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GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NO. 3338

21 April 2023

PUBLICATION OF THE NOTICE FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE 2020–2024 CONSOLIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

I, **Angela Thoko Didiza**, Minister for Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) hereby publish notice for the commencement of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan of the Department as approved and adopted by the Sub-Committee on Environmental Implementation Plans and Environmental Management Plans, in terms of Section 15(2)(b) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998.

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan of the Department is now available at the following website: www.dalrrd.gov.za or may alternatively be obtained from the contact persons listed in the Schedule hereto.

Please note that anyone entering the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development at 184 Jeff Masemola Street will be subjected to COVID 19 procedures. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, collection of the plan by hand is being discouraged.

The implementation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan of the Department is effective from the date of publication.



ANGELA THOKO DIDIZA, MP
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (2020–2024)



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Executive Summary

Introduction

This document represents the 2020-2024 Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (CEIMP) for the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). The National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) as amended sets out the requirements for departments exercising functions that may affect the environment. DALRRD is identified on Schedules 1 and 2 of NEMA and hence is required to develop an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) at least every five years.

MTSF, DALRRD policy framework and Strategic Plan

The Department developed strategic plan which is informed by the National Development Plan (NDP) and the seven MTSF priorities pronounced on the current administration. DALRRD developed an impact statement that will be implemented over the period of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework. The impact statement is the expected change that the sector needs to achieve and it serves as the measure to ensure effective service delivery and it reads as follows: - An effective land and agrarian reform programme that ensures food security, economic growth and spatial transformation. The department also developed seven (7) Outcomes around which the DALRRD functions will be organised and measured against. These Outcomes were informed by what the Department seeks to achieve in the long term in terms of transformation of the sector. Following the approach that the Government took in terms of the District Development Model approach, the Department developed the Agriculture and Agro processing master plan, which further developed the district based commodity value chains and identified the commodity corridors or agricultural zones.

From an Environmental Policy to a Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (CEIMP)

The former Department of Rural Development and Land Reform developed an Environmental Policy in 2018/19 to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes to aid sustainable development in the Department. It is also helping to determine the course of action that the Department should take in certain situations. Part of the implementation of the policy is compliance with NEMA. By virtue of the fact that the Department is listed in both Schedules 1 and 2 of the National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998) (NEMA), it is required to prepare and implement a 5-year Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) and

Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which is called the Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (CEIMP), in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Act.

Arrangements for co-operative environmental management with other Departments

The 2020-2024 CEIMP identifies DALRRD structures which are key to ensuring co-operative environmental management with other Departments, including the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) Working Groups and other major means of ensuring sound environmental management and implementation by Sector Departments include the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) inter-governmental support structure. There is a wide range of key strategic partnerships between DALRRD and other Organs of State/ Sector Departments which promote sustainable environmental management. These are being implemented through such mechanisms as the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Environmental Management Framework (EMF), and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) coordination.

Monitoring and evaluation

Indicators and targets have been identified which provide the means for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 2020-2024 CEIMP. The indicators and targets have been aligned to the operational indicators and targets of DALRRD Branches. These are found on the NDP, MTSF priorities and associated outcomes. Indicators and targets addressing such imperatives as climate change, green economy and protection of natural resources are presented.

Promotion of IEM as per NEMA Chapter 5

Proposals for strengthened IEM implementation are provided in the 2020-2024 CEIMP, and include alignment of IEM tools amongst Sector Departments, strengthening of skills to implement tools including SPLUMA and means of building cooperative governance. Proposals for the development and application of IEM tools are also provided. An action plan sets out the steps for ensuring effective implementation of the CEIMP.

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Glossary

Sustainable development	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
Environment	A holistic definition of the term “environment” is adopted, that includes biophysical, social and economic components, as well as the connections within and between these components
Environmental Management Frameworks	Is a spatial tool/instrument that aims to ensure that environmental limits to development are included in spatial planning documents.
Environmental Management Plan	an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a project are prevented; and that the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced”.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	a structured, rigorous, participative, open and transparent environmental impact assessment (EIA) based process, applied particularly to plans and programmes, prepared by public planning authorities and at times private bodies,
Rural areas	There is no officially adopted definition of rural areas. Most departments define rural areas as “the sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including the villages and small towns that are dispersed through these areas. In addition, they include the large settlements in the former homelands, created by the apartheid removals, which depend for their survival on migratory labour and remittances.” (Rural Development Framework of 1997)

