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NOTICE

Environmental Implementation

Plan 2

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

THE FREE STATE PROVINCE

FIRST EDITION
NOVEMBER 2000



THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

COMPILED BY:
THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM,
ENVIRONMENTAL AND
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
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GOVERNMENT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFCASA	Crop Protection and Animal Health Association
CBPW	Community Based Public Works
CEC	Committee for Environmental Coordination
COLTO	Committee of Land Transport Officials
CPA	Community Project Assistance
CPF	Community Policing Forum
CS	Correctional Services
DC	District Council
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Free State Province
DFA	Development Facilitation Act (No 67 of 1995)
DFEEA	Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs, Free State Province
DLA	National Department of Land Affairs
DLGH	Department of Local Government and Housing, Free State Province
DME	National Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
DoA	Department of Agriculture, Free State Province
DoE	Department of Education, Free State Province
DoH	Department of Health, Free State Province
DoL	National Department of Labour
DoSS	Department of Safety and Security, Free State Province
DoSW	Department of Social Welfare
DPWRT	Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport, Free State Province
DSACST	Department of Sport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, Free State Province
DWAF	National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ECD	Education Curriculum Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIMP	Environmental Implementation and Management Plan
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EXCO	Executive Council of Provinces
FET	Further Education and Training for colleges
FRELOGA	Free State Local Government Association
FS	Free State Province
HOD	Head of the Department
HR	Human Resources
IDMC	Inter-Departmental Management Committee
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDRS	Integrated Development Rural Strategy
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
LDO	Land Development Objective
LED	Local Economic Development
LG	Local Government
LGTP	Local Government Transitional Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MECLOGA	Meeting between Members of the Executive Council and Local Government
MinMEC	Meeting of Ministers and MECs

MinTECH	Meeting between Minister and Management
NAFU	National Agricultural Farmers Union
NDoA	National Department of Agriculture
NDoP&LG	National Department of Provincial and Local Government
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OoP	Office of the Premier, Free State Province
PCL	Provincial Water Liaising Committee
PHC	Public Health Care
PIMSS	Planning Implementation Monitoring Support Centre
PIMWEL	Provincial Integrated Management System on Welfare
PMC	Provincial Management Committee
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAPS	South African Police Service
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SERTEC	Certification Council for Technical Education
SMME	Small Micro Medium Enterprises
TLC	Former Transitional Local Councils



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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BACKGROUND

The National Environmental Management Act – NEMA (Act 107 of 1998) requires all provinces to prepare Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs), and specifies procedures for co-operative governance around environmental management. The Free State Provincial Government supports co-operative governance and promotes sustainable development in the province through existing policies, plan and programmes in place.

The First Edition EIP for the Free State Province focuses on the improvement of co-operative governance for environmental management within the Provincial Government of the Free State Province to ensure sustainable development. It enables the Premier or the Member of the Executive Council for Environmental Affairs and Tourism to monitor the achievement, promote and protect sustainable environment through improved Provincial Government policies, plans and programmes in the Free State Province.

The EIP for the Free State Province aims to co-ordinate and harmonize the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of Provincial Government to ensure that duplication is minimized and consistency is promoted. It furthers the objective to secure the protection of the environment across the province and country as a whole by focusing on those critical environmental issues identified in the province. It proposes measures to minimize the potential affect these policies, plans and programmes may have on the environment. It thus promotes sustainability through the co-ordination of government policies, plans and programmes in the Free State.

NEMA also requires that Provincial activities should be aligned with those of National and Local Government within the EIP. The alignment of these activities with those of Provincial Government within the EIP process is very complex and much still needs to be done to improve the co-ordination among different spheres of government around environmental management in the province. The Free State Provincial EIP has, therefore, considered the mandates and functions of municipalities assigned to them in terms of the Constitution that may contribute to the priority environmental issues identified for the Free State. The Environmental Implementation and Management Plans already adopted by the CEC and the policies, plans and programmes of some provincial offices of National Departments active in the Free State, were also taken into consideration in the EIP.

The compilation of the First Edition EIP is a new initiative required in terms of NEMA and a decision was taken that the end product should not only promote the alignment of government policies, plans and programmes but also contribute to ensuring sustainability in the province. The methodology thus adopted in the Free State was to look at the correlation between various government actions (primarily Provincial Government) and its potential impact on the environment and then assess the system of co-operative governance already in place. This methodology focused the attention on the priority environmental issues in the Free State and made all stakeholders aware of these issues. The First Edition EIP for the Free State is thus an instrument that enhances co-operative governance in order to ensure that the critical environmental issues in the Free State are accounted for in the actions of the Provincial Government.



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PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES FOR THE FREE STATE

Workshops were held throughout the province with different stakeholders to identify the critical environmental issues for the province. The main thrust of environmental issues center around the increase in levels and concentration of pollution and waste caused by household fires, dust, mining and industrial discharges, transport activities, erection of masts and signage, agricultural production and food processing as well as insufficient treatment and disposal facilities for sewage, hazardous and domestic waste. It was identified that rapid urbanization and distorted settlement patterns as well as an increased demand and lack of access to resources caused by poverty, unemployment and the impact of HIV/AIDS give effect to the conversion of natural habitats and the degradation of the ecosystem. A lack of knowledge and unsafe work environments also lead to unsustainable resource use patterns, which again lead to the conversion of natural habitats and the degradation of the ecosystem.

It was decided that these critical environmental issues should be the focus areas for improved co-operative governance in order to ensure long-term sustainability in the province.

MANDATE AND FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of South Africa (1996) assigns mandate and functions to Provincial Government that relates mainly to the implementation and administration of national legislation within the province and the development and implementation of provincial legislation and policy while requiring also the co-ordination of the functions of provincial administration and its departments. The constitution further allows for the assigning of any power or function to a Municipal Council, and the intervention of Provincial Government should a municipality not perform an executive obligation in terms of the legislation.

It was concluded in the EIP that nearly all the legislative competencies assigned to either a Provincial or Local Government contribute to, or manage, the priority environmental issues of the Free State. However, the objects of Local Government have the potential to impact more directly on the environment than that of Provincial Government. As the process to align Provincial and Local Government actions within the First Edition EIP for the province proved to be too complex, it was proposed that a similar process should be required to assess Local Government's policies, plans and programmes. The Integrated Development Planning process, required in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, can be used as a vehicle to achieve this alignment in future.

As the mandate and most of functions of Provincial Government contribute to, or manage, the priority environmental issues of the Free State, it was decided to focus the scope of this EIP only on the assessment of the priority functional areas of the Free State Provincial Government *viz.*, the provision of infrastructure and housing, job creation and economic growth and human resource development. The related policies, plans and programmes of these priority functional areas were investigated in terms of their contribution to and/or management of the priority environmental issues of the Free State.

POLICIES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

To guide the implementation of its mandate and functions, the Free State Provincial Government has compiled policy documents in support of the three priority areas. Each department has also developed a *Departmental Strategic Plan for 2000/2001* that breaks down aspects of the *Strategic Plan for the Free State Provincial Government for 2000/2001* and direct activities of the Departments towards implementation in the abovementioned priority areas. The following policy documents were adopted in addition to the Strategic Plans, *viz.*:



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- Preliminary report on a Development Planning Framework for the Free State 1998/1999:
- Free State Integrated Rural Development Framework 1999:
- Poverty Eradication Strategy for the Free State, South Africa 1999:
- Departmental Policy: Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs: Positioning the Free State Province on the "high road" aimed at sustainable economic growth and development, 1998:
- Departmental Policy: Department of Health: Free State Environmental Health Strategic Policy, 2000
- National Youth Policy, 1997
- South Africa's National Policy Framework for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality
- White Paper on an Integrated National Disability Strategy, 1997

Most of these policies comply with the principles of NEMA, although some were formulated in the absence of this act. These policies place people and their needs at the forefront. It also promotes sustainable social, environmental and economic development. Although very few mention sustainable indicators, the principles adopted by these policies support sustainable development.

The Executive Council, together with the Office of the Premier and the Director-General should ensure that the different departments comply with the principles, norms and standards set by these policies. Quarterly reports are submitted by each department to the Executive Council on progress made with the implementation of their mandates. These reports should indicate how these actions are aligned with the strategic focus areas of Provincial Government and how they meet with the policies adopted by the Provincial Government. This measure thus ensures compliance with legislation, norms and standards.

PRIORITY PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Annexure 3 comprises a table per department indicating the priority plans of a particular department that may affect the environment. These priority plans and programmes are derived from *the Strategic Plan for the Free State Provincial Government 2000/2001*. The tables are not detailed, but provide a good understanding of the relationship between the activities associated with the implementation of these plans and programmes and the priority environmental issues of the Free State.

In studying the different plans and programmes currently in place to address the three priorities areas of the Free State, it was realized that very few of these plans and programmes considered the potential impact they may have on the environment. The majority of the key performance indicators used in the plans and programmes set targets for socio-economic and institutional achievements. Only the departments responsible for environmental management have set targets and indicators that consider the interest of the environment. However, none of these plans incorporated environmental costing as a requirement to measure the impact on the environment. It was also apparent that many of the policies that inform the plans and programmes referred to sustainable development. However, no indicators for sustainability have been provided in these plans and programmes; thus no guidance is given to the implementers or managers of the plan to measure sustainability.



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The plans and programmes of the different departments also revealed that a more integrated and strategic approach to development is adopted. However, grey areas still exist where duplication, fragmentation and gaps are apparent. The most prominent areas for potential duplication, fragmentation and gaps are:

- HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns,
- Poverty eradication strategies,
- Capacity building and training programmes;
- SMME development;
- The administration and monitoring of a safe, clean and healthy environment;
- The gathering of information;
- Waste management and recycling initiatives;
- Pollution control – specifically air pollution control;
- Tree planting initiatives;
- Food gardens;
- Land use management and EIAs; and
- Lack of a State of the Environment Report..

The EIP for the Free State Province makes recommendations for co-operative governance to try and address possible duplication, fragmentation and gaps while proposing an improved system for Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) in South Africa.

POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

The policies, plans and programmes from the provincial offices of National Departments assessed in the EIP may contribute to the priority environmental issues in the Free State. However, most of these aspects have been dealt with in the Environmental Implementation and/or Management Plans of the relevant departments. Those departments not listed to compile EIPs or EMPs do contribute to a lesser degree to the priority environmental issues of the Free State. Where possible, these impacts should be minimized and the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism be consulted to assist them with the development of mitigation strategies to minimize the impact of these policies, plans and programmes in the Free State.

COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WITH NEMA

During the assessment of the priority plans and programmes of the Free State Provincial Government, in terms of their compliance with NEMA it became apparent that most of the departments were not aware of the implications of the section 2 principles contained in NEMA. This implies that most of the plans and programmes of Provincial Government in the Free State



were formulated *in absentia* of these principles or with a lack of knowledge around the existence and requirements set out in NEMA. However, many of the plans and programmes studied in this process, comply with certain clauses of the section 2 principles of NEMA. This may be a result that the policies informing these plans and programmes somehow reflect principles similar to those adopted in NEMA. The EIP Process assisted to sensitize the departments around the NEMA principles and it is trusted that future policies, plans and programmes will incorporate the principles set out in section 2 of NEMA.

RESOURCES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND TIME FRAMES OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The EIP process revealed that the resources, responsibilities, and time frames reflected in the plans and programmes of the different Provincial Departments all focused on the implementation of the plan or programme. No department, except those tasked with environmental management functions, has allocated personnel for environmental management. It is trusted, however, that the EIP will introduce a system where environmental management will be part of each department's competence.

The internal relationships of the various Provincial Departments are quite complex and have been listed in Annexure 6 in terms of the priority plans and programmes identified for the EIP. These relationships are mainly centred on co-ordination of activities and very few of these functions have been assigned, delegated or contracted to another department for co-operation in the exercising of a specific department's mandates. Co-operation is rather achieved through ensuring co-ordinated and integrated service rendering than through the assignment of certain mandates to another department. This is the result mainly because of the Public Service Act that requires each Head of the Department to be accountable for the budget and functions of the specific department.

To ensure effective co-ordination, the Provincial Government adopted a system where different departments co-ordinate activities in a cluster system. The cluster concept requires key departments to work together in the various technical committees and to align departmental strategies and resources to achieve the objectives set for the priority areas of the Provincial Government. Each department has its own relationships with external organizations. Some of these relationships are formal, although most of them occur on an *ad hoc* basis. Annexure 6 identifies those external stakeholders who are consulted and where co-operation and co-ordination arrangements exist.

Some of the National Departments that participated in the EIP workshops indicated the need for more formal co-operation around environmental management in the province. Particularly the departments of Labour, Correctional Services and South African Police Service indicated the need to co-ordinate and co-operate with Provincial Government in terms of certain initiatives on a more structured and permanent basis. The departments of Land Affairs, Mineral and Energy Affairs and Water Affairs and Forestry have good established relationships with some of the Provincial Departments. The need was expressed that more regular meetings be held between the various stakeholders to ensure effective co-operative governance.

The present system for co-ordination, however, does not address external co-ordination by parastatals, National and Local government or the private sector. A secondary system has been developed to ensure co-operative governance among the Provincial and Local Government spheres. This system has a political and management component that feeds into the political and management structures of Provincial Government. Although the system is still fairly new, great progress has been made to ensure effective co-operative governance by Provincial and Local Government.

Another system for co-ordination should be developed where non-governmental organizations are



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incorporated into a forum where Provincial and Local Government participate to ensure effective co-ordination with the private sector. Initiatives have been taken to establish a Service Provider Forum for the Free State. The need has been expressed for an Environmental Forum for the Free State where government and private sector meet to discuss environmental management issues in the province. The Free State Environmental Health Forum, which focuses on health related matters, will be incorporated into this forum as a sub-forum focusing on health related issues. The same principle will apply if other focused groups would like to join the larger forum.

**LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS, NORMS AND STANDARDS GOVERNING THE PRIORITY
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN PLACE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE**

The tables in Annexure 4 give an indication of the different legislation, norms and standards applicable to those functions associated with the implementation of the different departments' plans and programmes. Very little provincial legislation exists, as national legislation, norms and standards are implemented in the province. It was also concluded that departments only focus on those legislative requirements that affect their core functions. As environmental management is not regarded as a concurrent competency between DEAT and other provincial departments, many departments are not aware of the implications of environmental legislation for their area of specialization.

It was proposed that environmental management should be a cross-cutting responsibility and that each department will have to be responsible for its own programmes in terms of environmental management and compliance with environmental legislation. The Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism will act as co-ordinator for environmental management and ensure that other departments comply with the requirements of environmental legislation.

The reporting system to the Executive Council ensures that departments comply with the requirements of different sets of legislation, norms and standards. The technical committees on the one hand serve to co-ordinate activities related to the responsibilities of the technical committee, while the IDMC needs to monitor progress and implementation in terms of Executive Council resolutions. This system ensures compliance, monitoring and evaluation in terms of the focus areas of the technical committees.

**CAPACITY AND RESOURCES FOR CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE REGARDING
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

The cluster system developed for the Free State Provincial Government to ensure effective co-ordination has the necessary capacity and resources allocated to it to ensure its effective functioning. However, environmental management has never been part of this system and was always the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT).

DEAT Free State does not have the capacity to manage the other departments' environmental activities or assist them with technical expertise on a regular basis. It is recommended, therefore, that each department should have its own environmental management component that will be responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental legislation. These environmental units will report to DEAT Free State and they will intervene only where non-compliance with policies, plans and programmes are reported. These proposed environmental units are not at present part of the organizational structure of Provincial Government and still needs to be tabled to the IDMC and Executive Council for consideration.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

In order to ensure that the impact of government's actions on the environment are minimized through precautionary measures, different environmental management systems should be incorporated in the public service. The EIP strives to minimize the impact of Provincial Government on the environment by the elimination of duplication of procedures and functions while also promoting consistency in exercising these functions. The EIP, therefore, promotes co-operative governance around environmental management of the priority environmental issues for the Free State.

However, these systems for co-operative governance will not necessarily reduce the effect these mandates will have on the environment. Additional management tools should be incorporated in the public service to assess the effects their policies, plans and programmes might have on the environment. It is suggested that the strategic project management process already adopted in the Free State Provincial Government, be amended to include the integrated environmental management objectives. The following is a simplistic overview of the project management process currently in place:

- Policy formulation;
- Project Planning;
- Project Implementation;
- Project Monitoring and Evaluation; and
- Policy review.

It is suggested that Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedures should be a prerequisite for National and Provincial Governments when formulating new policies and legislation. This implies that SEAs should be required for all policies that may have a detrimental effect on the environment. The first phase of the project implementation process should thus incorporate SEAs.

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) on the other hand should be required for each of the implementation plans prepared by Local Authorities to implement their mandates at the local level. This implies that during the project planning phase EIAs should be compiled for those activities that may affect the environment.

Environmental Management Plans, on the other hand, may be compiled to ensure that the recommendations made in the EIA are complied with during the project implementation phase. Regular reports or audits on the implementation of the recommendations made in the EMP by the department responsible for the project implementation phase should be forwarded to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism Free State. The Department will then assess compliance with the recommendations made in the EMP, and where necessary, intervene if these reports indicate any discrepancies.

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism should compile a report for the policy review phase in terms of which the impact of the policy on the environment is assessed and recommendations are made to mitigate these potential impacts.



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The above recommendations have been incorporated into an action plan for the next three years. This process however only addresses future policies, plans and programmes. Annexure 7 is a collection of tables with mitigation measures for the existing policies, plans and programmes already in place at Provincial Government. Key performance indicators have also been formulated to monitor compliance of these departments in future. Once the EIP for the Free State has been gazetted after approval by the CEC, these mitigation measures and key performance indicators will constitute the action plan for departments and will have to be adhered to. The Executive Council, the Office of the Premier and the Director General will have to ensure compliance to these targets.

The EIP has been formulated to assist with this process of improved co-operative governance. Some areas for improvements have already been identified in the workshops and recommendations have been made in the EIP to address them. The following recommendations are made to improve co-operative governance in environmental management in the province:

- Establish formal structures for co-operation and co-ordination that is task-orientated and that supports the cluster concept. Use the EIP to identify the gaps that exist with co-ordination and co-operation and aim to remedy shortcomings.
- Establish an environmental advisory committee in Provincial Government for stakeholders with a mandate for environmental management. This can later be expanded to include all departmental environmental officers or delegated personnel.
- Improve the capacity of officials to manage the environment as part of their job description.
- Utilize the central database to share information among departments. Develop a system where data is captured in a uniform way to enable sharing of data.
- Compile a State of the Environment Report against which the impact of the EIP and any other environmental programmes targeting environmental protection and management can be monitored. Indicators for the priority environmental issues will have to be developed as part of the State of the Environment Report.
- Establish a committee, other than the IDMC and Technical Committees where lower level personnel can cooperate and coordinate with other departments.
- Focus on the areas identified in the EIP where potential duplication may arise. Define proper mandates and functions to address the aspect. It is recommended that the department's core business should be the focus area for the description of functions that relates to environmental management.
- Establish a Free State Environmental Co-ordinating Forum to improve co-ordination outside the Provincial Government. This forum can build on the groundwork already achieved by the Free State Environmental Health Forum. However, the scope will have to be enlarged to include other environmental aspects. This forum can later establish specialized workgroups or sub-committees, of which the Environmental Health Forum can be one.
- A lot more focus needs to be directed to Local Government and the alignment of their policies, plans and programmes with those of National and Provincial Government. This EIP only addresses the alignment of the policies, plans and programmes of Provincial Government, as required in the guideline, and proposes a system for co-operative governance around



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environmental management for the province in future. PROVLOG should be used to improve co-ordination and co-operation between Provincial and Local Government in the Province around environmental management.

- As this EIP only focuses on the policies, plans and programmes of Provincial Government, focus should also be placed on the alignment of the policies, plans and programmes of Local Government and the mitigation of the potential negative impact these policies, plans and programmes might have on the environment. The impact of existing policies, plans and programmes of Local Government is thus not accounted for and it is proposed that Local Government should embark on a similar process like the Provincial Government to ensure that their policies, plans and programmes are aligned with National and Provincial and that the impacts are mitigated. However, the capacity at local level is very limited to compile EIPs. It is thus proposed that the IDP Process, required in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, could be used to assist with this task.
- The Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000 requires of Local Government to compile Key Performances Indicators and Targets as part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). These indicators should be extended to include performance indicators in terms of co-operative governance around environmental management. Regular reports to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism Free State could indicate the level of compliance by the Local Government. This will ensure that Local Government acts as a responsible sphere of government and that the negative impacts on the environment, resulting from their mandates, are limited.

It is trusted that the EIP for the Free State will be an instrument that enhances co-operative governance in order to ensure that the critical environmental issues in the Free State are accounted for in the actions of the Provincial Government.



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The introduction sketches the background to the Environmental Implementation Planning Process followed in the Free State Province. It outlines the approach and methodology as well as the purpose and aim of the document. It highlights the constraints and limitations experienced with the process, gives an indication of the structure of the document and provides a glimpse of the content of the subsequent chapters.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The National Environmental Management Act – NEMA (Act 107 of 1998) requires all provinces to prepare Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs)¹, and specifies procedures for co-operative governance around environmental management. The Free State Provincial Government supports co-operative governance and promotes sustainable development in the province.² It is also committed to enhance the objectives and principles of integrated environmental management³ in all policies, plans and programmes - thus ensuring that sustainable development⁴ is achieved.

The First Edition Environmental Implementation Plan for the Free State Province is the first step to facilitate discussions around integrated environmental management strategies in the province. The focus of this plan is to improve co-operative governance around environmental management from within Provincial Government for those activities, policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment, as required in terms of section 13 of NEMA. Attempts were made to consider the activities of National and Local spheres of government in the formulation of the EIP of the Free State, through the encouragement of participation from these spheres of governance in the process.⁵ However, this was a mammoth task, as Local Government has not been tasked to compile EIPs. The Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) from only five National Departments were completed at the time this EIP was drafted, which made it difficult to align Provincial and National policies, plans and

¹ Section 11(1) of the National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998.

² Preliminary Report on the Free State Development Planning Framework (1998/99) expresses this commitment in paragraph 1.3

³ Section 23(2) of NEMA outlines the objectives of integrated environmental management.

⁴ NEMA defines sustainable development as:

“the integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision-making so as to ensure that development serves present and future generations”.

⁵ Section 12 of NEMA requires the alignment of environmental policies, plans and programmes and decisions of national, provincial and local spheres of government that may affect the environment.



programmes.⁶ The constraints and limitations experienced with the formulation of the EIP for the Free State Province is described in Annexure 1. This addendum is included to enable possible improvements of the process during the revision phase and to inform the law reform process adopted for NEMA.

The EIP for the Free State Province complies with the requirements of Chapter 3 of NEMA and does not represent a plan for integrated environmental management, as set out in Chapter 5 of NEMA. Neither does the EIP set out a strategy for sustainable development. However, it will ultimately contribute to securing the protection of the environment, within the context of sustainable development.

The First Edition EIP for the Free State Province is an initial step towards achieving co-operative governance around environmental management in the province. It should be seen as an integral part of a series of events that needs to take place to ensure progressive improvement in the area of environmental management in the province.⁷ The process of drafting the EIP has sensitized different stakeholders on the environment, and the momentum created by this exercise should be continued to ensure that environmental management becomes part of the everyday activities of citizens in the province.

1.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EIP

The First Edition EIP for the Free State Province focuses on the improvement of co-operative governance for environmental management within the Provincial Government of the Free State Province to ensure sustainable development. It aims to:

- co-ordinate and harmonize the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of Provincial Government to ensure that duplication is minimized and consistency is promoted;
- give effect to the principle of co-operative governance by allowing for systems for co-operation and co-ordination within Provincial Government;
- secure the protection of the environment across the province and country as a whole by focusing on those critical environmental issues identified in the province;
- prevent unreasonable actions by Provincial Government that are prejudicial to the economic and health interests of the country as a whole;
- enable the Premier or the Member of the Executive Council for Environmental Affairs and Tourism to monitor the achievement, promote and protect sustainable environment through improved Provincial Government policies, plans and programmes in the Free State Province.

⁶ Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (EIMPs) of the Departments of Land Affairs, Mineral and Energy Affairs and Environmental Affairs and Tourism and the EIPs of the Departments of Defence and Housing were available for consideration in this EIP process.

⁷ More focus needs to be directed to local government and their involvement in environmental management. The alignment of their environmental policies, plans and programmes, with those of national and provincial government, is of utmost importance to ensure that all organs of state exercise their mandates and functions in a co-ordinated and environmentally sensitive manner.



1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The EIP for the province needs to consider those functions, policies, plans and programmes of Provincial Government that may significantly affect the environment.⁸ Owing to the extent of involvement of different stakeholders in activities that may significantly affect the environment at provincial and local level, a decision was taken to focus only on priority environmental issues⁹ identified for the province that needs to be addressed in the short term.

Although the EIP should only focus on public sector functions, policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment, the process adopted in the Free State was more inclusive, as participants from the private sector also participated in the process. This enabled participants to identify critical environmental issues that were important to the public. Problems with the existing environmental management systems were explored to understand the shortcoming of these systems and to make recommendations in the EIP to improve it.

Once these critical environmental issues were identified, the participation in the formulation of the EIP focused on Provincial Government departments whose policies, plans and programmes may significantly affect the environment and/or contribute to the management of these critical environmental issues for the Free State. Problems around co-operative governance were explored and recommendations were made to improve these systems. Attention was also given to the compliance of these Provincial Government policies, plans and programmes to the section 2 principles of NEMA and the legislative framework, norms and standards applicable to these activities.

Attempts were made to consider activities of the National and Local Government within this EIP process, although the main thrust of the document is on Provincial Government. The alignment of these activities with those of Provincial Government within the EIP process is very complex and much still needs to be done to improve the co-ordination among different spheres of government around environmental management in the province. It is suggested that follow-up work be initiated to ensure that particularly local authorities participate and embark on a similar process.

The methodology adopted for the compilation of the First Edition EIP for the Free State Provincial Government was interactive workshops arranged for participation by stakeholders in different parts of the Free State. The first series of workshops¹⁰ focused on the identification of priority environmental issues that needed to be addressed, while the second series of workshops and meetings¹¹ were held with provincial and other government departments to assess the impact that

⁸ Section 13(1)(a) of National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998.

⁹ The term "issue" refers to those "aspects" or "pressures" that can have a beneficial or adverse impact on the environment. However, the issues identified in the Free State only focus on those that have a negative impact on the environment, as required for the EIP.

¹⁰ An introductory workshop was held in Bloemfontein on 29 June 2000. Follow-up workshops were scheduled in Bloemfontein on 17 and 18 July 2000, Welkom on 19 July 2000 and Sasolburg on 20 July 2000. The concluding workshop for the first series was held in Bloemfontein on 25 and 26 July 2000.

¹¹ Consultations with Heads of Departments and/or senior management staff of the Provincial Government and provincial offices of National Departments took place during September and October 2000. Annexure 2 is a list of consultations and meetings held with the different departments. Workshops were held on 18 October 2000 and 2 November 2000 with departments with regard to their policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment and/or contribute to the priority environmental issues in the province.



different functions, policies, plans and programmes may have on those priority environment issues for the Free State. The systems for co-operative governance were reviewed and areas of duplication, fragmentation and gaps were identified. The final series of workshops¹² were held on the draft document and comments received from participants were incorporated in the draft of the First Edition EIP for the Free State Province, before it was tabled for approval to the Executive Council of the Free State Provincial Government. The draft EIP will be submitted to the Committee for Environmental Coordination (CEC) for comments and approval on the 31st of March 2001.

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE FIRST EDITION EIP FOR THE FREE STATE PROVINCE

The First Edition EIP for the Free State Province is structured in such a way to ease access to the content. The guideline specifications were considered and used where it was possible. Chapter 2 explains the priority environmental issues for the Free State. This chapter outlines the focus areas used to assess Provincial Government mandates, functions, policies, plans and programmes that may contribute to these priority environmental issues, in the follow-up chapters.

Chapter 3 explores the mandate and functions of the Provincial Government and the prioritization of these functions in terms of its effect on the environment.

Chapter 4 break down the key policies, plans and programmes associated with the priority functions, the compliance with NEMA principles (section 2 of the Act) and the norms and standards already in place. Annexure 3 and 4 contains more detailed information to supplement the findings made in Chapter 4.

Chapter 5 focuses on the institutional arrangements in place for these priority functions, policies, plans and programmes, the mechanisms and procedures for co-operative governance and the environmental legislative framework to implement the mechanisms for environmental management and coordination. Annexures 4, 5 and 6 reveal more detail with regard to the legislative framework and institutional arrangements.

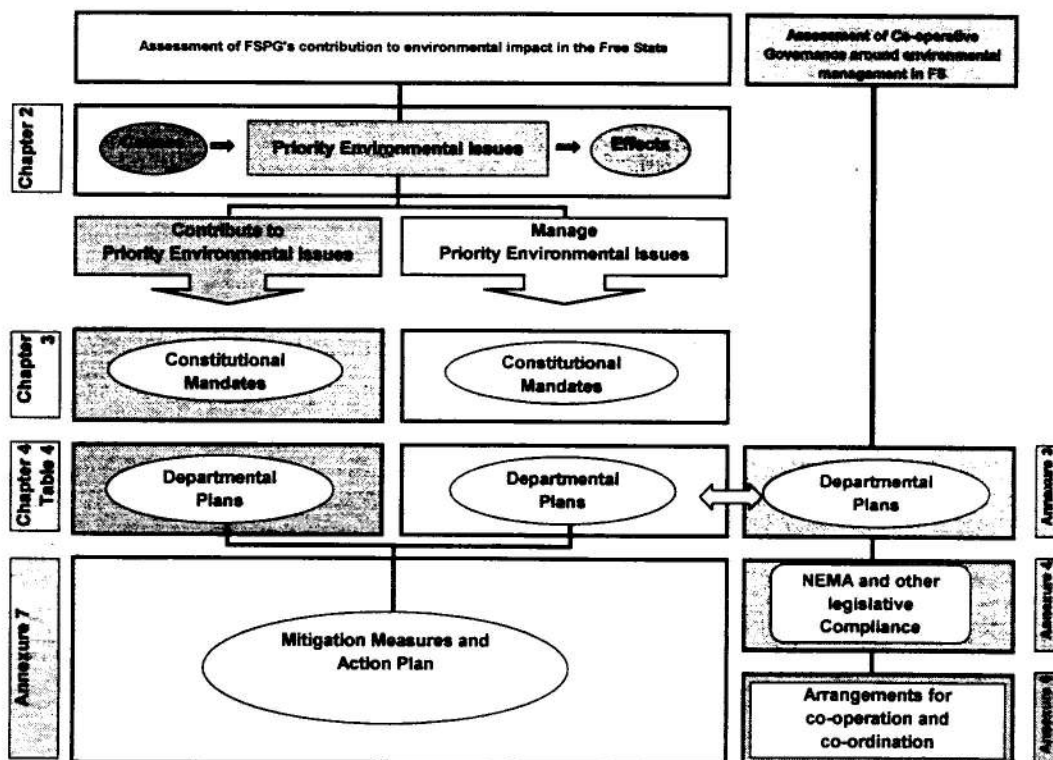
Chapter 6 deals with the recommendations made for cooperative governance and environmental management in the province. Annexure 7 provides a list of key performance and, where possible, mitigation measures for existing policies, plans and programmes.

