diversity

South Africa is the world's third most biologically diverse country: consisting of 2% of the world's land area it is home to 7% of the world's reptiles, birds and mammals, 10% of the world's plants and 15% of the world's coastal marine species. The Northern Cape represents 31% of the country's land area and is home to 67% or 6 out of 9 of the country's biomes, each with its unique combination of climate patterns, geology, soil types, and plants and animals that inhabit the area. The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2012) describes the six biomes present in the Northern Cape: Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo, Savanna, Grassland and Fynbos. Six of the Northern Cape's 23 bioregions and 75 of the 120 vegetation units do not occur in any of the other provinces. The province houses approximately 4 887 plant species, which is 24% of South Africa's species (however with many of the remote wilderness areas not researched to full potential this species count is probably much higher). Of the province's plant species 17% (838 species) are of conservation concern in terms of the Red Data List assessment.

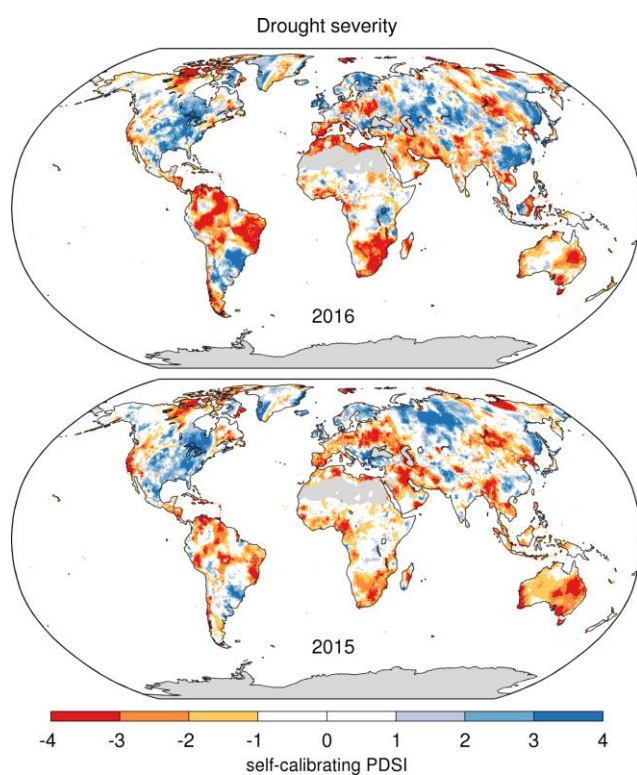


Figure 4 Palmer Drought Severity Index (www.crudata.uea.ac.uk/cru/data/drought)

Sustainable development

Healthy ecosystems are fundamental in ensuring a healthy society as loss and degradation of natural resource infrastructure compounds societal problems, food security, health and poverty. The department has the responsibility to ensure socio-economic sustainability through making certain that ecosystem services are maintained and allowed/enabled to replenish itself sufficiently to sustain human life over the long-term (Constitution, 1996) (NEMA, 1998) (NEMBA, 2004) (CBD, 1992). The National Strategy for Sustainable Development describes the vision for South Africa to be a sustainable, economically prosperous and self-reliant nation that safeguards its democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of its people, by managing its limited ecological resources responsibly for current and future generations, and by advancing efficient and effective integrated planning and governance through national, regional and global collaboration. Development is sustainable if it ‘meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’.¹ The 2nd South Africa State of the Environment² states that biodiversity that is intact is a precondition for economic growth and sustainable development to ‘ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services to people’³. However, the biophysical environment in South Africa is generally in a state of decline⁴ and impacts on ecosystem health have intensified⁵. The Department has the responsibility to ensure that environmental assets in the province are conserved, valued, sustainably used, protected and continually enhanced in support of the constitutional rights of an ‘environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being’ and ‘to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations’. Increased human impacts and consumption cannot be maintained as natural resources are limited (constant resource versus increased use). Accordingly it necessitates more attention to technologies to use resources more effective and efficient, and recycle more effective and efficient.

¹ Definition by the Brundtland Commission (1987) cited in the Department of Environmental Affairs 2nd South Africa Environmental Outlook, a report on the state of the environment. Executive summary, 2016, page 1.

² Department of Environmental Affairs 2nd South Africa Environmental Outlook, a report on the state of the environment. Executive summary, 2016.

³ Ibidem, page 4.

⁴ Ibidem, page 3.

⁵ Ibidem, page 4.

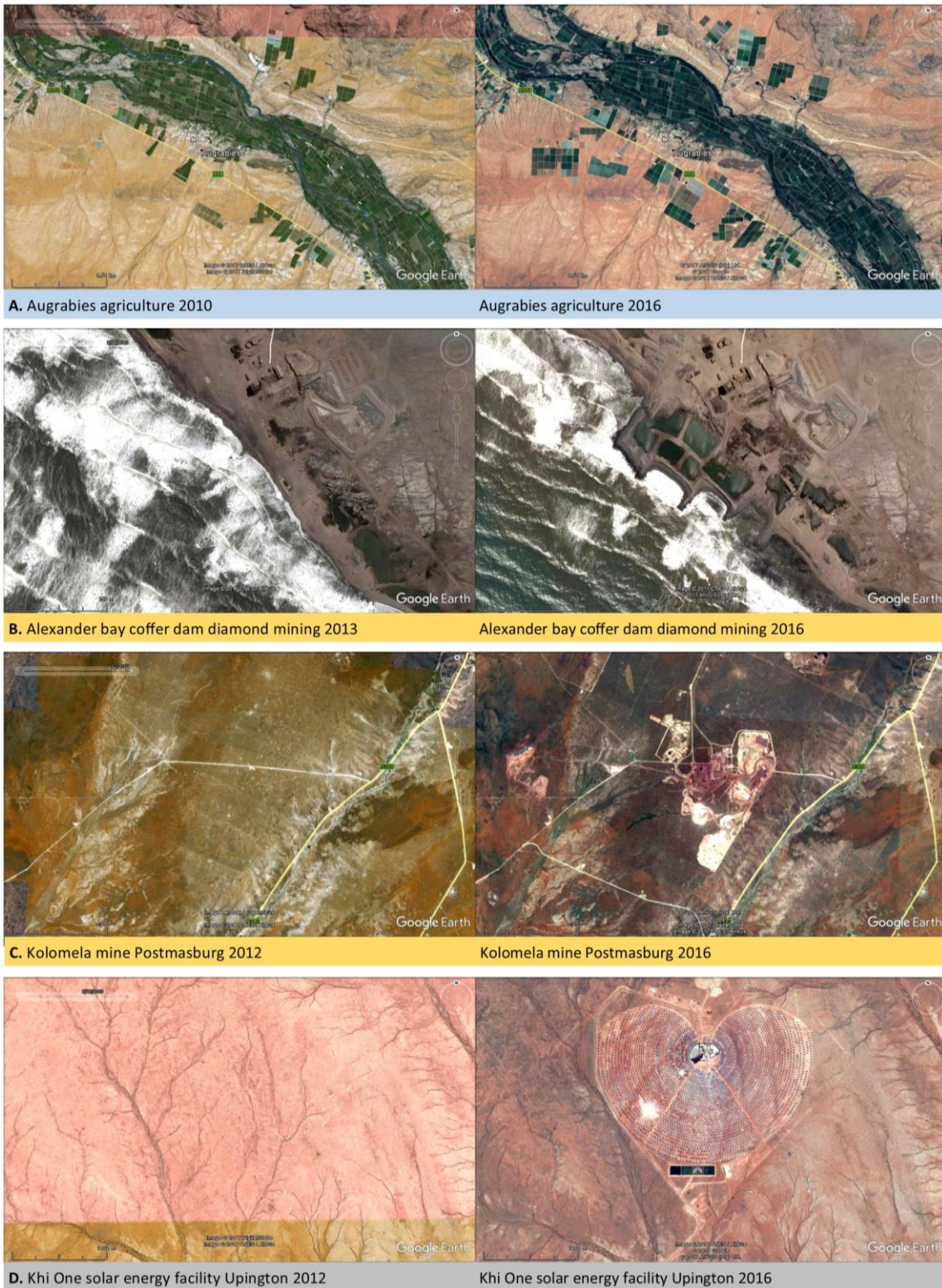


Figure 5 Examples of recent Northern Cape agriculture, mining and renewable energy development activities

Climate change

Climate change is impacting on and will in future impact on the environment and biodiversity in the province. The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as: “A change in the climate that persists for decades or longer, arising from either natural causes or human activity”. Whereas, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods”. Climate change is affecting the Northern Cape with weather changes and increased impact on water and other ecosystem services requiring a response for adaptation and mitigation. Climate change has potential devastating effects on the health of the population and on food security (refer to section ‘Revisions to legislative and other mandates’, page 31).

Projected climate change impacts

- Reduced rainfall leading to reduced groundwater
- Exceeding of tolerable thresholds of feedlot cattle to temperature, humidity, radiation and wind speeds
- Potential mild stress on dairy cattle
- Sea level rise

Climate change models predict that the Northern Cape Province will experience higher average temperatures as well as higher temperature extremes, coupled with reduced rainfall.

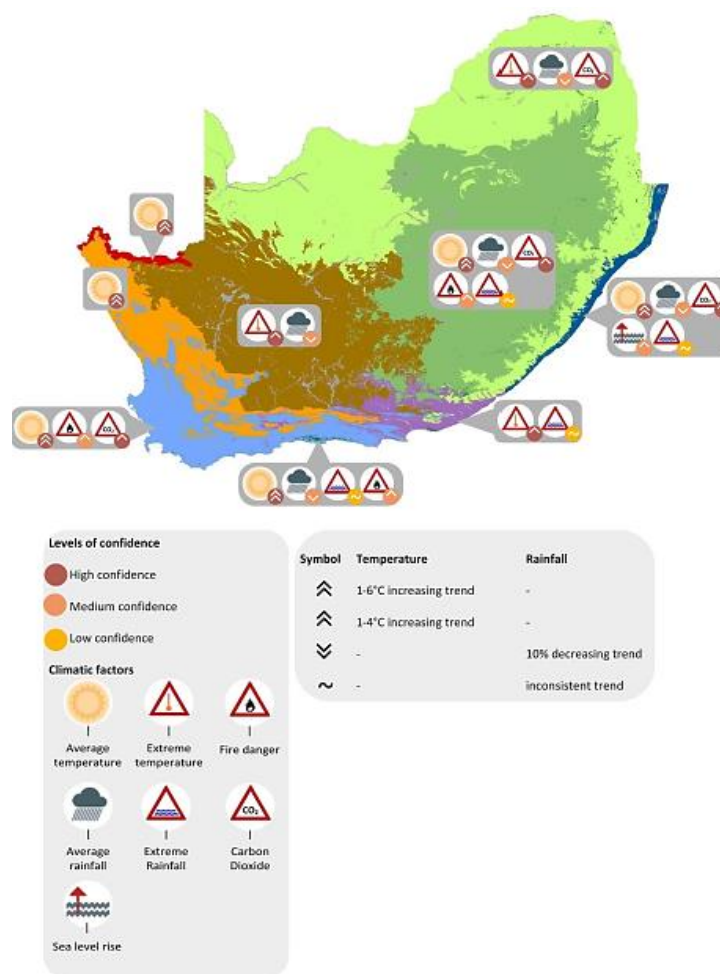


Figure 6 Key climatic risks for South Africa (CSIR Climate change adaptation plans for SA, 2015).

1.1.2 Socio-economic context

Demographics

The Northern Cape has a population of 1,193,780 in an area covering 372,889 km². The population is mostly concentrated near water resources in the province, especially the Orange River system, and secondly around mining areas. Still, the Northern Cape is the least populated province with only 2.2% of the country's population. The Community Survey 2016 by Statistics South Africa shows that the number of households in the province has grown from 218 339 in 1996 to 353,709 in 2016, with the biggest percentage growth in the ZF Mgcawu and JT Gaetsewe Districts. It is expected that the population will grow as there has been an increase in immigrants (by 2011 estimated 15 200) in addition to births. There will be a great social challenge and the provision of public services.

About 82.4% of the population have formal housing, with 13.1% living in informal settlements. It would be important to note the following with regard to waste management and environmental health: The

Community Survey shows that 88.5% of households have access to safe drinking water while only 69.5% of households have access to a flush or chemical toilet; The access to sanitation JT Gaetsewe District remains low with only 31.4 % of households having access to a flush or chemical toilet; On average 64.6% of households in the province have their refuse removed by a local authority, while this figure drops to 24.7% in the JT Gaetsewe District.⁶

89% of households in the province are connected to electricity, while in the Hantam LM, northern section of D Kruiper LM (Mier), Kai!Garib LM only 60-80% of households have access to electricity lighting. While a large amount of trees are being cut down for cooking and heating in the Province, it needs to be investigated further as it is stated that 78.1% use electricity for cooking and 62.2% for heating.

The general education level within the province will have to be considered when planning outreach and environmental education or awareness activities, as well as for Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) activities. About 11.3% of the province inhabitants have no schooling, while only 23% reaching Gr 12. The higher education level in the province is extremely low with only 7.2% obtaining qualifications after school.⁷

In addition, communication strategies will have to be aligned to the most dominant media owned, e.g. 81.1% have mobile phones, 61.5 have radios and 72% have TVs. Only 25.9% have access to the internet and only 16.5% have computers.⁸

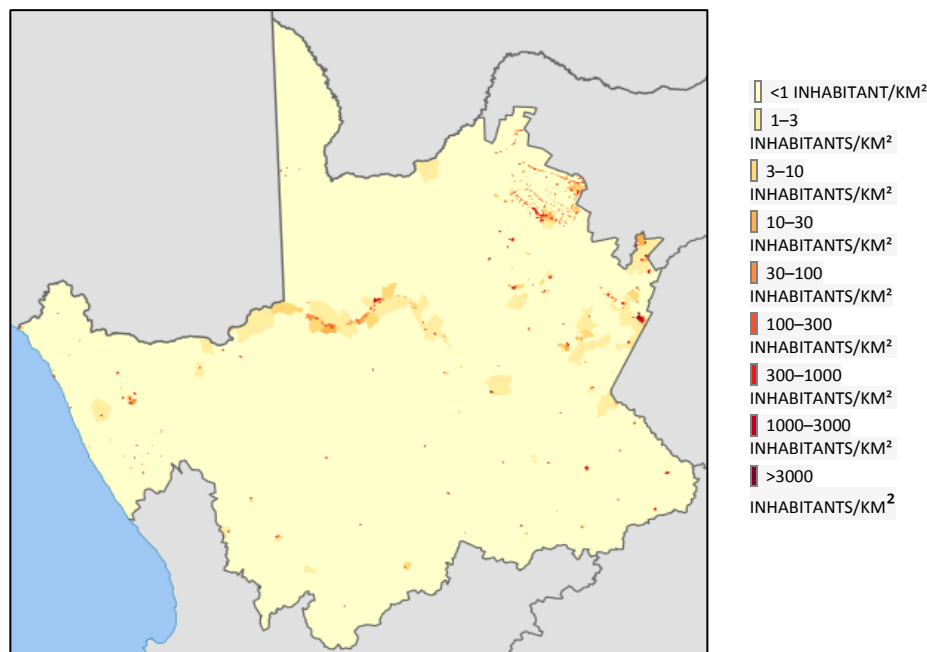


Figure 4 Population density map of the Northern Cape province of South Africa, from the 2011 Census, at the "Small Area" level

⁶ Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 1996, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016

⁷ Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

⁸ Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

Economy

The unemployment rate in the province is 27.4%; 30.2% women and 25.4% men. While the expanded unemployment rate in the province stands at 39.8%. The percentage of people living in poverty in the province has decreased from 7.1% (81,356) in 2011 to 6.6% (78,789) in 2016. The percentage of that group living in intense poverty remained at around 42% from 2011 to 2016. The main drivers of poverty in the province are unemployment and years of schooling.⁹

The Northern Cape recorded a 2.8% growth for 2014, compared to a GDP growth of 1.5 % for South Africa. Mining and quarrying were the leading contributors to the Northern Cape's economy over the period 1995 to 2014. While general government services was the second biggest contributor and agriculture, forestry and fisheries the third biggest contributor to the Northern Cape economy.

In the second quarter of 2016 303,000 people were employed, while 114,000 people were unemployed and 67,000 people were discouraged work seekers. The unemployment rate in 2016 was 27.4%. Although mining and quarrying contribute significantly to the GDP of the provincial economy, the number of employment opportunities remain limited. Services, trade and agriculture together provide around 57% of all jobs in the province.

Table 1 Industry contribution to the Northern Cape economy in 2014 and employment in 2016

| Industry | % contribution (GDP) 2014 | Employment 2016 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mining and quarrying | 22% | 6.3% |
| General government services | 15.1% | 27.8% (community/social services) |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 7.2% | 13.9% |
| Manufacturing | 3% | 3.5% |
| Trade | - | 15% |
| Construction | - | 11.3% |
| Private households | - | 11.3% |

Source: Statistics South Africa.

Mining and agricultural developments not only pose a threat to water security (specifically crops) but also specialized alluvial and niche habitats and ecosystems. High biodiversity hotspots are lost through land conversions, agriculture, mining and development. The potential of limiting these impacts through the use of new technologies is essential for the preservation of ecosystem services for future generations.

Development activities in the province, including renewable energy and possible future fracking, require continuous inputs from various units in the department to ensure sustainable development and are

⁹ Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016

increasingly placing demands on the department, including the recent addition of biodiversity offset negotiations.

The National Infrastructure Plan identifies 18 Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIPs) that are identified as catalysts for fast-tracking development and growth in the country. The following SIPs (will) have an impact in the Northern Cape in particular:

Table 2 Strategic infrastructure projects affecting the Northern Cape Province

| SIP | Title | SIP | Title |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| SIP 3 | Southeastern node and corridor development | SIP 12 | Revitalization of public hospitals and other health facilities |
| SIP 5 | Saldhanha Northern Cape development corridor | SIP 13 | National school build programme |
| SIP 6 | Integrated municipal infrastructure project | SIP 14 | Higher education infrastructure |
| SIP 8 | Green energy in support of the South African economy | SIP 16 | SKA and Meerkat |
| SIP 10 | Electricity transmission and distribution | SIP 18 | Water and sanitation infrastructure |
| SIP 11 | Agrilogistics and rural infrastructure | | |

The SIPs are supported by accelerated specialist inputs from the DENC during the planning, implementation and monitoring phases. Similarly the department also provides inputs to the Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) to fast track EIA processes for the SIPs. However, due to limited staff and financial support for research, the inputs have been limited and in some instances out-dated.

With the recent Renewable Energy SIP developments expanded incrementally in the Northern Cape over the past three year. To date 22 renewable projects are providing electricity already to ESKOM (1 119MW) which relates only to window 1 and 2. Window 3 and 4's developments are underway being at various stages of development. Apart from the spatial ecosystem fragmentation and biodiversity impacts, toxic waste generated by these facilities and the water needs of CSP farms is of great concern. In addition, no contingency plans are in place to address plans after the current contracts have expired.

The communities, businesses and local government in the province seem to have an improved understanding of the role of the department, leading to an increase in the demand for services from e.g. the wildlife industry, small scale farmers, schools etcetera and is reflected in the number and type of services requested. However on the other hand there has been non-compliance by government departments and the private sector on environment and biodiversity legislation.

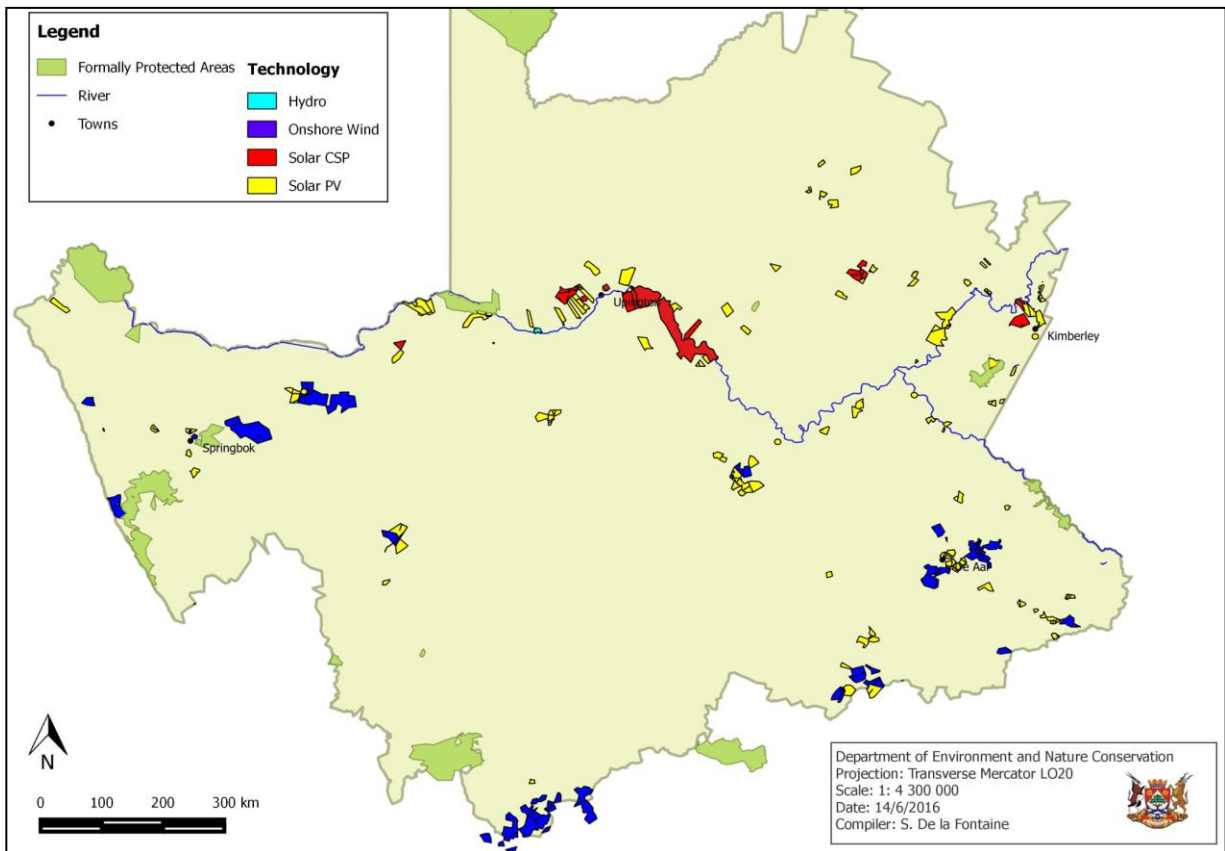


Figure 5 Spatial distribution of Renewable Energy development projects (collective of those operational and those in EIA process)

Transformation of the biodiversity economy

South Africa is the world's third most biologically diverse country in the world but has a divided history when it comes to socio-economic development. People who were historically dependent on natural resources such as wildlife were denied the opportunity to utilize them leaving their livelihoods compromised. The government now faces the challenge of addressing these inequalities and it making industries such as hunting available to all.

A large variety of game species is found throughout the Northern Cape. Privately owned land under conservation, such as game farms, form 17.9% of the total agricultural land in South Africa, which is 14.7 million ha (van Hoven, 2005) and a R17.3 billion plus (or US\$ 1.3 billion plus) contribution to GDP. With 20 million plus heads of game in the private sector and 6 million plus heads of game in protected areas this industry has never showed signs of decline, just constant growth.

One of the main sources of income for game farms is hunting (Van der Merwe et al., 2004). For the overseas as well as local tourists, scenic beauty and wildlife remain the major tourism attractions (ecotourism) that South Africa has to offer (GCIS, 1998:147; GCIS, 1999:150).