List of Abbreviations

AC	Audit Committee
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APAP	Agricultural Policy Action Plan
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
AVMP	Animal and Veld Management Programme
BATAT	Broadening Access to Agriculture Thrust
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BGIS	Biodiversity geographic information system
BMM	Branch Management Meeting
CASP	Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity World Heritage Convention into South Africa
CD	Chief Directorate
CEC	Committee on Environmental Coordination
CEIMP	Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIS	Cadastral Information System
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPA	Communal Property Association
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
CRLR	Commission for the Restitution of Land Rights
CTP	Communal Tenure Policy
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DEFF	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFA	Development Facilitation Act
DG	Director General
DHS	Department of Human Settlements
DLRC	District Land Reform Committees
DORA	Division of Revenues Act
DPME	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Services and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DRS	Deeds Registration System
DST	Department of Science and Technology
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
ECD	Early Childhood Development

ECIF	Environmental Compliance and Implementation Forum
EDD	Economic Development Department
EE	Employment Equity
EECF	Establishment Equity Consultative Forum
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EIP	environmental implementation plan
EMC	Executive Management Committee
EMF	environmental management framework
EMP	environmental management plan
EPMO	Enterprise Portfolio Programme and Project Office
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ESEID	Economic Sectors, Employment and Infrastructure Development Cluster
ESTA	Extension of Security of Tenure Act
EWP	Employee Wellness Programme
FET	Further Education and Training
FOSAD	Forum of South African Directors General
G&A	Governance and Administration Cluster
GWM&E	government-wide monitoring and evaluation
Ha	Hectares
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HRD	Human Resource Development
ICDM	Intergovernmental Committee on Disaster Management
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICT	Information, Communication, Technology Steering Committee
SteerCom	
ICTS	International Cooperation, Trade and Security Cluster
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
INSIMS	Integrated National Spatial Information Management System
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
IT	information technology
IYM	In Year Monitoring Meeting
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster
King III	King III Code on Corporate Governance in South Africa
KPAs	key performance areas
KPIs	key performance indicators
LC	Land Commission
LRBSI	Land Reform Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative
LRMB	Land Rights Management Board
LRMC	Land Rights Management Committees
LSA	Land Survey Act, Act No 8 of 1997
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAFISA	Micro Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa
MANCO	Management Committee
MCM	Ministerial Coordinating Meeting
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	multilateral environmental agreement

MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MinMEC	Forum of Minister and Members of the Executive Councils
MINTECH	Ministers' Technical Meeting
MMC	Member of the Mayoral Committee
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MuniMEC	Forum of Municipalities and Members of the Executive Councils
NARYSEC	National Rural Youth Services Corps
NCCR	National Climate Change Response
NCSD	National Committee on Sustainable Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998
NEMBA	NEM: Biodiversity Act
NEMPA	NEM: Protected Areas Act
NEMWA	NEM: Waste Act
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas
NGP	New Growth Path
NIP	National Infrastructure Plan
NLAAC	National Land Acquisition and Allocation Committee
NLARCC	National Land Allocation and Recapitalization Control Committee
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
NSSD1	National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan
OSD	Occupation Specific Dispensation
TTT	Technical Task Team
PA	Performance Agreement
PDALFA	Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Framework Act
PDF	Provincial Delivery Forum
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PGIEP	Policy for the Integration of Environmental Planning into Land Reform and Rural Development Projects
PICC	Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission
PLAC	Provincial Land Allocation Committee
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
PLOF	Policy on Land Ownership by Foreign Nationals
PMT	Project Management Team
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSSC	Provincial Shared Service Centre
PSW	Public Service Week
QCC	Quality Control Committee
GRAM	Quarterly Review & Assessment Meeting
RDP	Rural Development Plan
RDPF	Rural Development Policy Framework
RECAP	Recapitalization and Development Policy
REID	Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development

RETM	Rural Economy Transformation Model
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
RID	Rural Infrastructure Development
RIDFF	Rural Investment and Development Financing facility
RuCoFF	Rural Cooperatives Financing Facility
RVCP	River Valley Catalytic Programme
SAGEM	South African Green Economy Modeling Report
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDC FORUM	Service Delivery Coordinator Forum
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDIA	Spatial Data Infrastructure Act, Act No 54 of 2003,
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SEA	strategic environmental assessment
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Plan
SIU	Special Investigating Unit
SLDA	State Land Disposal Act, Act No 48 of 1961
SMC	Strategic Management Committee
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SPCHD	Social Protection, Community and Human Development Cluster
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SWSA	Strategic Water Source Areas
ToR	terms of reference
TR	Treasury Regulations
TRANCRAA	Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act
TWQR	Target Water Quality Range
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	UN Environmental Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WMA	Water Management Areas
WRC	Water Research Commission
WULA	Water Use Licence Application