The following is a roadmap to enable easy access to the relevant information:

¹² The draft document was circulated for comments and a final workshop were held on 16 November 2000 in Bloemfontein.



Figure 1: Roadmap





CHAPTER 2

PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES FOR THE FREE STATE

Provincial Government executes a range of functions that may affect the environment. A decision was taken to focus the assessment of these functions and the related policies, plans and programmes in the EIP to those priority environmental issues that contribute to a severe environmental impact in the province. Chapter 2, therefore, describes the priority environmental issues for the Free State that need to be addressed in the short to medium term. These issues form the basis of further reporting in the First Edition EIP and are assessed in this chapter in terms of the causes and effects that relate to these issues.

2.1 BACKGROUND

The Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) (section 24) assigns everyone the right to:

- (a) an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and*
- (b) have an environment that is protected, for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures that:*
 - (i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;*
 - (ii) promote conservation; and*
 - (iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.*

It is the duty of the State and the community to ensure that the above human rights are protected in the country. The environment is a functional area of concurrent National and Provincial legislative and management competence. All spheres of government and all organs of state must co-operate with, consult and support one another to achieve the above rights. This again outlines the need for an EIP and the ideal of co-operative governance. However, one cannot isolate the EIP (by only focusing on the systems for co-operative governance) from the wider objective to promote an environment that is not harmful to people's health and well-being. It is thus important to look also at the impact of government's actions (policies, plans and programmes) on the environment.

The approach in the Free State was to look at the correlation between various government actions (primarily Provincial Government) and its potential impact on the environment and then assess the



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system of co-operative governance already in place. This approach focused the attention on the priority environmental issues in the Free State and made all stakeholders aware of these issues. The First Edition EIP for the Free State is thus an instrument that enhances co-operative governance in order to ensure that the critical environmental issues in the Free State are accounted for in the actions of the Provincial Government.

2.2 PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Various participants from the public and private sector identified the critical environmental issues for the Free State. A comprehensive list of issues was produced/compiled that had to be prioritized due to the fact that not all issues can be addressed in the short term. A ranking process was adopted where the extent and severity of issues were considered. The following issues were ranked as high priority environmental issues for the Free State Province.

- **INCREASED LEVELS AND CONCENTRATION OF POLLUTION AND WASTE**
 - Air pollution in towns/townships associated with household fires, dust, industrial discharges, veld fires and nuisance from abattoirs.
 - Air pollution caused by transport activities.
 - Visual pollution caused by masts and signage.
 - Agricultural pollution associated with the use of fertilizers, pesticides and a lack of hygiene in food production and processing.
 - Mining and industrial discharges of substandard quality in soil, water and air.
 - Insufficient handling of mining and industrial non-hazardous waste.
 - The lack of adequate disposal facilities to deal with hazardous waste (including medical waste).
 - Untreated sewage in urban areas.
 - Uncollected domestic waste in urban areas.
- **RAPID URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION PATTERNS**
 - Human Settlements located far from economic opportunities.
 - Distorted settlement patterns.
 - Unsafe living environments.



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- **CONVERSION OF NATURAL HABITATS AND DEGRADATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM**
 - Damage to sensitive and natural areas through soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, introduction of alien species, loss of cultural heritage, etc.
- **INCREASED DEMAND AND LACK OF ACCESS TO RESOURCES**
 - Limited access to natural resources (e.g. fire-wood, land).
 - Limited access to non-natural livelihood alternatives (e.g. employment opportunities).
 - Impact of HIV /AIDS and poverty on society.
- **UNSUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE PATTERNS**
 - Lack of knowledge / not properly informed around environmental management.
 - Unsafe working environments.

The rest of the EIP for the Free State Province thus focuses on co-operative governance around these priority environmental issues.

2.3 ASSESSMENT OF PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The aim of integrated environmental management as outlined in section 23(2)(b) of NEMA is to:

"identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, the risks and consequences and alternatives and options for mitigation of activities, with a view to minimize negative impacts, maximizing benefits, and promoting compliance with the principles of environmental management set out in section 2 of NEMA"

To ensure that the negative impacts of these priority environmental issues is minimized by means of the systems for co-operative governance assessed and proposed in the EIP, one needs to understand the relationship between the causes and the effects of these issues. This enables the formulation of strategies or alternatives for mitigation at a level where intervention is needed. A decision was taken that only those issues will be assessed during the EIP process where local intervention is possible.

Although the list is not detailed, it provides a sound understanding of the relationships between the activities that cause some of the issues and the associated affects on the environment (impacts). This assisted to evaluate the impact of government functions, policies, plans and programmes on these priority environmental issues and to ascertain where intervention is needed.



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CHAPTER 2: PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
FOR THE FREE STATE*Table 1: Causes and Effects of Priority Environmental Issues for the Free State*

PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	CAUSES	EFFECT
Increased levels and concentration of pollution and waste		
Air pollution in towns/townships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust from gravel roads, mining and agriculture. • Veld fires. • Smog from burning of tyres, coal and wood for fuel. • Smog from burning of domestic waste and for metal recovery. • Industrial emissions. • Odours from abattoirs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory diseases. • Increase in Greenhouse effect. • Acid rain. • Undesirable living environments.
Air pollution caused by transport activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of safe, affordable and reliable public transport. • Low standards for vehicle emissions. • Poor quality diesel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory diseases. • Increase in Greenhouse effect. • Acid rain.
Visual pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erection of masts and towers. • Signage. • Insensitive architecture and designs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoiled environments.
Agricultural pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irresponsible use of fertilizers. • Lack of bio-degradable pesticides. • Unhygienic work environments. • Unsustainable resource utilization. • Lack of proper farming plans and enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biodiversity. • Degradation of the ecosystem. • Health risks associated with water, air, oil and food contamination. • Soil erosion.
Pollution caused by mining and industrial discharges in soil, water and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective operations. • Lack of monitoring and control. • Lack of property ownership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory diseases. • Increase in Greenhouse effect. • Acid rain. • Toxication. • Contamination of land and water sources.
Pollution caused by mining and industrial non-hazardous waste handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of appropriate facilities. • Ineffective operations. • Lack of monitoring and control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health risks. • Loss of biodiversity. • Toxication.
Pollution caused by hazardous waste (including medical waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of appropriate facilities. • Ineffective operations. • Lack of monitoring and control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health risks. • Loss of biodiversity. • Toxication.
Pollution caused by untreated sewage in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network overflow through increased densities and bad management. • No formal disposal system. • Treatment plant too small. • Treatment plant malfunctioning or obsolete. • Poor maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health risks. • Loss of biodiversity. • Toxication.
Pollution caused by uncollected domestic waste in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management not efficient. • Poor access to waste/dumping sites. • Lack of waste management. • Lack of knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biodiversity. • Degradation of the ecosystem. • Health risks associated with water, air, soil and food contamination.
Rapid urbanization and migration patterns		
Human settlements far from economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little sustainable land available close to economic opportunities for human settlement development. • Poor settlement planning. • Sector approach. • Natural and artificial barriers. • Many areas is suitable for agricultural purposes. • Poor infrastructure for public transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time wasted on traveling. • Expensive. • Increase in vehicle movement – pollution. • Unemployment and poverty. • Increase in informal settlements.
Distorted settlement patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striving for social and economic improvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand on resources in areas of high density – decrease in availability.



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PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	CAUSES	EFFECT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neglect of rural areas. Apartheid planning. Unequal distribution of resources. Too dense settlements. Inadequate transport mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in concentrated pollution and waste. Social instability. Uncontrolled influx. Increased urbanization to areas with few opportunities.
Unsafe environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated areas like parks or CBD at night. Dark residential areas – lack of streetlights. Congested places like taxi ranks. Night spots like taverns. Poor planning of human settlements. Lack of visible policing. Uninhabitable spaces occupied by informal settlements. Erosion dongas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in crime and corruption. Greater demand for security forces.
Conversion of natural habitats and introduction of alien species		
Damage to sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsustainable utilization of natural resources. Increase in alien species. Lack of alternatives. Environmental costs not accounted for. Inappropriate technologies. Increase in pollution and waste. Lack of legislation enforcement. Denuded areas. Encroaching of urban areas. Injudicious veld fires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in biodiversity. Reduction of the ability to cope with demand. Decrease in the carrying capacity. Increase in erosion.
Increased demand and lack of access to resources		
Limited access to natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsustainable social and economic practices. Population growth and increased demand. Increased consumption following improved technology. Limited access to communal areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over-exploitation of certain natural resources. Depletion of natural resource base. Increased in soil erosion. Increased levels of pollution and waste. Draining of wetlands.
Limited access to non-natural livelihood alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illiteracy. Lack of skills. Limited access to information. Lack of access to capital or funds. Retrenchments. Lack of entrepreneurial culture. Lack of proper housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased dependency on natural resources. Damage to natural environment.
Impact of HIV/AIDS and Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inequality. Ignorance. Illiteracy. Poverty. Unemployment. Low moral standards and peer group pressure. Migrant labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in mortality rate. Social instability. Increase in the number of orphans. Negative impact on economy. Demand for more cemeteries and social amenities. Malnutrition. Dependence on natural resources.
Unsustainable resource use patterns		
Lack of knowledge around environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment not part of the curriculum. Balance between survival and conservation. Limited information available to communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in consumption. Decrease in biodiversity. Reduction of the ability to cope with demand. Decrease in the carrying capacity. Increase in erosion.



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PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	CAUSES	EFFECT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No further training to improve old practices.• Lack of sharing of information for monitoring and evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Duplication and inconsistency around environmental management.
Unsafe work environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of enforcement of Occupational Health and Safety legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction in household income.• Dependency on social grants.

Table 1 serves as a basis to assess the possible contribution of Provincial Government's mandates, functions, policies, plans and programmes to the priority environmental issues of the Free State, in the rest of the EIP. The next chapter deals with the mandates and functions of Provincial and Local Government. It highlights the possible contribution to and/or management of these priority environmental issues for the Free State in terms of the assigned Constitutional competence of Provincial and Local Government.

During the assessment of the priority environmental issues it became clear that limited data is currently available to monitor the impacts associated with these issues within the Province. This has some implications to the process, as the impact of the EIP to manage these critical environmental issues cannot be measured. The need was thus identified for the compilation of the State of the Environment Report. This report will have to include indicators that will enable monitoring of these priority environmental issues.



CHAPTER 3

MANDATE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

This chapter lists the mandate and functions of the Provincial Government derived from the Constitution of South Africa and its relationship with the priority environmental issues of the Free State. The functional priorities of the Free State Provincial Government has been identified in the Strategic Plan for the Free State (2000/2001) and is later described to ascertain the impact it may have on the environment. These priority focus areas are then used as the basis to describe the policies, plans and programmes of the various Provincial Departments already in place to address these focus areas in the following chapter.

3.1 BACKGROUND

Section 16(4) of NEMA requires that Provincial Government must ensure that:

The relevant provincial environmental implementation plan is complied with by each municipality within its province and that municipalities adhere to the relevant environmental implementation and management plans, and the principles contained in section 2 in the preparation of any policy, programme or plan, including the establishment of integrated development plans and land development objectives.

In order for the provincial EIP to adhere to the requirement of section 16(4) of NEMA, the provincial EIP cannot focus only on the mandate and core functions of Provincial Government.¹³ It will have to consider the mandate and functions of Local Government, since it is also a recognized sphere of governance, with its own mandate and functions.

The Free State Provincial EIP will consider the mandates and functions of municipalities assigned to them in terms of the Constitution that may contribute to the priority environmental issues identified for the Free State. The policies, plans and programmes of Local Government will not be explored in this EIP and a separate process is proposed in Chapter 6 to align provincial and local government's policies, plans and programmes in future.

¹³ Section 13 of NEMA only requires of National Departments and Provinces to compile EIPs. The term "Province" is not defined in NEMA and was interpreted in the guideline document for the compilation of EIPs to refer to Provincial Government.



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3.2 PROVINCIAL MANDATE

The Constitution of South Africa (1996) assigns the following executive authorities to the Provincial Government, in terms of section 125:

- *Implementing provincial legislation in the province.*
- *Implementing all national legislation within the functional areas listed in Schedules 4 of 5 except where the Constitution or an Act of Parliament provides otherwise.*
- *Administer in the province, national legislation outside the functional areas listed in Schedules 4 or 5, the administration of which has been assigned to the provincial executive in terms of an Act of Parliament.*
- *Developing and implementing provincial policy.*
- *Co-ordinating the functions of provincial administration and its departments.*
- *Preparing and initiating provincial legislation.*
- *Performing any other function assigned to the provincial executive in terms of the Constitution or Act of Parliament.*

Section 126 of the Constitution of South Africa states that an Executive Council of a Province may assign any power or function that is to be exercised or performed in terms of an Act of Parliament or a Provincial Act, to a Municipal Council, while section 139 of the Constitution makes provision for intervention of Provincial Government should a municipality not perform an executive obligation in terms of the legislation. These clauses, therefore, require that the mandate and functions of municipalities will have to be considered in EIPs of Provincial Government.

3.3 MANDATE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

In terms of section 152 of the Constitution, a municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the following objects of Local Government:

- *To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities.*
- *To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.*
- *To promote social and economic development.*
- *To promote a safe and healthy environment.*
- *To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.*



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Section 153 of the Constitution clearly states that a municipality *must*:

- Structure and manage its administration, and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community.
- Participate in national and provincial development programmes.

Section 156 of the Constitution assigns the following powers and functions to municipalities:

- A municipality has executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer:
 - The local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5.¹⁴
 - Any matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.
- A municipality may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matter which it has the right to administer.
- By-laws cannot conflict with national or provincial legislation.
- The national and provincial governments must assign to municipalities, by agreement and subject to any condition, the administration of a matter listed in Part A of Schedule 4 or Part A of Schedule 5, which necessarily relates to local government, if
 - the matter would most effectively be administered locally; and
 - the municipality has the capacity to administer it.
- A municipality has the right to exercise any power concerning a matter reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of its functions.

The mandate of municipalities in terms of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 clearly has the potential to affect the environment directly. These mandates are much more focused on the implementation level while those of Provincial Government relate to the powers to formulate policies and legislation. Therefore, the impact on the environment associated with the mandates of Provincial and National Government lies in the directives contained in their policies and legislation while those of Local Government relate to the implementation of these policies and legislation at a local level.

In order to ensure that the impact of government's actions on the environment are minimized through precautionary measures, different environmental management systems should be incorporated in the public service. The EIP strives to minimize the impact of Provincial Government on the environment by the elimination of duplication of procedures and functions while also promoting consistency in exercising these functions. The EIP, therefore, promotes co-operative governance around environmental management. However, these systems for co-operative governance will not necessarily reduce the effect these mandates will have on the environment.

¹⁴ See also Table 2: Provincial and Local Authority Legislative Competence later in the text.



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Additional management tools should be incorporated in the public service to assess the affects their policies, plans and programmes might have on the environment. It is suggested, therefore, that Strategic Environmental Assessment procedures should be a prerequisite for National and Provincial Governments when formulating new policies and legislation. Environmental Impact Assessments on the other hand should be required for each of the implementation plans prepared by Local Authorities to implement their mandates at the local level. Only if these additional requirements are implemented as part of an environmental management system, will the EIP succeed in minimizing the effect these policies, plans and programmes will have on the environment. Chapter 6 thus proposes a holistic environmental management system for the province.

3.4 FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

According to the Constitution, the Provincial Government has to oversee the implementation and administration of legislation in its province and to perform certain functions assigned to it. In terms of section 126 of the Constitution, municipalities will most likely be the implementation agents for both provincial and local functions. However, at present many Provincial Departments still perform certain functions assigned to the province, as smaller municipalities struggle due to limited capacity. In small or rural municipalities the Provincial Government even perform certain Local Authority functions. After the amalgamation of these smaller municipalities, this may change, but it is likely that in the short term the current situation will prevail.

The following table is a summary of the Schedule 4 and Schedule 5 competencies assigned by the Constitution to Provincial and Local Governments. To make it relevant to the Free State EIP, a column was added to the right of the listed competence to indicate which Provincial Department is responsible for the particular function.¹⁵ The function that may have a significant effect on the environment is marked with an asterisk (*).

Table 2: Provincial and Local Authority Legislative Competence

Concurrent National and Provincial Legislative Competence in terms of Schedule 4	Responsible Provincial Department	Exclusive Provincial Legislative Competence in terms of Schedule 5	Responsible Provincial Department	Exclusive Local Government Competence to the extent set out in section 155(6)(a) and 7 of the Constitution in terms of Schedule 4 and 5
Administration of indigenous forests		Abattoirs*	DoA	Air pollution*
Agriculture*	DoA	Ambulance services	DoH	Building regulations*
Airports other than international and national airports*		Archives other than national archives	DSACST	Child care facilities
Animal control and diseases*	DoA	Libraries other than national libraries	DSACST	Electricity and gas reticulation*
Casinos, racing, gambling and wagering, excluding lotteries and sports pools*	DFEEA	Liquor licences	DFEEA	Firefighting services
Consumer protection	DFEEA	Museums other than national museums	DSACST	Local tourism*
Cultural matters*	DSACST	Provincial planning*	DG LGH	Municipal airports*
Disaster management*	LGH	Provincial cultural matters*	DSACST	Municipality planning*
Education at all levels, excluding tertiary education	DoE	Provincial recreation and amenities*	DSACST	Municipal health services*
Environment*	DEAT	Provincial sport	DSACST	Municipal public transport*

¹⁵ Refer to the List of abbreviations.



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Concurrent National and Provincial Legislative Competence in terms of Schedule 4	Responsible Provincial Department	Exclusive Provincial Legislative Competence in terms of Schedule 5	Responsible Provincial Department	Exclusive Local Government Competence to the extent set out in section 155(6)(a) and 7 of the Constitution in terms of Schedule 4 and 5
Health services*	DoH	Provincial roads and traffic*	DPWRT	Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions assigned to them under the Constitution or any other law*
Housing*	LGH	Veterinary services, excluding regulation of the profession*	DoA	Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulations of international and national shipping matters related thereto*
Indigenous law and customary law, subject to Chapter 12 of the Constitution	LGH			Stormwater management systems in built-up areas*
Industrial promotion	DFEEA			Trading regulations
Language policy and the regulation of official languages to the extent that the provisions of section 6 of the Constitution expressly confer upon the provincial legislature legislative competence	OoP			Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems*
Media services directly controlled or provided by the provincial government, subject to section 192 of the Constitution	OoP			Beaches and amusement facilities*
Nature conservation, excluding national parks, national botanical gardens and marine resources*	DEAT			Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places*
Police to the extent that the provisions of Chapter 11 of the Constitution confer upon the provincial legislature legislative competence	DSS			Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria*
Pollution control	DEAT			Cleansing*
Population development	DoSW			Control of public nuisances*
Property transfer fees				Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public*
Provincial public enterprises in respect of the functional areas in Schedule 4 and Schedule 5*	DFEEA			Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals*
Public transport*	DPWRT			Fencing and fences*
Public works only in respect of the needs of provincial government departments in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them in terms of the Constitution or any other law*	DPWRT			Licensing of dogs
Regional planning and development*	LGH			Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public*
Road traffic regulation	DPWRT			Local amenities*
Soil conservation	DoA			Markets*
Tourism	DEAT			Municipal abattoirs*



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Concurrent National and Provincial Legislative Competence in terms of Schedule 4	Responsible Provincial Department	Exclusive Provincial Legislative Competence in terms of Schedule 5	Responsible Provincial Department	Exclusive Local Government Competence to the extent set out in section 155(6)(a) and 7 of the Constitution in terms of Schedule 4 and 5
Traditional leadership, subject to Chapter 12 of the Constitution	LGH			Municipal parks and recreation*
Urban and rural development	LGH DoA			Municipal roads*
Vehicle licensing	DPWRT			Noise pollution
Welfare services	DoSW			Pounds
				Public places*
				Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal*
				Street trading
				Street lighting*
				Traffic and parking

It is clear from the table that most of the departments may have an effect on the environment when exercising these competencies. It is important, therefore, to relate these competencies to the priority environmental issues in the Free State.

3.5 ASSESSMENT OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS IN TERMS OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO AND/OR MANAGEMENT OF THE PRIORITY ISSUES FOR THE FREE STATE

Table 3 below highlights those competences as assigned by the Constitution that may contribute to, or could manage the priority environmental issues in the Free State.¹⁶ The Constitution does not define these competencies clearly and certain assumptions had to be made around the functions associated with the assigned competence.¹⁷

Table 3: Evaluation of provincial and municipal functions in terms of its contribution or management of the priority environmental issues of the Free State

PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Provincial and Local Government Functions in terms of Schedule 4 and 5 that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Provincial and Local Government Functions in terms of Schedule 4 and 5 that could manage the impact of the priority environmental issue
Increased levels and concentration of pollution and waste		
Air pollution in towns/townships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing. • Industrial promotion. • Abattoirs. • Electricity and gas reticulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building regulations. • Air pollution. • Fire fighting services. • Noise pollution. • Environment. • Health services. • Pollution control.
Air pollution caused by transport activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airports. • Public transport. • Traffic and parking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution. • Road traffic regulation. • Vehicle licensing. • Environment.

¹⁶ Refer to Table 1 for the relationship between the causes and the effects identified in the first series of workshops for more detail as to why these functions have been listed.

¹⁷ For example the competence "air pollution" assigned to local authorities was interpreted as managing (monitoring and evaluation) of air pollution rather than contributing to air pollution.



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PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Provincial and Local Government Functions in terms of Schedule 4 and 5 that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Provincial and Local Government Functions in terms of Schedule 4 and 5 that could manage the impact of the priority environmental issue
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health services. Pollution control.
Visual pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places. Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulating billboards and the display of advertisements in public places. Environment. Pollution control.
Agricultural pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil conservation. Environment. Nature conservation, excluding national parks, national botanical gardens and marine resources. Animal control and diseases. Health services. Pollution control. Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public.
Pollution caused by mining and industrial discharges in soil, water and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial promotion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution. Soil conservation. Health Services. Environment. Provincial, Regional, Urban and Rural Planning. Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal. Noise pollution. Stormwater management systems. Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems. Pollution control.
Pollution caused by mining and industrial non-hazardous waste handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial promotion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal. Environment. Health services. Pollution control.
Pollution caused by hazardous waste (including medical waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial promotion. Health services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal. Disaster management. Environment. Health services. Pollution control.
Pollution caused by untreated sewage in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial, Regional, Urban and Rural Planning. Housing. Industrial promotion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems. Environment. Health services. Pollution control.
Pollution caused by uncollected domestic waste in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial, Regional, Urban and Rural Planning. Housing. Industrial promotion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal. Environment. Health services. Pollution control.
Rapid urbanization and migration patterns		
Human settlements far from economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial, Regional, Urban and Rural Planning. Housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment. Population development.
Distorted settlement patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial, Regional, Urban and Rural Planning. Housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment. Population development. Provincial recreation and amenities. Municipal parks and recreation.



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PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Provincial and Local Government Functions in terms of Schedule 4 and 5 that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Provincial and Local Government Functions in terms of Schedule 4 and 5 that could manage the impact of the priority environmental issue
Unsafe environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial, Regional, Urban and Rural Planning. • Housing. • Casinos, racing, gambling and wagering, excluding lotteries and sports pools. • Tourism. • Local amenities. • Municipal parks and recreation. • Public places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster management. • Environment. • Health services. • Police to the extent that the provisions of Chapter 11 of the Constitution confer upon the provincial legislature legislative competence. • Pollution control. • Welfare services. • Liquor licences. • Provincial recreation and amenities. • Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public. • Fencing and fences. • Street lighting.
Conversion of natural habitats and introduction of alien species		
Damage to sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural matters. • Public works only in respect of the needs of provincial government departments in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them in terms of the Constitution or any other law. • Regional planning and development. • Tourism. • Provincial recreation and amenities. • Municipal parks and recreation. • Local amenities. • Municipal roads. • Provincial roads. • Public places. • Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulations of international and national shipping matters related thereto. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of indigenous forests. • Animal control and diseases. • Disaster management. • Environment. • Nature conservation, excluding national parks, national botanical gardens and marine resources. • Pollution control. • Soil conservation. • Beaches and amusement facilities.
Increased demand and lack of access to resources		
Limited access to natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial, Regional, Urban and Rural Planning. • Housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of indigenous forests. • Agriculture. • Animal control and diseases. • Environment. • Health services. • Nature conservation, excluding national parks, national botanical gardens and marine resources. • Population development. • Soil conservation. • Welfare services.
Limited access to non-natural livelihood alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture. • Provincial, Regional, Urban and Rural Planning. • Housing. • Trading regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education at all levels, excluding tertiary education. • Environment. • Welfare services. • Trading regulations. • Market. • Street trading.
Impact of HIV/AIDS and Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture. • Provincial, Regional, Urban and Rural Planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing. • Education at all levels, excluding tertiary education. • Environment. • Health services. • Population development. • Welfare services.



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PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Provincial and Local Government Functions in terms of Schedule 4 and 5 that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Provincial and Local Government Functions in terms of Schedule 4 and 5 that could manage the impact of the priority environmental issue
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria.
Unsustainable resource use patterns		
Lack of knowledge around environment	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education at all levels, excluding tertiary education. • Environment. • Welfare services. • Health services. • Nature conservation, excluding national parks, national botanical gardens and marine resources. • Population development. • Libraries other than national libraries. • Museums other than national museums.
Unsafe work environments	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer protection. • Disaster management. • Environment. • Health services. • Pollution control. • Ambulance services. • Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public.

Nearly all the legislative competencies assigned to either a Provincial or Local Government contributes to, or manages, the priority environmental issues of the Free State. The list in Table 3 is comprehensive and not all of these mandates can be dealt with within the scope of the First Edition EIP for the province. It is proposed, therefore, in the guideline that focus should be placed only on the five to ten priority functions of the Provincial Government in the EIP of provinces.¹⁸ Henceforth in the text, the Free State EIP focuses only on the priority areas of the Free State Provincial Government and related policies, plans and programmes that may contribute to and/or manage the priority environmental issues of the Free State.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS, AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The Province has certain environmental management functions. Some of these functions require it to issue permits or to authorize activities in terms of specific legislation.

Table 4 is a summary of some of the most prominent environmental management functions and authorizations issued in terms of legislative requirements that might affect the environment. (Also refer to Annexure 3 and 4 for more detail.)

¹⁸ Paragraph 3.4 on page 16 of the Guideline for the Preparation for the First Edition EIPs and EMPs states that priority functions should receive preference.



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Table 4: Environmental management functions, authorizations and applicable legislation

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	AUTHORIZATIONS	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
• DEAT	• Nature Conservation, game management, control of alien species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captivity of indigenous birds • Captivity of animals • Trade in wild animals • Importation of animals • Exportation of animals • Certificate of adequate fencing • Possession of elephant products • Hunting of close season • Game capture • Angling competitions • Import, export and trade of cycads • Professional hunting • Exportation of trophies • Problem animal control • CITES • Pet shops • General permits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Conservation Act, No 73 of 1989 • Orange Free State Conservation Ordinance No 8 of 1969
• DEAT	• Impact Assessments	• RODs for EIAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Conservation Act, No 73 of 1989 • Mineral Act No 50 of 1991 • Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act No 45 of 1945 • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983 • Hazardous Substance Act No 15 of 1973 • Health Act No 63 of 1977 • SABS Code of Safe disposal of medical waste • National Heritage Resource Act • National Parks Act No 57 of 1976 • National Road Act No 54 of 1971 • Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993 • National Water Act No 36 of 1998 • Development Facilitation Act, No 67 of 1995 • National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998
• DoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Care • Soil conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision of agricultural land • Change in land use on farm land • Soil conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cultivation of virgin soil ◦ Burning of veld • Application of demarcation of category 2 & 3 areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act No 70 of 1970 • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983



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RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	AUTHORIZATIONS	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated environmental health • Safe Food • Air pollution control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearance certificates for business premises • Trading licenses • Water permits for water purification works • Permit for hazardous substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Act No 36 of 1998 • Water Services Act No 108 of 1997 • Health Act No 63 of 1977 • Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989 • Guidelines on sewerage sludge • Quality of domestic water supplies sampling guides • National Sanitation policy • Hazardous Substance Act No 15 of 1973 • Food Premises Hygiene Regulations R918 of 30 July 1999
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoLGH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning, subdivision, consolidation authorizations • Amendments of town planning schemes, guide plans, structure plans, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Facilitation Act No 67 of 1995 • Township Ordinance No 9 of 1969 • Removal of restrictive conditions No 84 of 1967 • Physical Planning Act No 125 of 1991 • Subdivision of Agricultural land Guidelines • Regulations for the amendment or withdrawal of regional or urban structure plans • Free State LDO regulations (PG 246 of 14 November 1997) • National Heritage Resource Act of 1999 • Local Government Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000 • Guidelines for Human Settlement and Design
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial office of National DoA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health • Animal health • Veterinary services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest control Act No 36 of 1963 • Fencing Act No 31 of 1963 • Veld and forest fires Act No 101 of 1998 • Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act No 36 of 1947
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial office of DWAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resource management • Waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing of new dams • Licensing of water abstraction • Permit for recreational use of water sources • Permits for discharging of effluents in river systems • Permits for Solid waste disposal facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Act No 36 of 1998 • Water Services Act No 108 of 1997 • Minerals Act No 50 of 1991 • Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989 • Health Act No 63 of 1977 • Mountain Catchment Areas Act No 63 of 1970
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial office of DME 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral resources management • Assessing of EMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining authorizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Act No 36 of 1998 • Water Services Act No 108 of



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RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	AUTHORIZATIONS	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION *
			1997 • Minerals Act No 50 of 1991 • Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989 • Health Act No 63 of 1977 • Mountain Catchment Areas Act No 63 of 1970 • Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act No 45 of 1965 • National Nuclear Regulator Act, 1999 • Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983 • Free State Nature Conservation Ordinance No 8 of 1969 • National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998 • National Monument Act No 28 of 1969 • National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 • Development Facilitation Act No 67 of 1995 • Free State Township Ordinance No 9 of 1969

The permits or authorizations that are issued by the Provincial Government or other departments within the Province are issued in close consultations with various departments. Co-ordinating and co-operating mechanisms have been put in place (see Annexure 6, while some ad hoc consultations also take place if and when required, to ensure proper integration of all relevant issues within the decision-making process. Compliance to the requirements of the legislation listed above informs and regulates the decision-making process.