A socio-economic impact study was conducted in 2005 and 2007 and during this research, it was clear that the Northern Cape is an important role-player within the hunting industry, placing it under the top three hunting destinations in South Africa.

Wildlife production, hunting, and their associated industries such as taxidermists, dip & ship, etc., have experienced rapid growth in recent years. With this rapid expansion has come the development of particular niche markets, such as the breeding of hybrids and colour morphs. In general, there has been little regulation of these activities and they have raised a number of concerns amongst government and civil society. On the other hand spin off industries like game meat processing and consumption have lagged behind and show great potential for growth, partially due to legislative challenges.

The historical protectionist attitude governing wildlife management has, with necessity, changed to one based on sustainable use and an 'if it pays, it stays' approach. The legislation, policies and norms governing the hunting industry have not evolved and implemented at the same pace.

Today, wildlife is seen as a renewable resource but also a valuable part of South Africa's heritage. Where people were once excluded from wildlife areas, there is a growing understanding that their livelihoods depended on, and still do depend on these areas and more adaptive, consultative forms of management need to be implemented. Without buy-in from the various role-players within the hunting industry, it is unlikely it will survive.

Hunting is one of the management options open to these people and, in a rapidly changing South Africa, the time is now ripe to relook at the policies and regulations governing this sector.

Unfortunately, as is possible with any other multi-million rand industry, it has become fraught with problems. Not only is it accused of unethical and immoral acts, but the lack of regulation and a solid legislative framework, has made activities appear corrupt, with the focus on short-term gains rather than solid conservation objectives (Krug, 2001).

The wildlife sector has the potential to grow and contribute to the transformation of the economy in the province, the latter having been acknowledged by some as a prerequisite for the future of the sector. The wildlife sector comprises of wildlife ranching (e.g. breeding and live sale), wildlife activities (e.g. wildlife viewing and hunting) and wildlife products (e.g. game meat processing and skin and hide production).

The department initiated the project 'Transformation of the Wildlife Industry' just after its establishment in 2004 starting with the training of PDI Professional Hunters as well as a skills development projects which identified PDI's in the hunting industry. The impact of the skills development was unfortunately limited due to the financial constraints and lack of placement after qualifying. The Department then changed its strategy and negotiated with current landowners to identify the already employed individuals who were working with hunting issues regardless of their qualifications. Through this process about 12 PDI Professional hunters who were trained, however only 3 are active in the industry.

After the 2014/2015 Cabinet Lekgotla raised the matter of lack of transformation of the hunting industry, the department revived the "Transformation of the wildlife industry project" with renewed vigour. The aim of the project is to transform the current ownership profile of the game breeding, game ranching and hunting industries by establishing sustainable and viable entities that are BBBEE compliant, HDI/PDI and/or women owned. The objective of the project is to establish successful and sustainable wholly or majority owned PDI game breeders, game farmers and hunting establishments/outfitters/operators,

through a combination of shareholding, mentorship and technical support. The first phase has been implemented in October / November 2017, with professional hunting skills training. The second phase is planned for 2018. As part of the biodiversity syndication communities / Community Property Associations (CPAs) are identified to be part of the Northern Cape Master Plan which has been adopted by the DEA and all relevant stakeholders such as Economic Development and Tourism which would assist with developing business plans, Land claims Commission and Rural Development would assist with skills development and any other mandate residing with them, Agriculture which would assist with stock farming and veterinary services and SANParks will donate game. All these departments form part of the biodiversity syndication which will aim at a targeted synergy to solve the issues of support for communities. The following CPAs form part of the Northern Cape master plan, namely, Khuis CPA, Farm Erin, Mazelsfontein / Katlani CPA and Namaqua Game farm. Once the Master Plan has been signed off by DEA then project plans will be developed for each project / community. The exact roles of each department will also be detailed and would include assisting under their specific mandates.

In order for the Northern Cape transformation model to be successful, some defining objectives must be met, such as to secure support from National Departments and stakeholders to secure suitable land for game breeding, and hunting, provide the required CAPEX in terms of infrastructure applicable to game farming, provide the OPEX for operationalization, provide the wild animals species on the land for purposes of breeding and hunting and secure additional breeding infrastructure to supply Northern Cape reserves with alternative genes and these entities. Crucial to the success of the project is the unlocking of capital for improvement to land that is viable for game farming, infrastructure, purchase or exchange of wildlife, competency of operators (skills, knowledge and experience).

The rich biodiversity resources are also a source for transforming the bio-economy through bio-prospecting; research on, or development or application of, indigenous biological resources for commercial or industrial exploitation (NEMBA, 10 of 2004). Species like Rooibos and Devil's Claw are just some examples of the plants that are used for commercial purposes. Concerted efforts are required to ensure that the potential of this sector in the Northern Cape is further expanded for the benefit of the traditional knowledge holders, sustainable economic development and economic transformation. There are 7 strategic and high value plant species occurring in the Northern Cape have been identified by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA's) National Bio-economic strategy to help transform the economy.

Coastal Management

The aim of a provincial CMP is to achieve the integrated coastal management objectives in the coastal area under provincial jurisdiction, part of which means ensuring consistency with national objectives. In line with the guiding principles, aim and purpose of the National CMP, this programme takes the unique and diverse qualities of the Northern Cape coast into account through an situational analysis which provides an overview of the status quo and identifies areas of concern that require emphasis. The CMP thereafter uses this information to present an integrated strategy for both the public and private sectors to create opportunities to enhance the livelihoods of coastal communities and enhance and protect the coastal environment. A further aim of this updated CMP is to aid decision-making and improve coastal governance, as well as raise awareness of the value of the coastal area.

Environmental management is deemed to be a concurrent legislative responsibility in terms of the Constitution; however the ICM Act assigns roles and responsibilities to all three spheres of government in respect to the management of the coastal zone. It also provides for the delegation of power or duty and the revoking of any delegation issued. Funding the implementation of the applicable sections of the Act assigned to national, provincial and local government should be undertaken using budgets motivated for via the Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

Operation Phakisa

In 2014 the President of the Republic of South Africa announced Operation Phakisa, a Big Fast Results approach to unlock the economic potential of South Africa. The programme involves the setting of clear plans and targets, on-going monitoring of progress and making these results public. Key stakeholders from the public and private sectors, academia as well as civil society organisations together to collaborate in detailed problem analysis, priority setting, intervention planning and delivery. Operation Phakisa is currently implemented in three sectors, the ocean's economy, health and education. The Operation Phakisa on the ocean's economy focuses on:

| Ocean's economy |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine transport and manufacturing • Offshore oil and gas exploration • Fisheries and aquaculture • Marine protection services and governance • Coastal Tourism |

The Department is a partner in the implementation of the project on coastal and marine compliance and enforcement. It is furthermore a contributing partner in the realisation of aquaculture projects through the implementation of permit processes and applicable legislation and technical support relating to biodiversity management.

The Department has been appointed to coordinate the Ocean's Economy interventions in the Province, this includes the development of a deep sea harbour and aquaculture projects like the Vanderkloof dam fisheries project. The Department leads the monitoring of the projects and the management of implementation challenges for effective and efficient resolutions.

1.1.3 Main challenges in the service environment and how these will be addressed

The latest information on the main aspects of the service environment, departmental services and capabilities are described in the table below (with reference to the DENC Strategic Plan).

Table 3 Challenges identified and planned outputs to address these as per the DENC Strategic Plan (updated)

| PROBLEM STATEMENT | PROVINCIAL OUTPUTS |
|--|---|
| Reduction in Greenhouse Gas emissions | Climate Risk & Vulnerability Assessments and the Northern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy have been developed. These documents will now find practical implementation through the development of a Climate Change Response Strategy Implementation Plan in 2017/18. The focus will be on activities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. |
| Poor air quality, specifically in low income, dense settlements | Installation of Provincial Monitoring Station and conduct indoor air quality surveys in low income households. Analysis of industry reports on emissions. |
| Poor waste management and non-compliance to Environmental legislation by local government | 100% of municipal landfill sites to be licensed by end 2017 (DEA project) 20% waste diverted from landfill sites through waste recycling projects as per national targets. Support for 2 level 2 waste recycling projects during 2017/18. |
| Sustainable land use management to prevent land degradation and soil erosion. | Conduct scientific research and cooperate with other research institutions and NGO's and influence the national and provincial research agendas. Implementation of the PSDF and SPLUMA within the confinements of the allocated budget. Assistance and input for the review of local government SDF's. Integration of environmental issues into land use planning (IDP) in each of the Municipalities. Continued support to municipalities and provincial and national department to ensure proper environmental management. |
| Impact of mining activities on the environment and natural resources | Offset impact on environment and biodiversity through negotiation of biodiversity offset agreements. Specialist environmental inputs and recommendations for EIA applications and EMPR's. |
| Expansion of protected area network to have 6.5% of land in the Northern Cape under conservation by 2014 has not been achieved and further expansion of the conservation estate progresses slowly. | Identify priority areas for expansion of land based protected area network. Implement biodiversity stewardship programme to contribute to the total land mass under conservation in the form of Nature Reserves and protected environments. |
| Almost none of the coastline with (partial) protection | Cooperate closely with the National Department of Environmental Affairs for the declaration of priority areas (Orange River Mouth, Marine Protected Areas). |
| Unsustainable use of natural | Implement the permit administration system and regulate the wildlife |

| PROBLEM STATEMENT | PROVINCIAL OUTPUTS |
|--|--|
| resources (fauna and flora) and threatening of functioning of ecosystems, undermining social and economic development. Number of species under formal protection. | industry within the Province. |
| | Scientific research through various research projects (includes collaborative research with Universities, parastatals and other research institutions). |
| | Ensure compliance and enforcement on non-compliance with environmental legislation. |
| | Develop and implement Biodiversity Management Plans (including the Provincial Biodiversity Plan) for species under formal protection and for ecosystems under threat. |
| Reduced number of species included in the red data list. | Development of Northern Cape Biodiversity Plan |
| Water quality and aquatic ecosystems are declining. | Monitoring of major river (Orange) in Province to inform actions that would result into healthy eco-systems and meeting resource quality objectives (River Health Programme). |
| Unplanned and uncontrolled coastal development | Specialist environmental inputs and recommendations for EIA applications and EMPR's as well as the compilation of species/ecosystem management plans in a phased approach (budget limitations). |
| | Implementation of the Integrated Coastal Management Plan. |
| | Development of Provincial Set-Back lines in a phased approach (budget limitations). |
| | Facilitate implementation of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework. |
| Transgressions against environmental legislation | Coordination of planning and implementation through the Provincial Coastal Committee. |
| Limited research capacity within the Department to support planning and decision making | Compliance and enforcement projects, including joint operations with role-players in the province. |
| | Implement OSD to ensure current capacity is maintained. |
| Unemployment, especially amongst the youth in the province. | Cooperate with other institutions. |
| Limited environmental awareness among the provincial population | Accelerate creation of green job opportunities through the creation of 313 green job opportunities through environmental programmes as part of EPWP. |
| | Environmental awareness drives on all environmental and biodiversity matters for the Province: conduct environmental awareness activities to empower communities, schools, educators and other stakeholders. This will include the implementation of the Eco-school programme in all volunteering schools within the Province, training for municipalities and industry and workshops for (farming) communities. |

1.2 ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

On February 2018 a new Executive Authority commenced her duties in the Department. The Department is operating with an Acting Accounting Officer from March 2017. The Department's financial situation remains

challenging with a 5% budget increase. Furthermore, climate change remains unfunded mandate and climate change mitigation and adaptation related activities are implemented under sub-programme 4.2.

In the previous financial year the department received again an unqualified audit opinion while the Management Performance Assessment Tool showed a score of 79%.

1.2.1 Updated swot analysis

The department engaged in the updating and revisiting the SWOT analysis per programme and for the department as a whole. The SWOT table in this chapter indicates the specific strengths; weaknesses; opportunities and threats identified and strategies to address the weaknesses and threats and to optimally use the strengths and opportunities to augment the mandates of the department are described below.

The department is responsible to ensure that the Constitutional right of ‘an environment that is not harmful to the health and wellbeing’ of everyone is protected (Bill of Rights, section 24a). The department should ensure that the environment is protected for the benefit of present and future generations through the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation, promotion of conservation and the securing of ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development (Bill of Rights, section 24b). The SWOT analysis sought to identify the weaknesses and threats that hamper the progression of the implementation Constitution and that would have to be addressed as well as to identify strengths and opportunities that should be built on further to strengthen the department’s ability to deliver on its mandates.

See reverse page.

Strengths

- Dedicated and committed staff
- Professional work ethics
- Good networking with other institutions advancing mandates and targets
- Policies and legislation in place
- Sound financial practices
- Good performance in situation of high vacancy rate

Weaknesses

- Funding:
 - Inflexibility in the budget to accommodate emerging needs throughout the year
- Capacity
 - Lack of legal support to perform mandates
 - Limitation of skills development training for officials due to insufficient budget
 - Skewed allocation of staff
 - Capacity constraints with regard to strategic leadership
 - Loss of key staff
 - Succession planning and career pathing not systematically implemented
 - Low staff morale.
- Governance and Management
 - Irrealistic planning
 - Favouritism of employees
 - No consensus throughout department on priorities
 - Inconsistent support / buy-in from Senior Management wrt the implementation of policies and procedures
 - Duplication of programmes by other government departments due to fragmented legislation responsibilities
- Information resources and facilities
 - Lack of resource material to enhance environmental education.
 - IT infrastructure does not sufficiently support the operations and strategic responsibilities of the department
 - The limited availability of government transport
 - Lack of complete and up to date scientific research and related data

Opportunities

- External funding
- Involvement of NGO's with regard to education and job creation
- Increased community participation in combating environmental issues
- Promotion of environmental education
- Improve internal communication

Threats

- Illegal activities
- Further degradation of the environment
- Physical strain on employees due to large working areas
- Limitation to operational budget ($\pm 0.8\%$ of provincial budget)
- Unfunded mandates
- Decrease in incentive grants (EPWP projects)

Figure 6 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of the Department

Strengths

With qualified, dedicated and committed staff that has a passion for the environment the department is able to implement prioritized environmental legislation effectively. These strong points ensure that the impacts of the weaknesses that the Department faces are kept to a minimum. Refer to the paragraphs below for an explanation how the Department plans to address its weaknesses and threats.

Opportunities

Opportunities for external funding, involvement of NGO's and business and improved intergovernmental coordination with regard to education, job creation and business development as well as increased community participation in combating environmental issues have been identified. How these can address some of the weaknesses and threats that the Department faces, has been laid out in the paragraphs below.

The inclusion of environmental education in the school's curriculum; the absence of environmental education in previous formal training, (tertiary), for teachers and an ever changing natural environment places this department in an ideal position to play an active role in teacher development.

Weaknesses

Part of the budget challenges are addressed by management and staff through innovative cooperation with other institutions and stakeholders, from government, business and NGO sectors, in support of the department's mandates. In the past few years this has resulted in e.g. in external funding for the development of the Northern Cape Air Quality Management Plan, the Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessment for the Northern Cape, the development of the Provincial Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy, the development of the Coastal Management Plan, cooperation with the National Department of Environmental Affairs for the licensing of municipal landfill sites, cooperation with private landowners to expand the conservation estate through the stewardship programme, partnerships with other role-players to enforce environmental legislation, cooperation with research institutions to advance the case of research on biodiversity and ecosystems in the province, partnership with neighbouring provincial authority to implement the Clanwilliam Sandfish Biodiversity Management Plan, partnerships with non-governmental organisations to advance the knowledge of the biodiversity in the province, as well as successful negotiations with developers for biodiversity and research offset agreements. Cooperation with other government departments, institutions, non-governmental organisations, businesses and communication plays an important role in the fulfilment of the mandates of the department. The Department intends to continue this practice of cooperation to ensure that, despite the very serious budget constraints, natural resources are used sustainably and socio-economic development is supported. This strategy requires staff to spend more and more time on the sourcing of funds, which leaves less time to implement their day-to-day activities.

The capacity in the department faces multiple challenges. The current staff establishment of the department could be even better utilized when trained with the latest necessary skills. The department captures this opportunity in its Workplace Skills Plan. The Department has adopted the national guideline on the re-engineering of posts, so that the right person with the necessary skills and experience is placed in the right post that is set up based on the needs and realities in the province. Furthermore, the challenges relating to capacity are addressed through the improvement of internal processes and procedures, an example of successful implementation of a new process is reflected in the improved effectiveness of the

finalisation of Environmental Authorisations over the past few year. In 2018/19 will focus on improvement of processes based on standardisation of operating procedures.

Threats

The limited funding for the implementation of the Department's mandates is partly the result of the history of the establishment of the department. Furthermore, the budget allocation for the province based on the population size does not take into consideration the rich biodiversity and large size of the Northern Cape (refer to page 7).

Increases in economic activities in the mining, energy and agricultural industries have led to degradation of the environment (land, water resources, and biodiversity). The protection of the environment and sustainable development require the involvement of all government departments, business and communities in the province.

Opportunities to further the mandates of the department and to decrease the pace of degradation have been identified. Broadening stakeholder engagement can be promoted through non-governmental organisations to play a greater role regarding education and job creation in the green sector. Through community participation environmental issues could be better combatted. The department intends to increase the environmental awareness in communities through educational drives and to improve the communication between communities and the department through the application of Batho Pele principles.

The above strengths and opportunities in support of the departmental mandates are weakened by some persistent factors. The department is the greatly underfunded for the implementation of Outcome 10 and the Department has received no additional budget for operational activities for 2 consecutive years, therefore the budget does not allow growth of the department in terms of its mandate. This situation impacts negatively on the ability to address existing weaknesses, on the ability to harness the strengths and opportunities and on the ability to hold out against the existing threats.

2 Revisions to legislative and other mandates

Legislation regarding the environment and conservation is determined at national level and provincial departments are responsible for implementation and management of these (Provinces must align Provincial legislation with National legislation). The NEM: Integrated Coastal Management Act, the NEM: Waste Act, the NEM: Air Quality Management Act and the NEM: Biodiversity Act, are among the many pieces of legislation that cannot be implemented effectively due to it not being funded, or to a limited extent, on provincial level. A further contributing factor to the limited implementation of the legislation is the severe understaffing and skill shortages at Local Government level. The department is operating in a Province with the size of 372 889 km², international borders with a length of 1668 km and a coastline of 388 km. These realities put pressure on the resources of the department.

The implementation of the Northern Cape Conservation Act, the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Programme, increase in Strategic Environmental Assessments and Alien Invasive Species

Regulations, amongst others, triggered an increase in applications which places additional pressure on the already limited staff complement within the Permit Administration and Compliance and Enforcement units, as well as the Research and Development Support unit.

The following are changes in the **National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) set of legislation**, including NEMA, Subordinate Environmental Management Acts (SEMA's) and related regulations and guidelines that would require changes in the way the Department works and/or additional personnel and operational budget to effectively implement.

- EMI/S24G draft regulations to be published for public comment
- Amendments to NEMBA would flow into all its Regulations.
- National Pollution Prevention Plan Regulations: Purpose is to prescribe requirements for compilation of Pollution Prevention Plans. The Minister issued a notice for the draft Regulations;
- Notice for intention for the 'Declaration of Greenhouse Gases as Priority Pollutants' has been published on 8 January 2016;
- Guidelines for the declaration of the anti-poaching function as an essential service are being developed.
- Alien Invasive Species Regulations to be implemented. A revised Alien and Invasive Species list has been published on 29 July 2019. The NEMBA requirement for Biodiversity Management Plans results in an increase in documents to be developed and implemented.
- Regulations pertaining to the process to be followed on the processing, consideration and decisions on appeals lodged against coastal protection, coastal access or repair and removal notices issued in terms of the Integrated Coastal Management Act was published on 8 July 2016.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, as well as the listing notices 1 to 3 under NEMA has been amended in April 2017.
- Regulations relating to qualification criteria, training and identification of, and forms to be used by, environmental management inspectors and environmental mineral resources inspectors has been published in May 2017.
- The Appendix I and II of the CITES regulations has been amended, as published in June 2017.
- Regulations regarding determining appropriate fines under NEMA has been published in June 2017.

Changes in legislation outside the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) set of legislation that will impact the way the department work include:

- Regulations in terms of the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, published in June 2017
- The National Framework for Marine Spatial Planning has been published in May 2017, and will impact the way in which the department plan for Operation Phakisa activities.

Changes in legislation that are still in progress in the form of bills, or legislation that has been published for comments, and that may impact the way the department work when they are implemented, are:

- The proposed National Biodiversity Offset Policy under the National Environmental Management Act has been published for comments in April 2017
- The proposed Code of good administrative conduct under the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act has been published for comments in January 2017.
- The National Veld and Forest Fire Amendment Bill has been published in 2016, and will amend the National Veld and Forest Fire Act of 1998.
- The National Environmental Management Laws amendment Bill has been published in May 2017.
- The proposed amendment to the list of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have detrimental effect on the environment has been published in March 2017.
- The proposed national norms and standards for sorting, shredding, grinding, crushing, screening or bailing of general waste has been published in March 2017.
- The proposed regulations to exclude waste streams from the definition of waste has been published in June 2017.
- The Draft Aquaculture Bill, published in 2016, will cause a need to revise the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act.

The implementation of legislation with regard to **carbon tax** is expected during 2017/18, which would require industry to continue to report emissions on the NEAS system, continued requirement for the department to audit the information provided by industry and to serve as the link with SARS to ensure the correct carbon tax is levied. The continued implementation of these measures could require additional personnel in the province in future.

The **National Climate Change Response Policy** (NCCRP, 2011) acknowledges that there are efforts at global level to mitigate by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, however unless concerted actions are implemented rapidly, further and more extreme change may become inevitable. The Policy outlines South Africa's position and plans to transition into a low carbon and climate resilient economy, by demonstrating its commitment to both mitigation of and adaptation to the impacts of climate change. This policy emphasises the need for government departments, provinces and local government to initiate programmes to implement the policy, through developing climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and implementation plans. It also responds to the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP).¹⁰ The Northern Cape is developing a *Climate Change Adaptation Response Strategy for the Northern Cape* as well as response strategies for each of the five districts. The strategies will then require to be costed and budgeted for.

The **Strategy toward gender mainstreaming in the environment sector 2016-2021** (DEA 2016) has been developed to lay out the gender priorities as outlined in the Constitution (1996) and related national policy documents as well as to set out commitments towards international gender priorities. The strategy is geared towards gender mainstreaming through e.g. policy development, guidelines on how to put gender mainstreaming into practice and outlining the funding opportunities for this purpose. The DENC is expected to contribute to the implementation plan that would ensure that the objectives of the strategy will be met.

¹⁰ DENC, 'Draft Climate Change Adaptation Response Strategy for the Northern Cape', 2016, p.13.

The sector has developed various policy documents relating to research that guide the Department in setting its research priorities: **Environment Sector Research, Development and Evidence Framework**: An approach to enhance science-policy interface and evidence-based policy making (DEA, 2012); National Biodiversity Research & Evidence Strategy: Strategy Document 2015-2025 (DEA, 2015), National Biodiversity Research & Evidence Strategy: Annual Implementation Plan 2016-2017 (DEA, 2016).

By 2016 all the municipalities in the Province have set up the governance frameworks to implement the **Spatial Land Use Management Act** (SPLUMA, 2013) and are ready to fully implement the Act impacting on how the Department plans its projects and how it provides support to municipalities.

The **National Youth Policy** requires the department to 'respond to the challenges faced by the youth of South Africa and enable young people to have agency and take charge of their future' (page 31). The education and awareness activities of the department specifically target young persons to empower them on matters of the environment. Through the EPWP programme and other work placement programmes the department is contributing to the need of youth for opportunities to develop their skills.

The National Development Plan has been augmented with the development of the **9 Point Plan** that focuses on the realisation 9 points to grow the South African economy. The Department contributes to various points in the plan through its permitting and licensing processes and technical advice.