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This document represents the 2020-2024 Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (CEIMP) for the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), herein also called the “DALRRD”. The 2020–2024 Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (CEIMP) of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), herein referred to as ‘the Department, is compiled in terms of Section 11 (3) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) No 107 of 1998 as amended by National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Act 30 of 2013. Chapter 3 of NEMA requires the Department to give an account of how its Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) appreciates and embraces other Sector Departments’ Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) to ensure a harmonized, integrated and sustainable environmental management as government implements the seven (7) priorities for the Sixth (6th) Administration from agriculture, land reform and rural development perspective.

The DALRRD is identified by NEMA as a Schedule 1 Department, for it exercises functions which may affect the environment and it is required to prepare an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) every five years according to Section 13(1) of the same law. It is also listed in Schedule 2 of the same law as exercising functions involving the management of the environment and Section 11(2) provides that it must prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) at intervals not more than five years as well. Practically, the Department is listed in both Schedules 1 and 2 hence it is required to compile a Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (CEIMP) and that is provided for in Section 11(3).

1.2 Background to the DALRRD

The new Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) resulted from the reconfiguration of the National Government pronounced by His Excellency, President Ramaphosa, after the National general elections in 2019. The reconfiguration of the Departments was an enDEFFvour to promote greater coherence, better coordination and improved efficiency. It will be for the first time that DALRRD presents one CEIMP of the erstwhile Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Rural Development and Land Reform.

1.3 Purpose of the CEIMP

Environmental Implementation and Management Plans are required in terms of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act (No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) as amended. Section 11(1) of Chapter 3 of NEMA requires that every Provincial and National Department listed in Schedule I and II of NEMA as exercising function that may affect the environment must prepare an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) at least every five years. The DALRRD is identified on both schedules and hence is required to develop an EIP and EMP.

1.4 The structure of the CEIMP

This DALRRD EIP and EMP for the period 2020 to 2024 is presented as a CEIMP structured as follows:

- Section 1 (this section): Introduction to the CEIMP
- Section 2: Overview of Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture in the context of this CEIMP
- Section 3: DALRRD Policy Framework
- Section 4: DALRRD Strategic Plan
- Section 5: EIP
- Section 6: EMP
- Section 7: Arrangements for co-operative environmental management with other departments
- Section 8: Monitoring and Evaluation
- Section 9: Promotion of IEM as per NEMA Chapter 5
- Section 10: Documents consulted.

2. Report of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture

The Final Report diagnosed a misalignment and lack of co-ordination between government departments such as DALRRD, Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), all of which make decisions regarding land and land management. The misalignment is with regards to budgeting and decision-making. The Report also provides for greater coherence between land policy and sector policies on climate change.

It reiterates the current development of the National Climate Change Bill, which provides an important opportunity to foster alignment to future policy development on the land reform. It suggests that government should embark on the mainstreaming of ecosystem-based adaptation in the land reform process to provide the much needed ecosystem services and climate regulations for future resettlement. The Climate Change Bill 2018 provides for the coordinated and integrated response to climate change and its impacts by all spheres of government in accordance with the principles of cooperative governance. The Bill places a responsibility to every organ of state to coordinate and harmonise the policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the national, provincial and local spheres of government that exercise functions that affect or are affected by climate change or are entrusted with powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment. The compilation of the CEIMP goes a long way in discharging this responsibility.

Minister Thoko Didiza, in her speech in Kimberley, Northern Cape, where she engaged with farmers and organized agriculture to discuss the impact of a prolonged drought in the province on 7 January 2020, said that the effects of climate change will compel government to rethink its farming strategy. The Minister reiterated the importance of finding adaptation and mitigation measures that would match the change across spheres of government. The contribution of Climate Smart Agriculture initiatives and the compilation of Climate Change Risks and Vulnerability Assessments Reports for various regions of the country cannot be understated.

The CEIMP should be able to outline adaptation and mitigation measures that the DALRRD should coordinate on behalf of the agriculture, land reform and rural development sectors as well as making proposal on how the three (3) sectors across sphere of government would implement such programmes. The Policy requires the DALRRD to lead in coordinating climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture and rural human settlement sector. All sectors

that have some scope within these sectors of agriculture and rural human settlement should implement their mandate incorporating climate change responses in a cooperative governance spirit.