3.7 PRIORITY AREAS OF THE FREE STATE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The Free State Government compiled a strategic plan in January 2000 for the financial year 2000/2001. This document proposes an integrated approach for accelerated change. To achieve this, and as part of the commitment to the reconstruction and development of the province, the Free State Provincial Government set three priorities, *viz.*:

- *The provision of infrastructure and housing.*
- *Job creation and economic growth.*



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- *Human resource development.*

To understand the potential effect of these priority functions on the environment, they are assessed in the next paragraph in terms of their possible contribution to and /or management of the priority environmental issues for the Free State.

3.8 ASSESSMENT OF THREE PRIORITY AREAS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN TERMS OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO AND/ OR MANAGEMENT OF THE PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF THE FREE STATE

The vision of the province¹⁹ supports the achievement of these priorities in a sustainable and equitable manner, thus complying with sustainable development requirements and the principles outlined in section 2 of NEMA. However, these priorities also pose some threats to the environment and this needs to be explored in the EIP in terms of the priority environmental issues of the Free State.²⁰

3.8.1 THE PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

The priority strives to attain/address the following challenges:

- Major backlogs in infrastructure across the province due to financial, capacity and administrative constraints.
- Substantial race, class and area-based inequalities in infrastructure provision.
- Community disputes over access to infrastructure.
- Deteriorating road infrastructure.
- The need for the involvement of the private sector in the provision and financing of housing, schools and other infrastructure.
- Declining public sector finance for basic infrastructure.

The development of rural areas have also been targeted as part of this priority, addressing numerous challenges that include:

- The increasing rate of rural to urban migration.
- Integration of former white and black townships.
- The need for increased food security for the rural and peri-urban poor to improve health and

¹⁹ "A unified Free State Province with a vibrant economy providing for sustainable growth and development and equitable opportunities for all to achieve and sustain an improved quality of life." Free State Provincial Strategic Plan 2000/2001.

²⁰ Refer to Table 1 for the list of priority environmental issues for the Free State Province.



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social security for households.

- The need for land reform.
- The lack of access to finance and credit by rural households and enterprises.
- Lack of social infrastructure.
- The marginalization of rural women.

This priority area has the ability to improve the environment if infrastructure and housing are developed in an environmentally friendly and sustainable way. However, the present condition of the environment is a good testimonial of the impact these developments had and may have on the environment. It is evident by studying the list of priority impacts identified for the Free State (Table 1) that a direct correlation exists between the environmental issues of the Free State and the potential impact of this priority area on the environment. The most pertinent effects this priority area pose are the potential damage of sensitive areas and the increased demand for natural resources.

The focus of development in rural areas may assist to address the problems associated with urbanization and migration. This will enable poor people to access non-natural resources that can assist in diversifying their sources of income. Infrastructure development and well-developed housing can contribute to eliminate pollution, for instance by insulating buildings the need for heating can be reduced while improved sewage treatment works and waste disposal facilities can address the problem around water and soil pollution; etc.

It is clear from the above that infrastructure development and housing can improve the inequalities associated with current level and standard of service provision in the province. However, one needs to consider the ability of the community to afford and to sustain these services, as well as the potential affect it may have on the environment, before these strategies are implemented. Sustainability indicators, therefore, should form part of any implementation plan to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the needs of future generations with the provision of infrastructure and housing in the province.

The Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (EIMP) of the Department of Minerals and Energy Affairs and the EIP of the Department of Housing state clearly that these departments are busy investigating energy efficient service provision and environmentally sound low cost housing. This initiative will resolve some of the major issues in the Free State, such as air pollution in townships and limited access to natural resources.

The EIMP of the Department of Land Affairs refers to sustainable land reform projects through the incorporation of environmental considerations in each project assessments phase. This will assist with the development of more sustainable human settlements in the province and the development of sustainable rural areas that may assist to minimize the affects of urbanization. The initiative of the Department of Housing to favour land closer to the urban core for low cost housing projects will also assist with the current problems experienced in the Free State around human settlements located far from economic opportunities.

The most prominent Provincial Departments responsible for the implementation of infrastructure and housing provision programmes are the Department of Local Government and Housing and Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport. The impacts that these programmes might have on the priority environmental issues of the Free State are addressed in the following chapter, together



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with other Department's programmes that are focused to address infrastructure and housing imbalances and rural development in the province.

3.8.2 JOB CREATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

This priority focuses on the following:

- Developing the farming and agri-business sectors of the economy of the Free State.
- Seeking to tap the potential of the Leisure, Eco- and Agri-tourism sectors.
- Focusing efforts by the Provincial Government to attract direct foreign investment in areas of comparative advantage.
- Exploring the potential of the province to develop its growth corridors and clusters.
- Promoting economic diversification and a shift from the exploration of mineral resources to other areas, in particular manufacturing.
- Local economic development to promote employment opportunities.

Many of the priority environmental issues in the Free State refer to some kind of pollution that affects the day-to-day living environment of thousands of people, but it also contributes to global environmental problems. Most of the pollution sources stem from the income generating sectors that form the revenue base of the Free State. To purely limit growth in these sectors will be detrimental to the economy of the Free State and the country as a whole. A need exists to find improved ways to sustain economic growth and job creation activities in the province. If sustainable economic growth can be reached, many of the socio-economic problems in the province can be solved. However, one should be wary of the environmental costs associated with it, and indicators for environmental accounting should be developed as part of any implementation plan.

Chapter 4 explores the impact of the policies, plans and programmes of *inter alia* the Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs and the Department of Agriculture that focus on job creation and economic growth in the province. The Poverty Alleviation Strategy of the Department of Social Welfare might also contribute to environmental degradation, and mitigating measures are proposed in Chapter 6 to address some of the potential environmental affects of these programmes.

3.8.3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This priority area enables the Free State Provincial Government to:

- Prioritize education and training as a means of investing in its human resources.
- Reduce the high rate of unemployment through education and training.
- Ensure skills development.
- Build an effective and efficient public service.
- Foster economic growth and development.



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Human resource development has a very limited negative impact on the environment and can actually serve to sensitize people around the need for sustainable development. In order to improve the interaction of humankind with the environment, this priority is of critical importance. Co-operation and co-ordination of various departments' actions in this regard is important to ensure consistency and elimination of duplication. The EIP also supports co-operative governance around human resource development in the province and recommends strategies to ensure synergy in the province.

The Department of Education is one of the lead departments to implement this priority within the functional area of Provincial Government. The various human development programmes of each department were assessed in terms of the potential affect they might have on the priority environmental issues of the Free State.

As the latter priority does not pose any threat to the environment, particularly the biophysical environment, this priority will not be explored further in the EIP. Details on plans and programmes incorporating this priority are revealed in the Annexures.



CHAPTER 4

POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

The *Strategic Plan for the Free State Provincial Government for 2000/2001* was compiled to focus all Provincial Departments' implementation plans and programmes on addressing the three priority functional areas of the Free State Provincial Government. This chapter will elaborate on the policies, plans and programmes that are in support of the three priority functional areas. An assessment of them in terms of their compliance with the section 2 principles of NEMA and a list of relevant legislation, norms and standards regulating these policies, plans and programmes are provided.

This chapter will also explore how the strategies adopted to achieve the objectives set for the different priority areas, *viz.* the policies, plans and programmes of each Provincial Department, will contribute to and/or manage the priority environmental issues of the Free State.

4.1 PROVINCIAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES RELATED TO THE THREE PRIORITY AREAS OF THE FREE STATE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

For each of the priority areas, the Free State Provincial Government has compiled policy documents to guide implementation. These policies set the environment in which implementation needs to take place. Most of the policies in place are formulated by the corresponding National Department and have been adopted by the province. Not all these policies are explored in the text, but are listed in Annexure 4.

Each department has also developed a *Departmental Strategic Plan for 2000/2001* that breaks down aspects of the *Strategic Plan for the Free State Provincial Government for 2000/2001* and direct activities of the Departments towards implementation in these three priority areas. Annexure 3 comprises a table per department indicating the priority plans of that particular department that may affect the environment. The table explores the potential contribution of these plans to the priority environmental issues of the Free State or their potential to manage the issues. The tables are not detailed, but provide a good understanding of the relationship between the activities associated with the implementation of these plans and programmes and the priority environmental issues of the Free State.

As the tables in Annexure 3 and 4 are not compiled in terms of the three priority areas of the Free State, but in terms of each respective Department's activities, the next paragraph gives a summary of those priority plans of Provincial Government that are directly in support of the three priority areas and that may affect the environment. Their compliance with NEMA principles and relevant legislation are also explored in the next paragraph.



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4.2 COMPLIANCE OF PROVINCIAL POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES

The section 2 principles of NEMA are applicable to all spheres of government and needs to be considered in all kinds of development. As such, it is necessary to explore the compliance of the policies, plans and programmes of the Free State Provincial Government with the NEMA principles. Annexure 4 gives a detailed analysis of the compliance with NEMA principles and other relevant legislation applicable of the priority plans and programmes of the various departments.

In order to give an overview of compliance of the Free State Provincial Government with the NEMA principles, the principles of NEMA have been grouped into themes. The following is an outline to the summary of the NEMA principles used:

Table 5: Summary of NEMA principles

Theme of the NEMA Principles	The principle in short	Sections of the Act
Sustainable Development	Socially, environmentally and economically sustainable	2(3)
	Waste and pollution	2(4)(a)(u), 2(4)(a)(iv)
	Disturbance of landscape	2(4)(a)(u)
	Use of non-renewable & renewable resources	2(4)(a)(v), 2(4)(a)(vi)
	Risk aversion and cautious approach	2(4)(a)(vii)
	Negative impacts anticipated	2(4)(a)(viii)
Integration of environmental considerations into decision-making	Apply NEMA to all actions	2(1)(a) – 2(1)(e)
	Impacts to be assessed	2(4)(b), 2(4)(i)
	Environmental responsibility throughout life cycle of plan or programme	2(4)(e)
	Intergovernmental co-ordination and conflict resolutions	2(4)(l), 2(4)(m)
Participation, empowerment, transparency	Participation of I&AP in decision-making	2(4)(f)
	Community well-being and empowerment	2(4)(h)
	Transparent decisions	2(4)(k)
	Access to information	2(4)(k)
	Role of women and youth	2(4)(g)
Environmental justice	Impacts not to unfairly affect anyone	2(4)(c)
	Equitable access to environmental resources to meet basic needs	2(4)(d)
	Right of workers to refuse work	2(4)(j)
	Environment held in public trust – common heritage	2(4)(o)
	Polluter pays principle	2(4)(p)
	Needs of people to be at the forefront of environmental management	2(2), 2(4)(g)



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Ecological integrity	Minimize disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity	2(4)(a)(i)
	Specific management for vulnerable ecosystems	2(4)(t)
International responsibility	Discharged in the national interest	2(4)(n)

The following paragraph is an overview of the two impacting priority areas of the Free State Provincial Government:

4.1.1 PRIORITY AREA: PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Each of the policies, plans and programmes applicable to this priority area has been assessed in terms of their compliance with NEMA. The following is an overview of the findings:

DESCRIPTION OF PRIORITY AREA	
PROVISIONING AND MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND DELIVERY OF HOUSING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining of existing infrastructure Provision of new bulk infrastructure Delivery of subsidized housing Provincial capital works programmes e.g. the building, renovating and maintenance of government buildings like schools, hospitals, clinics, offices, etc. Maintenance and development of provincial road infrastructure 	
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of planning and development proposals (LDOs and IDPs) Co-ordination, integration and alignment of rural development Land reform Spatial development proposals e.g. integration of former white and black townships. 	
RELEVANT PROVINCIAL POLICIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary report on a Development Planning Framework for the Free State 1998/1999 Free State Integrated Rural Development Framework 1999 	
APPLICABLE PLANS THAT MAY CONTRIBUTE TO PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
PROVISIONING AND MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND DELIVERY OF HOUSING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a coordinated approach in development of infrastructure (DPWRT) To facilitate and coordinate the provision of quality affordable housing (DLGH) Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas (DoE) FS on the move programme (DPWRT) Ensure and extent access to 24-hour health facilities (DoH) Develop a contingency plan to manage limited resources (DoH) 	
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable land development (DLGH) Facilitate and co-ordinate compilation of LDOs/IDPs (DLGH) To facilitate land reform (DLGH) Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning (DLGH) 	
LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	
PROVISIONING AND MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND DELIVERY OF HOUSING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act No 45 of 1965 Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989 Advertising on roads and ribbon development Act No 21 of 1940 Disaster Management Bill Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993 National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act (Act No 103 of 1977) Housing Act no 107 of 1997 Health Act No 63 of 1977 Guidelines on sewerage sludge Quality of domestic water supplies sampling guides National Sanitation policy 	
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Facilitation Act No 67 of 1995 	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Township Ordinance No 9 of 1969 • Physical Planning Act No 125 of 1991 • Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000 • National Heritage Resource Act • Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989 • National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998 • Disaster Management Bill • Removal of restrictive conditions No 84 of 1967 • Subdivision of Agricultural land Guidelines • Regulations for the amendment or withdrawal of regional or urban structure plans • Free State LDO regulations (PG 246 of 14 November 1997) • Guidelines for Human Settlement and Design
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free State Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport • Local governments • Department of Local Government and Housing • Regional office of the National Department of Land Affairs
COMPLIANCE WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES
Sustainable Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new infrastructure developments need to be identified in LDOs or IDPs. This ensures that infrastructure delivery is planned in an integrated way – thus ensuring sustainability. • Payment levels of communities should also inform the level of infrastructure provisioning at local government level to ensure sustainability. This will have to be addressed in the IDPs of the new amalgamated municipalities. At present this has not really informed infrastructure delivery. • Provisioning of new infrastructure also needs to consider impact of operational expenditures in terms of maintenance requirements before development takes place. The IDPs again make provision for this. • Environmental Costing is not considered – thus questioning the measurement of sustainability. • Approval of all land development applications is conditional to compliance of DFA principles. This to some degree address sustainable development. • DFA also requires consideration of environmental issues. • Development proposals for listed activities require EIAs which is conditional for approval of proposals as part of the planning process
Integration of Environmental Considerations into Decision-making
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of all land development applications is conditional to compliance with DFA principles – DFA required consideration of environmental issues. • Development proposals for listed activities require EIAs which is conditional for the approval of the proposal as part of the planning process. • Environmental costing is not considered.
Participation, Empowerment and Transparency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most public works programmes require labour-intensive construction methods. This ensures that local communities participate in projects. • Tenders of provincial government favour PDIs. • The LDOs and IDPs are both community participative planning processes where communities determine the kind of development needed for their area. • All land use change applications are advertised for public comment.
Environmental Justice and Equity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New infrastructure projects aim to address the imbalances of the past. Access to services by all communities is therefore a high priority. • The LDOs and IDPs are both community participative planning processes where communities determine the kind of development needed for their area. This also incorporates addressing imbalances of the past. • Environmental considerations are taken into consideration in planning processes and for listed activities EIAs are required – however, still inadequate in most cases as environmental costing is not a pre-requisite.
Ecological Integrity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAs are required for listed activities. This helps to address ecological integrity. • The planning process requires environmental investigations, therefore considering the potential impact on the environment. However, environmental costing is not required and therefore no benchmarks are set to inform assessments.
Co-operative Governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport is the responsible agent for infrastructure development and maintenance at provincial level. However, local government and national government participate in many of these programmes as well as other provincial departments. Co-ordination is achieved through various committees, particularly the clusters and IDMC. • Department of Local Government and Housing is the responsible agent for spatial planning while the Office of the Premier is responsible for Integrated Development Planning. The LDOs and IDPs incorporate mechanisms for co-operative governance, while the Township Board is structured to ensure participation of a range of stakeholders (multi-disciplinary).



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4.1.2 PRIORITY AREA: JOB CREATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The following is a summary of the policies and plans applicable to this priority area and their compliance with the NEMA principles:

DESCRIPTION OF PRIORITY AREA	
The following economic sectors are included in this priority area:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Tourism • Mining 	
The priority also addresses poverty alleviation.	
RELEVANT PROVINCIAL POLICIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Eradication Strategy for the Free State, South Africa 1999 • Departmental Policy: Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs: Positioning the Free State Province on the "high road" aimed at sustainable economic growth and development, 1998 	
APPLICABLE PLANS THAT MAY CONTRIBUTE TO PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
<p>AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural infrastructure development (DoA) • Research of farming enterprise and value-adding (DoA) • Support to commercial farming sector (DoA) • Initiatives with other partners (DoA) • To facilitate land reform (DLGH) • Biological control of alien weed species (DEAT) <p>INDUSTRY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Economic development (DLGH) • Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development (DFEEA) <p>TOURISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Transfrontier conservation (DEAT) • Development of Tourism routes in FS (DEAT) • Local Economic development (DLGH) • Tourism investment in FS: Spatial development initiative for Qwaqwa/Bethlehem/Harnsmith Triangle (DEAT) • Game management on own reserves and promotion of private nature reserves and game farming (DEAT) <p>MINING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Economic development (DLGH) • Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development (DFEEA) <p>POVERTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviate poverty through CBPW programmes (DPWRT) • Poverty alleviation (DoA) • Develop and render integrated environmental health promotion packages (DoH) • Improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people in FS (DoH) • Protection and empowerment of women especially those in poverty with HIV/AIDS and disabilities (DoSW) • To address poverty among children and vulnerable groups (DoSW) 	
LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	
<p>AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Pests Act No 36 of 1983 • Fertilizers, farm, agricultural remedies and stock remedies act No 36 of 1947 • Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989 • Disaster Management Bill • Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993 • Health Act No 63 of 1977 • Water Services Act No 108 of 1998 • National Water Act No 36 of 1998 • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983 • Subdivision of Agricultural land No 70 of 1970 • National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998 • Pest control Act No 36 of 1963 • Fencing Act No 31 of 1963 • Veld and forest fires Act No 101 of 1998 • Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act No 36 of 1947 <p>INDUSTRY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act No 45 of 1965 	



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- Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989
- National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998
- National Water Act No 36 of 1998
- Hazardous Substance Act No 15 of 1973
- Minimum requirements for handling, classification and disposal of hazardous waste
- Water Services Act No 108 of 1998
- Minimum requirements for waste disposal by landfill
- Minimum requirements for water monitoring and waste management facilities
- Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993
- Disaster Management Bill

TOURISM

- National Heritage Resource Act
- National Parks Act No 57 of 1976
- National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998
- Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993
- Free State Ordinance No 8 of 1968
- Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989
- Orange Free State Conservation Ordinance No 8 of 1969

MINING

- Minerals Act No 50 of 1991
- Mine Health and Safety Act No 29 of 1996
- Minerals Development Bill
- National Water Act No 36 of 1998
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act No 45 of 1965
- Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989
- Hazardous Substance Act No 15 of 1973
- Minimum requirements for handling, classification and disposal of hazardous waste
- Water Services Act No 108 of 1998
- Minimum requirements for waste disposal by landfill
- Minimum requirements for water monitoring and waste management facilities
- Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993
- Disaster Management Bill
- National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998

POVERTY

- Most legislation is aimed at addressing imbalances of the past – therefore will be applicable to poverty alleviation. In particular, social security legislation is focused on poverty alleviation.

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

AGRICULTURE

- Free State Department of Agriculture
- Regional office of the National Department of Agriculture
- Regional office of the National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry

INDUSTRY

- Free State Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (pollution control)
- Free State Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs
- Regional office of the National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (water monitoring)

TOURISM

- Free State Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (transfrontier parks)

MINING

- Regional office of the National Department of Mineral and Energy
- Free State Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- Regional office of the National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry

POVERTY

- Free State Department of Social Welfare
- All other provincial departments
- Regional office of the National Department of Land Affairs



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COMPLIANCE WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES	
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension officers advise farmers on sustainable farming practices. Alternative farming practices are also promoted. • Agricultural engineers are involved in approving irrigation schemes or new infrastructure • EIAs are required for a change in land use. • LANDCARE is being implemented in the province
INDUSTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries are required to compile EMPs and annual independent audits report on compliance with the EMPs. • Pollution control remains problematic, as it is presently a national competence. • Effluent into watercourses is measured to improve discharge quality. • EIAs required for new developments.
TOURISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation areas and heritage sites are promoted through tourism • EIAs required for new developments in sensitive areas
MINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAs and EMPs required for mining authorizations. Independent audits annually review compliance • Non-renewable resources cannot sustainably be mined – therefore spin-offs should be great to compromise for loss.
POVERTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most poverty alleviation programmes fails to be sustainable in the long run. Beneficiaries lack capacity to manage projects without financial and technical assistance.
<i>Integration of Environmental Considerations into Decision-making</i>	
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture depends on nature and therefore integrates environmental considerations into decision-making. • Intensive agricultural practices like irrigation schemes are approved by Department of Agriculture and Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. • EIAs are required for a change in land use – therefore environmental issues are considered. • Planning approvals also incorporates impact on natural resources – particularly in terms of subdivision of agricultural land.
INDUSTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries are required to compile EMPs and annual independent audits report on compliance with the EMPs. • EIAs required for new developments.
TOURISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAs required for new developments in sensitive areas • Tourism is mostly centred round natural environment – thus important to consider it as part of the tourism industry.
MINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAs and EMPs required for mining authorizations. Independent audits annually review compliance
POVERTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many poverty programmes focus on improving access to natural resources. However, the impact of these industries is not necessarily assessed as it is argued that the project is small. In most cases, the cumulative impact is ignored.
<i>Participation, Empowerment and Transparency</i>	
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension officers advise farmers at local level, particularly small upcoming farmers. • Landcare programme is also committed to this principle
INDUSTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation is limited to pressure groups on industrial pollution. • EIAs requires public participation
TOURISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many conservancies are established by communities to improve conservation and a clean and healthy environment • Some community-based tourism projects are also initiated to get involvement of local people in tourism industry.
MINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation is limited to pressure groups on mining pollution and accidents. • EIAs requires public participation. • Some small-scale mining activities are also promoted in the province.
<i>Environmental Justice and Equity</i>	
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new projects target PDIs. • Land reform projects are also focusing on addressing the imbalances of the past.
INDUSTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries are required to compile EMPs and annual independent audits report on compliance with the EMPs. • EIAs required public participation • EMPs need to reflect environmental justice through focusing on the “cradle to grave” and the “polluter pays” principles.
TOURISM	



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MINING	• New tourism projects focus on PDIs and extending tourism into former township areas.
	• EMPs required for mining authorizations. Independent audits annually review compliance.
	• EMPs need to reflect environmental justice through focusing on the "cradle to grave" and the "polluter pays" principles.
	• Occupational Health and Safety Act and Mine Health and Safety Act provides for the rights of workers
	• Rehabilitation of closed mines is enforced by DME – however, old or abandoned mines are still not rehabilitated.
Ecological Integrity	
AGRICULTURE	
	• Agriculture has always exploited environments that have maximum heal. Limited ecological integrity is thus applied.
	• It is one of the main GGP contributors in the Free State – therefore economic aspects usually receive higher preference.
INDUSTRY	
	• New industries need to submit EIAs. The current industries need to prepare EMPs that needs to reflect environmental sensitive areas. However, economic forces still sometimes neglect ecological integrity.
TOURISM	
	• Tourism developments within sensitive areas require EIAs.
	• The fine balance between protecting and utilizing sensitive areas for tourism is still sometimes not struck.
MINING	
	• EIAs are required for listed activities. This helps to address ecological integrity.
	• EMPs need to highlight sensitive areas and ways how to protect it.
POVERTY	
	• Poverty programmes does not always consider environmental integrity. Poor people tries to suffice their present needs – however, overexploitation is at the order of the day as many of the tribal practices have been commercialized.
Co-operative Governance	
AGRICULTURE	
	• The departments of Agriculture and Water Affairs and Forestry work closely with the provincial department. Many other supporting agents are also used.
	• Informal and formal mechanisms for co-operation exist.
INDUSTRY	
	• Co-operation between National DEAT and Free State DEAT and DWAF exists to monitor pollution. Relationship between DEAT and Free State DEAT around pollution control is sometimes problematic as authority is not decentralized.
TOURISM	
	• Co-operative governance is limited at present. Improved co-operation between Free State DEAT and DFFE is needed
MINING	
	• Good co-operation exist between DME, Free State DoA, Free State DEAT and DWAF.
POVERTY	
	• All departments work collectively to combat poverty. However, the desired impact has not yet been achieved and greater emphasis on long term sustainability is needed.

4.1.3 PRIORITY AREA: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This priority area has no negative impact on the environment and as indicated earlier will not be dealt with in the rest of the EIP.

4.2 PRIORITY PLANS OF PROVINCIAL OFFICES OF NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

The Free State incorporated some provincial offices of National Departments in the workshops held for the compilation of the EIP. Although the EIP should focus on the mandate, functions, policies, plans and programmes of Provincial Government, these inter-governmental workshops assisted to understand potential overlap, fragmentation and gaps in service provision. The following National Department's priority plans for the Free State may contribute to and/or manage the priority environmental issues of the Free State:



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Table 6: Plans and Programmes of National Departments that may contribute to and/or manage the priority environmental issues in the Free State

PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that could manage the impact of the priority environmental issue
Increased levels and concentration of pollution and waste		
Air pollution in towns/townships		
Air pollution caused by transport activities		
Visual pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering of Mining Activities (DME) • Dumping of refuse (CS) • Self sustainable prisons (CS) 	
Agricultural pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self sustainable prisons (CS) • Land reform (DLA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth programmes (CS) • Land reform (DLA) • State land management (DLA)
Pollution caused by mining and industrial discharges in soil, water and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering of Mining Activities (DME) • Dumping of refuse (CS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine Waste Management (DME) • Dumping of refuse (CS)
Pollution caused by mining and industrial non-hazardous waste handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering of Mining Activities (DME) 	
Pollution caused by hazardous waste (including medical waste)		
Pollution caused by untreated sewage in urban areas		
Pollution caused by uncollected domestic waste in urban areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping of refuse (DME)
Rapid urbanization and migration patterns		
Human settlements far from economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land reform (DLA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land reform (DLA)
Distorted settlement patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial planning/Integrated planning and land development (DLA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land reform (DLA) • Spatial planning/Integrated planning and land development (DLA)
Unsafe environments		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of natural areas and beautification of terrain (CS) • Safety of storage dams (CS) • Ensure that all employees are acquainted with the provisions of the White Paper on Safety and Security (SAPS) • Community Policing (SAPS)
Conversion of natural habitats and introduction of alien species		
Damage to sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resource Management (DWAF) • General Water Management (DWAF) • Forestry (DWAF) • Administering of Mining Activities (DME) • Protection of natural areas and beautification of terrain (CS) • Dumping of refuse (CS) • Self sustainable prisons (CS) • Land reform (DLA) • State land management (DLA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resource Management (DWAF) • General Waste Management (DWAF) • Mine Waste Management (DME) • Administering of Mining Activities (DME) • Protection of natural areas and beautification of terrain (CS) • Safety of storage dams (CS) • Dumping of refuse (CS) • Youth programmes (CS) • State land management (DLA)
Increased demand and limited access to resources		
Limited access to natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resource Management (DWAF) • Protection of natural areas and beautification of terrain (CS) • Safety of storage dams (CS) • Land reform (DLA) • State land management (DLA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resource Management (DWAF) • Forestry (DWAF) • Self sustainable prisons (CS) • Land reform (DLA) • Protection of natural areas and beautification of terrain (CS) • Human resource development (DoL)
Limited access to non-natural livelihood alternatives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of natural areas and beautification of terrain (CS) • Self sustainable prisons (CS)
Impact of HIV/AIDS and Poverty		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Water Management (DWAF) • Administering of Mining Activities (DME)



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PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that could manage the impact of the priority environmental issue
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self sustainable prisons (CS) • Land reform (DLA) • Employment and Skills Development Services (Dol)
Unsustainable resource use patterns		
Lack of knowledge around environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth programmes (CS)
Unsafe work environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering of Mining Activities (DME) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and Enforcement Services (Dol)

The department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Land Affairs have addressed most of the potential impacts resulting from their policies, plans and programmes in their respective Environmental Implementation and Management Plans (EIMPs). The department of Labour is required to compile an Environmental Management Plan, while Correctional Services and the South African Police Force are not listed departments and therefore are not required to compile Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs) or Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). The impacts generated by these latter three departments are minimal, but these departments should take cognizance of the fact that they do contribute to certain priority impacts in the Free State. Where possible, these impacts should be minimized and the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism be consulted to assist them with the development of mitigation strategies to minimize the impact of these policies, plans and programmes in the Free State.

4.3 RESOURCES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND TIME FRAME TO IMPLEMENT THE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The resources, responsibilities, and time frames reflected in the plans and programmes of the different Provincial Departments are all focused on the implementation of the plan or programme. No department, except those tasked with environmental management functions, has allocated personnel for environmental management. Annexure 6 is a collection of the respective tables of the different departments that indicate that most of the departments have not allocated personnel to ensure that environmental management takes place within a department. It is trusted, however, that the EIP will introduce a system where environmental management will be part of each department's competence. Chapter 6 set clear directives to address this in the short term.