9 Point Plan

- Resolving the energy challenge
- Revitalising agriculture and the agro-processing value chain (agriparks)
- Advancing beneficiation/adding value to our mineral wealth
- More effective implementation of a higher impact IPAP (Industry Policy Action Plan)
- Encouraging private sector investment
- Moderating workplace conflict
- Unlocking potential of SMME's, cooperatives , township and rural enterprises
- State reform and boosting the role of state owned companies, ICT infrastructure or broadband roll out, water, sanitation and transport infrastructure
- Growing the ocean's economy and tourism

Operation Phakisa has been launched by the South African government in 2014 with the aim to help implement the National Development Plan, with the original goal of developing the ocean's economy and creating revenue and jobs. Critical focus areas include marine transport and manufacturing, offshore oil and gas exploration, aquaculture development, marine and coastal tourism development, marine protection services and ocean governance. The Department has been appointed to coordinate the implementation of Operation Phakisa projects in the Province.

On the international front the United Nations' adopted the 'Transforming our world: the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**' and identified goals for this purpose. The '**Sustainable Development Goals**' (SDGs) or 'Global Goals' 'are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.'¹¹ Building on the Millennium Development Goals, the SDG's were

¹¹ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>, accessed on 17 November 2016.

improved to cover new areas such as climate change, sustainable consumption and economic inequality. The Sustainable Development Goals came into effect in January 2016 and each have specific target to be achieved over a 15 year period up to 2030.

| 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sustainable Development Goals | |
|--|--|
| • Goal 1: | End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| • Goal 2: | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture |
| • Goal 3: | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages |
| • Goal 4: | Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning |
| • Goal 5: | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls |
| • Goal 6: | Ensure access to water and sanitation for all |
| • Goal 7: | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all |
| • Goal 8: | Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all |
| • Goal 9: | Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation |
| • Goal 10: | Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| • Goal 11: | Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| • Goal 12: | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| • Goal 13: | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| • Goal 14: | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources |
| • Goal 15: | Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss |
| • Goal 16: | Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies |
| • Goal 17: | Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development |

For each goal specific targets have been set. The South African Government is in the process to identify environmental indicators to measure progress against the SDG's.

The **African Union's Agenda 2063** the members declare to aspire to achieve 'a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development'. The members declare that (10) 'We aspire that by 2063, Africa shall be a prosperous continent, with the means and resources to drive its own development, with sustainable and long-term stewardship of its resources and where [...] Africa's unique natural endowments, its environment and ecosystems, including its wildlife and wild lands are healthy, valued and protected, with climate resilient economies and communities.'

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora or **CITES** had its 17th Conference of Parties in South Africa in 2016. A multitude of resolutions were adopted that impact on the responsibilities of the Department and will significantly increase the activities to be executed. Agreements were reached on matters relating to the listing of species, trade in hunting trophies, Leopard quota, Cycads trade, African Elephant, White Rhino, African Lion, African Grey Parrot, enforcement of agreements, promotion and use of CITES and livelihoods toolkit for the benefit of indigenous and local communities. The Northern Cape is particularly affected by the decision to increase the African Grey Parrot's status to a species threatened with extinction.

Changes relating to public sector governance and administration policy and guidelines

Some of the changes in public administrative policy and guidelines include:

- DPSA directive on organizational restructuring (2015) and a moratorium has been placed on the filling of vacancies (2016).
- PSCBC Resolution 1 of 2007 & GPSSBC Resolution 3 of 2009 (implementation of OSD)
- South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions Act of 2003 (SACNASP)
- The Public Service Regulations 2016 came into effect on 1 August 2016, and repeal the Public Service Regulations of 2001. The new regulations include an extensive section on ethics and place the responsibility for the prevention of fraud and corruption with the Accounting Officer of departments.
- The Auditor General might give an audit opinion on non-financial information in the year 2017, highlighting the importance of performance information management.
- The customised indicators for the environment sector departments have been reviewed and are integrated into this document.

Policies and guidelines that inform the planning and implementation of environmental education and awareness programmes include: Africa Environmental Education and Training Action Plan: 2015-2024; National Curriculum Statement Grade R-12 (2012); National Strategy for Coastal Awareness, Education and Training (2014); and, National Eco-Schools Programme Guidelines.

3 Overview of the 2018/19 budget and MTEF estimates

3.1 Expenditure estimates

Table 2.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by programme: Environment And Nature Conservation

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1. Administration | 55 282 | 58 528 | 65 683 | 65 020 | 66 912 | 66 912 | 72 304 | 74 887 | 78 994 |
| 2. Environmental Policy, Planning / | 9 583 | 9 205 | 10 197 | 10 772 | 10 772 | 10 772 | 11 386 | 12 178 | 13 056 |
| 3. Compliance And Enforcement | 11 992 | 12 450 | 12 605 | 11 175 | 11 492 | 11 492 | 10 486 | 12 239 | 12 937 |
| 4. Environmental Quality Managen | 11 439 | 12 701 | 12 301 | 14 252 | 17 097 | 17 097 | 14 635 | 15 790 | 16 764 |
| 5. Biodiversity Management | 27 353 | 28 586 | 28 247 | 34 230 | 32 887 | 32 887 | 35 187 | 39 167 | 41 332 |
| 6. Environmental Empowerment S | 11 937 | 12 182 | 11 643 | 13 542 | 13 465 | 13 465 | 13 990 | 12 196 | 12 981 |
| Total payments and estimates | 127 586 | 133 652 | 140 676 | 148 991 | 152 625 | 152 625 | 157 988 | 166 457 | 176 064 |

Table 2.2 : Summary of provincial payments and estimates by economic classification: Environment And Nature Conservation

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| Current payments | 120 255 | 130 462 | 136 199 | 146 262 | 149 063 | 149 063 | 155 425 | 163 599 | 173 054 |
| Compensation of employees | 84 193 | 95 381 | 100 951 | 111 978 | 112 408 | 112 408 | 118 903 | 126 286 | 134 679 |
| Goods and services | 36 062 | 35 073 | 35 248 | 34 284 | 36 655 | 36 655 | 36 522 | 37 313 | 38 375 |
| Interest and rent on land | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Transfers and subsidies to: | 448 | 493 | 472 | 212 | 944 | 944 | 224 | 237 | 250 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Departmental agencies and acco | 2 | 2 | 129 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Higher education institutions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign governments and intern | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Public corporations and private | 167 | 294 | 200 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 224 | 237 | 250 |
| Non-profit institutions | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Households | 276 | 189 | 140 | — | 732 | 732 | — | — | — |
| Payments for capital assets | 6 883 | 2 697 | 2 706 | 2 517 | 2 618 | 2 618 | 2 339 | 2 621 | 2 760 |
| Buildings and other fixed structu | 179 | 206 | 7 | 66 | 66 | 66 | — | 112 | 118 |
| Machinery and equipment | 6 666 | 2 491 | 2 694 | 2 451 | 2 552 | 2 552 | 2 339 | 2 509 | 2 642 |
| Heritage Assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Specialised military assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Biological assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Land and sub-soil assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Software and other intangible as | 38 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Payments for financial assets | — | — | 1 299 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total economic classification | 127 586 | 133 652 | 140 676 | 148 991 | 152 625 | 152 625 | 157 988 | 166 457 | 176 064 |

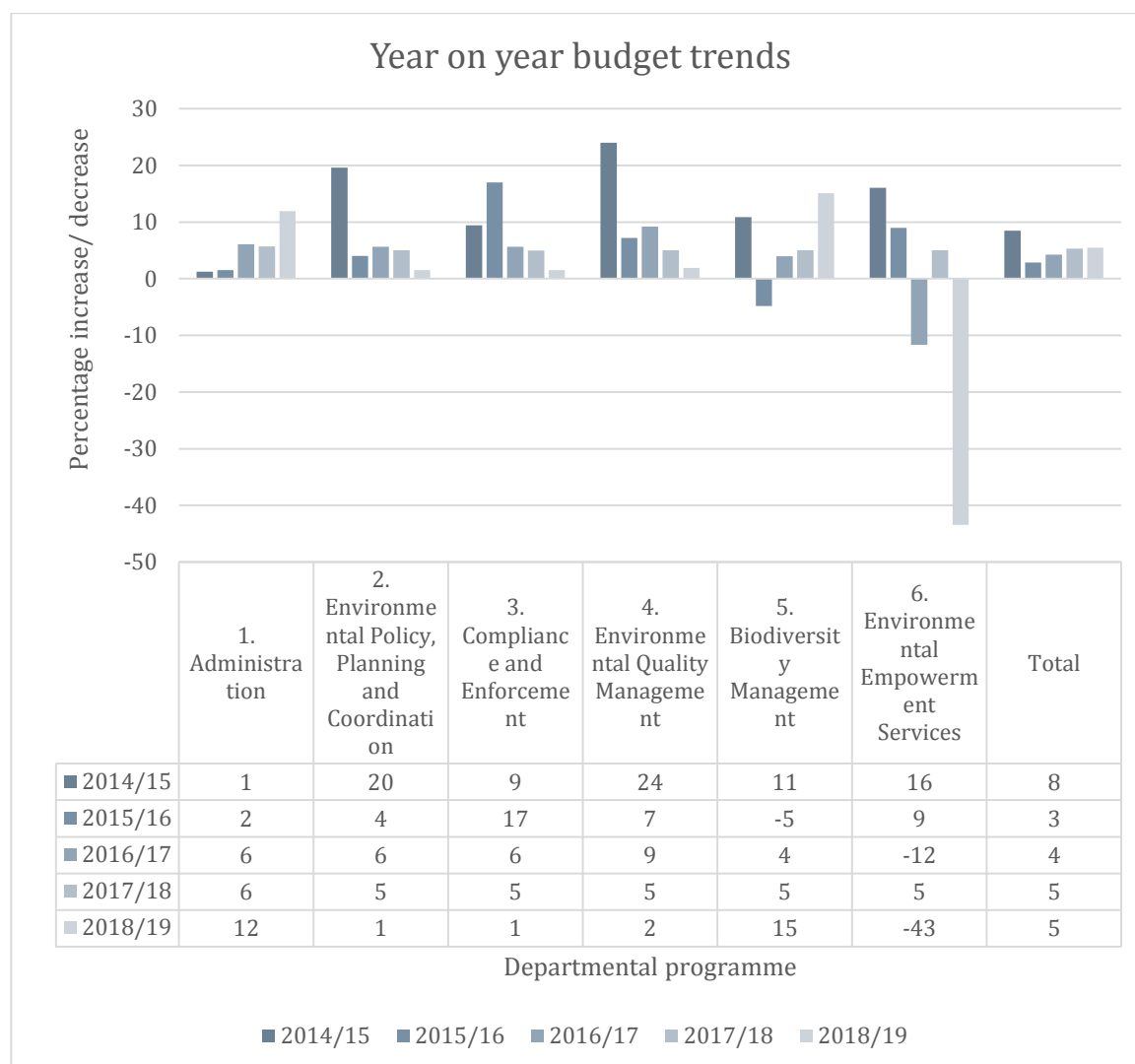
3.2 RELATING EXPENDITURE TRENDS TO STRATEGIC OUTCOME ORIENTED GOALS

The Department, due to being underfunded to perform its mandate, does not have the sufficient capacity and budget to provide the services required.

The implementation of the Occupation Specific Dispensation in 2009 has put further pressure on the budget of the department. In 2016/17 the first group of officials will received an OSD grade progression resulting in increases of about 5.7% in their salaries. This trend will continue over the next few years.

Over the past 2 years the budget of the department was marked by increases in compensation for employees that were higher than the increases in the budget, leading to a situation where an increasing part of the budget is used for compensation for employees year on year (refer to the diagram year on year budget trends below). Goods and services for 2017/18 was reduced to accommodate increase in compensation of employees. This in combination with the increase in mandates for the province and inflation has led to a situation where the department's ability to meet its mandates is strongly constrained.

For 2017/18 the budget is expected to be cut by 2%. This will have a negative effect on service delivery especially in light of the already underfunded and unfunded mandates that the department is responsible for. The cumulative effect of these low percentage budget increases should be emphasised, especially in light of the already underfunded and unfunded mandates that the department is responsible for. Refer to the diagram on year-on-year budget trends below.



Measures to address the financial situation

To address the dire financial situation of the department continues to case/presentations to relevant stakeholders to this challenge e.g. Portfolio Committee and the PMTEC processes. The department will continue with this approach to endeavour alleviation of the budget challenges.

Fundraising efforts have been successful for numerous projects, like the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy, Stewardship Programme, licensing of municipal landfill sites, cooperation in terms of research etcetera. The department thus addresses internal areas of improvement and taps into opportunities outside the Provincial Government for funding of projects that support the realisation of strategic objectives. Although the latter might progress a little slower as intended due to the time required to engage with potential partners and to secure an agreement.

PART B: PROGRAMME AND SUB-PROGRAMME PLANS

This section contains the performance targets for the budget year 2018/19 and over the MTEF for each strategic objective identified in Part B of the Strategic Plan.

1 Programme 1 | Administration

The purpose of the programme is to provide overall management of the department and centralized support services. The programme seeks to provide high quality strategic support encompassing Legal Services, Communications, Human Resources, Information Communication Technology and Facilities Management, that enables the department to effectively render its core function.

There are no changes to the budget programme structure.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018/19

| Strategic Objective: Maintained and enhanced effective financial and performance monitoring processes and reporting. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
| Strategic objective indicator | | 5-year target Strategic Plan Target | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1-01 | Unqualified audit report | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

3.3 SUB-PROGRAMME 1.1 | OFFICE OF THE MEC

The purpose of the sub-programme is to render advisory, secretarial, administrative and office support services to the MEC, including parliamentary liaison services.

There are no programme performance indicators for sub-programme 1.1. The Office of the MEC provides support services in support of all strategic goals and objectives of the department. Refer to the Strategic objective table above for annual targets against the strategic objectives relevant to this programme.

3.4 SUB-PROGRAMME 1.2 | SENIOR MANAGEMENT (HOD)

The purpose of the sub-programme is to render oversight of compliance with legislative requirements and governance framework and overall management of the department.

Overall management of the department including HOD, senior managers and managers of the regions or districts.

3.4.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1.2 | Effective, efficient and accountable managed department. | 01 MPAT % score of levels 3 and 4 | 53 | 62 | 79 | 65 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| | | 02 Percentage of internal audit recommendations implemented | - | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | | 03 Percentage of External audit recommendations implemented | - | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 |

3.4.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|-----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 1.2-01 | MPAT % score of levels 3 and 4 | Annually | 70 | | | | 70 |
| 1.2-02 | Percentage of internal audit recommendations implemented | Annually | 100 | | | | 100 |
| 1.2-03 | Percentage of External audit recommendations implemented | Annually | 100 | | | | 100 |

3.5 SUB-PROGRAMME 1.3 | CORPORATE SERVICES

The purpose of the sub-programme is to manage human resources, administration, corporate legal services and related support and developmental services.

Provide external corporate communications services and press releases (not specific to environmental programmes or campaigns).

3.5.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1.3.2 | Increased sector capacity. | 01 Number of young people involved in Skills Development Initiatives | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | | 02 Staffing rate | 46% 260/570 | 49% 280/570 | 46% 263/580 | 88% 265/300 | 46% 265/580 | 88% 265/300 | 88% 265/300 |

3.5.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----|----|----------------|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 1.3.2-01 | Number of young people involved in Skills Development Initiatives | Annually | 5 | | | | 5 |
| 1.3.2-02 | Staffing rate | Annually | 46% 265/580 | | | | 46% 265/580 |

3.6 SUB-PROGRAMME 1.4 | FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub- programme is to ensure effective preparation and implementation of a strategic and financial plan and budget for the Department and the judicious application and control of public funds.

Ensure that accurate financial accounts are kept and that financial procedures are being adhered to and for proper, effective and efficient use of resources within the Public Service Act, 1994 and the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999.

3.6.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|---|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1.4-01 | Expenditure according to planned budget | Percentage expenditure in relation to the allocated budget | - | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1.4-02 | Revenue collected according to plan. | Percentage own revenue collected | - | - | - | - | 95 | 95 | 95 |

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|---|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1.4-03 | All supplier's invoices are paid within 30 days | Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days | - | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1.4-04 | Debt recovered | Percentage of debt recovered against total debt | - | - | - | - | 85 | 85 | 85 |

3.6.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 1.4-01 | Percentage expenditure in relation to the allocated budget | Quarterly | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1.4-02 | Percentage own revenue collected | Quarterly | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1.4-03 | Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days | Quarterly | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1.4-04 | Percentage of debt recovered against total debt | Quarterly | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |

3.7 Reconciling performance targets with the budget and MTEF

Table 3.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Administration

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1. Office Of The Mec | 10 060 | 8 815 | 8 415 | 9 314 | 9 563 | 9 563 | 9 790 | 10 239 | 10 759 |
| 2. Senior Management | 2 808 | 3 359 | 2 901 | 3 953 | 3 596 | 3 596 | 4 376 | 4 663 | 4 913 |
| 3. Corporate Services | 33 289 | 35 328 | 41 628 | 39 085 | 41 012 | 41 012 | 44 174 | 45 848 | 48 406 |
| 4. Financial Management | 9 125 | 11 026 | 12 739 | 12 669 | 12 741 | 12 741 | 13 964 | 14 137 | 14 916 |
| Total payments and estimates | 55 282 | 58 528 | 65 683 | 65 020 | 66 912 | 66 912 | 72 304 | 74 887 | 78 994 |

Table 3.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Administration

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| Current payments | 53 045 | 57 030 | 63 047 | 63 339 | 65 076 | 65 076 | 70 411 | 72 941 | 76 949 |
| Compensation of employees | 30 873 | 37 693 | 38 855 | 42 624 | 42 624 | 42 624 | 45 538 | 48 498 | 51 651 |
| Goods and services | 22 172 | 19 329 | 24 192 | 20 715 | 22 452 | 22 452 | 24 873 | 24 443 | 25 298 |
| Interest and rent on land | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Transfers and subsidies to: | 270 | 267 | 319 | 212 | 301 | 301 | 224 | 237 | 250 |
| Provinces and municipalities | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Departmental agencies and acco | 2 | 2 | 129 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Higher education institutions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign governments and intern | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Public corporations and private | 114 | 202 | 177 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 224 | 237 | 250 |
| Non-profit institutions | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Households | 151 | 55 | 11 | — | 89 | 89 | — | — | — |
| Payments for capital assets | 1 967 | 1 231 | 1 797 | 1 468 | 1 535 | 1 535 | 1 668 | 1 709 | 1 795 |
| Buildings and other fixed structu | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Machinery and equipment | 1 888 | 1 231 | 1 797 | 1 468 | 1 535 | 1 535 | 1 668 | 1 709 | 1 795 |
| Heritage Assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Specialised military assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Biological assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Land and sub-soil assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Software and other intangible as | 38 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Payments for financial assets | — | — | 520 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total economic classification | 55 282 | 58 528 | 65 683 | 65 020 | 66 912 | 66 912 | 72 304 | 74 887 | 78 994 |

Performance and expenditure trends

The programme records an annual shortfall due to the commitments of the Department related to leases for accommodation. The situation is influenced by the payment of Audit fees which is currently at 2% of the total budget of the Department. As per the illustrative graph in paragraph 3.2 of section A in this document, the planning towards increasing the institutional capacity cannot improve if Programme 1 is not properly funded as a support programme and line functions do not have to keep on digging back in their goods and services budgets to appoint key professional staff to implement the environmental legislative mandate.

In the 2016/ 2017 financial year a staffing rate of 46% (263/570) was achieved. Due to minimal budget increase in 2018/ 2019 the department is not expecting any increase in the staffing rate, namely 46% or 265 out of 580 posts. Due to the review of the organizational structure and the implementation of the DPISA directive on organizational restructuring (2015) the unfunded vacant posts will be abolished, an estimate of 300 posts will be available on the structure by the end of 2018/19.

1 New indicator on youth has been included in this programme by instruction of the Office of the Premier. “Number of young people involved in Skills Development Initiatives”. This indicator measures similar interventions as the Outcome 10 indicator: “Number of unemployed graduates placed and mentored”. The target of 5 reflected in the tables for each indicator cover the same 5 recipients of service. The target is thus a duplication for both the instruction of the Outcome 10 National Secretariat and the instruction of

Office of the Premier on the skills development indicator required the department to reflect both the indicators in the APP 2018/19.

4 Programme 2 | Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination

The purpose of the programme is to develop and implement strategic, environmental and spatial plans and policies, ensure integration and cooperative governance between spheres of government, conduct scientific research and monitoring upon which are being reported for sound decision making related to the mandate of the Department.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018/19

| Strategic Objective: Co-ordinated intergovernmental environmental and biodiversity planning/ spatial and development planning through the implementation of legislation, policies and research. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
| Strategic objective indicator | | 5 year Strategic Plan Target | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 2-01 | Number of IDP's reflecting environmental content with an above average rating (3) | 26 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 27 |

4.1 SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1 | INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION, SPATIAL AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The purpose of the sub-programme is to facilitate cooperative and corporate governance and promote implementation of intergovernmental sector programmes.

4.1.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 2.1-01 | Integrate Environmental issues into land use planning in each of the municipalities. | <u>01.1 Number of Intergovernmental sector tools reviewed</u> | (31) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2.1-02 | Management of | 02.1 Number of | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

| | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| performance information | quarterly performance verifications | | | | | | | |

4.1.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 2.1-01.1 | <u>Number of Intergovernmental sector tools reviewed</u> | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 2.1-02.1 | Number of quarterly performance verifications | Quarterly | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

4.2 SUB-PROGRAMME 2.2 | LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to ensure that legislation, policies, procedures, systems and guidelines are developed to guide environmental decisions.

4.2.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|---|---|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 2.2-01 | Develop environmental legislative policies, strategies, plans and tools for informed decision making. | <u>01.1 Number of legislated tools developed (Outcome 10)</u> | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

4.2.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 2.2-01 | <u>01.1 Number of legislated tools developed (Outcome 10)</u> | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |

4.3 SUB-PROGRAMME 2.3 | RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to ensure that over-arching research and development activities required for policy coordination and environmental planning is undertaken.

4.3.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 2.3-01 | Environmental and biodiversity research projects attended to within legislative and policy frameworks. | <u>01.1 Number of environmental research projects completed (Outcome 10)</u> | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 2.3-02 | Specialist environmental inputs and recommendation s provided. | 02.1 Number of specialist environmental inputs / recommendations provided | 418 | 403 | 552 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 2.3-03 | Ensure that research and monitoring information is obtained and provided for planning, decision making and sustainable integrated management of environmental resources. | 03.1 Number of scientific information communications disseminated | 13 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 16 |

4.3.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 2.3-01.1 | <u>Number of environmental research projects completed (Outcome 10)</u> | Annually | 2 | | | | 2 |
| 2.3-02.1 | Number of specialist environmental inputs and recommendations provided | Quarterly | 200 | 55 | 65 | 45 | 35 |
| 2.3-03.1 | Number of scientific information communications disseminated | Quarterly | 18 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 |

4.4 SUB-PROGRAMME 2.4 | ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to facilitating environmental information management for informed decision making.

Develop an integrated state of the environment reporting system including the collection of data and development of provincial environmental performance indicators

Develop and manage GIS systems to support reporting, spatial information, impact.

4.4.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 2.4-01 | Develop and maintain spatial products and improve access for informed decision making. | <u>01.1 Number of functional environmental information management systems maintained</u> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 01.2 Number of specialist environmental inputs/ recommendations provided | - | - | - | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

4.4.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 2.4-01.1 | <u>Number of functional environmental information management systems maintained</u> | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 2.4-01.2 | Number of specialist environmental inputs/ recommendations provided | Quarterly | 30 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 5 |

4.5 SUB-PROGRAMME 2.5 | CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to develop strategies to respond to the challenges and potential impact of climate change including the development of provincial climate policy and programmes. Includes both greenhouse gas mitigation response and vulnerability and adaptation responses to climate change.

Due to Climate Change Management (sub-programme 2.5) still being an unfunded mandate the functions thereof will be performed as part of Sub-Programme 4.2 Air Quality Management on an ad hoc basis depending on the availability of funding.

4.5.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 4.2-03 | Ensure provincial wide climate change collaboration and coordination | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4.2-04 | Sector support strategy on local government climate change response initiatives | - | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.2-05 | Adequately respond to impact of climate change in the province | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

4.5.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 4.2-03 | Functional provincial climate change forum. | Annually | 1 | | | | |
| 4.2-04 | Number of sector support strategies on local government climate change response initiatives (Outcome 10) | Annually | 0 | | | | |
| 4.2-05 | <u>Number of climate change response interventions implemented</u> | Annually | 1 | | | | |

4.6 Reconciling performance targets with the budget and MTEF

Table 4.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Environmental Policy, Planning And Coordination

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1. Intergovernmental Coord. Sparta | 4 120 | 3 296 | 3 708 | 3 812 | 3 813 | 3 813 | 4 000 | 4 380 | 4 819 |
| 2. Legislative Development | 164 | – | 4 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| 3. Research And Development Suj | 4 574 | 5 302 | 6 053 | 6 174 | 6 186 | 6 186 | 6 557 | 6 951 | 7 338 |
| 4. Environment Information Manag | 725 | 607 | 432 | 774 | 762 | 762 | 816 | 833 | 885 |
| Total payments and estimates | 9 583 | 9 205 | 10 197 | 10 772 | 10 772 | 10 772 | 11 386 | 12 178 | 13 056 |

Table 4.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Environmental Policy, Planning And Coordination

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| Current payments | 9 167 | 9 057 | 9 977 | 10 650 | 10 649 | 10 649 | 11 326 | 12 127 | 13 003 |
| Compensation of employees | 7 997 | 8 171 | 9 277 | 10 104 | 10 104 | 10 104 | 10 751 | 11 595 | 12 545 |
| Goods and services | 1 170 | 886 | 700 | 545 | 545 | 545 | 576 | 532 | 458 |
| Interest and rent on land | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Transfers and subsidies to: | – | – | 23 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Provinces and municipalities | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Departmental agencies and acc | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Higher education institutions | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Foreign governments and intern | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Public corporations and private | – | – | 23 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-profit institutions | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Households | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Payments for capital assets | 416 | 148 | 96 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 60 | 51 | 53 |
| Buildings and other fixed structu | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Machinery and equipment | 416 | 148 | 96 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 60 | 51 | 53 |
| Heritage Assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Specialised military assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Biological assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Land and sub-soil assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Software and other intangible as | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Payments for financial assets | – | – | 101 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total economic classification | 9 583 | 9 205 | 10 197 | 10 772 | 10 772 | 10 772 | 11 386 | 12 178 | 13 056 |

Performance and expenditure trends

Programme 2 is underfunded with two unfunded mandates being that of Legislative Development and Climate Change Management. Some functions of the latter are implemented through Programme 4. The other sub-programmes are greatly underfunded, resulting in challenges to meet standards and demand in sub-programme 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4. The current budget cannot support the demands in the external environment in the form of conducting proper long term research for sound scientific information for decision making, pressure on staff related to the increase in renewable energy and fracking applications, slow appointment of specialist staff in all of the five sub-programmes (OSD), outstanding review of the Northern Cape State of the Environment Outlook, poor implementation of environmental legislation at local government level and funding for adaptation mechanisms/projects to deal with the impacts of climate change on communities, industry and agriculture.

The programme, as a cross cutting programme, supports all line function mandates through its various sub-programmes and influences their level of effectiveness and efficiency. The programme budget needs to increase with at least R5 million per annum for the current situation to improve and safeguard the Department against litigation, should it arise. The inability to fund research to collect new information is worsening this risk.

In 2017/18 the customised indicator for research projects was changed to measure not research undertaken as in the previous years, but only research projects completed. As most research undertaken by the Department is multi-year research, there will be only a few research projects completed over the coming years. The department was unsuccessful in its attempt to secure additional funding for research through Treasury processes. The current target is fully dependent on support external to the programme, both inside and outside the Department.

Municipalities have shown an improved level of compliance regarding the integration of environmental matters into their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). It is expected that this trend will continue and would go hand-in-hand with an increased demand for support to maintain this integration as well as for the implementation of these plans. With the current staff establishment, the Department remains unable to systematically track the level of implementation of the environmental content in the IDPs.

The planning, reporting and monitoring and evaluation functions for the Department reside in this programme. However, there are only 3 staff members to implement these functions, resulting in challenges regarding the improvement of these processes. The Department is planning to continue with verification of performance information of each quarter to validate the reported performance. An Evaluation Plan has been drafted, but the Department does not have the capacity to implement this plan in the short term.

5 Programme 3 | Compliance and Enforcement

The purpose of the programme is to ensure that environmental compliance monitoring systems are established and implemented.

Enforcement of legislation and environmental authorisations.

Building compliance monitoring and enforcement capacity through the establishment, training of environmental management inspectorates.

Acting on complaints and notifications of environmental infringements and acting to monitor these complaints and enforce environmental compliance where required.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018/19

| Strategic Objective: Promote environmental improvement and minimize environmental adversity | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 5 year strategic plan target | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
| Strategic objective indicator | | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 3-01 | Number of compliance and enforcement interventions undertaken to reduce environmental harm. | 1050 | - | 209 | 215 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 |

5.1 SUB-PROGRAMME 3.1 | ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to ensure environmental quality management through compliance monitoring and enforcement in the province.

5.1.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | Performance Indicator | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 3.1-01 | Environment protected through | <i>01.1 Number of administrative</i> | - | - | - | 115 | 95 | 95 | 95 |

| | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| compliance monitoring and enforcement | <u>enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental management legislation (Outcome 10)</u> | | | | | | | |
| | <u>01.2 Number of completed criminal investigations handed to NPA for prosecution (Outcome 10)</u> | - | - | - | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | <u>01.3 Number of compliance inspections conducted (Outcome 10)</u> | 43 | 169 | 187 | 312 | 270 | 270 | 270 |
| | 01.4 Number of S30 emergency incidents reports responded to and finalised | 12 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

5.1.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 3.1-01.1 | <u>Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental management legislation (Outcome 10)</u> | Quarterly | 95 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 15 |
| 3.1-01.2 | <u>Number of completed criminal investigations handed to NPA for prosecution (Outcome 10)</u> | Quarterly | 20 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3.1-01.3 | <u>Number of compliance inspections conducted (Outcome 10)</u> | Quarterly | 270 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 35 |
| 3.1-01.4 | Number of S30 emergency incidents reports responded to and finalised | Annually | 5 | | | | 5 |

5.2 SUB-PROGRAMME 3.2 | BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to enhance effective biodiversity conservation and management through compliance monitoring and enforcement of biodiversity and coastal authorizations /permits in the province.

5.2.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 3.2-01 Biodiversity and the coast protected through compliance monitoring and enforcement | 01.1 Number of s24G applications received | | - | 8 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | <u>01.2 Number of s24G applications finalised</u> | | (0) | (3) | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

5.2.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 3.2-01.1 | Number of s24G applications received | Annually | 5 | | | | 5 |
| 3.2-01.2 | <u>Number of s24G applications finalised</u> | Quarterly | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

5.3 RECONCILING PERFORMANCE TARGETS WITH THE BUDGET AND MTEF

Table 5.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Compliance And Enforcement

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1. Environmental Quality Management | 5 671 | 4 858 | 3 169 | 4 459 | 4 848 | 4 848 | 4 690 | 4 801 | 5 105 |
| 2. Biodiversity Management Authority | 6 321 | 7 592 | 9 436 | 6 716 | 6 644 | 6 644 | 5 796 | 7 438 | 7 832 |
| Total payments and estimates | 11 992 | 12 450 | 12 605 | 11 175 | 11 492 | 11 492 | 10 486 | 12 239 | 12 937 |

Table 5.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Compliance And Enforcement

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| Current payments | 11 380 | 12 155 | 12 268 | 11 009 | 11 072 | 11 072 | 10 308 | 12 054 | 12 742 |
| Compensation of employees | 8 856 | 9 528 | 8 640 | 9 362 | 9 793 | 9 793 | 8 662 | 9 371 | 9 979 |
| Goods and services | 2 524 | 2 627 | 3 628 | 1 647 | 1 279 | 1 279 | 1 646 | 2 683 | 2 763 |
| Interest and rent on land | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Transfers and subsidies to: | – | 60 | – | – | 254 | 254 | – | – | – |
| Provinces and municipalities | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Higher education institutions | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Foreign governments and international organisations | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Public corporations and private entities | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-profit institutions | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Households | – | 60 | – | – | 254 | 254 | – | – | – |
| Payments for capital assets | 612 | 235 | 186 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 178 | 185 | 195 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | – | – | – | 66 | 66 | 66 | – | 112 | 118 |
| Machinery and equipment | 612 | 235 | 186 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 178 | 73 | 77 |
| Heritage Assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Specialised military assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Biological assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Land and sub-soil assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Software and other intangible assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Payments for financial assets | – | – | 151 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total economic classification | 11 992 | 12 450 | 12 605 | 11 175 | 11 492 | 11 492 | 10 486 | 12 239 | 12 937 |

Performance and expenditure trends

Subsequent to desegregation of functions, Programme 3 now stands as Compliance and Enforcement and is responsible for all monitoring of brown (environmental sector), green (biodiversity sector) and blue (marine and coastal) sectors. Compliance monitoring of brown matters is established, however the enforcement capacity remains limited. On the other hand, enforcement of green matters is more established in the province but limited compliance monitoring is taking place. To address these gaps in performance, the Enforcement Sub Programme has been beefed up with the appointment of additional officers. A project based approach to inspections will be implemented for the 17/18 financial year to increase the outputs and impacts of the programmes activities.

Programme 3 anticipated to appoint two officials, but could only appoint one official permanent, while the other official remained on a contract appointment. This situation resulted in a number of challenges which

hampered on performances of the programme, especially in the ZF Mgwawu Region. Furthermore the procurement of four vehicles that were budgeted for in the 17/18 fiscal year has not materialised. The sub-programme biodiversity official might be transferred to another programme which could have an impact on the programme performances.

The following sectors have been identified for compliance monitoring inspections:

- Brown: EA's, AE licences, WWTW's, Metal scrap dealers, Abattoirs, Waste management (Medical waste) in conjunction with the Air Quality and Waste Management officials;
- Blue: Coastal discharges, ICM Act and ORV Regulations;
- Green: Game transporters, Animals held in captivity, Pet shops, Butcheries (Game meat trade), Taxidermists, Nurseries and all CITES permits. Green initiatives will also focus on the compliance monitoring of rhino hunts.

Operation Phakisa's Ocean's Economy leg for Marine and Coastal Governance includes the initiative for compliance and enforcement. The Department has been a partner in this initiative since the implementation of the pilot phase in 2015/16 and participates in the roll out of annual projects throughout the year. This participation is reflected under the indicators in sub-programme 3.1.

Programme currently has 13 Environmental Monitors appointed (DEA project). Capacity in the programme has been increased with two officials trained as Environmental Management Inspectors and will be further increased with the filling of 2 posts in regional offices. Operational staff are all trained as Environmental Management Inspectors.

6 Programme 4 | Environmental Quality Management

The purpose of the programme is to ensure that environmental legislation is implemented in the reporting period to promote an environment that is not harmful to the health and wellbeing of all in the Province.

Due to Climate Change Management (sub-programme 2.5) still being an unfunded mandate the functions thereof will be performed as part of Sub-Programme 4.2 Air Quality Management on an ad hoc basis depending on the availability of funding.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018/19

| Strategic Objective: To protect and create an environment that is beneficial to current and future generations. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 5 year target | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
| Strategic Objective indicator | | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 4-01 | Number of listed activities compliant to legislation. | 109 | - | - | 73 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |

6.1 SUB-PROGRAMME 4.1 | IMPACT MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to facilitating environmental impact mitigation to promote sustainable development and a safe, healthy and sustainable environment.

Implementation of an EIM system through various tools including Environmental Impact Assessments, and environmental authorisation systems.

Supporting an effective EIM system through various tools including Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs) and other planning tools.

6.1.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|---|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 4.1-01 | Implemented Environmental Impact Management | 01.1 Number of EIA applications received | 39 | 30 | 52 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| | | <u>01.2 Percentage of complete EIA</u> | - | 100% | 98% | 100% | 100% | 98% | 98% |

| | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| legislation. | <u>applications finalised within legislated timeframes (Outcome 10)</u> | | | | | | | |
| | 01.3 Number of EA's issued | 40 | 46 | 39 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

6.1.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 4.1-01.1 | Number of EIA applications received | Quarterly | 30 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 4.1-01.2 | <u>Percentage of complete EIA applications finalised within legislated timeframes (Outcome 10)</u> | Quarterly | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 4.1-01.3 | Number of EA's issued | Quarterly | 30 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 |

6.2 SUB-PROGRAMME 4.2 | AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to improve air and atmospheric quality through the implementation of air quality management legislation, policies and systems at provincial level. Support air quality management efforts at local, national and international levels.

Implement air quality management tools such as the declaration of air quality priority areas, ambient air quality monitoring systems, and emission source inventories.

Develop strategies to respond to the challenges and potential impact of climate change including the development of provincial climate policy and programmes. Includes both greenhouse gas mitigation response and vulnerability and adaptation responses to climate change.

Implement relevant tools such as a greenhouse gas inventory and vulnerability maps as required.

6.2.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|---|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 4.2-01 | Air Quality management legislation, policies and systems implemented. | 01.1 Number of Passive ambient air quality monitoring stations | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 01.2 Number of air emission license applications received | 12 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | | <u>01.3 Percentage of Atmospheric Emission Licenses issued within legislated timeframes</u> (Outcome 10) | 3 | 56% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | | 01.4 Number of air emission licenses / provisional issued | 4 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | | 01.5 Functional AQM Forum | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4.2-02 | Interacted and rendered support to local government, industry, business & communities on air quality management & improvement | 02.1 Number of designated organs of state with approved and implemented AQMP's | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 02.2 Number of community AQ improvement programs | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4.2-03 | Ensure provincial wide climate change collaboration and coordination | Functional provincial climate change forum. | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4.2-04 | Sector support strategy on local government climate change response | Number of sector support strategies on local government climate change response | - | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| | initiatives | initiatives. (Outcome 10) | | | | | | | |
| 4.2-05 | Adequately respond to impact of climate change in the province | <u>Number of climate change response interventions implemented</u> | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

6.2.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 4.2-01.1 | Number of ambient air quality monitoring networks (stations) | Annually | 3 | | | | 3 |
| 4.2-01.2 | Number of air emission license application received | Annually | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4.2-01.3 | <u>Percentage of Atmospheric Emission Licenses issued within legislated timeframes</u> (Outcome 10) | Quarterly | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 4.2-01.4 | Number of air emission licenses / provisional issued | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 4.2-01.5 | Functional AQM Forums | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 4.2-02.1 | Number of designated organs of state with approved and implemented AQMP's | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 4.2-02.2 | Number of community AQ improvement programs | Annually | 2 | | | | 2 |
| 4.2-03 | Functional provincial climate change forum. | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 4.2-04 | Number of sector support strategies on local government climate change response initiatives (Outcome 10) | Annually | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 4.2-05 | <u>Number of climate change response interventions implemented</u> | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |

6.3 SUB-PROGRAMME 4.3 | POLLUTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to develop and implement waste management plans and hazardous waste management plans and support local government to render the appropriate waste management services.

Carry out effective authorisation of solid waste disposal sites and other waste management authorisations as required in legislation.

Develop waste information systems to improve implementation of programmes to reduce and recycle waste.

6.3.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|---|--|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 4.3-01 | Waste management legislation, policies and systems implemented. | <u>01.1 Percentage of waste license applications finalised within legislated timeframes</u> (Outcome 10) | 15 | 100% | 79% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | | 01.2 Number of municipalities assisted to comply with waste legislation | - | 8 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| | | 01.3 Number of landfill sites monitored | 84 | 90 | - | 95 | 95 | 95 |

6.3.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 4.3-01.1 | <u>Percentage of waste license applications finalised within legislated timeframes</u> | Quarterly | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 4.3-01.2 | Number of municipalities assisted to comply with waste legislation | Quarterly | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 4.3-01.3 | Number of landfill sites monitored | Annually | 95 | | | | 95 |

6.4 Reconciling performance targets with the budget and MTEF

Table 6.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Environmental Quality Management

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1. Impact Management | 4 835 | 6 260 | 6 096 | 5 986 | 7 186 | 7 186 | 6 536 | 7 143 | 7 644 |
| 2. Air Quality Management | 3 124 | 3 150 | 3 246 | 3 547 | 6 239 | 6 239 | 3 327 | 4 072 | 4 293 |
| 3. Pollution And Waste Management | 3 480 | 3 291 | 2 959 | 4 719 | 3 672 | 3 672 | 4 772 | 4 575 | 4 827 |
| Total payments and estimates | 11 439 | 12 701 | 12 301 | 14 252 | 17 097 | 17 097 | 14 635 | 15 790 | 16 764 |

Table 6.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Environmental Quality Management

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| Current payments | 9 892 | 12 466 | 11 964 | 13 861 | 16 647 | 16 647 | 14 512 | 15 431 | 16 383 |
| Compensation of employees | 6 683 | 8 684 | 8 976 | 10 190 | 10 190 | 10 190 | 10 843 | 11 546 | 12 297 |
| Goods and services | 3 209 | 3 782 | 2 988 | 3 672 | 6 457 | 6 457 | 3 669 | 3 885 | 4 086 |
| Interest and rent on land | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Transfers and subsidies to: | 128 | 19 | 89 | — | 106 | 106 | — | — | — |
| Provinces and municipalities | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Departmental agencies and accounts | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Higher education institutions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign governments and international organisations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Public corporations and private entities | 53 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Non-profit institutions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Households | 75 | — | 89 | — | 106 | 106 | — | — | — |
| Payments for capital assets | 1 419 | 216 | 203 | 391 | 344 | 344 | 123 | 359 | 381 |
| Buildings and other fixed structures | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Machinery and equipment | 1 419 | 216 | 198 | 391 | 344 | 344 | 123 | 359 | 381 |
| Heritage Assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Specialised military assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Biological assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Land and sub-soil assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Software and other intangible assets | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Payments for financial assets | — | — | 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total economic classification | 11 439 | 12 701 | 12 301 | 14 252 | 17 097 | 17 097 | 14 635 | 15 790 | 16 764 |

Performance and expenditure trends

The strategic objective indicator target for programme 4 will be overachieved as the performance indicator target is set at 30 Environmental impact assessment applications. The strategic objective indicator target however remains as set at time of introduction of indicator in 2016/17. The indicator measuring the percentage of recyclable waste has been removed as the National Department of Environmental Affairs has though outcome 10 the responsibility to monitor this.

The financial challenges are increasing every year as the budget allocated to Programme 4 is not keeping track with service deliverables that are expected to be achieved with the implementation of a large number of new pieces of legislation and policies. Unfunded mandates are expected to be implemented.

The APP targets for Environmental Authorisation applications have remained the same. The reason for this is due to the down turn within the economic sector the department does not envisage a boom with regard

to applications received with regard to new developments within the 2018/19 financial year. The 100% with regard to Environmental Authorisations finalised within legislative timeframes is what has been achieved and is expected to be achieved in future.

The number of passive monitoring systems have reduced due to budget challenges. The remainder of the targets were left unchanged as this sub – program is severely under resourced with regard to personnel. The personnel were appointed to deal with Air Quality matters at a provincial level, however they have now also been tasked to address climate change matters as well. GIZ has made funding available in 2017/18 and this is why the spike with regard to the sector strategies for local authorities could be completed one year earlier than planned namely in 2017/18. All facilities that could and should have been licensed for air emissions have been licensed in the past few year, hence we only anticipate 1 new industry, but licenses have a life span of 5 years and we expect to see a rise in the number of applications in the outer years when most industry will have to renew their licence. An indicator measuring the ‘Number of community AQ improvement programs’ has been introduced to highlight the importance of air quality management in especially low income and dense communities to ensure reduction of poor air quality impacts on e.g. health.

Within the subprogram for Pollution and Waste Management targets have remained largely unchanged due to budget challenges. However, an increase in requests from municipalities for assistance on waste matters has prompted the department to reprioritise the sub-programme budget to increase the assistance to municipalities from 3 to 6 to ensure compliance to their waste license conditions. It must also be borne in mind that some of the assistance may run over multiple years due to the complexity of projects.

7 Programme 5 | Biodiversity Management

The purpose of the programme is to promote equitable and sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services to contribute to economic development, by managing biodiversity, and its components, processes, habitats and functions. Effectively mitigate threats to biodiversity.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018/19

| Strategic objective: Manage and promote the sustainable use of biological resources thereby reducing direct pressure on biodiversity. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
| Strategic Objective indicator | | 5 year target | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 5-01 | <u>Number of permits of all types finalised</u> | 15250 | 3439 | 3149 | 2938 | 3050 | 3 050 | 3050 | 3050 |

7.1 SUB-PROGRAMME 5.1 | BIODIVERSITY AND PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to manage sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; access to and sharing of the benefits arising from use of biological resources, as well as bio-prospecting.

Implementation of biodiversity related regulations and community based land management.

7.1.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 5.1-01 Implemented permit administration within the Department | 01.1 Number of permits issued | | 3439 | 3149 | 2938 | 3000 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 |
| | <u>01.2 Number of permits issued within legislated time-frames</u> | | - | 3129 | 2676 | 1500 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| | 01.3 Number of wildlife related assessments and moderations conducted | | 158 | 133 | 152 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5.1-02 Sustainable use of biological | <u>02.1 Number of biodiversity economy</u> | | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| resources | <u>initiatives implemented</u> | | | | | | | |

7.1.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 5.1-01.1 | Number of permits issued | Quarterly | 2400 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| 5.1-01.2 | <u>Number of permits issued within legislated time-frames</u> | Quarterly | 2000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 5.1-01.3 | Number of wildlife related assessments and moderations conducted | Quarterly | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 5.1-02.1 | <u>Number of biodiversity economy initiatives implemented</u> | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |

7.2 SUB-PROGRAMME 5.2 | CONSERVATION AGENCIES AND SERVICES

The purpose of the sub-programme is to implementing mechanisms for management of ecologically viable areas, conserving biodiversity; protecting species and ecosystems of specific land areas, and related conservation activities.

Build a sound scientific base for the effective management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation decision making.

Conservation agencies (either external statutory bodies or provincial departments) are primarily engaged in nature conservation as well as the tourism and hospitality industry, the management of provincial parks, enforcement and monitoring within their areas and as well as research, education and visitor services.