4.4 CONCLUSIONS

During the assessment of the policies, plans and programmes, that may significantly affect the environment, it became apparent that very few departments were aware of NEMA. Most of the departments were not aware of the implications of the section 2 principles contained in NEMA. This implies that most of the policies, plans and programmes of Provincial Government in the Free State were formulated *in absentia* of these principles or with a lack of knowledge around the existence and requirements set out in NEMA.

It was also found that although the plan and programme of a specific department supported these principles, no mechanisms were put in place within the department to ensure compliance with the NEMA principles. One of the reasons is the lack of an effective reporting and monitoring system within the departments that measures not only performance in terms of meeting targets but also in terms of compliance with policies and other legislative arrangements. Only the reporting system to the Executive Council of the Free State Provincial Government incorporated performance indicators



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to measure compliance with policies and legislative conditions.

The Executive Council of the Provincial Government has adopted all policies and these serve as guidelines to the implementation plans and programmes of the different departments. The Executive Council, together with the Office of the Premier and the Director-General should ensure that the different departments comply with the principles, norms and standards set by these policies. Quarterly reports are submitted by each department to the Executive Council on progress made with the implementation of their mandates. These reports, together with any other item prepared for the agenda of the Executive Council, should reflect the implications the particular item will have for the organization in terms of the personnel required, the financial commitment needed, the communication plan proposed to publicize the activity and the legal implication of such an activity. These reports should also indicate how these actions are aligned with the strategic focus areas of Provincial Government and how they meet with the policies adopted by the Provincial Government.

This system of reporting to the Executive Council of the Free State Provincial Government ensures that the different functions of the departments are aligned with the policies, plans and programmes of the Provincial Government. This system also accounts for compliance with the principles set out in section 2 of NEMA, and any other norms and standards applicable to the said policy, plan or programme.

It was also found that most of the departments do not comply with clauses 2(1)(a) to 2(1)(e) of NEMA, as the principles have not been properly incorporated in the everyday activities of the departments. The EIP Process assisted to sensitize the departments around the NEMA principles and it is trusted that future policies, plans and programmes will incorporate the principles set out in section 2 of NEMA. Chapter 6 makes certain recommendations in this regard.



CHAPTER 5

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Free State Provincial Government comprises 11 departments, of which the Premier, together with the other Members of the Executive Council, constitutes the executive authority. Annexure 5 is a structure diagram illustrating the structure of the Free State Provincial Government. The different departments, with their directorates, are indicated in this diagram. This structure is based on a sectoral approach for development and management and does not, in its current form, support integrated development.

The Free State Provincial Government realized that the three priority areas could only be addressed in a sustainable manner if an integrated and holistic approach is followed. This necessitated a new structure for service provision and management. A system was developed that strengthens the principle of co-operative governance within Provincial Government. This system is structured around clusters that comprise Technical Committees (management) and Executive Council Committees (politicians) that inform the Director-General, as head of the Provincial Administration, and the Executive Council, as Executive Authority of the Provincial Government respectively.

5.1 INTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

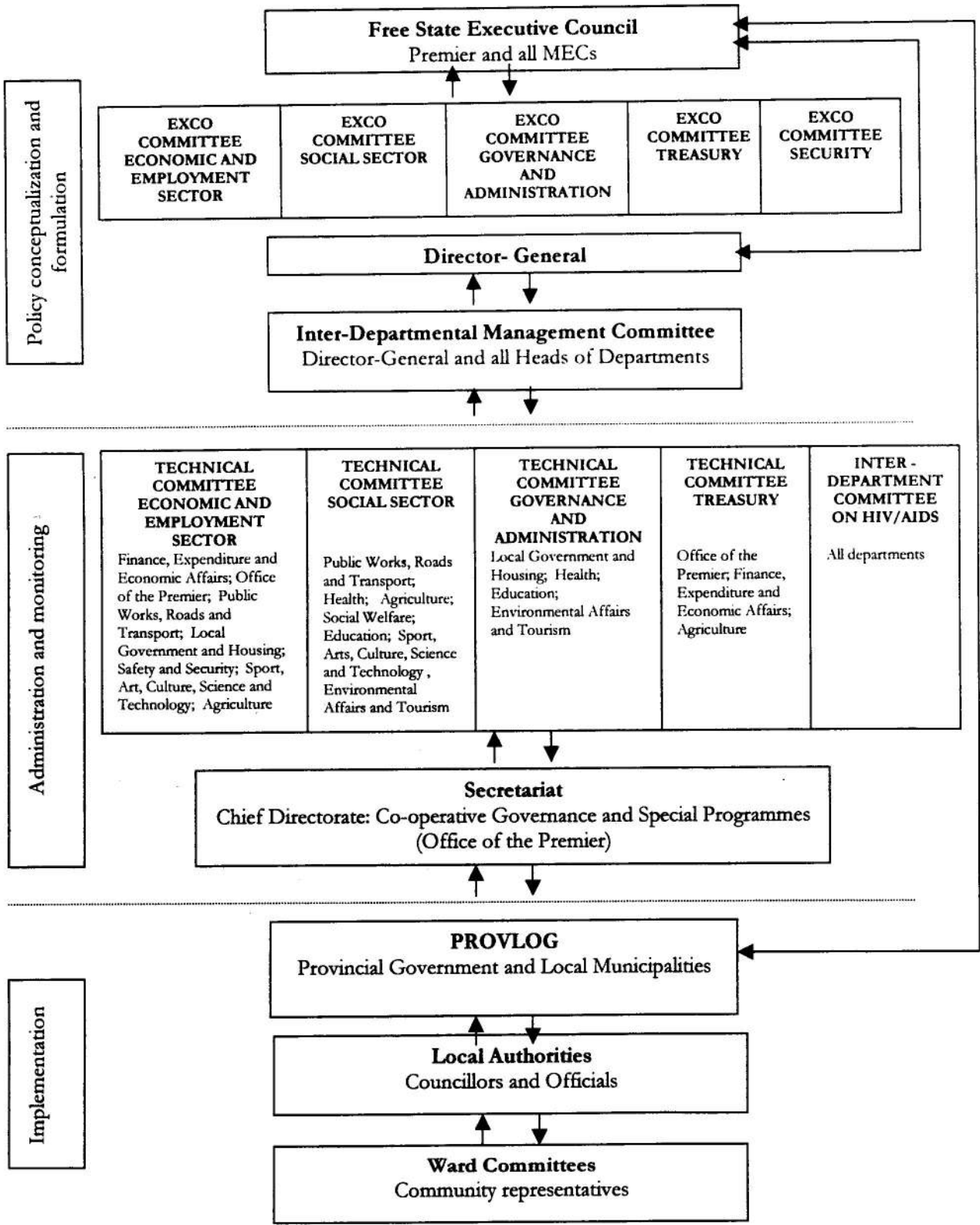
The internal relationships of the various Provincial Departments are quite complex and have been listed in Annexure 6 in terms of the priority plans and programmes identified for the EIP. These relationships are mainly centred on co-ordination of activities and very few of these functions have been assigned, delegated or contracted to another department for co-operation in the exercising of a specific department's mandates. Co-operation is rather achieved through ensuring co-ordinated and integrated service rendering than through the assignment of certain mandates to another department. This is the result mainly because of the Public Service Act that requires of each Head of the Department to be accountable for the budget and functions of the specific department.

To ensure effective co-ordination, the Provincial Government adopted a system where different departments co-ordinate activities in a cluster system. The cluster concept requires key departments to work together in the various technical committees and to align departmental strategies and resources to achieve the objectives set for the priority areas of the Provincial Government. Figure 1 is a diagram indicating the structure of Provincial Government in terms of the cluster concept. This figure also illustrates the role of local government in the committee system and how co-operative governance can be achieved with the proper implementation of this structure.



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Figure 1: Technical Committees Structure of Free State Provincial Government





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The structure reflects both the political and administrative committee systems in place to ensure effective co-ordination. Co-operation by the different departments are achieved through this system of co-ordination as each department is still accountable for its own plans and programmes. At the administrative level each technical committee comprises various Provincial Departments that need to co-ordinate activities in the specific cluster. The purpose of these technical committees is to administratively co-ordinate, integrate and thoroughly analyse matters to be considered by the Inter-Departmental Management Committee.

The Inter-Departmental Management Committee (IDMC) needs to ensure that the resolutions of the Executive Council is executed or implemented in an integrated and co-ordinated manner. The IDMC provides support and advice to the Executive Council via the Office of the Director-General. The IDMC further ensures mandated contributions to and reporting from MinMEC's national Head of the Department meetings and other national meetings for corporate matters. The IDMC collectively contribute to policy initiation and development and promote integrated planning and prioritization of resources. The IDMC also acts as the technical advisers to the Executive Council. The Director-General acts as the chairperson of the IDMC.

Each Technical Committee has a Lead Department that co-ordinates the activities of the specific technical committee. The other supporting departments assist the Lead Department to achieve the objectives set for the Technical Committee, through its own sector plans. Refer to Figure 1 for a breakdown of the relationships with other departments associated within each Technical Committee.

The lead and supporting departments each have their own internal relationships that stand outside the arrangements of the Technical Committee. These internal relationships strive to achieve the specific department's objectives that feed into the provincial priorities. The internal relationship for the different departments is reflected in the tables contained in Annexure 6. A distinction was made between those mechanisms and procedures that are used to ensure effective co-operation and those that ensure effective co-ordination among departments, although most of the systems in place for co-operation stem from the co-ordinating role of the technical committees.

The Executive Council Committees are also structured according to the clusters adopted by the Provincial Government. The functions of these Executive Council Committees are very similar to those of the Technical Committees as they render advice to the Executive Council before a matter is considered. The Executive Council Committees need to ensure that matters are co-ordinated, integrated and thoroughly explored prior to said matters being considered by the Council. The Executive Committee may request the Technical Committees for technical support.

5.2 EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

Each department has its own relationships with external organizations. Some of these relationships are formal, although most of them occur on an *ad hoc* basis. The need exists for formal arrangements around the management of the environment in the different plans and programmes, especially around co-ordination of environmental management competence. Annexure 6 identifies those external stakeholders who are consulted and where co-operation and co-ordination arrangements exist.

Some of the National Departments that participated in the EIP workshops indicated the need for more formal co-operation around environmental management in the province. Particularly the departments of Labour, Correctional Services and South African Police Service indicated the need to co-ordinate and co-operate with Provincial Government in terms of certain initiatives on a more



structured and permanent basis.

The departments of Land Affairs, Mineral and Energy Affairs and Water Affairs and Forestry have good established relationships with some of the Provincial Departments. The need was expressed that more regular meetings be held between the various stakeholders to ensure effective co-operative governance.

5.3 MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION - IMPLEMENTATION OF DEPARTMENTAL FUNCTIONS

The previous paragraph slightly touched upon the systems in place for effective co-operation. Annexure 6 provides a summary of the different mechanisms currently in place to ensure effective co-operation from other departments in the implementation of the specific department's plans and programmes. Some of these structures are formal and meet on a regular basis. However, many of the co-operations that exist among departments and external stakeholders are implemented on an *ad hoc* basis. This leaves room for improvement, but this objective is hampered by the fact that each department is held accountable for its own functions and budgets in terms of the Public Service Act. Inter-departmental co-operation initiatives can in many cases not materialize due to budget constraints and the lack of shared resources.

The cluster concept of different departments participating in technical committees that advise the Inter-Departmental Management Committee is a system that tries to address effective co-ordination among Provincial Departments. The rationale is that if effective co-ordination is achieved, departments will necessarily co-operate with each other. Co-operation, therefore, stems from co-ordination, but each department is still accountable for its own functions.

The present system for co-ordination, however, does not address external co-ordination by parastatals, National and Local government or the private sector. A secondary system has been developed to ensure co-operative governance among the Provincial and Local Government spheres. This system has a political and management component that feeds into the political and management structures of Provincial Government. Although the system is still fairly new, great progress has been made to ensure effective co-operative governance by Provincial and Local Government.

Another system for co-ordination should be developed where non-governmental organizations are incorporated into a forum where Provincial and Local Government participate to ensure effective co-ordination with the private sector. Initiatives have been taken to establish a Service Provider Forum for the Free State. The need has been expressed for an Environmental Forum for the Free State where government and private sector meet to discuss environmental management issues in the province. The Free State Environmental Health Forum, which focuses on health related matters, will be incorporated into this forum as a sub-forum focusing on health related issues. The same principle will apply if other focused groups would like to join the larger forum.

5.4 LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS, NORMS AND STANDARDS GOVERNING THE PRIORITY PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN PLACE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE

The tables in Annexure 4 give an indication of the different legislation, norms and standards applicable to those functions associated with the implementation of the different departments' plans and programmes. In the previous chapter reference has also been made to these legislative



provisions, norms and standards applicable to the three priority areas of the Free State.

Very little provincial legislation exists, as national legislation, norms and standards are implemented in the province. It is clear from the assessment that legislation gets promulgated at national level and Provincial and Local governments are expected to implement it. Departments only focus on those legislative requirements that affect their core functions.

It was also concluded that environmental management is not regarded as a concurrent competency between DEAT and other provincial departments. Therefore, many departments are not aware of the implications of environmental legislation for their area of specialization. As environmental management should be a cross-cutting responsibility it is suggested that each department will have to be responsible for its own programmes in terms of environmental management and compliance with environmental legislation. The Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism will act as co-ordinator for environmental management and ensure that other departments comply with the requirements of environmental legislation.

The reporting system to the Executive Council ensures that departments comply with the requirements of different sets of legislation, norms and standards. The technical committees on the one hand serve to co-ordinate activities related to the responsibilities of the technical committee, while the IDMC needs to monitor progress and implementation in terms of Executive Council resolutions. This system ensures compliance, monitoring and evaluation in terms of the focus areas of the technical committees.

However, compliance with environmental legislation remains the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism as they are tasked with environmental management. This task is nearly impossible as various departments exercise functions that impact on the environment in terms of their respective mandates. It is suggested that environmental management should not only be the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, but that each department should take charge of their policies, plans and programmes and ensure that they minimize detrimental effects on the environment. A system is proposed in the next chapter where environmental management should be a cross-cutting function while the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism will act as co-ordinator for environmental management.

5.5 CAPACITY AND RESOURCES FOR CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The cluster system developed for the Free State Provincial Government to ensure effective co-ordination has the necessary capacity and resources allocated to it to ensure its effective functioning. However, environmental management has never been part of this system and was always the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT).

DEAT Free State does not have the capacity to manage the other department's environmental activities or assist them with technical expertise on a regular basis. At present the Directorate: Environmental Management of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism comprise 7 environmental officers that needs to coordinate all environmental management activities in the Province. These officers are at present mainly focusing on the processing of EIA applications and have very limited capacity to assist the Provincial Departments. It is recommended, therefore, that each department should have its own environmental management component that will be responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental legislation. These environmental units will



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report to DEAT Free State and they will intervene only where non-compliance with policies, plans and programmes are reported. These proposed environmental units are not at present part of the organizational structure of Provincial Government and still needs to be tabled to the IDMC and Executive Council for consideration.



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CHAPTER 6

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

This chapter focuses on ways to improve the present cooperative governance system in the Free State. It makes recommendations regarding environmental management that is achievable within the current system. In essence, all it will take is commitment from all parties to make a success of it.

6.1 BACKGROUND

Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) aims to:

- Promote the integration of the principles of environmental management set out in section 2 of NEMA into the making of all decisions that may have a significant effect on the environment.
- Identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, the risks, consequences, alternatives and options for the mitigation of these activities, with a view to minimizing negative impacts, maximizing benefits, and promoting compliance with the principles of environmental management set out in section 2 of NEMA.
- Ensure that the effects of activities on the environment receive adequate consideration before action is taken in connection with them.
- Ensure adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment.
- Ensure the consideration of environmental attributes in management and decision-making that may have a significant effect on the environment.
- Identify and employ the modes of environmental management best suited to ensuring that a particular activity is pursued in accordance with the principles of environmental management set out in section 2 of NEMA.

The above implies that the principles for environmental management set out in section 2 of NEMA as well as the potential effect of activities on the environment, must be considered in every decision. It is proposed that the Free State Provincial Government adopts the system of IEM as part of its present political and administration system. This implies that each department will have to take responsibility for environmental management in their day-to-day activities and that the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism be tasked with the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of IEM in the different departments.



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6.2 PROPOSALS FOR INCORPORATING IEM IN THE FREE STATE PROVINCE

In order to achieve the objectives of Integrated Environmental Management in the Free State, it is proposed that the strategic project management process already adopted in the Free State Provincial Government, be amended to include the integrated environmental management objectives. The following is a simplistic overview of the project management process currently in place:

- Policy formulation.
- Project Planning.
- Project Implementation.
- Project Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Policy review.

To incorporate integrated environmental management within the existing project management system, the following is proposed:

6.2.1 POLICY FORMULATION

The Free State Provincial Government and National Government are obliged to formulate Provincial and National policies respectively. In order to ensure that policies comply with the objects of IEM, it is proposed that Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) be required for all policies. This process entails a strategic environmental assessment of the policy implications on the environment. The consequences of such a policy on the environment are assessed, therefore, and sustainable parameters for the development of the plan or programmes stemming from the policy are incorporated to minimize the negative and optimize the positive aspects of the policy.

The same principle should also apply to the formulation of legislation. Legislation is usually an instrument to ensure that policies get implemented. SEAs could be used to determine the potential impact of legislation if it has not been incorporated as part of the policy formulation process. Once SEAs have been compiled for policies, the compliance of the new sets of legislation to the principles proposed in the SEAs should be monitored and reviewed.

Once government adopts the policy and implement legislation, it will give direction to the project planning and implementation phases.

6.2.2 PROJECT PLANNING

This phase entails the inception of the project and the strategic planning that needs to be done before the project is implemented. The following is a breakdown of the steps necessary to successfully complete this phase:

- Define the project parameters and scope.
- Analyse the project, taking into consideration sustainability and environmental consequences.



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- Set objectives to be achieved with the project.
- Formulate strategies to achieve the desired results.
- Prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and screen all alternatives in terms of their potential impact on the environment.
- Choose the best alternative or strategy in terms of social, economic and environmental considerations presented in the EIA.
- Prepare a project implementation plan based on the best alternative. Include performance indicators that also relates to sustainable development. Ensure compliance with legislative requirements, norms and standards.
- Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) to manage the project according to the mitigation measure proposed in the EIA and set objectives to be achieved.
- Get the necessary approvals as required before the implementation process is embarked upon. This implies that the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism will be required to approve the findings of the EIA and the recommendations proposed in the EMP.

6.2.3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Implement the project according to the project implementation plan and the objectives set in the Environmental Management Plan.

6.2.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitor compliance with the project implementation plan and environmental management plan. Audits can be done as a measure to monitor compliance with the project implementation plan and environmental management plan. The findings of the monitoring process should be forwarded to the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to monitor compliance with the EMP. If any discrepancies are indicated in the audit, DEAT can then approach the responsible department to remedy the situation.

6.2.5 POLICY REVIEW

The results of the monitoring and evaluation phase should inform the policy review process. This should be based on the effect the project had on the environment and whether the policy mitigated the effect on the environment sufficiently.

EXISTING PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF IEM IN THE FREE STATE

In studying the different plans and programmes currently in place to address the three priorities areas of the Free State, it was realized that very few of these plans and programmes consider the potential impact it may have on the environment. The majority of the key performance indicators used in the plans and programmes set targets for socio-economic and institutional achievements; only the departments responsible for environmental management have set targets and indicators that consider the interest of the environment. However, none of these plans incorporated environmental costing as



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a requirement to measure the impact on the environment. This again proves the fact that environmental management is still considered to be the responsibility of only those departments tasked with it.

It was also apparent that many of the policies that inform the plans and programmes referred to sustainable development. However, no indicators for sustainability have been provided in these plans and programmes; thus no guidance is given to the implementers or managers of the plan to measure sustainability.

The plans and programmes of the different departments also revealed that a more integrated and strategic approach to development is adopted. However, grey areas still exist where duplication, fragmentation and gaps are apparent. The most prominent areas for potential duplication in the non-environmental management functions are:

- HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns;
- Poverty eradication strategies;
- Capacity building and training programmes; and
- SMME development.

Potential areas for duplication of services rendered by the environmental management departments relate mainly to the administration and monitoring of a safe, clean and healthy environment. Water sampling is a typical example of an environmental management programme that is done by the National Departments of Water Affairs and Forestry and Mineral and Energy Affairs, as well as by the Provincial Departments of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and Health while Local Governments and the CSIR are also involved in water sampling in the Free State. These activities are not always coordinated and it was revealed during the workshops that only the specific department / entity collecting the information, was using the information for its specific needs.

This implies that a lot of duplication is created in the gathering of information while it could have been shared on a central database among different departments. Savings could thus be realized if a proper system for information collection and sharing is developed amongst these departments or entities.

Other areas that will need specific attention to ensure synergy among environmental management departments are the following:

- Waste management and recycling initiatives;
- Pollution control – specifically air pollution control;
- Tree planting initiatives;
- Food gardens; and
- Land use management and EIAs.



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Some stakeholders raised concerns around the present environmental management process adopted in South Africa and the view was expressed during the EIP workshops that the present system is reactive in its approach. Participants in the EIP workshops argued that the requirement for the compilation of EIAs for certain developments in terms of sections 21, 22 and 26 of the National Environmental Conservation Act, No 73 of 1989 does not necessarily further sustainable development. They suggested that a more pro-active approach should be adopted.

It was proposed that an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) should be required with every EIA that indicated a potential impact on the environment. The EMP should set objectives and targets to ensure sustainability of the project while environmental audits need to be required that measure compliance with these targets. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism can then monitor compliance with the EMP by studying the audits. This will ensure that the mitigation measures proposed in the EIA are implemented and adhered to.

It was further identified that the present legislation and guidelines in place, that regulates the compilation of EIAs, does not sufficiently distinguish between the significance of impacts associated with different developments. This implies that developments with a significant impact and those with a limited impact need to follow the same process for approval. It was proposed that a ranking process need to be adopted and that preliminary EIAs be required to distinguish between different levels of EIAs required for approval. The need was also expressed to refine the process of public participation in EIAs and that a time limit for approval by the authorities and public input should be incorporated in the legislation.

A serious gap in the management of environmental issues in the province was identified when indicators were needed to prioritise the priority environmental issues of the province. Although various departments collect information on these priority issues, no baseline data could be found to indicate the current state of affairs. It was realised that a State of the Environment Report would be of utmost importance to successfully implement integrated environmental management within the province.

**6.4 PROPOSED CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM TO SUPPORT IEM IN THE
FREE STATE**

A co-operative governance system is required that will support the IEM process. It has been indicated in the previous chapter that the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism does not have the necessary resources to be solely responsible for environmental management in the province. It is thus proposed that each department incorporate the IEM process in its department's management system.

This will imply that a person be delegated the responsibility to ensure that the department exercise its mandate and functions in an environmentally sound manner. Each department will then be held responsible for environmental management as part of exercising its delegated obligation. The department will have to appoint an independent consultant that will assist with an Environmental Impact Assessment and the compilation of an Environmental Management Plan for every activity exercise by the department in term of its mandates, that may have a detrimental effect on the environment. The EIA will highlight those activities that may have a detrimental effect on the environment and should suggest alternatives or mitigation measures to minimize the impact of the activity. The department will then have to design its project implementation plan or programme according to the recommendations made in the EIA.



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The EMP on the other hand will be used to monitor compliance with the recommendations made in the EIA. The responsible person in the department will be required to report on a regular basis to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Free State on the key performance indicators set in the project implementation plan and environmental management plan of that department. The Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism will intervene when such a report indicates non-compliance with the key performance indicators set in the project implementation and environmental management plans.

This process will enable the province to take charge of environmental management as an integral part of the everyday activities of the province, and will sensitize departments to act in a responsible manner. However, this process will only account for activities that may have a detrimental effect on the environment. The co-ordination and co-operation of departments to limit duplication and promote consistency in environmental management should also be an integral part of the IEM. Focus should also be paid to ensure coordination and cooperation in terms of environmental management.

The EIP has been formulated to assist with this process of improved co-operative governance. The recommendations made in this report should be implemented and new systems should be developed where necessary to improve co-operation and co-ordination in the province. Some areas for improvements have already been identified in the workshops and recommendations have been made in the EIP to address them. The following recommendations are made to improve co-operative governance in environmental management in the province:

- Establish formal structures for co-operation and co-ordination that is task-orientated and that supports the cluster concept. Use the EIP to identify the gaps that exist with co-ordination and co-operation and aim to remedy shortcomings.
- Establish an environmental advisory committee in Provincial Government for stakeholders with a mandate for environmental management. This can later be expanded to include all departmental environmental officers or delegated personnel.
- Improve the capacity of officials to manage the environment as part of their job description.
- Utilize the central database to share information among departments. Develop a system where data is captured in a uniform way to enable sharing of data.
- Compile a State of the Environment report with baseline data on the priority environmental issues.
- Establish a committee, other than the IDMC and Technical Committees where lower level personnel can cooperate and coordinate with other departments.
- Focus on the areas identified in the EIP where potential duplication may arise. Define proper mandates and functions to address the aspect. It is recommended that the department's core business should be the focus area for the description of functions that relates to environmental management.
- Establish a Free State Environmental Co-ordinating Forum to improve co-ordination outside the Provincial Government. This forum can build on the groundwork already achieved by the Free



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State Environmental Health Forum. However, the scope will have to be enlarged to include other environmental aspects. This forum can later establish specialized workgroups or sub-committees, of which the Environmental Health Forum can be one.

- A lot more focus needs to be directed to Local Government and the alignment of their policies, plans and programmes with those of National and Provincial Government. This EIP only addresses the alignment of the policies, plans and programmes of Provincial Government, as required in the guideline, and proposes a system for co-operative governance around environmental management for the province in future. PROVLOC should be used to improve co-ordination and co-operation between Provincial and Local Government in the Province around environmental management.
- As this EIP only focuses on the policies, plans and programmes of Provincial Government, focus should also be placed on the alignment of the policies, plans and programmes of Local Government and the mitigation of the potential negative impact these policies, plans and programmes might have on the environment. The impact of existing policies, plans and programmes of Local Government is thus not accounted for and it is proposed that Local Government should embark on a similar process like the Provincial Government to ensure that their policies, plans and programmes are aligned with National and Provincial and that the impacts are mitigated. However, the capacity at local level is very limited to compile EIPs. It is thus proposed that the IDP Process, required in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000, could be used to assist with this task.
- The Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000 requires of Local Government to compile Key Performances Indicators and Targets as part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). These indicators should be extended to include performance indicators in terms of co-operative governance around environmental management. Regular reports to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism Free State could indicate the level of compliance by the Local Government. This will ensure that Local Government acts as a responsible sphere of government and that the negative impacts on the environment, resulting from their mandates, are limited.

6.5 MITIGATION MEASURES FOR EXISTING PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Annexure 7 indicates mitigation measures for some of the plans and programmes of the Provincial Government that may contribute to the priority environmental issues of the Free State. These mitigation measures recommend improved ways of service provision to ensure that the potential impact and contribution of these services to the priority environmental issues of the Free State are limited.

6.6 ACTION PLAN AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

To ensure that integrated environmental management receive priority in the Province, an action plan has been adopted that requires of all departments to incorporate environmental management in their present day-to-day activities. Annexure 7 is an action plan to ensure that existing policies, plans and programmes of departments in the Province incorporate environmental considerations into decision-making. Mitigation measures and the key performance indicators have been identified for those



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activities that may have a detrimental effect on the environment. These indicators should be complied with once the EIP has been adopted by the Executive Council of the Free State Provincial Government and the EIP has been gazetted after approved by the CEC. The key performance indicators are linked to the mitigation measures proposed for the plans of the different departments that may contribute to the priority environmental issues of the Free State.

Proposals for IEM for the Free State have been made in paragraph 6.4 and to ensure that these proposals will be implemented in future in the Free State, an action plan has been proposed for implementation. Once the EIP has been adopted by the Executive Council of the Free State Provincial Government and the EIP has been gazetted after approved by the CEC, the action plan will become statutory and regular reporting will have to take place. The following action plan is proposed for IEM in the Free State:

Table 7: Action Plan for IEM in the Free State

Action	Responsible Provincial Department	Timeframe for compliance
Incorporating the mitigation measures proposed in Annexure 7 in the existing plans and programmes of the Free State Provincial Government	Office of the Premier and DEAT	See annexure 7
Adopting a process of integrating IEM in project management, namely: in policy formulation, project planning, project implementation and monitoring and evaluation and review.	Office of the Premier and DEAT	April 2003
Structures for co-ordination and co-operation for administrators for environmental management within the province.	Office of the Premier	Once Environmental Advisory Committee has been established
Establishment of the Environmental Advisory Committee	Office of the Premier, DEAT	April 2002
Environmental officer/ nominee per department	All departments	August 2002
Training and Capacity Building programmes for environmental officers / nominees per department	DEAT	Sept – March 2003
Central database for environmental information	DEAT	April 2004



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Action	Responsible Department	Provincial	Timeframe for compliance
environmental information			
Compile State of the Environment Report	DEAT		Sept 2002
Minimizing potential duplication from the mandates and functions of certain departments	Office of the Premier		September 2002
Free State Environmental Forums at district levels	DEAT		September 2003
Promoting compliance of EIP at local government level	DEAT, DLGH, Provloc		April 2002
Incorporating environmental management in IDPs and ensuring that KPIs are formulated to reflect environmental management issues at local government level	DEAT, DLGH		April 2002

6.7 PROPOSAL TO IMPROVE IEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Participants in the EIP workshops raised concerns with the present IEM process in South Africa. It was suggested that a more pro-active approach should be adopted. The following recommendations were made for consideration in the legislation review process presently underway, *viz.*:

- EIAs should be linked to EMPs to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and adhered to by the developer.
- A significant ranking process should be adopted to differentiate between developments that have a significant impact and those with a minimal impact on the environment and the level of EIA required for the proposed development should conform to the level of ranking associated with the potential impact of the proposed development.
- The process of public participation should be refined and time frames for approval by authorities and public input should be incorporated in legislation.



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6.8 CONCLUSION

It is possible to achieve IEM in provincial government. However, the capacity of all departments to manage their own plans and programmes in terms of the environment may impede the smooth implementation of the proposal. It is important, therefore, that capacity building be undertaken as soon as possible.

One also needs to be wary of the fact that the proposals made to compile EIAs and EMPs will put additional stress on departments or organizations. However, this is the only way in which the principles of NEMA will be adhered to. Different levels of EIAs and EMPs should be required to limit unnecessary expenditures.