7.2.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 5.2-01 | Selected ecological processes and biodiversity monitored and | 01.1 Number of protected area monitoring actions implemented | 6 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 18 |

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Output | | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| | managed | 01.2 Number of game management reports implemented | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | <u>01.3 Percentage of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67% (Outcome 10)</u> | 0% | 0 | 0% | 40% | 40% | 40% | 40% |
| | | <u>01.4 Number of hectares in the conservation estate (cumulative) (Outcome 10)</u> | 1 490 755 (67 329) | 1 490 755 (0) | 1 490 755 (0) | 1 580 782 (44 000) | 1 719 380 (138 598) | 1 719 380 (60 000) | 1 719 380 (0) |
| 5.2-02 | Protected areas network expanded and Stewardship programme implemented | 02.1 Number of potential areas identified for expansion (Outcome 10) | 1 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.2-03 | Visitors received on public protected areas. | 03.1 Number of day visitors that visit provincial nature reserves | 10 016 | 8 718 | 6 350 | 10 000 | 5 500 | 5 500 | 5 500 |
| | | 03.2 Number of overnight visitors in the provincial nature reserves | 1 770 | 2 880 | 1 907 | 1 200 | 1 600 | 1 600 | 1 600 |

7.2.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 5.2-01.1 | Number of protected area monitoring actions implemented | Annually | 18 | | | | |
| 5.2-01.2 | Number of game management reports implemented | Annually | 1 | | | | |
| 5.2-01.3 | <u>Percentage of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%</u> (Outcome 10) | Annually | 40% | | | | |
| 5.2-01.4 | <u>Number of hectares in the conservation estate (cumulative)</u> (Outcome 10) | Annually | 1 719 380 (138 598) | | | | |
| 5.2-02 | Number of potential areas identified for expansion (Outcome 10) | Annually | 0 | | | | |

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 5.2-03.1 | Number of day visitors that visit provincial nature reserves | Annually | 5 500 | | | | 5 500 |
| 5.2-03.2 | Number of overnight visitors in the provincial nature reserves | Quarterly | 1 600 | 300 | 600 | 500 | 200 |

7.3 SUB-PROGRAMME 5.3 | COASTAL MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to promote integrated marine and coastal management.

Ensure a balance between socio-economic development and the coastal and marine ecology.

Ensuring an effective coastal zone management system through the compliance monitoring and enforcement of all coastal zone permits and regulations.

Ensure effective management of pollution and the impact on the marine and coastal environment.

7.3.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 5.3-01 | Implementation and coordination of the ICM Act | 01.1 Number of coastal projects completed | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 01.2 Number of specialist inputs provided | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | 01.3 Number of functional PCC's | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 01.4 Number of Municipalities supported | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 |

7.3.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 5.3-01.1 | Number of coastal projects completed | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 5.3-01.2 | Number of specialist inputs provided | Quarterly | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| Performance indicators | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 5.3-01.3 | Number of functional PCC's | Annually | 1 | | | 1 |
| 5.3-01.4 | Number of municipalities supported | Quarterly | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

7.4 Reconciling performance targets with the budget and MTEF

Table 7.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Biodiversity Management

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1. Biodiversity Protected Area Plan | 6 964 | 6 254 | 7 107 | 9 299 | 9 377 | 9 377 | 10 714 | 11 909 | 12 576 |
| 2. Conservation Agency And Serv | 18 565 | 20 427 | 19 577 | 22 444 | 21 918 | 21 918 | 21 903 | 24 424 | 25 767 |
| 3. Coastal Management | 1 824 | 1 905 | 1 563 | 2 487 | 1 592 | 1 592 | 2 570 | 2 834 | 2 989 |
| Total payments and estimates | 27 353 | 28 586 | 28 247 | 34 230 | 32 887 | 32 887 | 35 187 | 39 167 | 41 332 |

Table 7.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Biodiversity Management

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| Current payments | 25 339 | 27 731 | 27 434 | 34 056 | 32 501 | 32 501 | 35 013 | 38 927 | 41 077 |
| Compensation of employees | 20 326 | 20 843 | 24 664 | 27 455 | 27 455 | 27 455 | 30 512 | 33 670 | 35 847 |
| Goods and services | 5 013 | 6 888 | 2 770 | 6 601 | 5 046 | 5 046 | 4 501 | 5 257 | 5 230 |
| Interest and rent on land | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Transfers and subsidies to: | 7 | 124 | 36 | — | 112 | 112 | — | — | — |
| Provinces and municipalities | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Departmental agencies and acco | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Higher education institutions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign governments and intern | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Public corporations and private | — | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Non-profit institutions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Households | 7 | 74 | 35 | — | 112 | 112 | — | — | — |
| Payments for capital assets | 2 007 | 731 | 295 | 174 | 274 | 274 | 174 | 240 | 255 |
| Buildings and other fixed structu | 138 | 206 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Machinery and equipment | 1 869 | 525 | 288 | 174 | 274 | 274 | 174 | 240 | 255 |
| Heritage Assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Specialised military assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Biological assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Land and sub-soil assets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Software and other intangible as | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Payments for financial assets | — | — | 482 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total economic classification | 27 353 | 28 586 | 28 247 | 34 230 | 32 887 | 32 887 | 35 187 | 39 167 | 41 332 |

Performance and expenditure trends

The Chief Directorate's budget has been not growing sufficiently to accommodate all new policy and legislative changes that have taken place nationally and internationally. The mandate of the Department is increasing every year while the budget is not growing at the same pace which has a negative impact on the delivery of services and the regulation of the sector.

The budget grew by a once off amount of R10.5 million allocated for certain functions to be performed in 2013/14 financial year. This amount was allocated during the cost adjustments estimates and did not support long term improvement of the programme. In the 2014/15 financial year an amount of R1.3 million was allocated for fleet management within the Department, so only indirectly supporting the work in programme 5.

Programme 5 needs a steady allocation of budget which is aligned to the size of the province and the biodiversity of the province covering 6 of the 9 biomes in the country while at the same time aligned to the increases in salaries, personnel and travelling costs. The Programme has been unable to meet its mandate as set out on the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy target for 2014. In terms of the PGDS target, the Department is supposed to increase its conservation estate to 6.5% of land under formal protection. Nationally, this target has been increased twofold by the Convention on Biological Diversity to 17%. For the Department to meet this target, more personnel and funding is required. The Department will keep on engaging the Provincial Treasury for budget increases but also with regards to the establishment of a Trading account for the management of the protected areas. Furthermore, the Department will engage Provincial Treasury on the retention of some of the revenue generated through departmental services in order to improve on service delivery in the sector.

The Outcome 10 Delivery Agreement is based on the premise that there is enough land for the expansion of the protected areas network in South Africa. The department tries its utmost best to increase the conservation estate through mitigations of impacts of developments and biodiversity offsets but these mechanisms as well, come with costs at all times.

The high vacancy rate in the Chief Directorate are combined with many international and national obligations associated with the mandate of the Department. The Operation Phakisa and the National Development Plan are further increasing the workload towards the declaration of Marine Protected Areas which may have huge financial implications to this Department.

Northern Cape has become the 2nd most sought after hunting destination in South Africa and this puts more pressure on the few staff members and the budget. In order to maintain and improve on this position, more resources in terms of budget and capacity is needed. It is hoped that the programme can improve on how it implements its mandate, which will be possible if a steady addition to the budget of about R 7 million or 7 million each year for the next five years could be received. This would also result in improved collection and generation of revenue for the Province.

Due to changes in seasonal trends of the demand for permits, the annual target for total 'number of permits issued' has been reduced.

In order to fully implement the Transformation of the wildlife industry the Department requires funding for the obtainment and donation of game, feed, veterinary care and translocation of game. A skills development program in support of our transformation goals has kicked off in the previous financial year and will be further rolled out in 2018. In order to achieve this Programme 5 requires an additional budget of 9,8 million per year.

The target of 40% for the indicator percentage of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67% (Outcome 10) has been affected by the revised METT assessment tool that includes an increased level of requirements and is furthermore negatively influenced by serious budget limitations. However, with the current budget trends it does not seem that the department will be able to improve on its score of 2017/18 where none of the reserves could score 67% or higher.

The Coastal Management unit has been implementing Coastal Audits for the past few years, these are now part of the 'number of coastal projects completed'. The Integrated Coastal Management Act allocates a set of responsibilities to municipalities. The department intends to continue to provide technical or other support for municipalities that require this to improve their management of the coastal zone.

8 Programme 6 | Environmental Empowerment Services

The purpose of the programme is to implement and enhance programmes to interact with stakeholders and empower communities to partner with government in implementing environmental and social economic programmes.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ANNUAL TARGETS FOR 2018/19

| Strategic Objective: Implemented environmental projects for capacity building and employment creation | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
| Strategic Objective Indicator | | 5 year target | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 |
| 6-01 | Number of projects implemented | 25 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

| Strategic Objective: Implement environmental education programmes to enable responsible decision making for sustainable natural resource utilization. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
| Strategic Objective Indicator | | 5 year target | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 6-02 | Number of schools participating in the Eco-school programme | 120 | 96 | 92 | 100 | 100 | 115 | 120 | 100 |

8.1 SUB-PROGRAMME 6.1 | ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

The purpose of the sub-programme is to promoting environmental capacity development and support (Internal and External).

Implementation of community based environmental infrastructure- development and economic empowerment programmes. Utilising own funding as well as through joint initiatives and donor funding.

8.1.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 6.1-01 | Implemented environmental projects for capacity building and employment creation | 01.1 Number of work opportunities created (EPWP) (Outcome 10) | 258 | 313 | 423 | 313 | 313 | 313 | 313 |
| | | 01.2 Number of FTE's created (EPWP) (Outcome 10) | - | 125.94 | 86.2 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| | | <u>01.3 Number of work opportunities created through environmental programmes (non-EPWP)(Outcome 10)</u> | 166 | 84 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 6.1-02 | Implement environmental projects for capacity building and employment creation | <u>02.1 Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted</u> | 5 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| | | 02.2 Number of environmental stakeholders (community members) attending capacity building workshops (CBNRM) | 166 | 323 | 264 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 6.1-03 | Implement green initiatives for a greener environment | Number of green Initiatives conducted | - | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

8.1.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----|-----|----|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 6.1-01.1 | Number of work opportunities created (EPWP) (Outcome 10) | Quarterly | 313 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 63 |
| 6.1-01.2 | Number of FTE's created (EPWP) (Outcome 10) | Annually | 82 | | | | 82 |
| 6.1-01.3 | <u>Number of work opportunities created through environmental programmes (non-EPWP)</u> | Annually | 15 | | | | 15 |
| 6.1-02.1 | <u>Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted</u> | Quarterly | 16 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 6.1-02.2 | Number of environmental stakeholders (community members) attending capacity building workshops (CBNRM) | Quarterly | 200 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 6.1-03 | Number of green initiatives conducted | Quarterly | 10 | | 3 | 4 | 3 |

8.2 SUB-PROGRAMME 6.2 | COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS RAISING

The purpose of the sub-programme is to empower the general public in terms of environmental management, through raising public awareness.

To promote awareness of and compliance with environmental legislation and environmentally sound practices.

8.2.1 Sub-programme performance indicators and annual targets for 2018/19

| | | Performance Indicator | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|---|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 6.2-01 | Environmental education activities facilitated and/or conducted on specified environmental themes | <u>01.1 Number of environmental awareness activities conducted (Outcome 10)</u> | 16 | 31 | 12 | 20 | 16 | 22 | 28 |
| | | 01.2 Number of calendar days celebrated (Outcome 10) | - | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

| | | Audited/actual performance | | | Estimated performance 2017/18 | Medium-term targets | | |
|--------|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Output | Performance Indicator | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| | 01.3 Number of outreach visits | 489 | 521 | 363 | 280 | 260 | 300 | 320 |
| | 01.4 Number of stakeholders who attended environmental awareness activities | 5 829 | 4 616 | 2 951 | 3 800 | 2 000 | 3 000 | 3 500 |
| | 01.5 Number of learners that attended environmental learning activities | 19 259 | 22 169 | 21 995 | 12 800 | 13 000 | 13 500 | 14 000 |
| | 01.6 Number of educators attending teachers' development training/workshops | 255 | 194 | 90 | 80 | 60 | 80 | 100 |
| | 01.7 Number of quality environmental education resources materials developed | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

8.2.2 Quarterly targets for 2018/19

| Performance indicators | | Reporting period | Annual target | Quarterly targets | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 6.2-01.1 | <u>Number of environmental awareness activities conducted</u> | Quarterly | 16 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 6.2-01.2 | Number of calendar days celebrated (Outcome 10) | Bi-annually | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 6.2-01.3 | Number of outreach visits | Quarterly | 260 | 50 | 40 | 90 | 80 |
| 6.2-01.4 | Number of stakeholders who attended environmental awareness activities | Quarterly | 2000 | 625 | 625 | 250 | 500 |
| 6.2-01.5 | Number of learners that attended environmental learning activities | Quarterly | 13 000 | 4 000 | 4 000 | 2 000 | 3 000 |
| 6.2-01.6 | Number of educators attending teachers development training/workshops | Quarterly | 60 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 6.2-01.7 | Number of quality environmental education resources materials developed | Annually | 1 | | | | 1 |

8.3 Reconciling performance targets with the budget and MTEF

Table 8.1 : Summary of payments and estimates by sub-programme: Environmental Empowerment Services

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| 1. Environmental Capacity Development | 8 017 | 7 825 | 8 019 | 8 190 | 8 113 | 8 113 | 9 020 | 7 065 | 7 520 |
| 2. Environmental Communication / | 3 920 | 4 357 | 3 624 | 5 352 | 5 352 | 5 352 | 4 970 | 5 131 | 5 461 |
| Total payments and estimates | 11 937 | 12 182 | 11 643 | 13 542 | 13 465 | 13 465 | 13 990 | 12 196 | 12 981 |

Table 8.2 : Summary of payments and estimates by economic classification: Environmental Empowerment Services

| R thousand | Outcome | | | Main appropriation | Adjusted appropriation 2017/18 | Revised estimate | Medium-term estimates | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | | | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
| Current payments | 11 432 | 12 023 | 11 509 | 13 346 | 13 118 | 13 118 | 13 855 | 12 119 | 12 900 |
| Compensation of employees | 9 458 | 10 462 | 10 539 | 12 242 | 12 242 | 12 242 | 12 598 | 11 606 | 12 360 |
| Goods and services | 1 974 | 1 561 | 970 | 1 104 | 876 | 876 | 1 257 | 513 | 540 |
| Interest and rent on land | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Transfers and subsidies to: | 43 | 23 | 5 | – | 171 | 171 | – | – | – |
| Provinces and municipalities | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Departmental agencies and acco | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Higher education institutions | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Foreign governments and intern | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Public corporations and private | – | 23 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-profit institutions | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Households | 43 | – | 5 | – | 171 | 171 | – | – | – |
| Payments for capital assets | 462 | 136 | 129 | 196 | 176 | 176 | 135 | 77 | 81 |
| Buildings and other fixed structu | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Machinery and equipment | 462 | 136 | 129 | 196 | 176 | 176 | 135 | 77 | 81 |
| Heritage Assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Specialised military assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Biological assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Land and sub-soil assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Software and other intangible as | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Payments for financial assets | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total economic classification | 11 937 | 12 182 | 11 643 | 13 542 | 13 465 | 13 465 | 13 990 | 12 196 | 12 981 |

Performance and expenditure trends

Job creation continues to be at the forefront of the programmes' initiatives and much has been achieved with limited funding. It is one of the priorities of government. Although DENC is by law the lead department for the sector, the funding it receives via the Provincial Treasury for project implementation is miniscule compared to the other departments. To augment its own budget DENC has converted as many of its internal functions to EPWP related job creation. It has been pointed out that the incentive grant received via the DORA allocation is more than double the amount provided by the Northern Cape Treasury.

An insufficient budget limits the creation of long term work opportunities. The annual incentive grant is dependent on the National Department of Public Works and there is no guarantee that the department will receive it. For the department to meet its obligations, it is proposed that a further amount of R6,4m be provided annually, which would provide an additional 150 work opportunities or 172 FTEs (full time

equivalents) in the green sector using EPWP methods. In the 2019/20 and 2020/21 years of the MTEF this budgetary item should increase annually by 10 percent.

A number of new indicators on youth and war on poverty developed by the Office of the Premier, namely 'Number of employment opportunities created for young people', 'Number of no income households receiving services to assist households towards sustainable livelihoods' and 'Number of War on Poverty Change Agents linked to sustainable development and economic opportunities', have been removed from the sub-programme in 2018-19. These indicators are rather an HR function and social programmes and does not fit in the programmes of the Department. However, the department does show its contribution on some of the matters in the disaggregated data in quarterly reports.

Furthermore, the department does not have a target on the indicators 'Number of young people involved in Social Change Programme' and 'Number of youth capacitated on Enterprise Development', which are thus not included in the tables.

In 2018/19 the Department will continue with its annual CBNRM capacity building workshops for community members and will expand its reach of capacity building workshops to include the participants in the People and Parks Programme. It is expected that 200 stakeholders will attend. This number might increase if, through collaboration with other departments, more stakeholders can be reached.

Environmental education aims to raise awareness towards the natural environment and related environmental problems and to support environmental learning in formal education. Environmental education is a multi-disciplinary field integrating all line functions in the department. With a well-equipped sub-programme, (human and financial resources; continuous training for officials as well as adequate equipment), awareness, knowledge, attitude, skills and participation, with regards to environmental education, can be improved.

However with the limited human and financial resources, insufficient equipment and no capacity building for officials, this sub-programme is not allowed enough scope to make a sustainable through environmental education in the province, Communities and schools can also not be visited more frequently due to the limitations mentioned.

Working relationships with University of the North West, (UNW) and University of Cape Town, (UCT), were successfully fostered for teacher development training in the province. It is through these working relationships that UCT presented a Science "Experimento" workshop for teachers from Kimberley during May and August 2017. The workshop was made possible through funds that they got from Siemens Stiftung in Germany.

Efforts were also made to obtain external funding from Woolworths and National Department of Environmental Affairs, (DEA), however only DEA responded positively by sponsoring a Fundisa for Change Water training for 24 teachers from JTG district during the 2017-18 financial year.

Due to the abovementioned limitations; the increased costs to render an environmental education service and the huge working areas per Official, the targets for sub-programme 6.2 had to be reduced for the 2018/19 financial year.

The performance of Sub-Programme 6.2 in 2017/18 was negatively impacted by the passing of an Assistant Director; the resignation of an Environmental Officer; an Environmental Officer that was on sick leave for a month and a half and an Environmental Officers that was on maternity leave during 2017/18. It is expected that the effects of the loss of staff impacts negatively on the capacity to reach initial targets set for 2018/19 and the targets for the financial year have thus been reduced.

PART C: LINKS TO OTHER PLANS

This section contains the information on the links to other plans.

1 Links to long-term infrastructure and other capital plans

The Department has not planned for any infrastructure or other capital projects.

9 Conditional grants

The department received conditional grant funding of R2,035m for the 2018/19 financial year.

10 Public entities

There are no public entities overseen by the department.

11 Public – private partnerships

The department is not involved in or will be ending any public-private partnerships during 2018/19.

12 Links to other plans

12.1 OUTCOME 10 DELIVERY AGREEMENT

The Annual Performance Plan has been aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP), the Medium Term Strategic Framework that is the implementation plan for the NDP and the National Outcome 10 Delivery Agreement. The indicators that are reported on to track progress against Outcome 10 are indicated with '(Outcome 10)'.

12.2 JOB CREATION, EXCLUDING DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES

A total of 5 projects will create 313 job opportunities and 82 Full Time Equivalents during the financial year 2018/19.

12.3 PROJECTS WHERE OTHER DEPARTMENTS/ORGANIZATIONS ARE ALSO ROLE-PLAYERS

| Project | Department / local government involved | Type of impact or coordination | Comment |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Frances Baard Waste Recycling project | DENC Frances Baard District Municipality Dikgatlong Local Municipality | District and Local Municipality as implementers, Youth and disabled from Barkly West, Delportshoop, Windsorton and Holpan, | 4 permanent and 14 temporary jobs created. Diversion of waste from landfill sites R4.2 Million paid towards |

| Project | Department / local government involved | Type of impact or coordination | Comment |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | Business and Afrisam Mine | project in 2013/14. Project closed in 2014/15 and later revitalised in 2015/16. Continued technical support in 2018/19. |
| Ikhwela recycling | DENC Nama Khoi Local municipality | Ikhwela as implementers, Local Municipality, community, business | 21 jobs created Diversion of waste from landfill sites. R4.2 Million paid towards project |
| Expansion of conservation estate | DENC World Wildlife Fund | WWF gives financial support to department for expansion of conservation estate | Through the stewardship programme |
| Environmental Monitors | DEA | DEA is funding national project as part of Environmental Protection and Infrastructure programme (EPWP) | 13 monitors placed with DENC for three years (2016 to 2019) |

12.4 LINE FUNCTION / PROJECTS IMPACTING ON THE WAR ON POVERTY

| Project or Function | Number of Beneficiaries from poor households | Unit Cost | Total Cost | Comment |
|--|--|---------------------|------------|---|
| Bursaries for Northern Cape based tertiary students in the environment and conservation field (Environmental Science, BSc Zoology and Botany, and BSc Environmental Studies) | 1 Postgraduate students | R20 000 per student | DENC | 1 sustained bursaries. Department can only sustain current bursaries and no new bursaries can be awarded. |
| EPWP projects | 5 | Variable | variable | At least 32 participants in EPWP job creation projects will come from poor households on the war on poverty list. |

12.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OR TASKS FROM THE PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

| Responsibility or task | Page in the PSDF | Planned activity | Time frame | Comment |
|------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| C3.1.3 (b) | 85 | Source funding for the development of the Provincial | Originally 2015/16 | Climate Change Management has since alignment to the National |

| Responsibility or task | Page in the PSDF | Planned activity | Time frame | Comment |
|------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| | | Greenhouse Gas Inventory and the Provincial Carbon Reduction Strategy. Cost approved Provincial Climate Change Response Strategy and prepare funding proposals for implementation. | But postponed to 2017 | Environmental Sector Budget Structure in 2007, been an unfunded mandate. Climate risk and vulnerability assessment will be finalised in 2016 while the Provincial Climate Change Response Strategy will be finalised in 2017. All with assistance of external funding. |
| C4.1.4 (a) | 99 | Development of NC Biodiversity Plan | 2015/16 to 2018/19 | Latest landcover data made available through DEA. External funding secured for particular phases of the project. |
| C4.1.4 (b) | 99 | Expansion of Protected Area network and achievement of PGDS target of having 6.5% of all Provincial land under conservation | On-going priority | Continuation of partnerships (SKEP, LHSKT, WWf) for the expansion of protected area network. Implementation of biodiversity offsets to contribute to current protected area network. |
| C4.1.4 (c) | 99 | Implement processed for the proclamation of the Orange River Mouth as protected area (wetland) and facilitate further processes for delisting from the Montreal Record. Verify inventory dated drafted by SANBI for other wetlands (e.g Kuruman eye) resulting in a preliminary assessment on possible restoration or rehabilitation needs. | On-going priority | DENC participation on the ORMIC and Joint Management Board (SA and Namibia). Bird counting project has been implemented in early 2016 with assistance from Endangered Wildlife Trust. |
| C4.1.4 (d) & (e) | 99 | As per C4.1.4 (b) & (c) | - | - |
| C4.1.4 (f) | 99 | Specialist environmental inputs and recommendations for EIA applications and EMPR's as well as the compilation of species/ecosystem management plans in a phased approach (budget limitations). | 2015/16 to 2016/17 | Three positions within Research and Development Support unit filled within the 2014/15 financial year. MoU's with tertiary institutions in place for assistance. Collaboration with SANBI, GADI, SAEON, EWT and other organisations to address particular information needs. |
| | | Development of the Integrated Coastal Management Plan and Provincial Set-Back lines in a phased approach (budget limitations) | 2015/16 to 2018/19 | DEA appointed consultant through SANParks for the development of the CMP. Development of the Northern Cape setback line considered as the best in the country. |
| C4.2.4 (a) – (e) | 104,105 | Refer to C4.1.4 (b), (c) & (f) | - | - |
| C5.4 (e) | 108 | Refer to C4.1.4 (a), (b) & (c) | - | - |
| C6.1.4 (b) | 118 | Development of Environmental Management Frameworks (EMF) | 2015/16 to 2018/19 | EMF's for 4 of 5 District municipalities completed. |

| Responsibility or task | Page in the PSDF | Planned activity | Time frame | Comment |
|------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | for the five District Municipalities | | Development of Pixley ka Seme EMF will stand over until 2016/17 due to budget constraints. Decisions on full review of the current EMF's will commence upon the finalisation of the Review of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework in line with SPLUMA and with due consideration of the Northern Cape Biodiversity Plan. |
| C8.4.2 (d) | 145 | Implementation of Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) | 2015/16 to 2017/19 | Effective implementation and improvement compromised due to insufficient funding. |
| C9.2.3 (a) | 152 | Continuous engagements between DENC and DEA on project implementation and final hand over. Strengthened collaborations with the Department of Roads and Public Works | Ongoing | Research closed for the duration of the infrastructure projects on the Reserves. |

ANNEXURE A

This section contains information on changes to the Strategic Plan of the department.

1 Changes to the Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan 2015/16 to 2019/20 is based on the mandate of the department as captured in the Constitution Section 24 (a) and (b), National Environmental Management Act and related legislation as well as the National Development Plan, the Medium Term Strategic Framework for 2014/15 to 2018/19 and the Outcome 10 Delivery Agreement and other government policies.

The Strategic Plan has been developed according to the guidelines from National Treasury and the Department of Planning and Performance Monitoring and Evaluation in the Presidency.

12.6 VISION

A prosperous society living sustainably with the natural environment.

12.7 MISSION

Conserve and protect the natural environment for the benefit, enjoyment and welfare of present and future generations by integrating sustainable utilization with socio-economic development.

12.8 LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

Refer to section 'Revision to legislative and other mandates' in the Annual Performance Plans 2016/17 and 2018/19.

The Northern Cape Environmental Implementation Plan 2015/16 to 2019/20 was gazetted in November 2015 and the department is responsible to monitor its implementation by all relevant role-players.

12.9 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Refer to section 'Updated Situational Analysis' in Annual Performance Plans 2016/17 and 2018/19.

12.10 STRATEGIC OUTCOME ORIENTED GOALS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Department has identified and formulated 6 goals for the Department for the 5 years 2015/16 to 2019/20:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Strategic Goal 1 | Environmental Quality and Biodiversity Management |
| Goal statement | Environmental assets are conserved, valued, sustainably used, protected and continually enhanced |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Strategic Goal 2 | Socio-economic benefits and Employment creation |
| Goal statement | Enhanced socio-economic benefits and employment creation for the present |

| | |
|--|---|
| | and future generations from a healthy environment |
|--|---|

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Strategic Goal 3 | Cooperative Governance and Administration |
| Goal statement | A department that is fully capacitated to deliver its services efficiently and effectively |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Strategic Goal 4 | Environmental Education |
| Goal statement | Environmental education provided to stimulate critical thinking and influence decision making |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Strategic Goal 5 | Research and development support |
| Goal statement | Ensure sustainable development and utilisation of natural resources while securing representative and resilient ecosystems through scientific research, spatial planning and cooperative governance |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Strategic Goal 6 | Compliance and Enforcement |
| Goal statement | Promote and enforce compliance with environmental legislation. |

12.11 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The department has made the following changes to the strategic objectives during 2016/17:

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATOR | DECISION |
|---|--|--|
| Increased organisational capacity | Staffing rate | Objective is better suited under the Annual Performance Plan and is reflected under programme 1. |
| Effective, efficient and accountable managed department | MPAT % score of levels 3 and 4 | Objective is better suited under the Annual Performance Plan and is reflected under programme 1. |
| Environmental and biodiversity research projects attended to within legislative and policy frameworks | Number of environmental research projects undertaken | Outcome 10 indicator moved under the Annual performance plan performance indicators. New strategic objective: Co-ordinated intergovernmental environmental and biodiversity planning/ spatial and development planning through the implementation of legislation, policies and research. New strategic indicator: |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | | Number of IDP's reflecting environmental content with an above average rating (3) |
| Gather reliable data on air quality to inform decision making tools to improve air quality | Percentage of networks with above 80% data recovery | This indicator has been moved to a performance indicator level New strategic objective: To protect and create an environment that is beneficial to current and future generations. New strategic indicator: Number of listed activities compliant to legislation. |
| Adequately respond to impact of climate change in the province | Number of climate change response tools developed | This indicator has been moved to a performance indicator level |
| The protected area network is secured, expanded and managed to ensure that a representative sample of biodiversity and key ecological processes are conserved. | Percentage of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67% (Outcome 10) | This indicator has been moved to a performance level |
| Promote economic empowerment through sustainable natural resource utilization. | Number of FTE's created (EPWP) (Outcome 10) | This indicator has been moved to a performance level. New strategic indicator: Number of projects implemented. |

The department has made the following changes to the strategic objectives during 2018/19:

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE INDICATOR | DECISION |
|---|--|---|
| All strategic objectives of programmes 1 to 6 | All strategic objective indicators of programmes 1 to 6 | Based on guidance from the Office of the Premier, all strategic objective indicator targets for 2018/19 and 2019/20 were reviewed to ensure that the initial targets set in Strategic Plan of 2015/16 to 2019/20 as approved in 2015 are reflected. |
| Co-ordinated intergovernmental environmental and biodiversity planning/ spatial and development planning through the implementation of legislation, policies and research | Number of IDP's reflecting environmental content with an above average rating (3) | Target in strategic plan of '32' was correctly reflected in APP tables under Programme 2 as '26'. Typo in 2016/17 strategic plan was corrected. |
| Promote environmental improvement and minimize environmental adversity | Number of compliance and enforcement interventions undertaken to reduce environmental harm | Target in strategic plan of '815' was correctly reflected in APP tables under Programme 3 as '1050' in APP 16/17 and 17/18. Typo in 2015/16 strategic plan was corrected. |
| To protect and create an | Number of listed activities | The indicator was revised in 2016/17, |

environment that is
beneficial to current and
future generations

compliant to legislation

and included in the APP 16/17 under
Programme 4, however it was omitted
from the strat plan tables in annexure A.
This oversight has been rectified.

In the 2016/17 APP Annexure A, the indicator “Number of environmental research projects undertaken” was reflected incorrect and should have been replaced with “Number of IDP’s reflecting environmental content with an above average rating (3)” as per the outcomes of the strategic planning process for 16/17 plans in the department. In the 2016/17 and 2017/18 APP the following new strategic objective and new strategic indicator were accidentally omitted from Annexure A: “To protect and create an environment that is beneficial to current and future generations” and “Number of listed activities compliant to legislation”. This objective and indicator were however included in the relevant section under Part B of these APP’s.

The Department has identified and formulated the following strategic objectives:

| Strategic objective | Indicator | Baseline | 5 year target | Risks | Mitigation of risk |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Maintained and enhanced effective financial and performance monitoring processes and reporting | Unqualified audit report | 5 (total of 9 years consecutively) | 5 | | |
| Co-ordinated intergovernmental environmental and biodiversity planning/ spatial and development planning through the implementation of legislation, policies and research | Number of IDP’s reflecting environmental content with an above average rating (3) | 22 | 26 | Limited knowledge and understanding at local level on importance to consider environmental matters in support of sustainable development and proper planning. | Provide training and support to municipalities. Coordinate support to municipalities with other roleplayers like DEA and Salga. |
| Promote environmental improvement and minimize environmental | Number of compliance and enforcement interventions | 2131 | 1050 | Noncompliance to environmental legislation leading to loss | Increased inspections to target risk averse activities |

| Strategic objective | Indicator | Baseline | 5 year target | Risks | Mitigation of risk |
|--|---|----------|---------------|---|--|
| adversity | undertaken to reduce environmental harm. | | | of biodiversity and environmental contamination | |
| To protect and create an environment that is beneficial to current and future generations. | Number of listed activities compliant to legislation. | - | 109 | Non-compliance to legislation | Training and awareness raising of stakeholders and regular review of internal processes. |
| Manage and promote the sustainable use of biological resources thereby reducing direct pressure on biodiversity. | Number of permits of all types finalised | 10 562 | 15 250 | Compromised administration and issuing of biodiversity related permits resulting in loss of foreign income for local authorities, loss of information and lack of credible reporting. | Appointment of additional personnel in accordance with the approved organogram. Initiation of succession planning. |
| Implemented environmental projects for capacity building and employment creation | Number of projects implemented | 32 | 25 | Limited funding to capacitate the environment sector. | Consistent sourcing of external budget and increase of internal budget. |
| Implement environmental education programmes to enable responsible decision making for sustainable natural resource utilization. | Number of schools participating in the Eco-school programme | 90 | 120 | Communities and other environmental stakeholders may not respond to workshops arranged. Lack of community interest. Environmental education not adequately valued or | Needs assessment on accredited training. Integration of environmental awareness in provincial government and local authorities. Working agreement between DENC and DoE. External funding and adequate space for resource centres. |

| Strategic objective | Indicator | Baseline | 5 year target | Risks | Mitigation of risk |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| | | | | recognized. Insufficient partnerships with DoE to implement Eco Schools programme in some of the Districts. | |

ANNEXURE B

Annexure to the Annual Performance Plan 2018/19 of the Department of Environment and Nature Conservation.

This section contains the technical indicator descriptions for the strategic and performance indicators for the financial year 2018/19.

PROGRAMME 1 | ADMINISTRATION

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Strategic objective 1 | Maintained and enhanced effective financial and performance monitoring processes and reporting. |
|-----------------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 1-01 Unqualified audit report |
| Short definition | It shows the number of audit reports with an audit opinion of 'unqualified'. |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the level of compliance with financial and performance legislation and prescripts. |
| Source/collection of data | Final audit report |
| Method of calculation | Count every final audit report if the audit opinion states 'unqualified' one per annum. |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Outcome |
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Unqualified audit with no findings |
| Indicator responsibility | Chief Financial Officer |

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.2 | SENIOR MANAGEMENT (HOD)

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 1.2-01 MPAT % score of levels 3 and 4 |
| Short definition | It shows the level of compliance within the Department related to matters that are measured through the Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT), |
| Purpose/importance | It is important to know the percentage of scores that are generally acceptable as reasonable or very good compliance against MPAT standards as these show the quality of management of the department and could indicate the need for improvement. |
| Source/collection of data | MPAT Final scores report |
| Method of calculation | Count the scores of 3 & 4 for the standards in final scores report MPAT % score = (Total number of standards with a score of 3 or 4/Total number of MPAT standards) x 100 |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Outcome |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | 80% Compliance to MPAT Standards |
| Indicator responsibility | MPAT coordinator |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 1.2-02 Percentage of internal audit recommendations implemented |
| Short Definition | Internal audit audits financial and non-financial information against predetermined norms and standards and produces reports with recommendations. The indicator measures the number of internal audit recommendations implemented against total recommendations |
| Purpose/Importance | To ensure sound governance |
| Source/collection of data | Internal audit report |
| Method of calculation | Number of internal audit recommendations implemented against total recommendations *100 |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Quantitative |
| Calculation Type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | New indicator |
| Desired Performance | 100% implementation of internal audit recommendation |
| Indicator responsibility | Internal audit (consolidating the report)/Programme managers (implementation) |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 1.2-03 Percentage of external audit recommendations implemented |
| Short Definition | External audit audits financial and non-financial information against predetermined norms and standards and produces reports with recommendations. The indicator measures the number of external audit recommendations implemented against total recommendations |
| Purpose/Importance | To ensure sound governance |
| Source/collection of data | Internal audit report |
| Method of calculation | Number of External audit recommendations implemented against total recommendations *100 |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Quantitative |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Calculation Type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | New indicator |
| Desired Performance | 100% implementation of External audit recommendation |
| Indicator responsibility | External audit (consolidating the report)/Programme managers (implementation) |

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.3 | CORPORATE SERVICES

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 1.3.2-01 Number of young people involved in Skills Development Initiatives |
| Short Definition | This indicator refers to the number of youth(14 – 35 years old) completing skills development programmes in the environment sector |
| Purpose/Importance | Youth accessing a range of skills development services to promote work opportunities in government |
| Source/collection of data | Duly authorized registers of youth who have attended youth development initiatives in the reporting period |
| Method of calculation | Count the number of youth completed training |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation Type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired Performance | The more funds can be secured, the more young people can be involved. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Human Resource Management |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 1.3.2-02 Staffing rate |
| Short definition | It shows the total number of posts filled as a percentage of total number of posts on the staff establishment. |
| Purpose/importance | It gives an indication if the department has the staff to achieve its objectives. |
| Source/collection of data | Persal establishment report, Underlying evidence: Staff Personnel files, Approved organogram |
| Method of calculation | Divide the total number of staff members at time of reporting by the total number of posts in the organogram. |
| Data limitations | None. |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of indicator | Outcome |
| Calculation type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | A higher staffing rate indicates more resources to implement activities which is desired. |
| Indicator responsibility | Director: Human Resource Management |

SUB-PROGRAMME 1.4 | FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 1.4-01 Percentage expenditure in relation to the allocated budget |
| Short Definition | Amount of budget spent against the budget allocation |
| Purpose/Importance | To assess the institutions capacity to spend against the planned budget |
| Source/collection of data | IYM, database, EPRE, ENE |
| Method of calculation | Amount of budget spent over allocated budget *100 |
| Data limitations | Challenges with real-time data |
| Type of indicator | Quantitative |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative (year to date) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | New indicator |
| Desired Performance | Spend 100% of the budget according to the plan |
| Indicator responsibility | CFO |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 1.4-02 Percentage own revenue collected |
| Short Definition | Revenue collected from all potential resources against forecasted revenue |
| Purpose/Importance | To assess the capacity of the institution to support the revenue raising measure in the sphere of government that the institution is operating in |
| Source/collection of data | Revenue collection databases (electronic or manual) |
| Method of calculation | Amount of own revenue collected over the forecasted own revenue *100 |
| Data limitations | Third party information |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of indicator | Quantitative |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative (year to date) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | New indicator |
| Desired Performance | Collection of 100% of forecasted own revenue |
| Indicator responsibility | Fin Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 1.4-03 Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days |
| Short Definition | The number of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt by the institution against the total number of invoices received by the institution |
| Purpose/Importance | To enable suppliers to have sufficient funding to operate their business and to comply with PFMA (S30) |
| Source/collection of data | BAS |
| Method of calculation | Number of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt by the institution over the total number of invoices received by the institution *100 |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Quantitative |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | New indicator |
| Desired Performance | 100% Compliance with S() of PFMA |
| Indicator responsibility | CFO |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 1.4-04 Percentage of debt recovered against total debt |
| Short Definition | Amount of debt recovered by an institution from its debtors against the accumulated debt |
| Purpose/Importance | To facilitate debt recovery |
| Source/collection of data | BAS |
| Method of calculation | Amount of debt recovered over total debt stock *100 |
| Data limitations | None |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Type of indicator | Quantitative |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative (quarter to date) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | New indicator |
| Desired Performance | Total debt recovery |
| Indicator responsibility | CFO |

PROGRAMME 2: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, PLANNING AND COORDINATION

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Strategic objective 2 | Co-ordinated intergovernmental environmental and biodiversity planning / spatial and development planning through the implementation of legislation, policies and research |
|-----------------------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 2.01 Number of IDP's reflecting environmental content with an above average rating (3) |
| Short definition | It shows the total number of Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDP's) received that were analysed per Sector template and scored an above average rating of 3 out of 5 or above. The template includes NEMA guidelines, Toolkit, etc. |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the level of integration of environmental content into municipal planning as required by the relevant legislation. |
| Source/collection of data | Record of Provincial analysis and engagement report. |
| Method of calculation | Count every Municipal IDP that scored 3 or above rating. |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the data depends on the accuracy of the analysis done and records kept. Comprehensiveness of the environmental content of the IDP. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is not met it could indicate a decrease in the number of municipalities that did approve and submit their IDPs or changes in municipal demarcations. |
| Indicator responsibility | Assistant Director: Intergovernmental coordination / Environmental Officer Control A |

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.1: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION, SPATIAL AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

| | |
|---------|--|
| Purpose | Facilitate cooperative and corporate governance and promote implementation of intergovernmental sector programmes. |
|---------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 2.1-01.1 Number of inter-governmental sector tools reviewed |
| Short definition | Review of sector provincial and municipal tools (e.g. IDPs, PDPs, SDFs, AQMPs, etc.) to facilitate integration of environmental content into tools. The review reports are developed externally, but will also include the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) Annual Review reports coordinated by the provincial department, but involving and in consultation with external stakeholders. |
| Purpose/importance | To facilitate environmental cooperative governance and promote sustainable development across all spheres of government. |
| Source/collection of data | Review reports approved and signed off by delegated authority. |
| Method of calculation | Actual number of tools reviewed as and when signed off by the delegated authority. |
| Data limitations | The completion of the review process depends on external processes and the reliability of data depends on the reliability of the information within the tools subjected for review; and the accuracy of the analysis done and records kept. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Improved integration of environment issues and content into sector provincial and municipal tools. |
| Indicator responsibility | Assistant Director: Intergovernmental coordination / Environmental Officer Control A |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 2.1-02.1 Number of Quarterly performance verifications |
| Short definition | The performance measure indicates how many quarterly verification reports submitted to the Accounting Officer during the reporting period |
| Purpose/importance | This performance measure indicates if the department is ensuring a regular flow of performance information for tracking of performance and sound decision making. |
| Source/collection of data | Record of submitted quarterly verification reports |
| Method of calculation | Every quarterly report is counted if it is submitted to the Office of the HOD |
| Data limitations | None |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | The aim is to ensure that all obligations are met, so no deviation from the set target |
| Indicator responsibility | Assistant Director: Monitoring and Evaluation |

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.2: LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT

| | |
|---------|--|
| Purpose | Is to ensure that legislation, policies, procedures, systems and guidelines are developed to guide environmental decisions |
|---------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 2.2-01 Number of legislated tools developed |
| Short definition | Shows the number of environmental legislative tools; including regulations, norms and standards, guidelines and environmental management plans developed to inform environmental decision making. Examples of such tools include EMF,SOER/Outlook, SEA, EIP, AQMP, IWMP, Biodiversity Plans, etc. |
| Purpose/importance | To guide and inform environmental decision making at policy, programme and project level |
| Source/collection of data | Approved Tools (Signed off by the delegated authority) |
| Method of calculation | Actual number when approved by the delegated authority |
| Data limitations | Accuracy depends on the reliability and validity of data received that informs the development of the legislative tools. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non- cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is met this will increase the number of decision making tools available leading to improved environmental quality and sustainability. |
| Indicator responsibility | Delegated Authority |

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.3: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

| | |
|---------|---|
| Purpose | To ensure that over-arching research and development activities required for policy coordination and environmental planning is undertaken |
|---------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 2.3-01.1 Number of environmental research projects completed |
| Short definition | The collective number of different types of research projects completed during the reporting period. This includes reviews, scientific research projects, monitoring projects and collaborative projects. |
| Purpose/importance | To support environmental decision making, planning and policy development through credible data and evidence generated through research programmes. |
| Source/collection of data | Final research and scientific project reports approved by delegated authority. |
| Method of calculation | A research project is counted when a project has been finalized and approved by the delegated authority. A project is counted only once when finalised irrespective of the number of surveys done or reports compiled on the project during the reporting period. |
| Data limitations | Inaccessibility and unavailability of data. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Credible and relevant scientific research provided to inform decision making that contributes to the sustainable management of natural resources. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager Scientific Research |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 2.3-02.1 Number of specialist environmental inputs and recommendations provided |
| Short definition | The collective number of specialist biodiversity inputs and recommendations provided (government and non-government clients) during the reporting period This includes permit and licence recommendations, impact assessments, species identifications, management and policy/legislative guidance or inputs. |
| Purpose/importance | To ensure sound environmental planning on both spatial and temporal scales, management, decisions and policies (development), which are based on the most recent scientific information. . |
| Source/collection of data | Correspondence to stakeholders. Correspondence include permit recommendations, impact assessments/recommendations, species identifications, maps developed, game removal recommendations, policy inputs, meeting minutes & attendance registers, report-backs on site visits, EMPR comments/inputs, protected area/stewardship related comments/inputs, legislation inputs, workshop proceedings & attendance register, and compliance enforcement assistance. Specialist support can be provided via Memoranda, Report-Backs, Proceedings, Minutes, Letters (drafts on behalf of Senior Management), track-changes on documents reviewed, feedback and species identification communications via e-mail or other written means. Specialist support activities taking longer than one hour and which has one of the above forms of 'proof' are counted |
| Method of calculation | Count signed-off Memoranda, Report-Backs, and Feedbacks. Proceedings, Minutes, Letters (signed and/or unsigned in the case of drafts on behalf of Senior Management), documents with track-changes that were reviewed, and species identification communications via e-mail or other written means. |
| Data limitations | Copies of signed documents drafted on behalf of Senior Management (only the draft compiled). Supervisor do not sign off on specialist support provided to Monitoring & Compliance (direct |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | affidavit and species identifications by scientists) and species identifications for clients (direct interaction between the scientist and client). Proceedings and minutes not signed off by delegates. Delayed processing of specialist inputs by immediate Supervisor. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | To ensure that available scientific data and information is shared, interpreted and considered during / for informed decision making, planning and sustainable management of natural resources. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager Scientific Research |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 2.3-03.1 Number of scientific information communications disseminated |
| Short definition | The collective number of scientific information communicated in popular and scientific formats to the public and/or scientists. |
| Purpose/importance | To share scientific information and to contribute towards environmental education and awareness. |
| Source/collection of data | Approved presentations, copies of draft responses in preparation of media interviews and copies of published publications of scientific and popular nature. This includes articles, posters, pamphlets, and press releases published, as well as verbal presentations on both informal and formal platforms. |
| Method of calculation | An article, press release, poster and/or pamphlets is counted once it has appeared in printed media / has been printed or electronically distributed. Coverage in the audio-visual media is counted when it has been aired on radio or TV. Verbal presentations are counted after it has been presented at respective platforms (e.g. workshops, conferences, public awareness campaigns, etc.). |
| Data limitations | Obtainment of proof of publications where financial constraints prevent purchase of journal/magazine within which published. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | <p>Ensure credibility of scientific information generated and to create environmental awareness that will create a more sustainable orientated public who will save water and use natural resources sustainably. If more articles and press releases were published and more media coverage was reached than planned, the biodiversity knowledge base will more rapidly increase which would contribute to sustainable utilisation of natural resources.</p> <p>If the target is not met, the biodiversity knowledge base is less rapidly increasing which would have a negative effect on decision making regarding the sustainable utilisation of natural resources.</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Indicator responsibility | Manager Scientific Research |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|

SUB-PROGRAMME 2.4 | ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

| | |
|---------|--|
| Purpose | To facilitate environmental information management for informed decision making. |
|---------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 2.4-01.1 Number of functional environmental information management systems maintained |
| Short definition | It shows the number of relevant environmental knowledge and information management systems (e.g. ePermit, GIS, Air Quality, WIS, Biodiversity Sector Plans (GIS based tool), Environmental Authorizations Information Management Tools e.g. NEAS, State of the Environment Web Portals, NECER etc.) that are effectively maintained and reported on. |
| Purpose/importance | Ensure the maintenance of environmental knowledge and information management systems/tools which provide critical and reliable information used to inform management decisions on policy development and interventions |
| Source/collection of data | Reports approved by delegated authority with attached records of operational environmental information management systems that are maintained. |
| Method of calculation | Count every environmental information management system that is maintained and reported on (Number) |
| Data limitations | Data source limitations and regularity of updates. Lack of integration between databases. Lack of integration between national and provincial databases. Lack of stakeholder delivery of data (e.g. municipalities providing energy data). |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Accurate and reliable information available for informed decision making. |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-Program Manager |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 2.4 - 01.2 Number of specialist spatial environmental inputs and recommendations provided |
| Short definition | The collective number of inputs and recommendations made regarding geospatial systems, data or products on environmental concerns |
| Purpose / importance | To assist decision making processes e.g. SDFs, IDPs & EIAs on critical biodiversity areas and priorities |
| Source / collection of data | Report backs and GIS outputs (data or maps) |
| Method of calculation | Count each input or recommendation as reflected in the reports or GIS outputs |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | More requests indicate more people using spatial decision making tools and data |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-Program Manager |