Integrated Environmental Management can be achieved in the Free State Province. It will require everybody to change his/her attitude towards the environment.



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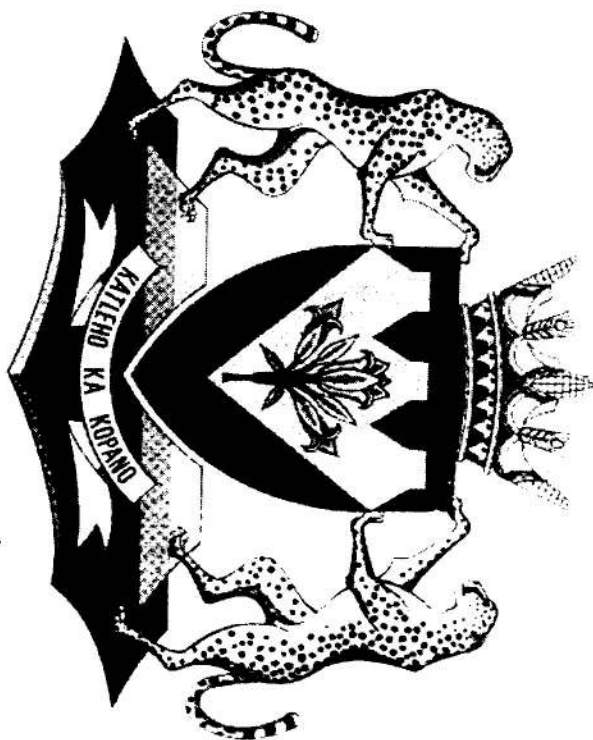
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ANNEXURE 1

**SHORTCOMINGS/PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED WITH THE EIP PROCESS AT
PROVINCIAL LEVEL**



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ANNEXURE 1

SHORTCOMINGS / PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED WITH
THE EIP PROCESS AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL

The Guideline for the preparation of the First Edition EIPs and EMPs (1999)¹ was used as a guideline for the compilation of the First Edition EIP in the Free State. However, it needs to be mentioned that the guideline is insufficient to deal with the complexities associated with Provincial and Local Government arrangements. Although the guideline makes mention of this shortcoming², no alternative is offered.

The content required in the First Edition EIPs is designed around a single department's activities. It is easier to incorporate detailed information around one department's mandates, functions, policies, programmes, plans, legislative requirements, norms and standards into a single document and to propose measures to ensure effective co-operative governance for a single department. Once you deal with inter- and intra-departmental dynamics, the identification of detailed information required for the EIP becomes much more difficult.

Most of the available departmental reports, strategic plans, etc. does not address the specific issues around environmental management. Although the policies, plans and programmes can be traced in these documents, the relationship with the environment and environmental management is not reflected. This required specific inputs from all of the departments that placed additional strain on their existing workload.

Time and capacity constraints on the side of the different departments were especially pertinent when integrated planning workshops were scheduled to further the objectives of co-operative governance, and as a result, many departments were ill represented.³ This questions the achievability of integrated planning and co-operative governance in an inter-departmental set-up, as these objectives can only successfully be achieved if information and knowledge is interchanged around a table.⁴ The First Edition EIP for the Free State will therefore have limited input from some Provincial Government departments as they were only consulted on an *ad-hoc* basis and did not participate in the workshops arranged for the process.⁵ This is seen as a shortcoming in the process. It is trusted that the revision cycle will achieve to mobilize these departments to actively participate in the formulation and implementation of the EIP. The First Edition EIP for the Free State should

¹ Directorate: Environmental Planning and Impact Management, 1999 Guideline for Preparation of the First Edition EIPs and EMPs.

² It is stated in paragraph 1.3 in the Guideline for Preparation of First Edition EIPs and EMPs that a detailed investigation into the required differentiation between the needs of national departments and provinces was hampered.

³ In some workshops only five provincial departments were able to attend the workshops arranged.

⁴ The Guideline for the Preparation of the First Edition EIPs and EMPs (1999) recommend the involvement of only those provincial departments with a mandate in those sectors that have a significant impact on the priority environmental issues in the province. However, it was felt that all departments will have an impact on the environment and should therefore be involved in the process.

⁵ The Department of the Premier, Department of Safety and Security, Department of Social Welfare and Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs did not participate in the second series of workshops scheduled to assess the different department's policies, programmes and plans as well as systems for co-operative governance.



therefore not be seen as comprehensive, but rather as a first attempt to address problems around environmental management in terms of co-operation and co-ordination of different departments at provincial level.

Although it is not required to align provincial and local government's environmental policies, plans and programmes within the scope of the Provincial EIP, section 12 of NEMA sets it as an objective and the Free State encouraged the participation of Local Government throughout the process. The involvement of Local Government at the provincial EIP process proves also to be very problematic as Local Government is struggling with the same constraints as that of Provincial Departments. The Free State was fortunate to get representation from a few local authorities, but the process still leaves much to be improved.

Section 11 of NEMA requires that all the EIPs or EMPs already approved by the CEC need to be considered. Only the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Land Affairs, Department of Defence, Department of Housing and Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs EIPs and EMPs were available at the time of the drafting of this EIP. Most of the national department's EIPs and EMPs were therefore not considered. This is seen as a shortcoming for the Free State EIP.

It is worth mentioning that various national departments' provincial offices participated in the EIP Process. This assisted to evaluate the systems for co-operative governance currently in place and to align the Free State EIP with National Department's initiatives. However, as only a few EIPs and EMPs of the National Departments were available for consideration, the process of alignment of national directives also proved to be limited in success.

During the EIP Process it became apparent that very few officials understand their departments' relationship with the environment. Some departments were of the opinion that they did not contribute to any significant environmental impact and therefore did not have to participate in the process. This highlighted the lack of understanding of environmental management and the consideration of environmental costing in everyday living. A great deal more needs to be done to raise awareness around environmental management in government and the private sector.

There is also a great deal of confusion around the term "environment". Many participants interpret it as incorporating only the biophysical environment, whereas others argue that the more encompassing definition that incorporates other aspects such as social, cultural and economic systems and values, encroach onto other fields of expertise. The confusion is aggravated by the lack of consistency by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in the use of definitions in their policy and legislative documents. The definition for the "environment" for instance is different in The White Paper on Environmental Management Policy for South Africa (1999) and NEMA, although NEMA was derived from the White Paper. It is therefore proposed that the department should adopt a single definition. For the purpose of this EIP the definition in NEMA was used.⁶

Many mandates and functions of departments that are active in the province have environmental management competencies. This is not the scope of EIPs, but that of Environmental Management

⁶ "environment" means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of –

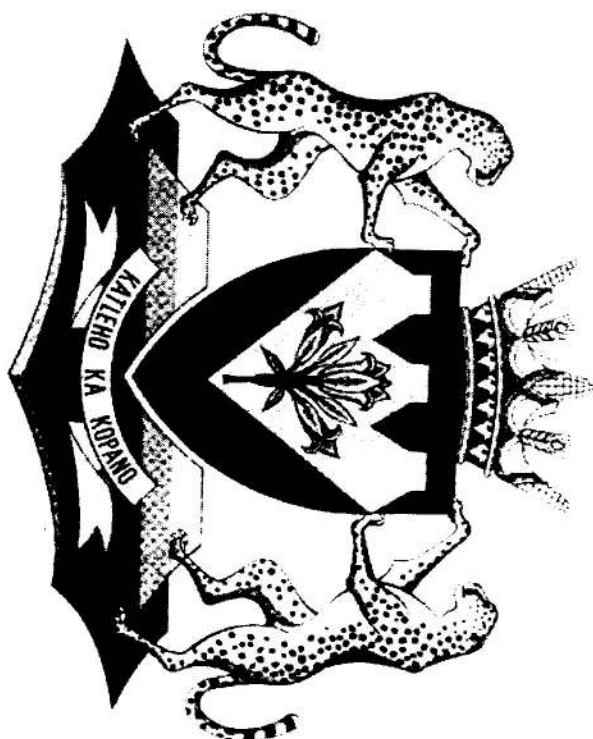
- (i) the land, water and atmosphere of the earth;
- (ii) micro-organisms, plant and animal life;
- (iii) any part or contribution of (i) and (ii) and the interrelationships among and between them; and
- (iv) the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being.



FIRST EDITION EIP FOR FREE STATE PROVINCE

ANNEXURE 1

Plans (EMPs), and was not dealt with as it is not required of Provincial Government to prepare EMPs.



ANNEXURE 2

CONSULTATION LIST

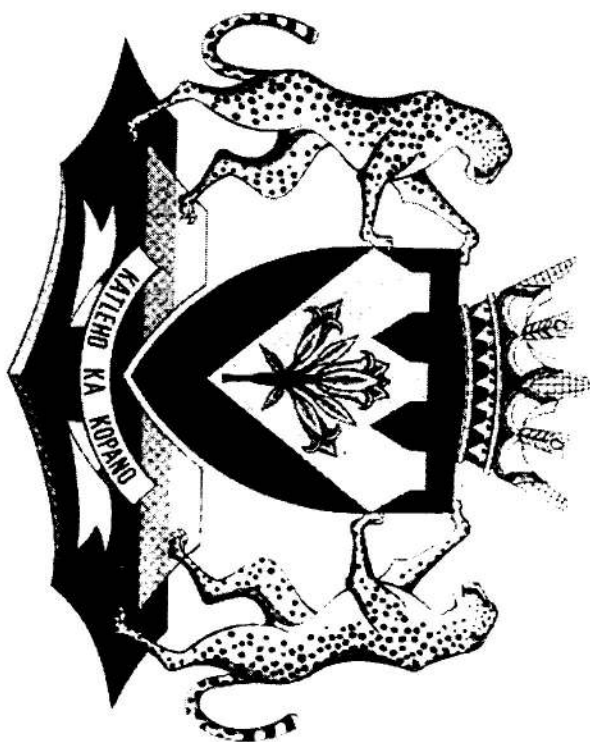


FIRST EDITION EIP FOR FREE STATE PROVINCE

ANNEXURE 2

CONSULTATION LIST

DEPARTMENT	NAME	DATE
Department of Agriculture	Mr Kobus Pietersen	09/10/00
Department of Local Government and Housing	Mr Tsotetsi	10/10/00
Department of Agriculture	Mr Peet Nel	10/10/00
Department of Education	Mr Kaphe	11/10/00
Department of Safety and Security	Mr Venter	11/10/00
Department of Health	Dr Chapman Ms Mackenzie Mr de Villiers	11/10/00
Department of Health	Mr Venter	12/10/00
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Ms Elbie Cronje Ms Morakane Makoena	12/10/00
Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport	Mr Troskie	12/10/00
Department of Sport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology	Mr Lubbe Mr Kambule	13/10/00
Office of the Premier	Mr de Wee	13/10/00
Department of Social Welfare	Ms Kella	13/10/00
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Ms Gxaba Ms Ramabina Mr Leon Barkhuizen Mr Rantho Mr R Savvas	16/10/00
Department of Education	Mr Rakometsi	17/10/00
Office of the Premier	Mr Tsoametsi	28/02/01
Department of Water Affairs and Tourism	Mr le Roux	19/10/00
Department of Labour	Mr Ntuli	19/10/00
Department of Finance and Economic Affairs	Ms van Rensburg	17/10/00



ANNEXURE 3

MANDATES, FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: FREE STATE PROVINCE MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Vision: To create a vibrant and expanding agricultural sector that contributes to the economic well-being of the Free State people.

Mission: Provide leadership for the Free State Provincial Government on issues relating to agricultural development and economic growth.
To obtain this mission the departments programme of action is guided by the FSPG overall strategy for accelerated change:

- Institutional transformation strategy
- Economic transformation strategy
- Human Resource development strategy

Policies: Department of Agriculture Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Potential contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Poverty alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home gardens; • Entrepreneurial development; • Food preservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas and natural resources; • Over utilization of natural resources; • Agricultural pollution; • Increased demand on resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to natural resource; • Improve nutrition levels
Agricultural infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonages development; • On-farm facilities; • Subdivision of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas and natural resources; • Agricultural pollution; • Introduction of alien species; • Increased demand on resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to natural resources; • Healthy and safe environment; • More sustainable land use
Research of farming enterprise and value-adding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various types of enterprises; • Contract research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas and natural resources; • Agricultural pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to natural and non-natural resources; • Increased knowledge and skills; • More sustainable land use
Human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various training programmes (Formal or Informal); (HIV/AIDS) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve knowledge and skills; • More sustainable use of resources
Support to commercial farming sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension services; • Information technology; • Economic services; • Engineering services; • Laboratory services; • Veterinary services; • Pest control; • Subdivision of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve knowledge and skills; • Reclamation of sensitive areas; • Safe and healthy environments; • Planned development; • Control disasters and pests

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Potential contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Statutory functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal health; • Public health; • Soil conservation; • Subdivision of land 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and healthy environment; • Reclamation of sensitive areas; • Removal of alien species; • Control of disasters and pests
Youth Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating positive image of agriculture 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve knowledge and skills
Initiatives with other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development strategy; • Job creation strategy; • Disaster management strategy; • Land care initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas and natural resources; • Conflict of interest; • Agricultural pollution; • Increased demand on resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in knowledge and skills; • Holistic approach to problem solving; • Integrated environmental management

**THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: FREE STATE PROVINCE
MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Mandate: (vision)

Functions: (mission)

Policies: Department of Education Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Improve management of schools and districts and reinforce administrative systems at schools, districts and provincial head office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment for development plans; Develop a system in which school (Department) account for effective use of resources 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable utilization of resources
Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated development planning with other departments; Inter-departmental working groups; ECD; FET; AIDS; Crime prevention; Poverty alleviation; Gender; Youth 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge; Healthy and safe environment; Holistic approach; Integrated environmental management
Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 60 schools to attend to backlog of schools; Set aside funds to attend to schools without electricity, water and sewerage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive areas and natural resources (Soil erosion, land degradation) if not properly developed; Visual pollution; Increased demand on resources; Untreated sewerage; Uncollected domestic waste; Air pollution; Unsafe environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy and safe environment; Informed communities; 2020 Water vision; Working for water

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMME
THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Protection of natural areas and beautification of terrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurseries, parks and terrain beautifying; Removal/ Cutting down of trees; Nature Conservation; Control of Soil Erosion; Prevention of water erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive areas Over utilization of resources Destruction of natural habitat Introduction of alien species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More sustainable land use Safe and healthy environment
Safety of storage dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of dams; Inspection of dams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase demand for natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve health and safety
Dumping of refuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of the environment; Permit for dumping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May lead to damage of sensitive areas if not properly planned Water, soil and air pollution if not properly planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control pollution
Self sustainable prisons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming for self sustainability to reduce government expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural pollution Damage to sensitive areas Destruction of natural habitat Soil, water and air pollution Introduction of alien species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to natural resources Poverty alleviation – distribute access to poor communities
Human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various training programmes for prisoners 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge and skills More sustainable land use
Youth programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve prisoners in agricultural activities 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge and skills More sustainable land use

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND EXPENDITURE: FREE STATE PROVINCE MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Vision: Increased and sustainable economic growth for the Free State Province and provision of services in an effective, efficient manner which is responsive to the needs of the public and adherence to best international practices.

Mission:
To create a people centred public service
To respond timeously to the needs of the clients
To have value for money
To ensure optimum income generation.

Policies:
Positioning the Free State Province on the "high road" aimed at sustainable economic growth and development, 1998
Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a conducive business environment; Promotion of arts and crafts sector; SMMME promotion; Establishment of IDZ; Establish growth and development zones; Investment targeted strategy 	<p>If not properly planned it could contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive areas; Visual pollution; Hazardous and non-hazardous waste; Air pollution through transport; Industrial and mining discharges; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to non-natural resources; Economic opportunities closer to residential areas; Poverty alleviation

**THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: FREE STATE PROVINCE
MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Mandate: (Vision)

Functions: (Mission)

Policies:

Free State Environmental Health Strategic Policy
Department of Health Strategic Plan 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and establish support structures to address some implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve knowledge; • Support integrated environmental management system
Develop and render integrated environmental health promotion packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food safety • Built Environment • Promote improved water and sanitation • Air Pollution Control • Vector Control • Environmental health projects for communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution – pesticides; • Loss in Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to natural and non-natural resources; • Improve knowledge; • Safe and healthy environment
Improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people in FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement primary school nutrition programme • Establish and maintain household food security projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to sensitive areas; • Agricultural pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to natural resources; • Improve knowledge
Maintain disaster management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust capacity to deal with emergencies and disasters effectively 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and Healthy environment
Make Occupational Health services accessible to personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure awareness of rights and responsibilities; • Develop occupational health services 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and healthy environment; • Improve knowledge; • Occupational safety
Rendering of quality comprehensive and affordable health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study on performance standards on quality and risk management 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational safety; • Promote health and safety; • Support IEM

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Ensure and extend access to 24-hour health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide adequate facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If not properly managed it can cause:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damage to sensitive areas;• Increase in medical waste;• Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Healthy and safe environment
Render integrated comprehensive PHC services to schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrate school health services	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Healthy environment;• Improve knowledge
Develop a contingency plan to manage limited resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outsource laundry services;• Outsource support services;• Outsource medical depot;• Steam Boilers, Incinerators, X-Rays	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pollution caused by medical waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good facilities / systems can limit impact on environment
Develop future scenarios to predict impact of various diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact assessments	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrated environmental management system

THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING: FREE STATE PROVINCE MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Vision:

A people-centred department working in partnership to facilitate integrated service delivery and to promote viable local government and communities.

Mission:

To support, strengthen, monitor and ensure sustainable and developmental local government and traditional authorities.
To facilitate and co-ordinate an integrated housing and infrastructural development, through sound financial management practices and effective utilization of human resources;

Policies:

Department of Local Government and Housing Strategic Plan for 2000/2001
Land Reform Policy (1997)
Urban Development Framework (1997)
The White Paper on Housing (1994)

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible Management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Support, capacitate and strengthen LG and Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies to achieve constitutional governance; Capacity building programmes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge; Support integrated environmental management system
To promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish intergovernmental structures that promote co-operative governance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge; Support Integrated environmental management system
To facilitate enactment and implementation of legislation on LG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgate and implement provincial legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation that does not accommodate environmental management principles could lead to various impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge; Support integrated environmental management system
To facilitate municipal infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure implementation, monitoring and control on municipal infrastructure projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could contribute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive areas; Occupational safety hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and Healthy environment
To facilitate and coordinate the provision of quality affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage provision of quality housing; Initiate off-site and on-site housing projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution in townships; Distorted settlement patterns; Limited access to natural resources in urban area; Untreated sewerage; Uncollected domestic waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and Healthy environment; Create opportunities for alternative livelihood strategies
Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single planning legislation; Land use / Development policies; Provincial Spatial Plan LDOs/IDPs; Manage land development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could contribute to various issues if not planned properly; Damage to sensitive areas; Distorted settlement patterns; Economic opportunities far from settlements; Unsafe environments; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support integrated environmental management; Safe and healthy environment

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible Management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applications; • Provide provincial disaster management capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to natural resources in urban and rural areas; • Untreated sewerage; • Uncollected waste; • Visual pollution; • Air pollution in townships; • Air pollution through transport 	
Promote sustainable land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate transfer of state land; • Establish and upgrade town planning schemes; • Manage database on spatial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could contribute to: • Damage to sensitive areas; • Distorted settlement patterns; • Economic opportunities far from settlements; • Unsafe environments; • Limited access to natural resources in urban and rural areas; • Veldt fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support integrated environmental management
Facilitate and co-ordinate compilation of LDOs/IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate and co-ordinate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can contribute to various issues if planned incorrectly: • Damage to sensitive areas; • Distorted settlement patterns; • Economic opportunities far from settlements; • Unsafe environments; • Limited access to natural resources in urban and rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated environmental management
To facilitate land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate formalisation of towns; • Facilitate resettlement of land restitution beneficiaries; • Implement, upgrade and convert land tenure rights; • Facilitate upgrading of informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can contribute to: • Damage to sensitive areas; • Distorted settlement patterns; • Economic opportunities far from settlements; • Unsafe environments; • Limited access to natural resources in urban and rural areas; • Agricultural pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sanitation; • Collected domestic waste; • Reduced air pollution; • Safe and healthy environment
Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate LED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase demand on natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviate poverty; • Increase non-natural resource alternatives

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Employment and Skills Development Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training of unemployed persons;• Register of unemployed persons;• Training of retrenchees – Social Plan	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment opportunities;• Improve knowledge and skills
Inspection and Enforcement Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of Occupational Health and Safety Act No 83 of 1993	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve Occupational Health and Safety

DEPARTMENTS OF LAND AFFAIRS: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Mission:

To enact, establish and maintain an equitable and sustainable land dispensation in support of reconstruction, growth and development.

Functions:

Registration of Land Rights
Cartographic and Mapping Services
Cadastral Surveys
Restitution of Land Rights
Redistribution of Land
Land Tenure Reform and Protection of Land Rights
Management of certain State Land and
Spatial Planning and Information

Policies:

Land Policy White Paper of 1997
Green Paper on Development and Planning

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programme (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redistribution • Integrated Programme for land redistribution and agricultural development in SA • Restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • Desertification • Erosion • Reduced water supply • Poor water quality • Loss of biodiversity • Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food production • Water supply • Housing • Jobs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenure reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining soil vegetation • Economic cost • Social decline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise development • Economic benefits • Raw materials • Access to energy
Spatial planning / Integrated planning and land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFA • LDO/IDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable human settlements if not properly planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address problems associated with urbanization and migration
State land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenure and state land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for natural resources • Damage to sensitive areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness and knowledge transfer – improve management of natural resource base

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Mission:

To provide services for effectual governance of the minerals and energy industries for economic growth and development thereby improving the quality of life of the people of South Africa.

Functions:

Management of mineral and energy resources and administration of health and safety of mines

Policies:

White Paper on a Minerals and Mining Policy for South Africa
Policy concerning financial provision for the rehabilitation of land disturbed by mining activities
Policy concerning the granting of a certificate in terms of section 12 of the Minerals Act, 1991

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programme (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Administering of Mining Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Granting of mining authorization;• Assessing of Environmental Management Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The permitting of mine licenses may contribute to an increase in pollution;• Acid mine drainage – water and soil pollution;• Mine dumps – visual pollution;• Dust - Air pollution;• Occupational health and safety problems;• Destruction of natural habitats;• Retrenchments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Management Plans;• Social Plan for labour

THE OFFICE OF THE PREMIER: FREE STATE PROVINCE
MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Mandate:

Functions:

Policies:

Provincial Strategic Plan for the Free State 2000/2001
Integrated Development Plan for the Free State 1998/1999

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Corporate and political management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure co-ordination and integration of strategic developments by producing a strategic framework for FS;• To support, monitor and co-ordinate the identification of priorities and targets for FS;• To support and co-ordinate interdepartmental activities	Can contribute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damage to sensitive areas;• Increased demand for natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support integrated environmental management system
Communication and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To establish a data warehouse which can deliver information	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve knowledge;• Support integrated environmental management system
Co-operative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To support and monitor sound management of LG;• To monitor regional and multi-jurisdictional cooperation across borders;• To facilitate good intra-governmental relationships;• To facilitate good inter-provincial relationships	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support integrated environmental management system
Transformation and reform		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occupational safety hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable utilisation of resource;• Safe work environment

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT: FREE STATE PROVINCE MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Vision:

A prosperous and equitable Free State Province through safe and efficient transportation and infrastructure systems.

Mission:

To ensure the provision, promotion and sound management of assets and transportation and infrastructure systems which are safe, affordable, reliable, accessible and sustainable.

Functions:

To ensure the provisioning and maintenance of transport infrastructure;
To ensure the implementation of traffic and transport regulations;
To provide transport to client government departments;
To provide property asset management services and systems for the Provincial Government; and
To ensure that Community Based Public Works Programme are implemented.

Policies:

Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
FS on the move programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop overarching transport policy; Road building and maintenance programmes; Regulating of freight movement; Provision and maintenance of transport infrastructure; Integrated rank and business centers; Weigh bridges; Billboards next to transport corridors; Disaster management on roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport infrastructure development may contribute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual pollution; Untreated sewage; Damage to sensitive areas; Occupational safety hazards; Noise pollution; Air pollution; Erosion (wind and water); Soil and water pollution through the use of pesticides / weed killers; Silt settlement; Increased demand for resources (water, gravel, road building material) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced air pollution through public transport; Create safer environments; Contribute to job creation; Improve accessibility for disabled persons; Community empowerment in SNAME development; Provide access to services (clinics, schools, business)
Facilitate the provision of an affordable, accessible, effective safe and sustainable transport system and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalise taxi industry 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce air pollution through public transportation; Reduction in violence; Contribute to job creation; Reduction in road accidents; Environmental management system
Ensure a coordinated approach in development of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To design and implement a coordinated management system; To ensure integration of planning; Design appropriate standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If incorrectly planned may lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive areas; Distorted settlement patterns 	

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Alleviate poverty through CBPW programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Job creation: small contractors;• Infrastructure: meet needs;• HR Dev: training;• SMME development;• To ensure that planning and coordination takes place;• Unbundling of contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Could contribute to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damage to sensitive areas;• Increase demand for resources;• Distorted settlement patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a safe and healthy environment;• Contribute to job creation;• Alleviate poverty

THE DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: FREE STATE PROVINCE
MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Vision: The vision of the Department is a people-centred Police Service and a safer environment in the Free State province.

Mission:

- To monitor, oversee and assess the delivery of Police Services in the province and to promote good relations between the Police and the communities and in addition to render Security Services as prescribed by the Provincial Government.
- To monitor Police conduct in relation to Government policies
- To mobilize community participation in crime prevention
- To oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of the SAPs in service delivery
- To create and maintain a safe, secure and user-friendly environment at all buildings occupied by the Free State Provincial Government
- To provide high quality corporate services to internal and external stakeholders

Policies:

- White Paper on Safety and Security
- Manual on Community Base Crime Prevention

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Monitor Police conduct in relation to government policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop a policy implementation strategy with SAPs.Monitor adherence to white paper on Safety and Security		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Safer environments;Support integrated environmental management system
Oversee effectiveness and efficiency of SAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in developing policing priorities and objectives;Oversee deployment of HR		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Safer environment;Support IEM
Ensure visible policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Visible policing		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Safer environment

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: FREE STATE PROVINCE MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Vision:

A holistic and accountable service to enhance the quality of life of all people in the Free State Province by meeting basic Social Welfare needs within a caring and enabling environment.

Mission:

To serve and build a self-reliant nation in partnership with all stakeholders through an integrated social welfare system which maximizes its existing potential and which is equitable, sustainable, accessible, people-centred and developmental.

Policies:

Free State Poverty Eradication Strategy 1999
Department of Social Welfare Strategic Plan 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
To address poverty among children and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty relief strategy 	If not projects are not properly planned, it could contribute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive areas; Agricultural pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer environments; Support integrated environmental management system
Improve intersectoral collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service consultation with all relevant stakeholders 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support IEM
To inform and educate communities on Social Security rights and obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community education programme 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge
Protection and empowerment of women especially those in poverty with HIV/AIDS and disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development programmes for those in abject poverty; Provide technical skills training; Establish multi-purpose centers; Awareness and support: Life skills programme; 24-hour one stop centers for victims; Prevention programmes 	If not planned correctly it could lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive environments; Agricultural Pollution if agricultural based projects are promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge
Ensure the development, survival, care and protection of children, youth and families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early childhood development; Life Skills Education Programmes 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge
Statistical interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact assessment; Population statistics 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge; Support IEM

Department of Social Development: Free State Province
Mandate And Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: FREE STATE PROVINCE MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Vision:

The Department strives to contribute towards establishing the Free State as a winning province through provision of excellent service, in respect of which a transformed society will have ready and equitable access to information resources, development of and participation in sport, arts, culture, science and technology.

Mission:

Our mission is to provide a professional service through a disciplined workforce and to implement departmental policies and procedures and thereby rising the profile of sport, arts, culture, science and technology in the province.
Instilling awareness on the role of sport, arts and culture in economic development and nation-building.
Promoting sport and recreation and provision of facilities thereof.
Promoting a culture of reading and learning through utilization of information resources.
Promoting awareness of science and technology in the province.
Promoting heritage awareness and render museum service, and
Promoting expression of and appreciation for arts and cultural activities.