PROGRAMME 3 | COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Strategic objective 3 | Promote environmental improvement and minimize environmental adversity |
|-----------------------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 3-01 Number of compliance and enforcement Interventions undertaken to reduce environmental harm |
| Short definition | It indicates the number of compliance monitoring activities, including operations, undertaken in programme 3. |
| Purpose/importance | It shows the number of biodiversity and environmental inspections (pro-active and re-active) undertaken to monitor permit conditions and compliance to legislative and regulatory pre-scripts. The compliance monitoring reports show the level of compliance by industry and government and effectiveness of DENC's actions. |
| Source/collection of data | Monthly reports of inspectors. Underlying evidence: Compliance monitoring registers |
| Method of calculation | Count each compliance monitoring inspection reported on during the reporting period. |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the data depends on the accuracy of the register kept. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | Yes |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it could indicate an increased effort from inspectors to ensure compliance. |
| Indicator responsibility | Director: Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement |

SUB-PROGRAMME 3.1: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Purpose 3.1 | Ensure environmental quality management through compliance monitoring and enforcement in the province |
|-------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 3.1-01.1 Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental management legislation |
| Short definition | <p>The number of administrative enforcement actions issued (including administrative notices issued, pre-Directives, Directives, pre-Compliance notices and Compliance notices) in response to non-compliances with pollution, waste, air quality, impact assessment, protected areas, biodiversity and integrated coastal management legislative and regulatory requirements including environmental authorizations, etc.</p> <p>Note: A single case of non-compliance can have multiple enforcement actions issued against it.</p> |
| Purpose/importance | To indicate the comprehensiveness of the monitoring of compliance with environmental legislation in the blue, green and brown sub-sectors and the issuing of administrative notices to bring offenders back into compliance where non-compliance/environmental harm is detected. Enforcement activity required to bring offenders into compliance, rehabilitate damage to the environment, apply the polluter-pays principle and deter would-be offenders. |
| Source/collection of data | Quarterly statistics submitted on a register of applications finalised or an excel spreadsheet from all provinces (also refer to the National Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Report for annual statistics). |
| Method of calculation | Actual number of administrative actions issued. |
| Data limitations | Lack of a national compliance and enforcement information system to capture the statistics in a live and consolidated manner. Accuracy depends on the input from provinces. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative (Year-end) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | Yes |
| Desired performance | Number of administrative enforcement actions sufficient to protect/remediate the environment, instil a respect for environmental law in the regulated community and deter would-be offenders. Less actions indicates higher compliance, which is desired. |
| Indicator responsibility | Director: Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 3.1-01.2 Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution |
| Short definition | The number of criminal enforcement actions completed for prosecution (finalised investigations in the form of criminal dockets handed to the NPA) in response to non-compliances with pollution, waste, air quality, impact assessment, protected areas, biodiversity and integrated coastal management legislative and regulatory requirements including environmental authorizations, etc. |
| Purpose/importance | This indicator shows the number of criminal investigations completed by the Environmental |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| | Management Inspectorate and criminal dockets handed over for prosecution to the NPA. This is a reflection of the productivity of the Inspectorate in applying criminal sanctions to offenders in the blue, green and brown subsectors. Enforcement activity required to punish offenders, apply the polluter-pays principle and deter would-be offenders. |
| Source/collection of data | Quarterly statistics submitted on a register of applications finalised or an excel spreadsheet from all provinces (also refer to the National Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Report for annual statistics). |
| Method of calculation | Actual number of criminal investigations undertaken i.e. finalized and submitted to NPA including J534s and criminal dockets OR finalized by the province authorised for prosecution by SPP. |
| Data limitations | Lack of a national compliance and enforcement information system to capture the statistics in a live and consolidated manner. Accuracy depends on the input from provinces. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative (Year-end) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | Yes |
| Desired performance | Number of criminal enforcement actions sufficient to protect/remediate the environment, instil a respect for environmental law in the regulated community and deter would-be offenders. Less actions indicates higher compliance, which is desired. |
| Indicator responsibility | Director: Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 3.1-01.3 Number of compliance inspections conducted |
| Short definition | Number of inspections conducted to assess compliance with authorisations/permits issued in terms of pollution, waste, air quality, impact assessment, protected areas, biodiversity and integrated costal management requirements. This includes inspections arising from complaints and reports of non-compliance. |
| Purpose/importance | To indicate the comprehensiveness of the monitoring of compliance with authorisations and permits issued in terms of pollution, waste, air quality, impact assessment, protected areas, biodiversity and integrated costal management requirements; and of reacting to complaints and reports of non-compliance. |
| Source/collection of data | Quarterly Statistics on an Excel Spreadsheet, or signed complete inspection forms from all provinces (also refer to the National Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Report for annual statistics) |
| Method of calculation | Actual number of inspections conducted following complaints and / or monitoring compliance with environmental legislative requirements and / or authorizations inspected. |
| Data limitations | Lack of a national compliance and enforcement information systems to capture the statistics in a live and consolidated manner |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative (Year-end) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Number of inspections generally covers all permits/authorisations issued (proactive) as well as complaints/reports of non-compliance (reactive). |
| Indicator responsibility | Director: Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 3.1-01.4 Number of S30 emergency incidents and S30A emergency situations responded to and finalised. |
| Short definition | It shows the number of emergency incidents reported by means of telephone or complaint that have been responded to and finalised within the reporting period. |
| Purpose/importance | It shows the extent of incidents (number and class) emergency incidents that have to be responded to and finalised |
| Source/collection of data | Emergency Incidents Register |
| Method of calculation | Count every emergency incident reported that was registered and finalised (rehabilitation) within the reporting period. |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the data depends on the accuracy of the Emergency Incidents Register. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | NO |
| Desired performance | As emergency incidents and situations are currently underreported, increased levels of compliance would result in an increase of S30 emergency incident reports and S30 A emergency situation directives which is desirable. |
| Indicator responsibility | Programme and Sub-Programme Manager |

SUB-PROGRAMME 3.2: BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

| | |
|---------|--|
| Purpose | Enhance effective biodiversity conservation and management through compliance monitoring and enforcement of biodiversity and coastal authorizations / permits in the province. |
|---------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 3.2-01.1 Number of s24G applications received |
| Short definition | The number of section 24G applications that have been received |
| Purpose/importance | Indicates the number of illegal activities being rectified |
| Source/collection of data | From all provinces (also refer to the National Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Report for annual statistics). Also potentially source the information from the NEAS. |
| Method of calculation | From quarterly statistics submitted on an excel spreadsheet from the relevant institutions; and/or |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | NEAS |
| Data limitations | Lack of a national compliance and enforcement information systems to capture the statistics in a live and consolidated manner. NEAS not gathering the required information in a comprehensive manner. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non- cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | An increase in compliance to Environmental Management legislation (licenses) by the public would result in a decrease of the need for s24G applications which is desirable. |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-Programme : Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 3.2-01.2 Number of S24G applications finalized |
| Short definition | The number of section 24G NEMA applications finalised (the issuing of a final decision as to whether or not to authorise the activity) after the payment of the administrative fine by the offending party. |
| Purpose/importance | Indicates the number of illegal activities authorised/denied after payment of the administrative fine in respect of illegal activities, i.e. with respect to environmental legislation dealing with EIAs, air quality and waste activities |
| Source/collection of data | Quarterly statistics submitted on register of applications finalise or on an excel spreadsheet |
| Method of calculation | Actual number of S24G administrative applications finalised |
| Data limitations | Lack of a national compliance and enforcement information systems to capture the statistics in a live and consolidated manner. NEAS not gathering the required information in a comprehensive manner. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative (Year-end) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | Yes |
| Desired performance | Improved compliance to environmental legislation, authorizations obtained prior to commencing with activities; and fines issued to those offenders that commence unlawfully. |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-Programme : Manager |

PROGRAMME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Strategic objective 4 | To protect and create an environment that is beneficial to current and future generations |
|-----------------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 4-01 Number of listed activities compliant to legislation |
| Short definition | It indicates the number of Environmental Authorizations, Air Emission Licenses and Waste licenses authorized in accordance with listed activities. |
| Purpose/importance | This indicates the level of compliance of developers, industry and mining sector with regards to environmental legislation. It also shows the efficiency of the communications tools used by program 4 to keep the clients and communities informed about the changes to legislation and what is expected of them. |
| Source/collection of data | Registers, NEAS, minutes of forum meetings, number of environmental authorizations, air emission licenses and waste licenses. |
| Method of calculation | Count the number of environmental authorizations, air emission licenses and waste licenses issued. |
| Data limitations | Depends on the quality of data captured on registers. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it would indicate a higher level of compliance by external stakeholders and the effectiveness of the officials during engagements with clients. |
| Indicator responsibility | Director: Environmental Quality Management |

SUB-PROGRAMME 4.1: IMPACT MANAGEMENT

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Purpose 4.1 | Facilitate environmental impact mitigation to promote sustainable development and a safe, healthy and sustainable environment |
|-------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 4.1-01.1 Number of EIA applications received |
| Short definition | In shows the number of Environmental Impact Assessment applications received in terms of environmental EIA regulations |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the level of development in the Province for which environmental assessment is required. |
| Source/collection of data | EIA register (EIA files) |
| Method of calculation | Count every complete EIA application received and registered in the EIA register. |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Data limitations | The reliability of the data depends on the accuracy of the register. |
| Type of indicator | Input |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it could indicate that there is an increase in development in the Province for which environmental assessment is required or an increase in compliance to EIA legislation. |
| Indicator responsibility | Programme and Sub-programme Managers |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 4.1-01.2 Percentage of complete EIA applications finalized within legislated timeframes (Outcome 10) |
| Short definition | An application refers to when the Competent Authority has received an application form and complete information. The indicator shows the percentage of environmental authorisation applications where final decisions are made in the reporting period within legislated timeframes (also included are amendments to authorizations). |
| Purpose/importance | This indicator shows the efficiency of the consideration of EIA applications. The indicator also aims to ensure an efficient environmental legislative framework which supports sustainable development. For the reporting period, this indicator shows the efficiency of decision making on EIA applications. It also indicates the level of capacity made available by the department in pursuit of sustainable development in the province. |
| Source/collection of data | National Environmental Authorizations System (NEAS). |
| Method of calculation | Count every EIA authorisation issued, refused, amended or withdrawn, in the reporting period, within the legislated timeframe set for processing of an EIA application. In addition, for efficiency, express this as a percentage of the total number of applications finalised within legislated timeframe divided by total number of all finalised applications. |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the register depends on the accuracy of the data captured. The full functionality of the National Environmental Authorizations System (NEAS). |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative (Year-end) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | 98% of Environmental Impact Assessment applications finalised within the legislated timeframe |
| Indicator responsibility | Programme Manager |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 4.1-01.3 Number of EA's issued |
| Short definition | It shows the number of Environmental Authorization or refusals (from basic assessment or full EIA) issued in the reporting period, either within or exceeding the legislative timeframe. |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the level of support given by the department for sustainable development in the Province |
| Source/collection of data | Environmental authorisation register (Record of EIA files) |
| Method of calculation | Count every EIA issued in the reporting period, either within or exceeding the legislative timeframe set for processing of an EIA application |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the registers depends on the accuracy of the data captured |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | <p>If the target is exceeded it could indicate an increase in development, increase in awareness and compliance to legislation..</p> <p>If the target is not met, it could indicate a decrease in development in the Northern Cape or a decrease in compliance to EIA legislation/regulations.</p> |
| Indicator responsibility | Programme Manager |

SUB-PROGRAMME 4.2: AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

| | |
|---------|--|
| Purpose | To improve air and atmospheric quality through the implementation of air quality management legislation, policies and systems at provincial level. Support air quality management efforts at local, national and international levels. |
|---------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 4.2-01.1 Number of passive ambient air quality monitoring stations |
| Short definition | It counts the number of stations eg (passive) used throughout the province to monitor chemical levels in ambient air. |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates areas that could potentially be 'hot spots' in the province as per table 24 of the National Air Quality Framework. |
| Source/collection of data | Record of passive monitoring reports |
| Method of calculation | Count every station for which passive monitoring was conducted |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the data depends on the quality of data recovery and analysis |
| Type of indicator | Input |
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Desired performance | If the target is not met, it could indicate that repairs are not taking place as needed due to availability of relevant materials and/or budget. Or it could mean monitors were damaged & vandalised by the public |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-Programme Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 4.2-01.2 Number of Air Emission License applications received |
| Short definition | This indicator shows the number of air quality related Air Emission License applications received within the reporting period according to section 21 of the Air Quality Act, 39 of 2004. |
| Purpose/importance | It gives an indication of the number of emitters in the Province that have a marked impact on the quality of ambient air. . |
| Source/collection of data | Data sheet |
| Method of calculation | Count all complete Air emission license applications received in the reporting period |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the data depends on the accuracy of data received from the applicant |
| Type of indicator | Input |
| Calculation type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded, it could indicate an increase in the number of emission appliances that need to be licensed in terms of section 21 of AQA. |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-programme Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 4.2-01.3 Percentage of Atmospheric Emission Licenses issued within legislated timeframes |
| Short definition | It shows the percentage of complete air emission license applications where final decisions are made in the reporting period within legislated timeframe |
| Purpose/importance | Issuing AELs to facilities to ensure that all listed activities are operated legally. This indicator shows the efficiency and effectiveness of the consideration and processing of complete air emission licence applications. It also indicates the level of capacity made available by the department in pursuit of sustainable environmental management in the province. |
| Source/collection of data | Provincial Air emission licences' registers (Record of air emission licences' files), and the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS). |
| Method of calculation | Count every air emission licence issued, every air emission licence application refused, every withdrawn air emission licence application and closed in the reporting period within the legislated timeframe. In addition, for efficiency, express this as a percentage of the total number of applications finalised within legislated timeframe divided by total number of all finalised applications. |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the register depends on the accuracy of the data captured. The full functionality of the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS). |
| Type of indicator | Output |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Calculation type | Cumulative (Year-end) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | 100% of all AELs issued within legislated timeframes |
| Indicator responsibility | Delegated Authority: Programme Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 4.2-01.4 Number of Air Emission Licenses / provisional issued |
| Short definition | This indicator shows the number of AELs issued within the reporting period. . |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the number of emitters in the Province that have a marked impact on the quality of ambient air. |
| Source/collection of data | Data sheet |
| Method of calculation | Count all AELs Issued in the reporting period |
| Data limitations | Depends on the comprehensiveness information supplied by applicants |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded, it could indicate an increase in the number of emission appliances that need to be licensed in terms of section 21 of AQA. |
| Indicator responsibility | Programme Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 4.2-01.5 Functional AQM Forum |
| Short definition | It shows engagement between Provincial Department and Local Municipalities on issues of Air quality as per the demands of the Act. AQM= Air quality management |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates if the department is implementing its legal obligation to capacitate local municipalities to deliver a professional service to their clients |
| Source/collection of data | (Records of agenda's, minutes and attendance registers of forum meetings held and the presentations and/or training manuals that were used during the meeting) |
| Method of calculation | Count the number of forum meetings held in the reporting period |
| Data limitations | Lack of Local Air quality information / attendance |
| Type of indicator | Output |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded, it could indicate an increase interest in air quality related issues by provincial stakeholders. |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-programme Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 4.2-02.1 Number of designated organs of state with approved AQMP |
| Short definition | This will indicate how many organs of state are complying in terms of the Air Quality Act (39 of 2004) |
| Purpose/importance | An approved AQMP will indicate that the relevant organ of state is serious about managing the air quality within their area of jurisdiction. |
| Source/collection of data | Monitoring data, reports, surveys and questionnaires |
| Method of calculation | Every AQMP completed during the reporting period will be counted as one AQMP. |
| Data limitations | Will depend on the quality and reliability of the data collected and used in the compilation of the AQMP |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non - cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | That all organs of state that require to develop AQMP's do it. |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub – Programme Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 4.2-02.2 Number of community AQ improvement programs |
| Short definition | This will indicate how many communities were surveyed, and remedial / awareness actions implemented |
| Purpose/importance | To ensure improved air quality in settlements |
| Source/collection of data | Survey analysis reports, surveys / questionnaires |
| Method of calculation | Every community with complete survey analysis report. |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Calculation type | Non - cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | That all communities enjoys clean air. |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub – Programme Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 4.2-03 Functional provincial climate change forum |
| Short definition | This indicator shows the number of engagements between provincial departments, NGO's and other relevant stakeholders identified. |
| Purpose/importance | To ensure that all stakeholders are capacitated and informed about the potential impacts of climate change and to coordinate programs and projects being implemented within the province with regard to climate change. |
| Source/collection of data | Reports, research, monitoring, agenda and minutes of meeting / engagements |
| Method of calculation | Count the number of every meeting / engagement within the reporting period. |
| Data limitations | Lack of attendance, quality of audited and accredited information available from all stakeholders |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non - cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | Yes |
| Desired Performance | Informed and capacitated stakeholders on impacts of climate change |
| Indicator Responsibility | Sub – Programme Manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 4.2-04.1 Number of sector support strategies on local government climate change response initiatives (Outcome 10) |
| Short definition | These sector strategies are to assist local government in identification of mitigation and adaptation programs / projects which are unique to their specific circumstances, which in turn will reduce the predicted impacts of climate change within that specific district. |
| Purpose/importance | To collect local knowledge and to ensure all relevant and interested people are involved in the development of the strategies throughout the province. The strategies will also assist local government on what programs and projects to invest in to address the impacts of climate change through relevant mitigate and adaptation activities. |
| Source/collection of data | Monitoring where systems are in place, questionnaires, researchers, community engagements and field work. |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Method of calculation | Every sector support strategy developed for local government will be counted as one |
| Data limitations | Will depend on the quality and reliability of information collected that will be used to develop sector support strategies. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non- cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | Yes |
| Desired performance | To ensure that the impacts are mitigated and adapted to through sound scientific evidence specific to each district within the province. |
| Indicator responsibility | Program manager. |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 4.2-05.1 Number of climate change response intervention implemented |
| Short definition | To ensure that the province is ready to respond to the predicted impact of climate change efficiently and effectively. |
| Purpose/importance | The tools developed are to ensure that vulnerable and poor communities within the province are not as severely impacted on by climate change as currently predicted. Secondly, that authorities are also better equipped to address the impacts of climate change. |
| Source/collection of data | Monitoring data, research, desk to studies, modeling data and communities |
| Method of calculation | Count every tool developed to address the impacts of climate change |
| Data limitations | Availability of reliable and scientific baseline information for specific areas. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non - cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | To have effective tools which reduces the impacts of climate change on communities |
| Indicator responsibility | Programme Manager |

SUB-PROGRAMME 4.3: POLLUTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

| | |
|---------|--|
| Purpose | To develop and implement waste management plans and hazardous waste management plans and support local government to render the appropriate waste management services. |
|---------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 4.3-01.1 Percentage of waste licence applications finalized within legislated timeframes |
| Short definition | The indicator shows the percentage of waste license applications where final decisions are made in the reporting period within legislated timeframes (also included are amendments to authorizations). |
| Purpose/importance | To ensure an efficient environmental legislative framework which supports sustainable development. This indicator shows the efficiency and effectiveness of the consideration and processing of complete applications; and issuing of waste licences. It also indicates the level of capacity made available by the department in pursuit of sustainable environmental management in the province |
| Source/collection of data | Waste licences' register (Record of waste licences' files), and NEAS |
| Method of calculation | Count every waste licence issued, refused, varied or withdrawn in the reporting period within the legislated timeframe. In addition, for effectiveness and efficiency, express this as a percentage of the total no of applications finalised within legislated timeframe divided by total number of applications finalised. |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the registers depends on the accuracy of the data captured. The full functionality of the National Environmental Authorizations System (NEAS). |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative (Year-end) |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | 80% of WML finalised within legislated time-frame |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-programme manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 4.3-01.2 Number of municipalities assisted to comply with waste legislation |
| Short definition | The indicator shows the number of municipalities assisted technically or financially in the province, and this indicate the level of compliance to the Waste Act by Municipalities and Industries/ Mines |
| Purpose/importance | It indicate the level of compliance to the legislation by municipalities |
| Source/collection of data | Reports on interventions, technical advice and documents reviews written by officials to the municipalities |
| Method of calculation | Count the number of reports in the reporting period |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is not met it shows that municipalities and industries do not comply to the legislation and more legislative awareness must be conducted |
| Indicator responsibility | Programme and Sub-programme Managers |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 4.3-01.3 Number of landfill sites monitored |
| Short definition | .the indicator shows the number of landfill sites monitored in the province, and this indicate the level of compliance to the Waste Act by Municipalities and Industries/ Mines |
| Purpose/importance | It indicate the level of compliance to the legislation by municipalities |
| Source/collection of data | Reports written by officials to the municipalities |
| Method of calculation | Count the number of reports in the reporting period |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | output |
| Calculation type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | Yes |
| Desired performance | If the target is not met it shows that municipalities and industries do not comply to the legislation and more legislative awareness must be conducted |
| Indicator responsibility | Programme and Sub-programme Managers |

PROGRAMME 5: BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Strategic Objective 5 | Manage and promote the sustainable use of biological resources thereby reducing direct pressure on biodiversity |
|-----------------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 5-01.Number of permits of all types finalized. |
| Short definition | <p>It refers to the Number of biodiversity permits applications of all types finalized per year.</p> <p>Definition of “all types”: Fauna, Flora, CITES, Professional Hunter and Hunting Contractors, Threatened or Protected Species permits, Alien and Invasive species Permits, Bio-Prospecting, Access and Benefit-Sharing Permits.</p> <p>Finalised means a decision of either “YES” (Permit applications Approved & Issued) or “NO” (Permit applications Declined & Not Issued).</p> |
| Purpose/importance | This indicator intends to show how many biodiversity permits applications of all types were finalised by this unit following a standard process (register, record, refer, inspect, recommend, decision, letter or permit issued and report). Regulation of biodiversity usage supports sustainability of biodiversity in the province.... |
| Source/collection of data | Permits application control register and the complete application with the permit or any other document reflecting the outcome of the permit process. |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Method of calculation | Count every biodiversity permit application (of all types) that was finalised in the reporting period. Each permit application is allocated with a unique tracking number |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Outputs. |
| Calculation type | Cumulative. |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No. |
| Desired performance | The number of permit applications received is subject to the demand from our clients and is therefore beyond the department's control. This demand is strongly influenced by economic and seasonal fluctuations. If the target is exceeded it could indicate growth in the economy or an increased compliance to legislation by stakeholders that participated in regulated activities. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Permit Administration. |