Policies:

White Paper on Arts and Culture
Department of Sport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Strategic Plan for 2000/2001
Free State Provincial Government White Paper on Sport and Recreation
National White Paper on Sport and Recreation

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
To manage library, information and technology services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide library and information services to communities; Central information service to FSPQ; Internet cafes in communities; Communal information technology centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible use of sensitive areas or park areas for the erection of facilities Accessibility of buildings to disabled persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge and skills; Central info services for FS; Support integrated environmental management system through the availing of information
To manage arts and culture affairs in FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Render museum and heritage services; Administer declared cultural institutions; Establish FS arts and culture council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future museums may be developed in sensitive areas; May damage natural/cultural environments (e.g. sacred places, rock paintings etc) if approvals is granted wrongly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support IEM through cultural and historic protection Museums may contribute to highlight environmental issues
To promote sports and recreation development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading and servicing of basic sport facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive areas if developed wrongly; Create unsafe environments if incomplete and not properly maintained; Facilities are sometimes inaccessible to some people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and healthy environment

SAPS: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies:

White Paper on Safety and Security
Manual on Community Based Crime Prevention
Department Safety and Security Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Ensure that all employees are acquainted with the provisions of the White Paper on Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Circular letters and workshops	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safe and healthy environment
Community Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Policing Forums	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safe and healthy environment• Improve knowledge

THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS: FREE STATE PROVINCE MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Vision: Leading Tourism and Environmental management in the Free State in the interest of sustainable development for all

Mission: Facilitating the promotion and sustenance of healthy environment
Creating and maintaining a high level of environmental awareness and tourism
Protecting and maintaining all natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations
Securing ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development
Promoting sustainable tourism culture to benefit the socio-economic needs of the people of the Free State with emphasis on disadvantaged communities
Harnessing tourism activity for job creation

Policies:

White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management
White Paper on Environmental Management Policy for South Africa
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

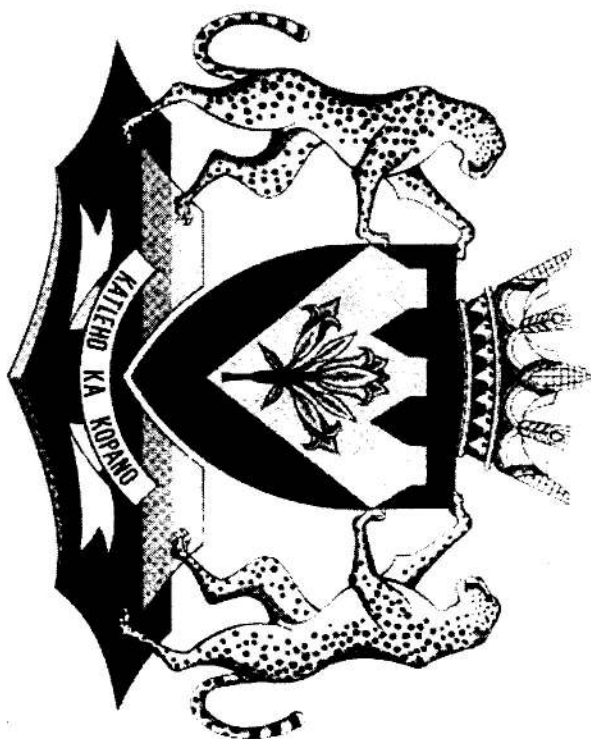
Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible Management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Establishment of Trans- frontier conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maluti/Drakensberg conservation/tourism area; Gariep conservation/tourism area; Vrededorst dome conservation area; Eco-park in Soedoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism development can contribute to: Uncollected domestic waste; Visual pollution; Unsafe environments; Uncoordinated development of infrastructure (e.g. roads, buildings etc.); Littering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to natural and non-natural resources; Improve knowledge; Enhance sensitive areas; Enhance job creation; Protection of biodiversity and aesthetical heritage.
Development of Tourism routes in FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastern Free State Heritage Route; Bloufontein/Thaba Nchu Heritage Route; Cultural Heritage Workshops; Hiking trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive and cultural areas if not properly planned; Uncollected domestic waste; Untreated sewerage; Visual pollution; Unsafe environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to natural and non-natural resources; Improve knowledge
Tourism investment in FS: Spatial development initiative for Qwaqwa/Bethlehem/ Harrismuth Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotel or lodge development; Jordan River Waterfront; Privatisation of tourism assets; SMMME promotion packages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to sensitive areas in not properly planned; Visual pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to natural and non-natural resources

Department of Tourism, Environmental and Economic Affairs: Free State Province
Mandate and Priority Functions, Policies, Programmes and Plans

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible Management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Conservancy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greening of townships, schools and clinics; Training of rangers; Environmental workshops in communities; Poverty alleviation project; Training manuals for environmental management issues 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase to natural resources; Improve knowledge; Improved waste collection
Implementing of projects utilizing natural resources and aimed at job creation and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of fish to suitable waters for use by communities 20000 fish to be stocked annually; Establish fisheries to utilize the fish resources. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase to natural resources; Alleviation of poverty; Job security/creation; Food security
Game management on own reserves and promotion of private nature reserves and game farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve species diversity in reserves; Protect biodiversity; Promote private nature reserves and game farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate introductions might result in genetic contamination; Infrastructure development may damage sensitive areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to natural resources; Stimulate economic growth; Protection and enhancement of biodiversity
Biological control of alien weed species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce alien species to control weed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate introductions might result in genetic contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of natural areas and systems; Protecting and restoring biodiversity
Improve water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetland rehabilitation; Biomonitoring of rivers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of sensitive areas; Healthy environment; Improving water quality; Protecting and restoring the biodiversity
Environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate scoping reports and EIAs; Monitor compliance with EIAs and EMPs; Compile state of environment report; Develop EIP for FS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrong decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental management process; Ensure sustainable development
Environmental awareness, educational and extension programmes at schools, tertiary institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental education programmes; Environmental awareness campaigns; Greening of townships; Poverty alleviation projects; Job creation initiatives; Establish two environmental forums; Information on certain subjects – alien species; Cultivate indigenous trees 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve knowledge; Health and safe environment; Improve access to natural resources
Implementation of various policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling and coordination of hunting and problem animals; Issue permits 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to natural resources

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
MANDATE AND PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Possible contribution to Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Affect on Environment) (Negative Impact)	Possible management of Priority Environmental Issues in Free State (Manage Environment) (Positive Impact)
Water Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of dams • Licensing new dams • Licensing of water abstraction for different users • Licensing of other uses defined in the National Water Act • Inspections and auditing • Setting standards for effluents • Working for Water • Solid waste disposal site permits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of natural habitat • Loss of biodiversity; • Change in ecosystem; • Increased demand for natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable utilization of natural resources; • Prevention and Control of water pollution; • Reduction of alien species • Ensuring good quality of water resources (Surface and groundwater)
General Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste disposal site permits 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and Control of surface and groundwater pollution; • Creation of employment opportunities
Mine Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMP Process 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and management of pollution of water resources arising from mine activities
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream flow reduction; • Destruction of natural habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to natural resources



ANNEXURE 4

**COMPLIANCE WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES, OTHER LEGISLATION
REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS**

**THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: FREE STATE PROVINCE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS**

Policies:

Department of Agriculture Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Poverty alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home gardens; • Entrepreneurial development; • Food preservation 	• 2(4)(b)(d)(h)(i)(o)(q)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Act No 63 of 1977 - health regulations
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commomages development; • On-farm facilities; • Subdivision of land 	• 2(4)(b)(d)(h)(i)(o)(q)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970; • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983
Research of farming enterprise and value-adding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various types of enterprises; • Contract research 	• 2(4)(b)(d)(g)(p)	
Human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various training programmes (formal or informal) (HIV/AIDS) 	• 2(4)(d)(h)(i)(p)(q)	
Support to commercial farming sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension services; • Information technology; • Economic services; • Engineering services; • Laboratory services; • Veterinary services; • Pest control; • Subdivision of land 	• 2(4)(b)(d)(h)(i)(o)(p)(q)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act No 70 of 1970; • Agriculture Resource Protection Act No 43 of 1983; • Pest Control Act No 36 of 1983; • Fencing Act No 31 of 1963; • Veldt and forest fires Act No 101 of 1998; • Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act No 36 of 1947
Statutory functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal health; • Public health; • Soil conservation; • Subdivision of land 	• 2(4)(g)(h)(i)(d)(f)(i)(o)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970; • Conservation of Agriculture Resource Act 43 of 1983
Youth Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating positive image of agriculture 	• 2(4)(g)(d)(f)(i)(o)	
Initiatives with other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development strategy; • Job creation strategy; • Disaster management strategy; • Land care initiative 	• 2(4)(r)(o)(o)(e)(b)(d)(g)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act 43 of 1983

Department of Agriculture: Free State Province
Compliance with NEMA Principles, Other Legislative Requirements, Norms and Standards

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: FREE STATE PROVINCE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS

Policies: Department of Education Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Improve management of schools and districts and reinforce administrative systems at schools, districts and provincial head office	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Needs assessment for development plans;Develop a system in which school (<i>Department</i>) account for effective use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2(2),2(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Veldt and Forest Fires Act of 1998National Water Act No 36 of 1998National Sanitation Policy
Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Integrated development planning with other departments;Inter-departmental working groups: ECD; FET; AIDS; Crime prevention; Poverty alleviation; Gender; Youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2(3),2(4)(b)(i)(v)(x)(k)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">DFA no 67 of 1995Free State Townships Ordinance No 6 of 1969Health Act No 63 of 1977
Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Build 60 schools to attend to backlog of schools;Set aside funds to attend to schools without electricity, water and sewerage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2(4)(i)(iv)(x)(p)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Free State Townships Ordinance No 6 of 1969Physical Planning Act No 125 of 1991

**THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS**

Policies:

Programmes (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Plans (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Protection of natural areas and beautification of terrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurseries, parks and terrain beautifying; Removal/cutting down of trees; Nature conservation; Control of soil erosion prevention of water erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(3); 2(4)(b)(c)(d)(g) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Conservation Act No 73 of 1989; Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983 National Water Act No 36 of 1998
Safety of storage dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of dams; Inspection of dams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(4)(a)(vii); 2(4)(e) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Services Act No 108 of 1997 National Water Act No 36 of 1998
Dumping of refuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of the environment; Permit for dumping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(4)(a)(ii); 2(4)(b)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989
Self sustainable prisons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming for self sustainability to reduce government expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3, 4(a), 4 (b), 4(c), 4(f), 4(h), 4(k) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983
Human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various training programmes for prisoners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4(a), 4(h), 4(f), 4(p), 4(q) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctional Services Act
Youth programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve prisoners in agricultural activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4(o), 4(q), 4(h) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctional Service Act

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND EXPENDITURE: FREE STATE PROVINCE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS

Policies: Positioning the Free State Province on the "high road" aimed at sustainable economic growth and development, 1998
Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a conducive business environment;• Promotion of arts and crafts sector;• SMME promotion;• Establishment of IDZ;• Establish growth and development zones;• Investment Targeted strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2(2);• 2(3);• 2(4)(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p)(q)(r)(s)(t)(u)(v)(w)(x)(y)(z)	

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: FREE STATE PROVINCE COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS

Policies:

Free State Environmental Health Strategic Policy, 2000
Department of Health Strategic Plan 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and establish support structures to address some implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(a)(vii); 2(4)(e)(i)(h)(i)(q) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Act No 63 of 1977
Develop and render integrated environmental health promotion packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety Built Environment Promote improved water and sanitation Air Pollution Control Vector Control Environmental health projects for communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(a)(i)(iv)(vii)(viii); 2(4)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p)(q) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Water Act No 36 of 1998; Water Services Act No 108 of 1997; Health Act No 63 of 1977; Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989; Guidelines on sewerage sludge; Quality of domestic water supplies, sampling guide Volume 2 and Assessment guide Volume 1; National Sanitation Policy
Improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people in FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement primary school nutrition programme Establish and maintain household food security projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(a)(i)(iv)(vii)(viii); 2(4)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p)(q) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HACCP (Code Alimentarius); Health Act No 63 of 1977; Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectant Act No 54 of 1972; Food Premises Hygiene Regulations R918 of 30 July 1999
Maintain disaster management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust capacity to deal with emergencies and disasters effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(vii); 2(4)(b)(c)(i)(p)(r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Act No 63 of 1977; Hazardous Substances Act No 15 of 1973; PASASA (Paraffin Association of South Africa) guidelines; Farmfeeds and Agricultural Act; Disaster Management Bill
Make Occupational Health services accessible to personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure awareness of rights and responsibilities; Develop occupational health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(4)(e)(h)(i) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Rendering of quality comprehensive and affordable health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline study on performance standards on quality and risk management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2) 2(3) 2(4)(b)(d)(e) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Act No 63 of 1977
Ensure and extend access to 24-hour health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide adequate facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2) 2(3) 2(4)(d)(e)(h) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Act No 63 of 1977
Render integrated comprehensive PHC services to schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate school health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2) 2(3) 2(4)(d)(e)(h) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Act No 63 of 1977
Develop a contingency plan to manage limited resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outsource laundry services; Outsource support services; Outsource medical depot; Steam Boilers, Incinerators, X-Rays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(3) 	
Develop future scenarios to predict impact of various diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2) 2(3) 2(4)(vii) 2(b)(e)(h)(i) 	

Policies:

Department of Local Government and Housing Strategic Plan for 2000/2001
Land Reform Policy (1997)
Urban Development Framework (1997)
The White Paper on Housing (1994)

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Support, capacitate and strengthen LG and Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies to achieve constitutional governance; Capacity building programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(4) (b)(x)(d)(xx)(g)(k)(l)(q)(r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government Transitional Act Municipal Structures Act Municipal Systems Bill Public Financial Management Act The Constitution of South Africa (1996)
To promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish intergovernmental structures that promote co-operative governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(4) (b)(x)(k)(xx)(g)(l)(k)(l) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Facilitation Act (DFA) No 67 of 1995; Free State LDO regulations (PG 246 of 1997-11-14) Municipal Structures Act Municipal Systems Bill Public Financial Management Act
To facilitate enactment and implementation of legislation on LG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgate and implement provincial legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(4) (ix)(k) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFA No 67 of 1995; Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989; Physical Planning Act No 125 of 1991; Public Financial Management Act Free State Township Ordinance No 9 of 1969 Regulations for the amendment or withdrawal of regional or urban structure plans Subdivision of Agricultural Land Guidelines Constitution of South Africa (1996)
To facilitate municipal infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure implementation, monitoring and control on municipal infrastructure projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Structures Act Municipal Systems Bill Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989 Water Services Act No 108 of 1997 Public Financial Management Act Constitution of South Africa (1996)

Department of Local Government and Housing: Free State Province
Compliance with NEMA Principles, Other Legislative Requirements, Norms and Standards

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
To facilitate and coordinate the provision of quality affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage provision of quality housing. • Initiate off-site and on-site housing projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(2). • 2(3). • 2(4)(b)(d)(f)(g)(i)(k)(l)(m)(q)(r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Act No 107 of 1997 • National Housing Code • National Norms and Standards for Permanent Residential Structures • National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act No 103 of 1997
Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single planning legislation. • Land use / Development policies. • Provincial Spatial Plan. • LDOs/IDPs. • Manage land development applications. • Provide provincial disaster management capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(2). • 2(3). • 2(4)(b)(d)(f)(g)(i)(k)(l)(m)(q)(r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFA No 67 of 1995. • Free State Townships Ordinance No 6 of 1969. • Physical Planning Act No 125 of 1991 • Regulations for the amendment or withdrawal of regional or urban structure plans • Free State LDO regulations (PG 246 of 1997-11-14) • National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 • Municipal Systems Bill • Local Government Transitional Second Amendment Act No 97 of 1996 • Guidelines for Human Settlement Planning and Design
Promote sustainable land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate transfer of state land. • Establish and upgrade town planning schemes. • Manage database on spatial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(2). • 2(3). • 2(4)(b)(g)(i)(k)(l)(m) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free State Township ordinance No 6 of 1969. • Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act No 70 of 1970. • Less Formal Township Establishment Act No 113 of 1991 • Free State LDO regulations (PG 246 of 1997-11-14) • Physical Planning Act No 125 of 1991
Facilitate and co-ordinate compilation of LDOs/IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate and co-ordinate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(2). • 2(3). • 2(4)(b)(d)(f)(g)(e)(k)(l)(m)(o)(q)(r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFA no 67 of 1995 • Municipal Systems Bill
To facilitate land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate formalisation of towns. • Facilitate resettlement of land restitution beneficiaries. • Implement, upgrade and convert land tenure rights. • Facilitate upgrading of informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(1)(a)(b)(c)(e). • 2(2). • 2(3). • 2(4)(a)(i)(ii)(iii)(v)(vii)(viii); • 2(4)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free State Township Ordinance No 6 of 1969. • DFA no 67 of 1995. • Less Formal Township Establishment Act No 113 of 1991. • Restitution of Land Rights Act No 22 of 1994. • Provision of Land and Assistance Act No 126 of 1993. • Extension of Security of Tenure Act 1998. • Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act 1991. • Interim Protection of Informal Rights Act No 31 of 1996. • Labour Tenants Act 1996
Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate LED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(3) • 2(4)(a)(g)(h)(i)(q)(r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFA no 67 of 1995

**THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS**

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Employment and Skills Development Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of unemployed persons. • Register of unemployed persons. • Training of retrencheds – Social Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2, 4(h) 	
Inspection and Enforcement Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2, 4(a)(vii), 4(e), 4(f) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993

Department of Labour: Free State Provincial Office
Compliance with NEMA Principles, Other Legislative Requirements, Norms and Standards

**THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS**

Policies:

Land Policy White Paper of 1997
Green Paper on Development and Planning

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Land Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redistribution • Integrated Programme for land redistribution and agricultural development in SA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(1) (a)(b)(c) (e); • 2(2); • 2(3); • 2(4) (a) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii); • 2(4) (b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Land and Assistance Act No 126 of 1993
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(1) (a)(b)(c) (e); • 2(2); • 2(3); • 2(4) (a) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii); • 2(4) (b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restitution of Land Rights Act No 22 of 1994
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenure reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(1) (a)(b)(c) (e); • 2(2); • 2(3); • 2(4) (a) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii); • 2(4) (b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of Security of Tenure Act No 62 of 1997 • Interim Protection of Informal Rights Act No 31 of 1996 • Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act No 112 of 1991 • Land Reform Labour Tenants Act No 3 of 1996 • Communal Properties Act No 28 of 1996
Spatial planning Integrated planning and land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFA • LDO/IDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(1) (a)(b)(c) (e); • 2(2); • 2(3); • 2(4) (a) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii); • 2(4) (b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Facilitation Act No 67 of 1995
State land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenure and state land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(1) (a)(b)(c) (e); • 2(2); • 2(3); • 2(4) (a) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii); • 2(4) (b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Land Disposal Act No 48 of 1961

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Administering of Mining Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Granting of mining authorization, Assessing of environmental management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(1) (a)(b)(c) (e), 2(2), 2(3), 2(4) (a) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii), 2(4) (b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Water Act No 36 of 1998; Water Services Act No 108 of 1997; Minerals Act No 50 of 1991; Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989; Health Act No 63 of 1977; Mountain Catchment Areas Act No 63 of 1970; Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act No 45 of 1965; National Nuclear Regulator Act, 1999; Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996; Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983; Free State Nature Conservation Ordinance No 8 of 1969; National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998; National Monument Act No 28 of 1969; National Heritage Resources Act, 1999; Development Facilitation Act no 67 of 1995; Free State Township Ordinance No 9 of 1969

Department of Mineral and Energy: Free State Provincial Office
Compliance with NEMA Principles, Other Legislative Requirements, Norms and Standards

THE OFFICE OF THE PREMIER: FREE STATE PROVINCE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS

Policies:

Provincial Strategic Plan for the Free State 2000/2001
Preliminary Report on the Integrated Development Plan for the Free State 1998/1999

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Corporate and political management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure co-ordination and integration of strategic developments by producing a Strategic Framework for FS.• To support, monitor and co-ordinate the identification of priorities and targets for FS.• To support and co-ordinate interdepartmental activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All principles	
Communication and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To establish a data warehouse which can deliver information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2(1)	
Co-operative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To support and monitor sound management of LG;• To monitor regional and multi-jurisdictional cooperation across borders;• To facilitate good intra-governmental relationships;• To facilitate good inter-provincial relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All principles	

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT: FREE STATE PROVINCE COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS

Policies:

Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport Strategic Plan 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
FS on the move programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop overarching transport policy; Road building and maintenance programmes; Regulating of freight movement, provision and maintenance of transport infrastructure; Integrated rank and business centers; Weight bridges; Billboards next to transport corridors; Disaster management on roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(3); 2(4)(a)(i)(ii)(v)(viii); 2(4)(c)(g)(i)(q)(r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 39 of the Minerals Act of 1991; Roads Ordinance (4 of 1968); Road Traffic Act (93 of 1996); Advertising on Roads Act and Ribbon Development Act (21 of 1940); Expropriation Act (64 of 1975) Environmental Conservation Act (73 of 1989)
Facilitate the provision of an affordable, accessible, effective safe and sustainable transport system and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalise taxi industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(3); 2(4)(a)(i)(ii)(v)(viii); 2(4)(c)(g)(i)(q)(r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Passenger Transport Act; National Land Transport Act
Ensure a coordinated approach in development of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To design and implement a coordinated management system; To ensure integration of planning; Design appropriate standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(3); 2(4)(a)(i)(ii)(v)(viii); 2(4)(c)(g)(i)(q)(r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Facilitation Act no 67 of 1995
Alleviate poverty through CBPW programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation: small contractors; Infrastructure: meet needs; HR Dev: training; SMME development; To ensure that planning and coordination takes place; Unbundling of contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(3); 2(4)(a)(i)(ii)(v)(viii); 2(4)(c)(g)(i)(q)(r) 	

Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport: Free State Province
Compliance with NEMA Principles, Other Legislative Requirements, Norms and Standards

**THE DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: FREE STATE PROVINCE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS**

Policies:

White Paper on Safety and Security
Manual on Community Base Crime Prevention

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Monitor Police conduct in relation to government policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a policy implementation strategy with SAPS. Monitor adherence to white paper on safety and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(1), 2(4)(b)(x)(i) 	
Oversee effectiveness and efficiency of SAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in developing policing priorities and objectives, Oversee deployment of HR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(1), 2(4)(b)(x)(i) 	
Ensure visible policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visible policing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2), 2(3), 2(4)(b)(x)(e)(i)(g)(h) 	

**THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: FREE STATE PROVINCE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS**

Policies:

Free State Poverty Eradication Strategy 1999
Department of Social Welfare Strategic Plan 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
To address poverty among children and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty relief strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p) 	
Improve intersectoral collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service consultation with all relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(b)(i) 	
To inform and educate communities on Social Security rights and obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community education programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(c)(h)(k)(q) 	
Protection and empowerment of women especially those in poverty with HIV/AIDS and disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development programmes for those in abject poverty; Provide technical skills training; Establish multi-purpose centers; Awareness and support: life skills programme; 24-hour one stop centers for victims; Prevention programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(c)(h)(q) 	
Ensure the development, survival, care and protection of children, youth and families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early childhood development; Life Skills Education Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(c)(h)(q) 	
Statistical interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact assessment; Population statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(3); 2(4)(b)(d)(h) 	

THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, ART, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: FREE STATE PROVINCE COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS

Policies:

White Paper on Arts and Culture
Free State Provincial Government White Paper on Sport and Recreation
National White Paper on Sport and Recreation
Strategic Plan for the Department of Sports, Art, Culture, Science and Technology 2000/2001

Programmes (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Plans (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
To manage library, information and technology services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide library and information services to communities; • Central information service to FSPG; • Internet cafes in communities; • Communal information technology centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(2); • 2(3); • 2(4)(h)(g)(km)(q) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of South Africa (1996) • Provincial Library and Information Act No 5 of 1999 • Service Delivery Standards
To manage arts and culture affairs in FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Render museum and heritage services; • Administer declared cultural institutions; • Establish FS Arts and Culture Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(2); • 2(3); • 2(4)(a)(iii); • 2(4)(n)(k)(g)(q) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Heritage Council Act (Act 11 of 1999); • Provincial Museum & Heritage Act (being drafted); • Provincial Act on Declared Institutions (being drafted) • Constitution of South Africa (1996) • Culture Promotion Act No 65 of 1983 • Cultural Affairs Act No 65 of 1989 • Mmabana Cultural Foundation Act No 15 of 1987 • Provincial Proclamation No 141 of 1994 • Free State Provincial Notification No 125 of 1995 • Mmabana Cultural Foundation Amendment Act No 10 of 1994
To promote sports and recreation development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading and servicing of basic sport facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(1)(a) – (e); • 2(2); • 2(3); • 2(4)(a) – (r) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Sport Commission Act of 1998; • SA Sport and Recreation Act of 1998; • Phakisa Major Sport Events and Development Corporation Act No. 4 of 1997 • Draft South African Boxing Act • Constitution of South Africa (1996)

Department of Sports, Art, Culture, Science and Technology: Free State Province
Compliance with NEMA Principles, Other Legislative Requirements, Norms and Standards

**SAPS: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS**

Policies:

White Paper on Safety and Security
Manual on Community Based Crime Prevention
Department Safety and Security Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Ensure that all employees are acquainted with the provisions of the White Paper on Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular letters and workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(2); • 2(4) (b)(g)(h)(j)(k)(l)(q) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Health and Safety Act (85 of 1993)
Community Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Policing Forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2(2); • 2(3); • 2(4)(a)(vii); • 2(4)(b)(c)(d)(g)(h)(i)(k)(l)(o)(q) 	

THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS: FREE STATE PROVINCE
COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS

Policies:

White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management
White Paper on Environmental Management Policy for South Africa

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Establishment of Trans-frontier conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maluti/Drakensberg conservation/tourism area;Gartop conservation/tourism area;Vredefort dome conservation area;Eco-park in soedoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">National Water Act No 36 of 1998;Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983;Mountain Catchment Areas Act No 63 of 1970;Orange Free State Conservation Ordinance No 8 of 1969;Natal Nature Conservation Ordinance No 15 of 1974Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance No 19 of 1974
Development of Tourism routes in FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Eastern Free State Heritage Route;Bloemfontein/Thaba Nchu Heritage route;Cultural heritage workshops;Hiking trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Put on Hold	
Tourism investment in FS: Spatial development initiative for Owaqwa/ Bethlehem/ Harrismith Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hotel or lodge development;Jordan river waterfront;Privatisation of tourism assets;SMME promotion packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Put on Hold	
Conservancy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Greening of townships, schools and clinics;Training of rangers;Environmental workshops in communities;Poverty alleviation project;Training manuals for environmental management issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">National Water Act No 36 of 1998;Forestry Act No 122 of 1984;Environment Conservation Act No 73 of 1989

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Implementing of projects utilizing of natural resources and aimed at job creation and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of fish to suitable waters for use by communities 20000 fish to be stocked annually. • Establish fisheries to utilize the fish resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free State Conservation Ordinance No 8 of 1969
Game management on own reserves and promotion of private nature reserves and game farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve species diversity in reserves. • Protect biodiversity. • Promote private nature reserves and game farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free State Conservation Ordinance No 8 of 1969, • Environment Conservation Act No 73 of 1989
Biological control of alien weed species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce alien species to control weed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Especially 2(4)(a)(ii), 2(4)(b),(d) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Act No 36 of 1998; • Agricultural Pests Act No 36 of 1983; • Forestry Act No 122 of 1984; • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983
Improve water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland rehabilitation; • Biomonitoring of rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Act No 36 of 1998; • Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act No 43 of 1983; • Rand Water Standards
Environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate scoping reports and EIAs; • Monitor compliance with EIAs and EMPs; • Compile State of Environment Report; • Develop EIP for FS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Conservation Act No 73 of 1989; • Minerals Act No 50 of 1991; • Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act No 45 of 1965; • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act No 43 of 1983; • Hazardous Substance Act No 15 of 1973; • Health Act No 63 of 1977; • SABS Code: Safe disposal of medical waste, etc; • National Heritage Resource Act; • National Parks Act no 57 of 1976; • National Roads Act No 54 of 1971; • Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993; • National Water Act No 36 of 1998

Department of Tourism Environmental and Economic Affairs: Free State Province
Compliance with NEMA Principles, Other Legislative Requirements, Norms and Standards

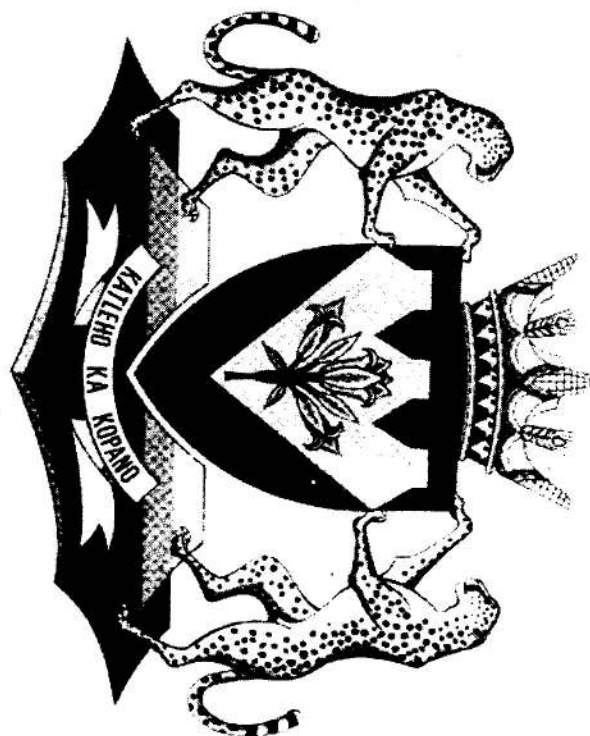
Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Environmental awareness, educational and extension programmes at schools, tertiary institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental education programmes;• Environmental Awareness campaigns;• Greening of townships;• Poverty alleviation projects;• Job creation initiatives;• Establish two environmental forums;• Information on certain subjects – alien species;• Cultivate indigenous trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All principles	
Implementation of various policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Controlling and coordination of hunting and problem animals• Issue permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free State Nature Conservation Ordinance No 8 of 1969;• Environment Conservation Act No 73 of 1989

THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE **COMPLIANCE OF PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES** **WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS, NORMS AND STANDARDS**

Policies:

Minimum Requirements for the handling, classification and disposal of Hazardous waste.
Minimum Requirements for water monitoring and waste management facilities
Minimum requirement for waste disposal by landfill

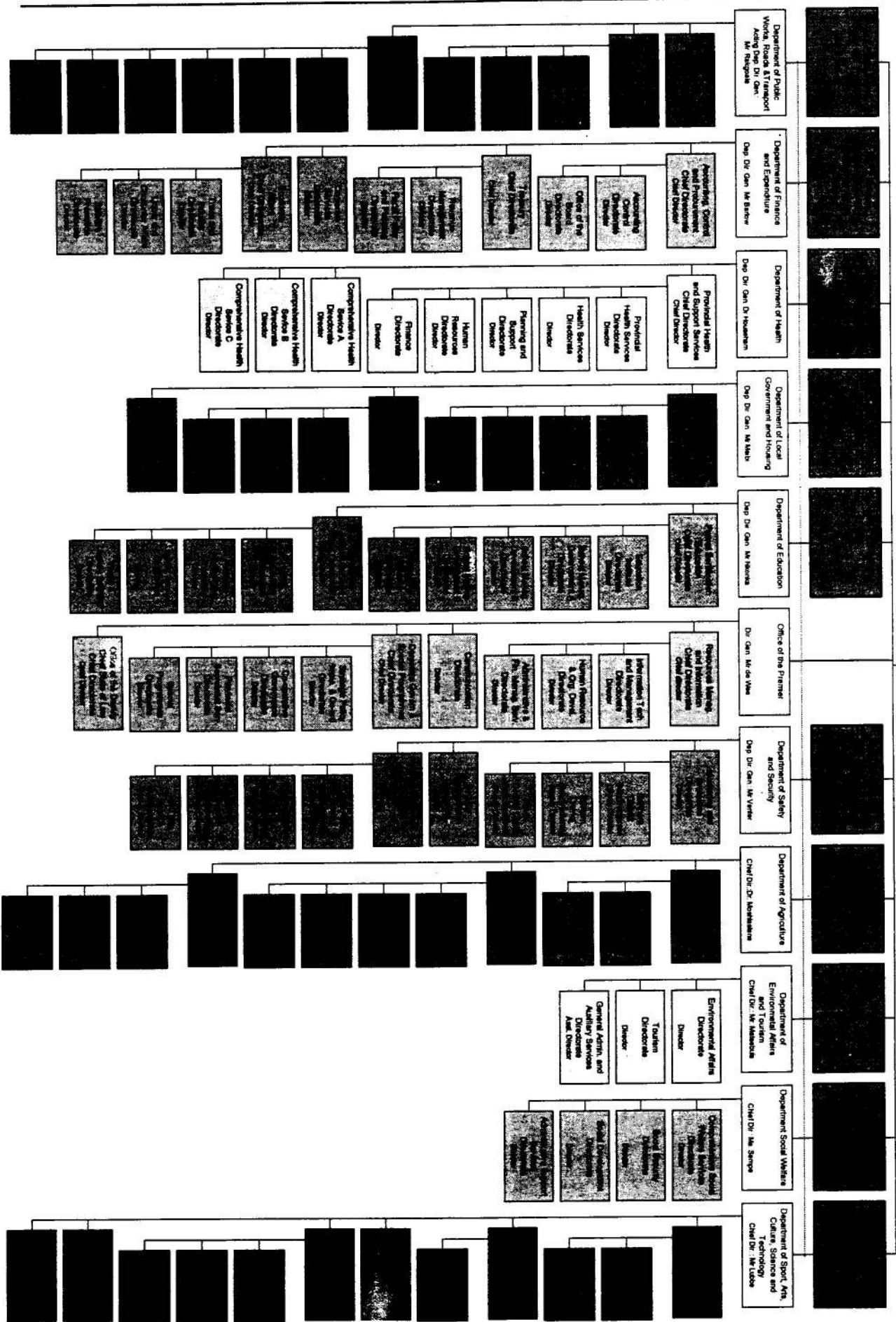
Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Compliance with NEMA Principles	Compliance with Other Legislation, Norms and Standards
Water Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of dams; Licensing new dam construction; Licensing water abstraction; Setting standards for effluents; Working for Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(1) (a)(b)(c) (e); 2(2); 2(3); 2(4) (a) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii); 2(4) (b)(d)(f)(g)(i)(k)(l)(m)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Water Act No 36 of 1998; Water Services Act No 108 of 1997; Minerals Act No 50 of 1991; Environmental Conservation Act No73 of 1989; Health Act No 63 of 1977; Mountain Catchment Areas Act No 63 of 1970
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid Waste Disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(1)(a)(b)(c); 2(2); 2(3); 2(4)(a)(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)(viii); 2(4) (b)(d)(f)(g)(i)(k)(l)(m)(p) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Conservation Act No 73 of 1989; Minimum Requirements for the handling, classification and disposal of Hazardous waste.; Minimum Requirements for water monitoring and waste management facilities; Minimum requirement for waste disposal by landfill
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2(4)(b)(c)(d)(g) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Act no 122 of 1984

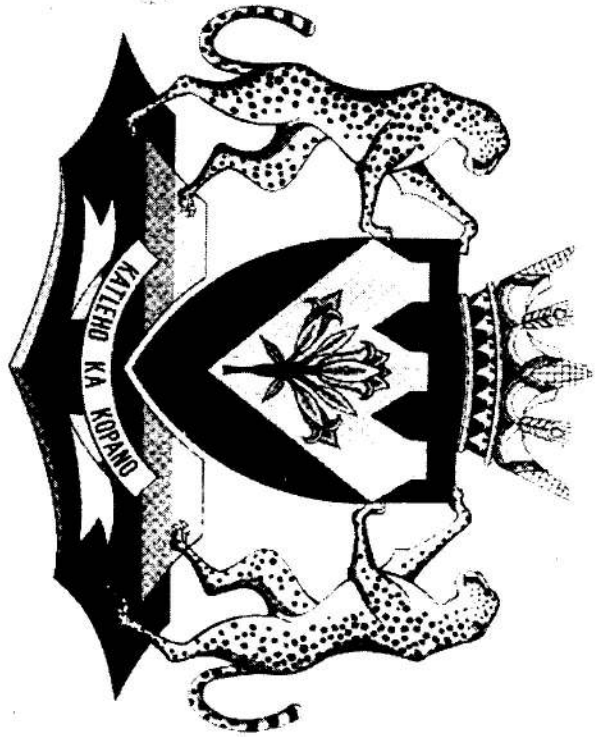


ANNEXURE 5

ORGANIGRAM OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MACRO ORGANISATION OF THE FREE STATE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT





ANNEXURE 6

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

**THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Policies:

Department of Agriculture Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for coordination and cooperation
Poverty alleviation strategy for FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home gardens. • Entrepreneurial development. • Food preservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TLCs. • Tribal Authorities. • Local community committees. • Contacts with individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E system. • Intra-departmental management committee meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad hoc contact with: • DLGH • Health • Social Welfare • Poverty alleviation cluster. • Rural development cluster. • IDMC • Priorities and planning. Sub-committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field staff - understaffed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity, staff and financing
Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonages development. • On-farm facilities. • Subdivision of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal entities established through land reform project • Established management body for each and every CPA – SP project • Individual farmers. • Contractors appointed by department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWAF: Irrigation Advisory Committee • Adhoc contact with: • DEAT • Free State Agriculture • NAFU • DLA • NDOA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field staff (totally understaffed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity, staff and financing. • Ad hoc liaising with some departments
Research of farming enterprise and value-adding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various types of enterprises. • Contract research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer groupings • Specialists within the department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities. • Agricultural Research Council. • Technicians 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity, staff and financing

**THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Policies:

Department of Education Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Programmes (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Plans (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for coordination and cooperation
Improve management of schools and districts and reinforce administrative systems at schools, districts and provincial head office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment for development plans; Develop a system in which school (<i>Department</i>) account for effective use of resources 					
Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated development planning with other departments; Inter-departmental working groups: ECD; FET; AIDS; Crime prevention; Poverty alleviation; Gender; Youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-departmental working groups: ECD; FET; AIDS; Crime prevention; Poverty alleviation; Gender; Youth; DWAF; DoA; DEAT; Dept of Social Welfare; Dept of Health 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free state environmental education forum 		
Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 60 schools to attend to backlog of schools; Set aside funds to attend to schools without electricity, water and sewerage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept of Health Dept of PWRT; Dept of LGH; Dept of SACST; TLCs; Private sector; Free state school building trust; Twalo Pete 				

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Co-operation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Co-ordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for co-ordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and co-ordination
Protection of natural areas and beautification of terrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurseries, parks and terrain beautifying. Removal/ cutting down of trees. Nature conservation. Control of soil erosion. Prevention of water erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc liaising with departments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds Shortage of managers Lack of skilled personnel
Safety of storage dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of dams. Inspection of dams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc liaising with departments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understaffed Inspections done by DWAF
Dumping of refuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of the environment. Permit for dumping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWAF DEAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc liaising with departments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to information No Environmental Officers
Self sustainable prisons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming for self sustainability to reduce government expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc liaising with departments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent rotation of personnel Lack of funds Lack of manpower
Human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various training programmes for prisoners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Welfare; Labour 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc liaising with departments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time allocated not conducive Lack of manpower Lack of continuity
Youth programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve prisoners in agricultural activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc liaising with departments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate infrastructure Lack of funds

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND EXPENDITURE: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies:

Positioning the Free State Province on the "high road" aimed at sustainable economic growth and development., 1998
Department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for coordination and cooperation
Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a conducive business environment; • Promotion of arts and crafts sector; • SMME promotion; • Establishment of IDZ; • Establish growth and development zones; • Investment targeted strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DoA; • Dept of LGH; • Dept of SACST; • NGOs; • Gambling and racing board; • Tender board; • FS development corporation; • Liquor board		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clusters; • IDMC		

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies:

Free State Environmental Health Strategic Policy
Department of Health Strategic Plan 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and establish support structures to address some implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Assurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interdepartmental Planning meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Dep. Director 2 Assistant Directors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to intersectoral collaborations
Develop and render integrated environmental health promotion packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety Built Environment Promote improved water and sanitation Air Pollution Control Vector Control Environmental health projects for communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Health Forum Environmental Health Liaison Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Reporting and monitoring Quality Assurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Health Strategic Planning meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Assistant Director 5 Control EHOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to intersectoral collaborations
Improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people in FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement primary school nutrition programme Establish and maintain household food security projects 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Assurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interdepartmental Planning meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Deputy Director 3 Assistant Directors 5 Control EHOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to intersectoral collaborations
Maintain disaster management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust capacity to deal with emergencies and disasters effectively 					

Department of Health: Free State Province
Institutional Arrangements for Coordination and Cooperation

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for coordination and cooperation
Make Occupational Health services accessible to personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure awareness of rights and responsibilities; • Develop occupational health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be formed 				
Rendering of quality comprehensive and affordable health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study on performance standards on quality and risk management 					
Ensure and extent access to 24-hour health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate facilities 					
Render integrated comprehensive PHC services to schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate school health services 					
Develop a contingency plan to manage limited resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outsource laundry services; • Outsource support services; • Outsource medical depot; • Steam Boilers, Incinerators, X-Rays 					
Develop future scenarios to predict impact of various diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact assessments 					

THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING: FREE STATE PROVINCE **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE** **FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Policies:

Department of Local Government and Housing Strategic Plan for 2000/2001
Land Reform Policy (1997)
Urban Development Framework (1997)
The White Paper on Housing (1994)

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for coordination
Support, capacitate and strengthen LG and Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies to achieve constitutional governance. Capacity building programmes; Local Government Transformation Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEAT; TLCS; District Councils; Traditional Authorities; FRELOGA SALGA DLA NDOP&LG LGTP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOD Management Committee Directors Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department Provincial Government and Local Government; Steering Committee on Local Government Transformation; IDMC; PROVLOG; MECLOGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact persons to be readily available 	
To promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish intergovernmental structures that promote co-operative governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premiers Office FRELOGA Exco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDMC Premier HOD Management Committee MEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clusters; PROVLOG; MECLOGA; PDMC; IDRS; IDMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HODs of each department MEC Premier 	
To facilitate enactment and implementation of legislation on LG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgate and implement provincial legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TLCS DC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate Land Use Administration Townships Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MECLOGA; FRELOGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 officer; Fulltime at LG level 	
To facilitate municipal infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure implementation, monitoring and control on municipal infrastructure projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TLCS; District Councils; Dept Provincial and Local Government; DWAF; DBSA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Infrastructure Coordinating Committee; Water Research Committee 		

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for coordination and cooperation
To facilitate and coordinate the provision of quality affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage provision of quality housing • Initiate off-site and on-site housing projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TLCs • Free State Agriculture, Home Affairs, Dept of Welfare, DoA • Developers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing board pre-approval meeting • Database system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free State Housing Board • Department of Housing 		
Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single planning legislation • Land use / Development policies • Provincial Spatial Plan • LDOs/IDPs • Manage land development applications • Provide provincial disaster management capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLA • PIMSS • Disaster Management Committee • All provincial departments • TLCs • Dept of Provincial and Local Government • FRELOGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDMC • Townships Board • DDP Steering Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDOs assessment committee • IDMC • Inter Ministerial Committee for disaster management • DfA task team • Municipal Steering Committee • LEDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 person responsible for a specific project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing of permits by DEAT for ELAs delay development
Promote sustainable land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate transfer of state land • Establish and upgrade town planning schemes • Manage database on spatial planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultants • DLA • TLCs • Stats SA • DBSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Townships Board / Tribunal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Restitution Committee • Dispute Resolution • TLCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 person responsible for a specific project 	
Facilitate and co- ordinate compilation of LDOs/IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate and co-ordinate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDOs Steering Committees • DDP Steering Committee • PIMSS • Consultants • FRELOGA • SALGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDMC • MEC • HODS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental representatives • Service Providers • FRELOGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDO P&LG 	

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Co-operation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Co-ordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for co-ordination and co-operation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for co-ordination and co-ordination
To facilitate land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate formalisation of towns Facilitate resettlement of land restitution beneficiaries Implement, upgrade and convert land tenure rights Facilitate upgrading of informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DLA Surveyor General DPW/RT 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMC for land reform 		
Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulate LED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TLCS Department of Economic Affairs Provincial Coordinating Committees on LED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of applications and evaluation of progress made with LED projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Coordinating committee on LED fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds from Dept of Provincial and Local Government 	

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Employment and Skills Development Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training of Unemployed persons• Register of unemployed persons• Training of retrenches – Social Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dept of Social Welfare;• Dept of Agriculture, Dept of Education;		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drafting of Bill around intergovernmen tal relations, Provinc		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ad hoc relationships
Inspection and Enforcement Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of Occupational Health and Safety Act		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-regulatory system – responsibility of employer, Disaster management committee of Free State			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ignorance about the OHS Act

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND AFFAIRS: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies:

Land Policy White Paper of 1997
Green Paper on Development and Planning

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redistribution • Integrated Programme for land redistribution and agricultural development in SA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoA • DC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local representatives • District Land Committee • Provincial Grant Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers Unions • Local Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials per district office • Budget per financial year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalised policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • TLCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Land Claims Commissioner for FS • Budget per financial year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenure reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLGH • DC • TLCs • Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Development Committees • Local Community Organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials per district office • Budget per financial year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalised Policy
Spatial planning / Integrated planning and land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFA • LDO/IDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLGH • DC • TLCs • Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROVLOG • Inter-departmental Assessment Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provloc • DFA Task Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National process with 1 official locally 	
State land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenure and state land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoA • DC • TLCs • DPW/RT • DEAT • DLGH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State land Disposal committee • Land Development committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Land Policy Directorate at NDLA • Public Land Inventory • Surveyor General • Deeds Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State land management unit • Budget as per policy and need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity

Department of Land Affairs: Free State Provincial Office
Institutional Arrangements for Coordination and Cooperation

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Administering of Mining Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Granting of mining authorization;• Assessing of environmental management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DEAT;• DWAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact assessments;• Environmental management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional Communication Forums;• Internal branch management meetings;• Regional ad hoc committees		

**THE OFFICE OF THE PREMIER: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Policies:

Provincial Strategic Plan for the Free State 2000/2001
Integrated Development Plan for the Free State 1998/1999

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Corporate and political management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure co-ordination and integration of strategic developments by producing a Strategic Framework for FS; To support, monitor and co-ordinate the identification of priorities and targets for FS; To support and co-ordinate interdepartmental activities 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDMC; Clusters 		
Communication and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a data warehouse which can deliver information 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDMC; Clusters 		

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Co-operative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To support and monitor sound management of LG,To monitor regional and multi-jurisdictional cooperation across borders,To facilitate good intra-governmental relationships,To facilitate good inter-provincial relationships			<ul style="list-style-type: none">PROVLOG,MECLOGA,IDMC		
Transformation and reform				<ul style="list-style-type: none">IDMC		

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMME THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies:

Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programme (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for (cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
FS on the move programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop overarching transport policy; • Road building and maintenance programmes; • Regulating of freight movement; • Provision and maintenance of transport infrastructure; • Integrated rank and business centers; • Weigh bridges; • Billboards next to transport corridors; • Disaster management on roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program teams and project teams establish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the realignment is to compare legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad hoc coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly in house • Project leader per project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds - capacity
Facilitate the provision of an affordable, accessible, effective safe and sustainable transport system and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalise taxi industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project teams; • Registrar; • Panel assessors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of conduct; • Register and Panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison structure in the taxi industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds - capacity
Ensure a coordinated approach in development of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To design and implement a coordinated management system; • To ensure integration of planning; • Design appropriate standards 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhouse systems e.g. traffic counting, bridge management, pavement management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COL TO Technical Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative per committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds - capacity

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programme (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Alleviate poverty through CBPV programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Job creation: small contractors;• Infrastructure: meet needs;• HR Dev: training;• SMME development;• To ensure that planning and coordination takes place;• Unbundling of contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TLCs• DCs• DLGH				

THE DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies:

White Paper on Safety and Security
Manual on Community Base Crime Prevention

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for (Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Co-ordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Monitor Police conduct in relation to government policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop a policy implementation strategy with SAPS.Monitor adherence to White paper on safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Multi-agency co- ordinating committee		
Oversee effectiveness and efficiency of SAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in developing policing priorities and objectives.Oversee deployment of HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SAPS, Criminal Justice Cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Multi-agency co- ordinating committee		
Ensure visible policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Visible policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SAPS, CPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CPF		

**THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Policies:

Free State Poverty Eradication Strategy 1999
Department of Social Welfare Strategic Plan 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
To address poverty among children and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty relief strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project steering committees 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDMC, Clusters 		
Improve intersectoral collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service consultation with all relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept of Home Affairs, Dept of Justice, Dept of Health, National Dept of Welfare, ABSA, TLCs, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes, reports and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDMC, Clusters, PROVLOG, MECLOG 		
To inform and educate communities on Social Security rights and obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community education programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept of Education, NGOs, TLCs, Communities 	Reports and management			

Department of Social Development: Free State Province
Institutional Arrangements for Coordination and Cooperation

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity/ Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Protection and empowerment of women especially those in poverty with HIV/AIDS and disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development programmes for those in abject poverty;• Provide technical skills training;• Establish multi-purpose centers;• Awareness and support Life skills programme;• 24-hour one stop centers for victims;• Prevention programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dept of Health;• Dept of Labour;• Dept of Justice;• SAPS;• Communities;• TLCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Departmental quality assurance system and PIMWEL statistics			
Ensure the development, survival, care and protection of children, youth and families	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early childhood development;• Life skills education programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dept of Health;• Dept of Education;• Dept of Labour;• Dept of Justice;• SAPS;• Communities;• TLCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Departmental quality assurance system and PIMWEL statistics			
Statistical interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All departments				

THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, ART, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies:

White Paper on Arts and Culture
 Department of Sport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Strategic Plan for 2000/2001
 Free State Provincial Government White Paper on Sport and Recreation
 National White Paper on Sport and Recreation

Programmes (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Plans (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for cooperation and coordination	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
To manage library, information and technology services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide library and information services to communities; • Central information service to FSPG; • Internet cafes in communities; • Communal information technology centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LG • Private sector and institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Library and Information Council • Library Advisory Committees • Strategic Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Committee • Library Information Services Advisory Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 141 Service points • Well trained staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal agreements with LG not in place • LIS Council not in place yet • Advisory Committees not in place yet
To manage arts and culture affairs in FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Render museum and heritage services; • Administer declared cultural institutions; • Establish FS arts and culture council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network with relevant role-players 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with all stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Council • FS Arts and Culture Council • Formal and informal museum policies • Departmental Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well established and professionally managed institutions • Nucleus of well-trained staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of staff, funds and infrastructure • No legislation for arts and crafts in place

Programmes (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Plans (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
To promote sports and recreation development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading and servicing of basic sport facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TLCs Private sector Adhoc liaison with: Department of LG&H, Department of PWRT, Department of Education, Department of Health, DI.A, SAPS Correctional Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free State Sports Council Dept of Parks and Recreation of TLCs Provincial Recreation Council for Free State South African Students Sport Union for Free State United School Sport Association of South Africa Women and Sport Free State South African Sports Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDMC, TLCs, District councils, Sport councils, Technical committee sport and recreation, Strategic partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent personnel; Capacitated strategic partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High personnel vacancy; Funding constraints

SAPS: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies:

White Paper on Safety and Security
Manual on Community Based Crime Prevention
Department of Safety and Security, Strategic Plan for 2000/2001

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programme (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Community Policing Forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educating the community to protect the environment through clean-up projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/PF meetings and workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation Code of Conduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures with other national and provincial departments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capacity - too few personnel involved
Ensure that all employees are acquainted with the White Paper on Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular letters and workshops 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation Code of Conduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralised training 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds Shortage of personnel

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for (Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Human resource development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various training programmes (formal or Informal) (HIV/AIDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialists within the department AFCASA (pesticides) Breed Societies (short courses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glen College Board Glen Student Council SERTEC Other agricultural colleges Universities Agricultural Research council Technicons Dept of Health Dept of Social Welfare Dept of Labour Dept of Education 		
Support to commercial farming sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension services Information technology Economic services Engineering services Laboratory services Veterinary services Pest control Subdivision of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TLCs Committees for Community representation Contact with individuals Free State Agriculture Local farmer unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M & E system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intra-departmental coordinating committee with DEAT & DWAF 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough cooperation with other provincial departments
Statutory functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal health Public health Soil conservation Subdivision of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free State Subdivision Forum Subdivision evaluation committee Contact with individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subdivision Division in Pretoria Provincial Office of NDoA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free State Subdivision Forum Subdivision Evaluation committee Liaising with DEAT & Dept of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officials of provincial department and NDoA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack capacity
Youth programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating positive image of agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dept of Education 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough cooperation with other departments
Initiatives with other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural development strategy Job creation strategy Disaster Management Strategy Land care initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do in isolation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M & E system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDMC and its relevant subcommittees Rural development cluster 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not really functional Lack capacity Lack commitment Work in isolation

**THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS: FREE STATE PROVINCE
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Policies:

White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management
White Paper on Environmental Management Policy for South Africa

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for cooperation and coordination	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Establishment of Trans-frontier conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maluti/Drakensberg conservation/tourism area Gariep conservation/tourism area Vrededorp dome conservation area Eco-park in soetdoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral Steering Committee (Lesotho -SA), World Bank, National Steering Committee, Consultation with the stakeholders, To be identified and established, Eastern Cape Conservation, Other stakeholders To be established/ formalized, Northwest Province, Gauteng Province, Dome conservancy, other Conservancies to be established, Local TLCs Northern Free State District Council (Tourism), other stakeholders and Forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be formalised. Is not in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be formalised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 officials (part time) 3 officials (part time) 3 officials (part time) 	

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for (cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Development of Tourism routes in FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eastern Free State Heritage Route;• Bloemfontein/Thaba Nchu Heritage Route;• Cultural Heritage workshops;• Hiking trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project put on hold				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budget Insufficient
Tourism investment in FS; Spatial development initiative for Qwaqwa/ Bethlehem/ Harrismith Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hotel or lodge development;• Jordan river waterfront;• Privatisation of tourism assets;• SMMIE promotion packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project put on hold				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budget Insufficient

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for (Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for coordination and cooperation
Conservancy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greening of townships, schools and clinics; Training of rangers; Environmental workshops in communities; Poverty alleviation project; Training manuals for environmental management issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local T.L.C.s; Sasol industries; Institute of waste management; Department of Social Welfare; DWA/F; DoA; Private Sector (Total, Pick a Pay, Sun International) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing of training courses/workshops; Reporting systems in place; Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forums: FS environmental education forum; Life skills environmental forum; Health promotion forum; Environmental health forum; Qwaqwa environmental forum; Phutha environmental forum; Environmental justice network forum; Conservancies (Rural, Urban, Industrial and Agricultural) Intra-departmental management meetings; PROVLOG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 officials full time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of personnel, transport and encouragement; Insufficient budget
Implementing of projects utilizing natural resources and aimed at job creation and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of fish to suitable waters for use by communities 20000 fish to be stocked annually; Establish fisheries to utilize fish resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local T.L.C.s; Fishing Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring; Training, meetings and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clusters; IDMC; Intra-departmental management meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 official 1 official 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources budget

Department of Tourism, Environmental and Economic Affairs: Free State Province
Institutional Arrangements for Coordination and Cooperation

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for (Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Game management on own reserves and promotion of private nature reserves and game farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve species diversity in reserves; • Protect biodiversity; • Promote private nature reserves and game farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector partnership. • Free State Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra-departmental management meetings; • Professional hunters forum; • Wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 official 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources and department facilitation
Biological control of alien weed species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce alien species to control weed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant Protection Research Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra-departmental management meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 official 	
Improve water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland rehabilitation. • Biomonitoring of rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWAF; • Rand Water; • Renmies wetlands; • Bloemwater; • Goldfields water; • Free State University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training; • Reporting; • Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various reporting systems and line functions; • Intra-departmental management meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 official; • 1 official (part time) 	
Environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate scoping reports and EIAs; • Monitor compliance with EIAs and EMPs; • Compile state of environment report; • Develop EIP for FS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DME Coordinating Committee • DWAF Coordinating Committee • Ad hoc liaising with departments; • DLGH • Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interdepartmental workshops and meetings; • Strategic environmental assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEC; • MinMEC; • MinTech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 officials; • 4 subsidised vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient budget; • Shortage of personal; • Lack of information technology

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Environmental awareness, educational and extension programmes at schools, tertiary institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental education programmes; Environmental awareness campaigns; Greening of townships; Poverty alleviation projects; Job creation initiatives; Establish two environmental forums; Information on certain subjects – alien species; Cultivate indigenous trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local TLCs; Sasol industries; Institute of waste management; Department of Social Welfare; DWAF; DoA; Private sector (Total, Pick a Pay, Sun International) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing of training courses/workshops; Reporting systems in place; Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forums: FS environmental education forum; Life skills environmental forum; Health promotion forum; Environmental health forum; Qwaqwa environmental forum; Phutha environmental forum; Environmental justice network forum; Conservancies (Rural, Urban, Industrial and Agricultural) Intra-departmental management meetings; PROVLOG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 officials full time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of personnel, transport and encouragement; Insufficient budget
Implementation of various policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling and coordination of hunting and problem animals; Issue permits 					

Department of Tourism, Environmental and Economic Affairs: Free State Province
Institutional Arrangements for Coordination and Cooperation

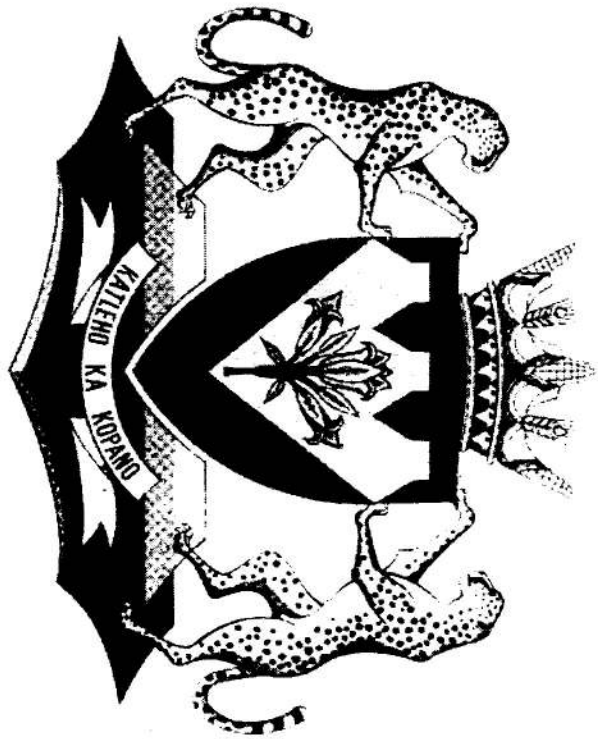
THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY: FREE STATE PROVINCIAL OFFICE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE FOR PRIORITY POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Policies:

Minimum requirements for the handling, classification and disposal of Hazardous waste
 Minimum requirements for water monitoring and waste management facilities
 Minimum requirements for waste disposal by landfill

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for cooperation and coordination
Water Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Catchment Management Agencies Construction of dams; Licensing new dams; Licensing of water abstraction; Licensing of all other uses defined in the National Water Act; Setting standards for effluents; Working for Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA process; Meetings with TLCs; Ad hoc liaising with provincial departments: - DLGH; - DofT; - DoA; - DEAT; - DoE; Liaising with other organisations: - DBSA; - Free State Agriculture; - Water Boards; - District Councils; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact assessments; Reviewing water quality objectives; Reserve determination; Water services plans; Water resource database for Free State; River catchment area committees; Catchment Management Steering Committees Bio-monitoring Committees DEAT/DWAF liaison Catchment management plans Water Management Strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and establishment of Provincial Environmental Co-ordination Committee with all relevant departments; Provincial sub-committee for priorities and planning; Provincial Water Liaising Committee (PCL); Sub-forums of PCL: - Water quality - Sanitation - Agriculture - Forestry - Mineral and Energy Affairs; - MinMEC - PROVLOG 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination to ensure a streamlined processing of legislation, needs and cooperative governance Duplication of environmental control DEAT Free State must establish an environmental coordinating committee as soon as possible; Senior personnel need to be involved in decision-making. Database not updated and not available nor known to all role players; Lack of capacity in TLCs to manage sewerage treatment works effectively

Plans (Strategic Theme and Objective)	Programmes (Activities)	Institutional Mechanisms for Cooperation (Implementation of Plans)	Management Systems to ensure compliance with legislation, norms and standards	Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination (Environmental Management)	Capacity / Resources to implement mechanisms for coordination and cooperation	Shortcomings of mechanisms, systems or procedures for coordination and cooperation
Waste Management	• Solid Waste Disposal	• Liaising with TLCs	• National waste strategy	-	-	• Lack of capacity of TLCs to collect waste and manage disposal sites; • DEAT lack capacity to administer waste management.
Mine waste management	• EMP Process	• Ad hoc meetings with DME and applicants	• Aide Memoir for EMPs • Inter-departmental forum on mining; - DME - DWAF - DoA	-	-	-
Forestry	• Afforestation	• EIA process	• Reserve determination	-	-	-