SUB-PROGRAMME 5.1 BIODIVERSITY AND PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

| | |
|---------|--|
| Purpose | The purpose of the sub-programme is to manage the sustainable use of biological resources, access to and sharing of the benefits arising from use of biological resources, as well as bio-prospecting. |
|---------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 5.1-01.1 Number of permits issued. |
| Short definition | It refers to the Number of biodiversity permits applications of all types issued per year. Definition of "all types": Fauna, Flora, CITES, Professional Hunter and Hunting Contractors, Threatened or Protected Species permits, Alien and Invasive species Permits, Bio-Prospecting, Access and Benefit-Sharing Permits. |
| Purpose/importance | This indicator intends to show how many biodiversity permits applications of all types were issued by this unit following a standard process (register, record, refer, inspect, recommend, decision, letter or permit issued and report). Regulation of biodiversity usage supports sustainability of biodiversity in the province.... |
| Source/collection of data | Information originates from registering all biodiversity enquiries received at the permit office on a daily basis, of which each is processed into a computer database from where all statistical information can be extracted. Permit application control register and the complete application with the permit |
| Method of calculation | Count every biodiversity permit application (of all types) where a permit that was issued in the reporting period. Each permit is allocated with a unique permit number |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Outputs. |
| Calculation type | Cumulative. |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly. |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| New indicator | No. |
| Desired performance | The number of permit applications received is subject to the demand from our clients and is therefore beyond the department's control. This demand is strongly influenced by economic and seasonal fluctuations. If the target is exceeded it could indicate growth in the economy or an increased compliance to legislation by stakeholders that participated in permitted activities. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Permit Administration. |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 5.1-01.2 Number of permits issued within legislated time-frames |
| Short definition | Measure the turnaround time and level of adherence to prescribed timeframes for processing applications for various environmental management licences/permits/authorisation (waste licences, EIAs, BABS etc.) |
| Purpose/importance | This is a service standard performance indicator /measure which is aimed of making sure that all received applications for environmental permits are processed and finalised (decision to issue or decline permit) is made within the prescribed/legislated timeframe and so that the expectations of applicants (key stakeholders) are always met. Applicants expect their applications to be processed and a decision to be made within the prescribed period. Defining and meeting service standards for key services rendered is in line with public service ethos/principles of Batho-Pele |
| Source/collection of data | Provincial permits database |
| Method of calculation | Actual number |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Efficiency |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | Yes |
| Desired performance | 100% (to finalise and make decisions on all permits applications within timeframes) |
| Indicator responsibility | Delegated Authority |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 5.1-01.3 Number of wildlife related assessment and moderations conducted |
| Short definition | To measure the Number of wildlife related assessments and moderations conducted in the province. "Assessment and moderation" is defined as any wildlife related examination or type of evaluation conducted either in the office or at an approved training course, such as the professional hunting course of which the duration is 10-12 consecutive days which is moderated for the full period, during which at least two (2) written examinations (Legal & General) and a set of practical assessments are conducted, per candidate. |
| Purpose/importance | This indicator intent to show how many assessments and moderations for the wildlife industry was conducted in the province. Without this service no professional hunter or hunting contractor can register to operate, which will have a serious impact on the wildlife economy and market value of that particular species. |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Source/collection of data | Moderation / statement of results. Information originates from individual applications received and training courses moderated. |
| Method of calculation | Count each statement of results issued |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly. |
| New indicator | No. |
| Desired performance | The indicator is for monitoring the number of examinations conducted |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Hunting & Wildlife Industry. |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 5.1-02.1 Number of Biodiversity Economy initiatives implemented |
| Short definition | To measure the number of biodiversity economy initiatives implemented by provinces and/or the entities in order to contribute to economic growth and transformation targets. |
| Purpose/importance | To ensure an inclusive, sustainable and responsive biodiversity economy while providing a foundation for social well-being and maintaining ecological resource base |
| Source/collection of data | Approved project proposals and progress on implementation |
| Method of calculation | Actual number of initiatives implemented |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the number of initiatives depends on the accuracy of the information submitted |
| Type of indicator | Outputs |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Improved contribution to the economy and transformation targets |
| Indicator responsibility | Delegated authority |

SUB-PROGRAMME 5.2: CONSERVATION AGENCIES AND SERVICES

| | |
|---------|---|
| Purpose | To ensure the implementation of mechanisms for management of ecologically viable areas, conserving biodiversity, protecting species and ecosystems for specific land areas and related conservation activities. |
|---------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 5.2-01.1 Number of protected area monitoring actions implemented |
| Short definition | It shows the number of protected area monitoring actions that were implemented in the reporting period. Protected area Monitoring actions vary according to the specific needs of a specific protected area and ecological characteristics |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the state of the biodiversity |
| Source/collection of data | Record of monitoring actions (reports, datasheets, etc.) |
| Method of calculation | Number of monitoring actions executed through the reporting period |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Targets can be exceeded or not due to, amongst others, stochastic events, i.e. floods, epidemics, massive veld fires, etc. which can necessitate additional animals to be removed or prevent animals from being removed. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Conservation Agencies |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 5.2-01.2 Number of game management reports implemented |
| Short definition | It shows the number of game reduction reports that were implemented in the reporting period. Game reduction reports are compiled annually based on calculations of carrying capacity after analysis is done of vegetation monitoring reports. The actual removals are compared against the recommended removals. |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates if wildlife populations are maintained sustainable, using trends in wildlife populations and veld conditions to make properly informed decisions |
| Source/collection of data | Record of game reductions (tender copy, submission, game reduction report) |
| Method of calculation | Number of game removals approved and implemented as reflected in the game reduction report. |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Calculation type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Targets can be exceeded or not due to, amongst others, stochastic events, i.e. floods, epidemics, massive veld fires, etc. which can necessitate additional animals to be removed or prevent animals from being removed. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Conservation Agencies |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 5.2-01.3 Percentage of area of state managed protected areas assess with a METT score above 67% |
| Short definition | Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) is a system designed to monitor and report on the extent to protected areas are management effective to protect and conserve biodiversity. A METT score of 67% (and above) is the minimum required level of effective management |
| Purpose/importance | To assesses the effectiveness of existing interventions which are being implemented and to use collected information to identify and implement appropriate interventions to improve the overall management effectiveness of state managed protected areas |
| Source/collection of data | METT assessment report (data collected from management authorities) |
| Method of calculation | Size/hectares of state managed protected area with a METT score above 67% / total area assessed x 100 |
| Data limitations | The reliability and timeous submission of METT data from management authorities |
| Type of indicator | Outcome |
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Achieve or exceed planned target |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Protected Area Management |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 5.2-01.4 Number of hectares in the conservation estate (cumulative) (Outcome 10) |
| Short definition | Measure an increase in the size (number of hectares) of South Africa's land coverage which has been declared/proclaimed to be under formal protection |
| Purpose/importance | To ensure increase in land mass under formal conservation and ensure that South Africa's protected area network is of sufficient size to sustain and conserve biodiversity and ecological processes |
| Source/collection of data | Government gazettes on proclaimed protected areas |
| Method of calculation | Actual number of hectares |
| Data limitations | None |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Achieve planned target |
| Indicator responsibility | Senior Manager: Biodiversity Management |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 5.2-02.1 Number of potential areas identified for expansion (Outcome 10) |
| Short definition | It shows the number of potential areas identified for expansion of the protected areas network. |
| Purpose/importance | Priority areas identified for expansion of the protected areas network. |
| Source/collection of data | Datasheet 'land under conservation' |
| Method of calculation | Count areas identified and not proclaimed yet. |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Activity |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Over performance could indicate increased awareness and support for the protection of ecosystem goods and services for sustainable utilization. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Conservation Agencies |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 5.2-03.1 Number of day visitors that visit provincial nature reserves |
| Short definition | It counts the total number of day visitors visiting the provincial nature reserves in the reporting year. |
| Purpose/importance | The indicator is used to determine trends in visitor numbers and identify the need for additional personnel and tourism facilities. |
| Source/collection of data | Visitor datasheets of every reserve |
| Method of calculation | Count the total number of people as indicated on the day visitor entrance permits. A day visitor is a person that enters and leaves the reserve the same day. |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Exceeding the target could indicate an increased interest of the public in visiting the public conservation areas, where under performance might be due to specific management interventions and the lack of proper tourism marketing. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Conservation Agencies |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 5.2-03.2 Number of overnight visitors in the provincial nature reserves |
| Short definition | It shows the total number of overnight visitors in the provincial nature reserves. |
| Purpose/importance | The indicator is used to determine trends in overnight visitors and identify the need for additional personnel and visitor accommodation facilities. |
| Source/collection of data | Visitor datasheets of every reserve |
| Method of calculation | Count the total number of people as indicated on the overnight visitor's register. |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Exceeding the target could indicate an increased interest of the public in visiting the provincial nature reserves, whereas under-performance might be due to specific management interventions and the lack of proper marketing. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Conservation Agencies |

SUB-PROGRAMME 5.3: COASTAL MANAGEMENT

| | |
|---------|---|
| Purpose | To promote integrated Marine and coastal management |
|---------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 5.3-01.1 Number of coastal projects completed. |
| Short definition | This indicator will be a monitoring tool to determine the state of the coastal environment and the amount of corrective measures implemented mitigating negative behavior into a positive outcome. This is not limited to an audit to determine the health of the coast and can include project proposals to mitigate the impact of climate change as well as coastal cleanup campaigns or ad hoc emergency response activities that poses a hazard to the wellbeing of a community |
| Purpose/importance | As the Northern Cape coastline is very remote, it is easy for unlawful activities to occur. From this exercise it will be clear where special attention will be necessary and intervention needed. Ground trothing will identify areas that needs to be protected as well as the extent of remedial action that |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| | needs to be taken to uphold and maintain the aesthetic value and environmental integrity of our coastline. |
| Source/collection of data | Audit report (photos, action plan, reports) Business plans |
| Method of calculation | Count each coastal audit completed and project proposals submitted in the reporting period. |
| Data limitations | Access denied in mining territories. Funding availabilities. |
| Type of indicator | The indicator is measuring outputs |
| Calculation type | The reported performance is non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annual |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Intimate knowledge of the NC coastline |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Coastal Management |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 5.3-01.2. Number of specialist inputs provided |
| Short definition | Monitoring of the NC coastal zone will identify and deal with matters negatively impacting the coast such as environmental degradation, proposed new developments as well as developmental initiatives. This indicator will show the number of comments provided on advisory platforms, comments on EMP's and coastal related EIA's as requested as well as the number of actions taken to rectify negative actions resulting in a positive outcome. |
| Purpose/importance | To conserve, protect and enhance coastal ecosystems and biodiversity for the benefit of all coastal users. |
| Source/collection of data | Site visit reports, photos, complaints register, comments given on coastal related EIA's if requested. |
| Method of calculation | Count all specialist inputs provided in the reporting period. |
| Data limitations | Compliance to this indicator is dependent on requests. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | Yes |
| Desired performance | Increased performance indicates an increased understanding of the role of the department and related demand for services |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Coastal Management |

| Indicator title | 5.3-01.3 Number of functional Provincial Coastal Committees |
|---------------------------|--|
| Short definition | The NCPCC, as the implementing arm for integrated coastal management in the Northern Cape Province, with administrative support from the CMU, will ensure that the PCC effectively carries out the functions as stipulated in the Integrated Coastal Management Act 24 of 2008. These meetings will take place quarterly and the PCC will be considered to be functional if at least 3 of the quarterly meetings were conducted. |
| Purpose/importance | The Provincial Coastal Committee provides the formal platform through which stakeholder participation can take place, and through which public participation can be facilitated. |
| Source/collection of data | Minutes of meetings, attendance registers, agenda |
| Method of calculation | Functional if 3 meetings have been held in the reporting cycle. |
| Data limitations | The availability of stakeholders and political office bearers. |
| Type of indicator | output |
| Calculation type | Non-cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annual |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | The NC PCC to be viewed as the pivotal Government structure that will be the coherent provincial policy directive for the management of the coastal zone in the province. |
| Indicator responsibility | PCC Secretariat |

| Indicator title | 5.3-01.4. Number of Municipalities supported |
|---------------------------|---|
| Short definition | Local municipalities as per the ICM is mandated to execute certain functions. In the absence of dedicated personnel to fulfill this role, the Province need to guide and assist these Municipalities. This indicator will count the e amount of initiatives implemented to assist coastal role-players and decision makers on relevant coastal matters to enhance effective coastal management. This will be achieved by supporting the Municipal Coastal Committees, and conducting public participation sessions with the communities as well as ICM training to these MCC members in the Namakwa District. |
| Purpose/importance | As the lead agent for coastal Management, this unit's mandate is to address and coordinate activities that have an effect on the coastal environment. Eg New legislative development such as Roles and responsibilities of Municipalities, ORV –regs, Estuary management protocol, Boat launching etc. Coastal users such as communities and municipalities need to be capacitated regarding coastal matters, thus, stakeholder engagement is a vital aspect of implementing provisions of the ICM Act. |
| Source/collection of data | MCC meeting reports, attendance registers, training manual |
| Method of calculation | 2 interactions per Municipality per Quarter |
| Data limitations | No dedicated officials to attend to coastal matters. The establishment of the MCC is a discretionary function. Compilation of the structure does not have institutional capacity. |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | Increased performance indicates an increased understanding of the roles and responsibility of the Municipality and related demand for services |
| Indicator responsibility | Production officer. |

PROGRAMME 6: ENVIRONMENTAL EMPOWERMENT SERVICES

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Strategic objective 6 | Implemented environmental projects for capacity building and employment creation |
|-----------------------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 6-01 Number of projects implemented |
| Short definition | It counts the number of projects successfully being implemented in the reporting period |
| Purpose/ importance | It shows if communities' members are being empowered for the sustainable use of natural resources or with job opportunities. |
| Source/collection of data | Registered projects on the EPWP reporting system. |
| Method of calculation | Each project registered at DENC is counted once the implementation has started |
| Data limitations | The accuracy of the data depends on the correctness and completeness of registration of a project. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it might indicate increased funding for this type of project. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Environmental Capacity Development and Support. |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 6-02 Number of schools participating in the Eco-School programmes. |
| Short definition | It shows the number of schools that participated as Eco-Schools in the reporting period. |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the support provided to schools by the department through the Eco-Schools Programme in line with the school curriculum. |
| Source/collection of data | Registration records of all the Eco-Schools in the province and datasheet of one-on-one visits to Eco-Schools (Underlying evidence: copy of registration forms and proof of payment). |
| Method of calculation | Count every school that have registered in the Eco-School programme during the reporting period (either non-cumulative in the year reported on or incremental over the five year period) |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the data depends on the accuracy of the database. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative, incremental over the five years. |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it might indicate the value of the Eco-Schools Programme as a way of complementing the school curriculum. |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-Programme Manager: Communication and awareness raising |

SUB-PROGRAMME 6.1: ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

| | |
|---------|--|
| Purpose | Promoting environmental capacity development and support (internal and external) |
|---------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 6.1-01.1 Number of work opportunities created(EPWP) (Outcome 10) |
| Definition | It refers to the number of WO created and paid, for an individual on an EPWP project for any period of time. |
| Purpose/Importance | The promotion of economic empowerment through the implementation of EPWP projects. The indicator shows the involvement of the Department in the alleviation of poverty. |
| Source/collection of data | Data Captured report- 6a report, Agreements and Certified ID copies. Information comes from the EPWP reporting system. (http://epwpprov.dpw.gov.za.kdl/), |
| Method of calculation | Count number of work opportunities created from the EPWP reporting system. |
| Data limitations | System down times |
| Type of indicator | Outputs |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Desired Performance | Create more Work opportunities |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-programme manager |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 6.1-01.2 Number of Full time Equivalents (FTE's) created (EPWP)(Outcome10) |
| Short definition | FTE refers to one person-year of employment. One person year is equivalent to 230 person days of work. |
| Purpose/ importance | To calculate the workdays of employment per person. |
| Source/collection of data | DENC approved project list. FTE's calculated by the EPWP FTE calculator |
| Method of calculation | Cost per FTE is calculated by: dividing the total WO for an EPWP project by the number of full time equivalent jobs (FTEs) planned to be created. Example $17 \text{ (WO)} \times 230 = 3910 \div 230 = 17 \text{ FTE's}$ collectively generated for the project. |
| Data limitations | System down times |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator(& baseline) | No |
| Desired performance | Created more FTE's |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Environmental Capacity Development and Support. |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 6.1-01.3 Number of work opportunities created through environmental programmes (Non- EPWP) |
| Short Definition | To facilitate creation of work opportunities with a focus on women, youth and people with disabilities through environmental programmes and may include internship, learnerships, volunteer programmes, CBNRM, recycling and buy-back centres, nurseries, etc) |
| Purpose/Importance | To track job creation opportunities in the environment sector and to improve socio-economic benefits within the environmental sector |
| Source/collection of data | Beneficiaries copy of ID, signed contract, daily time sheets |
| Method of calculation | Actual number of work opportunities that can be traced, contract files, beneficiary data, time sheets |
| Data limitations | Accuracy of the data depends on reliability of reported data |
| Type of indicator | Outputs |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | No |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Desired Performance | Improved socio-economic benefits within the environmental sector |
| Indicator responsibility | Delegated Authority |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator Title | 6.1-02.1 Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted |
| Short Definition | Refers to the number of activities conducted in order to build stakeholder capacity to implement environmental regulatory framework and/or create work opportunities in environmental programmes and / or improve municipal and community environmental capacity. |
| Purpose/Importance | To build capacity of stakeholders on the environmental regulatory framework and/or work opportunities in environmental programmes and/or related environmental issues to improve municipal and community environmental capacity. |
| Source/collection of data | Activity reports and attendance registers |
| Method of calculation | Activity count |
| Data limitations | Verification of data and reluctance and non-responsiveness by the stakeholder |
| Type of indicator | Activity |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired Performance | Improved sustainable utilization of natural resources and management. |
| Indicator responsibility | Delegated Authority |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 6.1-02.2 Number of environmental stakeholders (community members) attending capacity building workshops (CBNRM). |
| Short definition | It counts the number of community members, emerging farmers and farm workers attending capacity building activities, like training or workshop sessions, held per district on the minimization of livestock loss by proclaimed problem animals and the conservation thereof as well as other environmental issues. |
| Purpose/ importance | It shows the commitment of the Department to empower community members, emerging farmers and farm workers on sustainable farming and other environmental matters. |
| Source/collection of data | Capacity building datasheet. Underlying evidence: Reports and attendance registers. |
| Method of calculation | Count each person that attended a capacity building workshop or training (co-)facilitated and/or conducted by DENC. |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the data depends on the quality of record keeping and data capturing. |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it might indicate an increased interest of community members, emerging farmers and farm workers in the subject. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Environmental Capacity Development and Support |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 6.1-03 Number of green initiatives conducted |
| Short definition | It refers to the number of green initiatives conducted through distribution of trees. |
| Purpose/importance | The green initiatives conducted through distribution of trees to the schools, NGO's Churches, Municipalities and communities indicates the contribution of the DENC to reduce the carbon foot print in the province. |
| Source/collection of data | Tree distribution registers and reports |
| Method of calculation | Count every green initiative in the reporting period |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it might indicated the need to conducted more initiatives- if not met it could indicate a shortage of trees and/or insufficient funds for the procurement and transport of trees or objections from communities. |
| Indicator responsibility | Sub-programme manager |

SUB-PROGRAMME 6.2: COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS RAISING

| | |
|---------|---|
| Purpose | Empower the general public in terms of environmental management, through raising public awareness |
|---------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Indicator Title | 6.2-01.1 Number of environmental awareness activities conducted |
| Definition | This indicator refers to the 1) environmental commemorative days celebrated, 2) participation in the Greenest Municipality Competition, 3) schools in career programmes 4) communities in environmental programmes 5) environmental media campaigns |
| Purpose/Importance | To track environmental awareness efforts. Provide current environmental management information to stakeholders. |
| Source/collection of data | Attendance registers of commemorative day celebrations; participation certificates for GMC programme; participation certificates for school programme; participation certificates for community programme, newspaper articles; text of radio / TV interviews; time slots of radio / TV |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| | broadcasts. |
| Method of calculation | Manual Count |
| Data limitations | Inaccurate records and access to reliable data. Reluctance and non-responsiveness by the stakeholder |
| Type of indicator | Outputs |
| Calculation Type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired Performance | To increase the level of environmental awareness and literacy |
| Indicator responsibility | Delegated Authority |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 6.2-01.2 Number of calendar days celebrated (Outcome 10) |
| Short definition | It shows the number of calendar days celebrated in the reporting period |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the level of awareness raising of the public as well as the level of alignment of activities with national and international focus areas |
| Source/collection of data | Records of celebrations conducted: Reports that may include pictures and the programme; visitor numbers through head count. |
| Method of calculation | Count every celebration conducted in the reporting period |
| Data limitations | The reliability of the data depends on the accuracy of the records |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Bi-Annually |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it could indicate an increased in national and international attention for specific environmental matters. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager.: Sub-Programme 6.2 |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Indicator title | 6.2- 01.3 Number of outreach visits. |
| Short definition | Refers to the number of outreach visits to communities and schools in the form of presentations, calendar day celebrations, exhibitions, one-on-one visits to Eco-Schools. |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the number of outreach visits to communities and schools to enhance environmental awareness and learning. |
| Source/collection of data | Datasheets for outreach visits to schools and reports that may include pictures and/or attendance registers, for outreach visits to communities. |
| Method of calculation | Count every community and school reached. |
| Data limitations | Performance depended on the cooperation from the structures |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it might indicate an increased interest in matters of natural environment |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Communication and awareness raising (Control Grade B) |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 6.2-01.4 Number of stakeholders who attended environmental awareness activities. |
| Short definition | Refers to the number of people that attended awareness activities, presentations and celebrations of calendar days. It excludes learners. |
| Purpose/importance | It indicates the number of people that the department reaches through its initiatives. |
| Source/collection of data | Reports, that may include pictures and/or attendance registers |
| Method of calculation | Manual headcount and/or attendance registers |
| Data limitations | NA |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded it might indicate an increased interest in matters of natural environment. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Communication and awareness raising (Control Grade B) |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 6.2-01.5 Number of learners that attended environmental learning activities. |
| Short definition | It shows the number of learners that attended environmental learning activities, which can include presentations at schools and communities, environmental day celebrations, Eco-School activities and career guidance initiatives. |
| Purpose/importance | The indicator shows the support that the department offers learners towards environmental |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| | learning. |
| Source/collection of data | Data sheet with learners' data (head count/school's register/attendance register), topic of presentation, school stamp or a report which can include pictures and/or attendance register |
| Method of calculation | Do a headcount of every learner that attended an environmental learning initiative or count the learners according to the school's register or attendance register. |
| Data limitations | NA |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded, it might indicate the value of the support by the department with environmental learning. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Communication and awareness raising (Control Grade B) |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Indicator title | 6.2-01.6 Number of educators attending teacher development training / workshops |
| Short definition | Refers to the number of educators that were reached through environmental education training and/or workshops. |
| Purpose/importance | The indicator shows the level of support provided to teachers to equip them with relevant information and skills to implement environmental learning as part of Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) in the classroom. |
| Source/collection of data | Report with attendance register and may include pictures. |
| Method of calculation | Count every educator that attended a teacher development training and/or workshop. |
| Data limitations | NA |
| Type of indicator | Output |
| Calculation type | Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Quarterly |
| New indicator | No |
| Desired performance | If the target is exceeded, it might indicate the value of the support by the department with environmental learning. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Communication and awareness raising (Control Grade B) |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Indicator title | 6.2-01.7 Number of quality environmental education resource materials developed |
| Definition | It refers to the number of educational resource materials developed to support environmental |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| | education (awareness, training and education). |
| Purpose/Importance | It indicates the number of environmental educational material developed to enhance environmental awareness and learning. |
| Source/collection of data | Description with pictures of the resource materials |
| Method of calculation | Manual Count |
| Data limitations | None |
| Type of indicator | Outputs |
| Calculation Type | Non-Cumulative |
| Reporting cycle | Annually |
| New indicator | New |
| Desired Performance | The more environmental education resource materials developed, the more practical environmental education can be presented to advance learning experience. |
| Indicator responsibility | Manager: Communication and awareness raising (Control Grade B) |