ANNEXURE 7

MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Agricultural Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty Alleviation - Agricultural Infrastructure development - Research of farming enterprises and value-adding - Support to Commercial Farming sector - Stationary functions - Initiatives with other partners - Human resource development - Youth programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research of farming enterprises and value-adding - Support to Commercial Farming sector - Stationary functions - Initiatives with other partners - Human resource development - Youth programme 	Capacity building programme	Ensure that the community is aware of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better farming practices - Biological control measures - Correct use of fertilizer and pesticides - Cost-effective measures to reduce erosion and surface run-off 	15 projects on livestock and crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations - Support Services - Development Unit 	March 2002
					20 short courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations - Support Services - Development Unit 	March 2002
			Accessible information database	The information database should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil conditions - Carrying capacity of veld - Applicable farming enterprise for an area 	Update a Geographic Info System and make information available to farmers / developers	Support services	Continuously
			Evaluate potential impact of major land use changes or infrastructure developments	Require EIAs for development projects which may impact significantly on the environment.	- 210 resource assessments and feasibility studies completed	Development unit	March 2003

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Damage to Sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty Alleviation - Agricultural Infrastructure development - Research of farming enterprises and value-adding - Initiatives with other partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture infrastructure development - Research of farming enterprises and value-adding - Human resource development - Support to Commercial Farming sector - Stationary functions - Initiatives with other partners 	Capacity building programme	<p>Ensure that the community is aware of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better farming practices - Biological control measures - Correct use of fertilizer and pesticides - Cost-effective measures to reduce erosion and surface run-off 	Implement 20 Land Care projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations - Support Services - Development Unit 	March 2003
			Information database	The information database should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil conditions - Carrying capacity of veld - Applicable farming enterprise for an area - Identifying ecological sensitive areas 	4 Erosion structures designed	Support services	March 2003
			Evaluate potential impact of major land use changes or infrastructure developments	Require EIAs for any development projects in identified ecological sensitive areas and monitor potential impact	6 000 ha topographically surveyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations - Support services 	September 2002
Limited access to natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty Alleviation - Agricultural Infrastructure development - Research of farming enterprises and value-adding - Support to Commercial Farming sector - Initiatives with other partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty alleviation - Agricultural infrastructure development - Research of farming enterprise and value-adding 	Capacity building programme	Support commonage development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 800 ha protected by Water Ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations - Support services 	March 2004
			Reduce limited access to natural resources	Land Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 120 feasibility studies for project - 33 000 ha state land distributed to the disadvantaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations - Support services 	March 2004
						DLA	March 2005

Free State Department of Agriculture

Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Limited access to non-natural livelihood alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty Alleviation - Agricultural Infrastructure development - Initiatives with other partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Infrastructure development - Research of farming enterprises and value-adding - Human resource development 	Support small scale farming	CPA	80 km of stock water pipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations - Support services 	March 2003
Lack of knowledge around environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research of farming enterprises and value-adding - Human resource development - Support to Commercial Farming sector - Youth programme 	Capacity building	Awareness campaigns concerning the environment	At least one workshop in collaboration with DEAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations - Support services 	Continuously

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Air pollution in towns/townships	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services 	<div>Develop environmental friendly school facilities</div> <div>Capacity building programme</div>	<div>Promote the installation of electricity in all school facilities</div> <div>Develop environmental curricula</div>	<div>All schools have access to electricity networks</div> <div>Environmental Education in all schools curricula</div> <div>At least one workshop in collaboration with DEAT</div>	<div>Physical Planning</div> <div>Curriculum</div> <div>Curriculum</div>	<div>March 2005</div> <div>March 2003</div> <div>March 2002</div>
Air pollution caused by transport activities	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services 	Capacity building	<div>Inform community of potential impact of private vehicles on the environment</div> <div>Inform schools of potential impact from school busses on the environment</div>	<div>At last two workshops in collaboration with DEAT and DoPWRT</div> <div>A letter to each school to inform them of pollution caused by busses and the need to maintain them properly</div>	<div>Curriculum</div> <div>Curriculum</div>	<div>March 2003</div> <div>March 2002</div>
Visual pollution	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	Management of new developments	Develop of school facilities	Ensure that development of school facilities are in close proximity of communities	Physical Planning	Ongoing
			Management of facilities	Ensure that school facilities are not causing visual pollution	Encourage all school facilities to improve their visual impact by planting trees and grass as well as to keep the buildings in good condition	Physical Planning	March 2003

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Pollution caused by untreated sewage in urban areas	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services 	Management of facilities	Install an adequate sanitation system	Ensure that proper toilet facilities are built at all new schools	Physical Planning	March 2002
					Provision of water to existing schools are improved	Physical Planning	March 2003
Pollution caused by uncollected domestic waste in urban areas	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services	Effective waste management	Introduce a waste management system in all schools	Waste management and recycling system in place at all schools	Physical Planning	March 2002
			Capacity building programme	Develop environmental curricula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that: Education included in formal education At least one workshop in collaboration with DEAT 	Curriculum	March 2003
Unsafe environments	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services 	Secure school grounds	Encourage school to fence off their grounds where fences are stolen	Letter to schools raising conscious on safety	Physical Planning	March 2003
				Encourage schools to monitor entrance to school grounds by pupils and other people	Letter to schools raising conscious on safety	Physical Planning	March 2002
				Develop a school policy on dangerous tools and substances	Require of all schools to have developed a safety policy	Physical Planning	March 2002
			Capacity building programme	Develop curricula on safety and security at schools	At least 4 workshops in collaboration with DoSS	Curriculum	March 2003
Damage to sensitive areas	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	Management of school facilities	EIAs required for new school buildings in sensitive areas	No school are build in sensitive areas	Physical Planning	March 2001

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Limited access to natural resources	Eliminate backlogs in educational facilities by focusing on improving infrastructure in rural and township areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve management of schools and districts and reinforce administrative systems at schools, districts and provincial head office - Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services 	Capacity building programme	Develop curricula on natural resources	At least 2 workshops in collaboration with DEAT Environmental Education included in formal education	Curriculum	March 2002 March 2003

Free State Department of Education

Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND EXPENDITURE: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY EFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Air pollution caused by transport activities	Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development		Integrated Development Planning	Location of IDZ and development zones close to communities	IDZ and development zones approved	Economic Development	March 2005
Visual pollution	Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development		Implement advertising policy	Inform new developers of advertising policies of local councils	Developers supplied with relevant information	Economic Development	March 2002
Pollution caused by mining and industrial discharges in soil, water and air	Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development		Minimise impact of pollution on environment	Encourage new developments that have less pollution to develop in FS	Incentives for developments that have less pollution	Economic Development	March 2005
Pollution caused by mining and industrial non-hazardous waste handling	Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development		Management of mining and industries	Encourage new developments that have less pollution to develop in FS	Incentives for developments that have less pollution	Economic Development	March 2005
Pollution caused by hazardous waste (including medical waste)	Facilitation of sustainable provincial economic growth and development		Management of waste	Encourage new developments that have less pollution to develop in FS	Incentives for developments that have less pollution	Economic Development	March 2005

Free State Department of Finance and Expenditure
 Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target date for completion of mitigation plans
Air pollution in towns / townships	All facilities to comply with minimum standards for emissions	Develop and render integrated environmental health promotion packages	Atmospheric Safety program completed and implemented in all local municipalities	Backlog in healthcare facilities focus on improvement and/or upgrading of pollution generating facilities	All facilities comply with minimum emissions standards	Physical Planning	December 2005
			Capacity building programmes	Develop environmental curricula in collaboration with DoE and health awareness programmes	Conduct 2 workshops on air pollution with communities	Environmental health	June 2002
Agriculture pollution	- Monitor incidence of poisoning - DOA involved in food gardening	Environmental Health Policy	Pesticide Safety program developed Conference on Agricultural Safety arranged for 25 October 2002	Develop Pesticide and Chemical Safety Programme	Monitor incidence of poisoning	Environmental Health	April 2003
			Minimise impact of household food security programmes	Develop food gardens in collaboration with DoA to improve capacity of beneficiaries	DoA involved in food garden projects	Environmental Health	April 2001
			Capacity building programmes	- Develop environmental curricula and health awareness campaign on agricultural safety	Run 2 workshops on environmental health and safety for agriculture sector	Environmental Health	September 2002
Pollution caused by hazardous waste	- Waste management System Number of registered medical waste facilities Awareness on safe handling and disposal of medical waste	Occupational Health services accessible to personnel	Waste Management Strategy for all healthcare institutions developed	Introduce a waste management system for all health facilities	Waste management system operating	Environmental Health	April 2001
			Atmospheric Safety Program developed Awareness program developed as part of Atmospheric Safety	Assessment plan for all incinerators	Number of registered medical waste incinerators	Physical Planning	April 2003

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target date for completion of mitigation plans
Damage to sensitive areas	- DOA involved in food garden projects	- Develop a contingency plan to manage limited resources - Maintain disaster management plan	Capacity building programmes Food garden projects initiated in pilot communities	Raise awareness of health hazards associated with medical waste Plan health facilities site outside sensitive areas	No health facility in sensitive area without a permit Run a workshops for medical personnel	Physical Planning Environmental Health	April 2001 November 2002
	- Develop and render integrated environmental health promotion packages - Improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people in FS	Environmental Health Policy	Minimise impact of household food security programmes	Develop food gardens in collaboration with DoA to improve capacity of beneficiaries	DoA involved in food garden projects	Environmental Health	April 2001
Unsafe work environments	- Capacity building o the safe handling of medical waste	- Raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and establish support structures to address some implications - Make Occupational Health services accessible to personnel	Medical Waste Strategy developed Health and Safety Committees established and functional	Raise awareness of health hazards associated with medical waste	Run a workshop for personnel	Environmental Health	November 2002
Impact of HIV/AIDS and Poverty	- Awareness campaigns	- Raise awareness of HIV/AIDS and establish support structures to address some implications - Develop and render integrated environmental health promotion packages	Awareness campaigns and continuously performed in all districts	Awareness campaigns	Run at least 1 awareness campaigns per district in FS	Environmental Health	December 2001

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target date for completion of mitigation plans
		- Develop future scenarios to predict impact of various diseases	Scenarios planning	Develop scenarios	At least one scenarios plan per year	Environmental Health	April 2002

Free State Department of Health

Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

DEPARTMENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Air pollution in towns/townships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To facilitate and coordinate the provision of quality affordable housing - Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the use of energy in the house instead of open fires - To facilitate land reform - Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning - Facilitate and co-ordinate compilation of LDOs/IDPs - Support, capacitate and strengthen LG and Traditional Authorities 	Approve RDP subsidy applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the installation of electricity in RDP houses and require proper isolation in RDP houses and the use of energy saving building materials. 	At least 80 % of the RDP houses has access to electricity networks and energy consumption is reduced through improved building methods	Housing Administration	Ongoing policy
			Integrated development planning	Ensure that new development are planned in an integrated manner in accordance with EIA and other relevant Departments	Obnoxious land uses are not allowed within 500 m of residential development that contributes to severe air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial Planning 	March 2002 IDP's reviewed annually Ongoing
					All IDPs including Disaster Management Plans incorporate measures to reduce air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial Planning 	IDP's reviewed annually
	IDPS	Spatial development frame work (SDF) - Zoning schemes					

Free State Department of Local Government and Housing
 Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Air pollution caused by transport activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning - LED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To facilitate land reform - Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning - Facilitate and co-ordinate compilation of LDPs/IDPs 	Promote development of Public transport systems	Encourage LG to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide affordable public transport - Encourage car pooling - Cross subsidisation of transport systems - Upgrading op public transport systems - Maintenance of public transport systems - Reduce emissions of public transport 	IDPs to address public transport and work opportunities close to residential areas	Spatial Planning Land use Development planning	March 2003
Visual pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDPs - Develop initiatives that promote training between individual builders project developers and RDP home owners 	SDF Zoning schemes Development plans Facilitate training programmes	Approve new developments that are in line with SDF's, zoning schemes and development plans Training available to key housing stakeholders to keep environment clean, healthy and tidy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that developments with visual impact are developed outside of sensitive areas or in areas that are zoned for a specific land use. - Ensure successful experiences to achieve a healthier environment 	All: Aesthetic guidelines contained in zoning schemes and development plans Proved information & support to all housing stakeholders	- Spatial Planning Housing Administration	IDP's reviewed annually Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing process
	IDP's	SDF	Approve new developments that are in line with EIA's	Require Environmental Impact Assessment for listed activities as part of rezoning applications	All rezoning applications include EIAs where necessary	- Spatial Planning	IDP reviewed annually

Free State Department of Local Government and Housing

Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Pollution caused by hazardous waste (including medical waste)	IDP's	- SDF issue	Approve new developments	- Ensure correct planning practices - Require EIA with applications - Ensure that IDPs address hazardous waste handling	According to plans in terms of IDP's	Spatial Planning in corporation with Health DWAF, DTEE * other responsible parties	IDP reviewed annually
Pollution caused by untreated sewage in urban areas	- To facilitate and coordinate the provision of quality affordable housing - Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning	- To facilitate land reform - To facilitate municipal infrastructure development - Facilitate and co-ordinate compilation of LDOs/IDPs	Approve new developments	- Ensure that new developments provide for proper sewerage systems - Ensure that IDPs address sewerage delivery - Approves RDP housing subsidies only if proper sewerage systems are in place	- All RDP housing applications address proper sewerage systems - All New layouts address sewerage handling - All IDPs incorporate sewerage delivery	Housing	1996-
Pollution caused by uncollected domestic waste in urban areas	- To facilitate and coordinate the provision of quality affordable housing - Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning Giving priority attention to reduce urban pollution	- To facilitate land reform - To facilitate municipal infrastructure development - Facilitate and co-ordinate compilation of LDOs/IDPs To facilitate Municipal infrastructure	- Approve new developments - RDP subsidies - Beneficiaries received training to collect their domestic waste Approve training to beneficiaries of RDP houses to collect domestic waste till the Municipality remove it	- Ensure that new developments incorporate waste removal systems - Ensure that IDPs address waste removal - Ensure that RDP housing incorporate waste removal systems Promote education about and training on environment	- All new layouts address waste removal - All IDPs incorporate waste removal - All RDP housing applications address waste removal Address all RDP housing beneficiaries to give attention to waste removal	Housing Administration	Ongoing process

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Human settlements far from economic opportunities	IDP's Maximization of social development & economic growth	- SDF Municipal Systems Bill IDP	- Improve planning practices Support optimal allocation of available sites for RDP houses and geographical areas	- Land Use Management Bill - DFA Provides sustainable growth, equity and empowerment of the poor and marginalised	Land Use Management Bill - DFA principles Prevent the building of RDP houses outside the urban edge	Spatial Planning Housing Administration	January 2003 Ongoing IDP's reviewed annually Ongoing process
Distorted settlements patterns	- IDP's To facilitate and co-ordinate the provision of quality affordable houses	- SDF Avoiding settlement on unique habitat of flora and fauna	- Improve planning practices Approve RDP houses where suitable sites are available RDP Housing only on suitable available sides	- Land Use Management Bill - DFA Ensure that RDP housing develop between the urban edges Approval of RDP housing applications only within the urban edge	Land Use Management Bill DFA principles Prevent that the building of RDP houses do not exceed the urban edges RDP housing does not exceed urban edge	Spatial Planning Housing Administration Housing	January 2003 Ongoing IDP's reviewed annually Ongoing process Ongoing

Free State Department of Local Government and Housing

Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Unsafe environments	- IDP's	- SDF - Zoning schemes	Improve planning practices	No developments allowed in physical unsafe environments	All layouts will include Geotechnical and flood line Reports/Service Reports/EI/Traffic Impact	Spatial Planning	Ongoing IDP reviewed annually
Damage to sensitive areas	IDP's	SDF/ Zoning schemes	Improve planning practices	- Require EIAs with new development applications where necessary	EIA permits be issued before any development can take place in sensitive areas	Spatial Planning in co-operation with DTEEA	IDP's reviewed annually/ Ongoing
Unsafe work environments	Facilitate and co-ordinate compilation of IDP's	- Develop initiatives that promote integrated planning	Disaster management plan	Develop disaster management plan for Provincial Government	A disaster management plan for Provincial Government	Disaster Management	March 2003
Limited access to non-natural resources	-	- LED - Housing - Infrastructure	Encourage LED projects	Ensure that IDP's addresses LED	All IDP's address LED projects	Spatial Planning	March 2003
HIV/Poverty	-IDP's	- LED	Encourage LED projects	Ensure that IDP's addresses LED	All IDP's address LED projects	Spatial Planning/Municipalities	Ongoing

Free State Department of Local Government and Housing
Action Plan: Mitigation Measures at Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Damage to sensitive areas	Corporate and political management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corporate and political management - Communication and information - Co-operative governance 	<div>LEM</div> <div>Implementation of EIP</div>	<div>Encourage:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated environmental management system in province <div>The implementation of the EIP and regular review</div>	<div>LEM implemented in FS</div> <div>Recommendations of EIP implemented</div>	<div>DG Services</div> <div>DG Services</div>	<div>March 2004</div> <div>Once promulgated</div>
Limited access to natural resources	Corporate and political management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corporate and political management - Transformation and reform 	Incorporate sustainable development into all policies, plans and programmes	Ensure that new policies, plans and programmes comply with NEMA principles	NEMA incorporated into reporting system	DG Services	August 2001
Unsafe work environments	Transformation and reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corporate and political management - Transformation and reform 	Improve working conditions	Incorporation of Occupational Health and Safety Act	OHS Act implemented	DG Services	March 2002

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT: FREE STATE PROVINCE
MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Air pollution caused by transport activities	FS on the move programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FS on the move programme - Facilitate the provision of an affordable accessible, effective safe and sustainable transport system and service - Ensure a coordinated approach in development of infrastructure 	Reduce air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the improvement of a sufficient public transport system 	Ensure more sufficient public transport	- Transport Management - Traffic Management	March 2005
				Encourage sufficient co-operation with relevant departments	Ensure sufficient co-operation with DEAT	Transport Management	March 2001
Visual pollution	FS on the move programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FS on the move programme - Ensure a coordinated approach in development of infrastructure 	Reduce the visual impact of infrastructure and advertisement boards	The requirement for an EIA with every application for the construction of infrastructure and erection of advertising boards where visual impact on environment may be severe.	All high impact applications are accompanied with an EIA	Transport Management	March 2001
Pollution caused by untreated sewage in urban areas	FS on the move programme	FS on the move programme	Minimise untreated sewage	Sufficient provision of sanitation facilities during construction and operational phase	Adequate sanitation facilities at construction sites	Construction Directorate	March 2002
Distorted settlement patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure a coordinated approach in development of infrastructure - Alleviate poverty through CBPW programmes 		Integrated development planning	DPWRT plan for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mixed land use - Minimise trip distances to work, shops, schools etc. - Densification - Optimisation of service delivery 	Improved location of new services and facilities	Construction Directorate	March 2003
Unsafe environments	FS on the move	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FS on the move - Facilitate the provision of an affordable, accessible, effective safe and sustainable 	Capacity building programme	Encourage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road safety campaigns 	One road safety campaigns in collaboration with DoSS and SAPS per year	Transport Management	March 2002

Free State Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Limited access to non-natural livelihood alternatives	- FS on the move - Alleviate poverty through CBPW programmes	- FS on the move - Alleviate poverty through CBPW programmes	Improve public transport	Integrated public transport system also for rural areas	Ensure more sufficient public transport	- Transport Management - Traffic Management	March 2005
Impact on HIV/AIDS and Poverty		- FS on the move - Facilitate the provision of an affordable, accessible, effective safe and sustainable transport system and service - Alleviate poverty through CBPW programmes	Management of the transport system	Encourage a more affordable, accessible transport system for the community	Ensure the availability of more affordable transport systems	Transport Management	March 2005

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Unsafe environments		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor police conduct in relation to government policies - Oversee effectiveness and efficiency of SAPS - Ensuring visible policing 	Capacity building programme	<p>Encourage the DoSS to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform community about self protection - Inform community about dangerous places/areas <p>To mobilize the community so that they could participate in crime prevention</p> <p>Ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DoSS are fully capable - The DoSS are up to date concerning situations in their specific areas - Effective visual policing - Oversee effectiveness and efficiency of SAPS - Ensuring visible policing - Occupational Health and Safety Act 	<p>At least one workshop a year in collaboration with SAPS</p> <p>CPF operational in FS</p> <p>Monitor adherence to white paper on Safety and Security</p>	<p>Head of the Department Safety and Security</p> <p>Head of the Department Safety and Security</p>	<p>March 2003</p> <p>Continuously</p> <p>Continuously</p>
Unsafe work environments		Inspection and enforcement Services	Improve work environments		Monitoring the performance of the police force	Head of the Department Safety and Security	Continuously

Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for implementation
Agriculture pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people in FS - Protection and empowerment of women especially those in poverty with HIV/AIDS and disabilities - To address poverty among children and vulnerable groups 	Improve intersectoral collaboration	Capacity building	Promote effective agricultural practises in poverty programmes	At least one workshop in collaboration with DoE & DoA	Development Poverty Alleviation	March 2003
Damage to sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection and empowerment of women especially those in poverty with HIV/AIDS and disabilities - To address poverty among children and vulnerable groups 	Improve intersectoral collaboration	Reduce impact of welfare facilities	Require ELAs for facilities proposed in sensitive areas	ELAs for facilities proposed in sensitive areas	Head of the DoSW	March 2001
			Capacity building	Promote effective agricultural practises in poverty programmes	At least one workshop in collaboration with DoE & DoA	Development Poverty Alleviation	March 2003
Impact on HIV/AIDS and Poverty		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To address poverty among children and vulnerable groups - Protection and empowerment of women especially those in poverty with HIV/AIDS and disabilities 	Capacity building	Encourage the DoSW to inform the community about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical skills training - Life skills education - Health and nutritional campaigns 	At least one workshop in collaboration with DoH and DoFEA	Poverty alleviation	March 2003

Free State Department of Social Development

Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Unsafe environments	To promote sports and recreation development	To promote sports and recreation development	Secure facilities	Encourage: - Fence off sport grounds - Sufficient security - Maintenance of facilities	Well maintained and optimally utilised facilities	Sport and Recreation	Ongoing
Damage to sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To manage library, information and technology services - To manage arts and culture affairs in FS - To promote sports and recreation development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To manage library, information and technology services - To manage arts and culture affairs in FS - Collaboration with other departments and NGOs in delivering integrated purposeful services 	Management of new developments	The EIA is required for every facility proposed in sensitive area	Ensure that facilities are build outside sensitive areas and that EIA is required for development in sensitive areas	Head of the DSACST	March 2001

Free State Department of Sport, Art, Culture, Science and Technology
Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS: FREE STATE PROVINCE
ACTION PLAN: MITIGATION MEASURES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PRIORITY FUNCTIONS, POLICIES, PLANS
AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Visual pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Transfrontier conservation routes in FS - Tourism investment in FS: Spatial development initiative for Owaqua/Bethlehem/Harrismith Triangle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Transfrontier conservation - Conservancy services - Implementation of various policies - Environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce visual pollution in sensitive areas - Capacity building programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require EIA with new applications - Environmental awareness campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No new advertisements signs in sensitive areas without an approved EIA - At least one workshop for people in the Outdoor Advertising business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Management - Environmental Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2001 - March 2002
Pollution caused by untreated sewage in urban areas	Development of Tourism routes in FS	Establishment of Transfrontier conservation	Provision of adequate sewerage infrastructure and maintenance of existing sewerage infrastructure	Ensure that there is sufficient sewerage networks on all the tourism routes and that they are operating sufficiently	All new tourism routes need to indicate availability of adequate sewerage infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste Management - Environmental Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2002
Pollution caused by uncollected domestic waste in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of Tourism routes in FS - Establishment of Transfrontier conservation 	Conservancy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective waste management - Capacity building programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce a waste management system on tourism routes & urban areas - Educate the community about their responsibility concerning the collection of domestic waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the waste management system is implemented effectively by the LG - At least one workshop every two years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste Management - Waste Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuously - March 2003

Free State Department of Tourism, Environmental and Economic Affairs

Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Unsafe environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Transfrontier conservation routes in FS 	Environmental awareness, educational extension programmes at schools, tertiary institutions	Capacity building programme	Encourage : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The staff of tourist facilities/routes to have a plan on safety and security concerning their facility - The staff of tourist facilities/routes to formulate rules and regulations concerning the safety of the tourist 	All the tourist facilities/routes have been informed of the need for a plan on safety and security	Awareness	March 2003
Distorted settlement patterns	Establishment of Transfrontier conservation		Integrated development planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform the community concerning their safety and security - Ensure that tourist attractions are developed to integrate society 	At least one workshop in collaboration with DoSS	Awareness	March 2003
Damage to sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Transfrontier conservation routes in FS - Development of Tourism routes in FS - Tourism investment in FS: Spatial development initiative for Owaqua/Bethelehem/ Harismith - Game management on own reserves and promotion of private nature reserves and game farming - Biological control of alien weed species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Transfrontier conservation - Conservancy services - Implementing of projects utilizing natural resources and aimed at job creating and food security - Biological control of alien weed species - Environmental management - Environmental awareness, educational programmes at schools, tertiary institutions 	Planning of developments outside of sensitive areas Enhance sensitive areas Capacity building	Requirement of EIAs for any development within sensitive areas Protection of biodiversity and aesthetical heritage Education programmes	Compliance with EIA regulations & implementation of EIA recommendations Biodiversity and aesthetical heritage At least one workshop with community concerning the conservation of the environment	Environmental Management Environmental Management Environmental Management	Continuously Continuously Continuously

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Limited access to natural resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Transfrontier conservation - Conservancy services - Development of Tourism routes in FS - Tourism investment in FS: Spatial development initiative for Owaqua/Bethlehem/Harrismith Triangle - Environmental management - Environmental awareness, educational and extension programmes at schools, tertiary institutions - Implementation of various policies 	Capacity building programme	Improve knowledge on sustainable utilisation of natural resources	At least one workshop with communities	Awareness	Continuously
Limited access to non-natural livelihood alternatives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Transfrontier conservation - Development of Tourism routes in FS - Tourism investment in FS: Spatial development initiative for Owaqua/Bethlehem/Harrismith Triangle 	Capacity building programme	Improve knowledge and skills of communities around tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one workshop to ensure that the community knows of alternatives to survive day to day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Management - Resource Management - Awareness 	March 2003

Priority Environmental Issue	Plans that may contribute to the impact of the priority environmental issue	Plans that may manage the impact of the priority environmental issue	Mitigation Programme	Mitigation Plan	Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)	Responsible Directorate or Division	Target Date for completion of mitigation plans
Impact of HIV/AIDS and Poverty		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Establishment of Transfrontier conservation- Implementing of projects utilizing natural resources and aimed at job creation and food security- Improve water quality- Development of Tourism routes in FS	Capacity building programme	Education programmes	At least one workshop on sustainable utilisation of natural resources	Resource Management Awareness	Continuously
Lack of knowledge around environment	Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Establishment of Transfrontier conservation- Conservancy services- Development of Tourism routes in FS- Environmental management- Environmental awareness, educational programmes at schools, tertiary institutions	Capacity building programme	Environmental awareness campaigns	At least one workshop to ensure that people have a basic knowledge around the environment	Environmental Management	Continuously

Free State Department of Tourism, Environmental and Economic Affairs
Action Plan: Mitigation Measures and Key Performance Indicators for Priority Functions, Policies, Plans and Programmes

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

(Published every Friday)

All correspondence, advertisements, etc. must be addressed to the Officer in charge of the Provincial Gazette, P.O. Box 517, Bloemfontein. Free Voucher copies of the Provincial Gazette or cuttings of advertisements are NOT supplied. If copies of the Provincial Gazette are required, R4,70 must be sent for each copy.

Subscription Rates (payable in advance)

The subscription fee for the Provincial Gazette (including all Extraordinary Provincial Gazettes) are as follows:

Half-yearly (post free)	R	122,50
Yearly (post free)	R	245,00
Price per single copy (post free)	R	4,70

Stamps are not accepted

Closing time for acceptance of copy

All advertisements must reach the Officer in Charge of the Provincial Gazette **not later than 12:00, seven working days** prior to the publication of the Gazette. Advertisements received after that time will be held over for publication in the issue of the following week, or if desired by the advertiser, will be inserted in the current issue as a "Late Advertisement". In such case the advertisement must be delivered to the Officer in Charge **not later than 10:30 on the Thursday** of the week preceding the publication of the Gazette and double rate will be charged for that advertisement.

A "Late Advertisement" will not be inserted as such without definite instructions from the advertiser.

Advertisement Rates

Notices required by Law to be inserted in the Provincial Gazette: R2,00 per centimeter or portion thereof, single column.

Advertisement fees are payable in advance to the Officer in charge of the Provincial Gazette, P.O. Box 517, Bloemfontein, 9300.

PROVINSIALE KOERANT

(Verskyn elke Vrydag)

Alle korrespondensie, advertensies, ens. moet aan die Beampte Belas met die Provinsiale Koerant, Posbus 517, Bloemfontein, geadresseer word. Gratis eksemplare van die Provinsiale Koerant of uitknipsels van advertensies word NIE verskaf nie. Indien eksemplare van die Provinsiale Koerant verlang word, moet R4,70 vir elke eksemplaar gestuur word.

Intekengeld (vooruitbetaalbaar)

Die intekengeld vir die Provinsiale Koerant (insluitend alle Buitengewone Provinsiale Koerante) is soos volg:

Halfjaarliks (posvry)	R122,50
Jaarliks (posvry)	R 245,00
Prys per los eksemplaar (posvry).....	R 4,70

Seëls word nie aanvaar nie.

Sluitingstyd vir die Aanneem van Kopie

Alle advertensies moet die Beampte Belas met die Provinsiale Koerant bereik nie later **nie as 12:00 sewe werksdae** voordat die Koerant uitgegee word. Advertensies wat na daardie tyd ontvang word, word oorgehou vir publikasie in die uitgawe van die volgende week, of as die adverteerder dit verlang, sal dit in die Koerant wat op die pers is as 'n "Laat Advertensie" geplaas word. In sulke gevalle moet die advertensie aan die Beampte oorhandig word **nie later nie as 10:30 op die Donderdag** van die week voordat die Koerant gepubliseer word en dubbeltarief sal vir dié advertensie gevra word.

'n "Laat Advertensie" sal nie sonder definitiewe instruksies van die Adverteerder as sodanige geplaas word nie.

Advertensietariewe

Kennisgewings wat volgens Wet in die Provinsiale Koerant geplaas moet word: R2,00 per sentimeter of deel daarvan, enkelkolom.

Advertensiegelde is vooruitbetaalbaar aan die Beampte belas met die Provinsiale Koerant, Posbus 517, Bloemfontein 9300.