3. The DALRRD's Environmental Policy

The Environmental Policy of the DALRRD is a deliberate system to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes regarding environmental management and in order to aid sustainable development. It is also intended to help determine the course of action that the Department should take in ensuring compliance with environmental legislation and a variety of sustainable development policies at all levels despite its pressing need to implement a multitude of projects in a very short space of time. The following measures have bearing on Chapter 3 of NEMA, namely:

a) Strengthen Internal Environmental Coordination through the formation and operation of the Environmental Compliance and Implementation Forum (ECIF)

The rational is to ensure holistic coordination of environmental function within and outside the Department. All branches of the Department shall report on the progress made against all performance indicators. Each meeting of the ECIF shall refer issues for considerations by relevant strategic structures of the Department.

b) Ensure Environmental Cooperative Governance by means of compiling and implementing the Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (This document)

Schedules 1 and 2 of NEMA lists DALRRD as having a mandate that can both affect and promote the environment management. The Department should submit its CEIMP for adoption and published in a Gazette within 90 days of such submission. CEIMP annual report will be produced within four months of the end of its financial year.

c) Strengthen Project Planning

To achieve seamless and effective project planning that addresses all mandatory requirements and good environmental management practice, the Department is required to foster relations with relevant authorities as and when necessary. The following areas of collaboration have been identified, namely: The strategic assessment of the environment through a host of various tools including but not limited to Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs), Climate Change

Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (CCRVA) etc. Intergovernmental coordination and cooperation with regard to authorization

i) **Strategic Assessment of the Environment:** Strategic assessment of the environment involves analytical and participatory processes for incorporating environmental considerations, at early stages of decision making, into policies, plans, and programs that affect natural resources. These tools evaluate, at the highest strategic level, a project's environmental impacts in the context of social and economic factors, in short in a sustainable development fashion. Most of them involve the mapping of sensitivity and opportunity of parcels of land against the backdrop of certain priority commodities.

ii) **Intergovernmental coordination and cooperation with regard to authorization:** Section 24k of NEMA and EIA Regulations empowers the DALRRD to approach the DEFF to collaborate in finding a mechanism for DEFFling with environmental impact of the DALRRD's projects. It may be in the form of a Service Level Agreement or a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between DEFF and the DALRRD.

iii) **Climate Change Risks and Vulnerability Assessments (RVA) and Local Climate Change Plan in line with the District Development Model:** Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (RVA) and Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans detailing adaptation options for the region shall be compiled for all rural Districts. This is in line with the National Climate Change Response policy as well as the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Rural Human Settlement.

iv) **Environmental Screening Tool** as a key component of the Departmental Environmental Impact Management processes: An GIS based Environmental Screening Tool will be rolled out to DALRRD staff to assist in identify environmental legal requirements as well as best practice of certain proposed projects at various scales.

v) **Build capacity and awareness:** DALRRD to roll-out annual training on Environmental Policy and the Environmental Screening Tool to staff in all nine provinces. It is also anticipated that continuous training on the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Rural Human Settlement will be rolled-out in perpetuity for the benefit of all stakeholders participating in the rural development sector in the country.

4. Constitutional Mandate of DALRRD

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) derives its mandate from sections 24, 25 and 27 of the Constitution, which can be summarised as follows:

- Section 24(b) (iii) (environmental clause) and 27(1) (b) (health care, food, water and social security clause) covers the agriculture value chains: from inputs, production and value adding to retailing.
- Section 25 (property clause) establishes the framework for the implementation of land reform, and sections 24 (environment clause);
- Section 27 (health care, food, water and social security clause) establish the framework for the implementation of the CRDP

4.1. Legislative and Policy Mandates

The Department's legislative and policy mandates are informed by national, provincial and local legislations and policies. The legislations and policies can be concurrent or apply to one level.

4.1.1 Legislative Mandates

The legislative mandate is drawn from various pieces of legislation, which in turn informs the operations of the department. The pieces of legislation are indicated as follows:

DALRRD Legislation and Purpose

Act No. and Year	Purpose
Agricultural Debt Management Act, 2001(Act No.45 of 2001)	Provides for the establishment of the Agricultural Debt Account and the use of the account as a mechanism to manage agricultural debt repayment
Agriculture Law Extension Act, 1996 (Act No.87 of 1996)	Provides for the extension of the application of certain laws relating to agricultural matters to certain territories, which form part of the national territory of the Republic of South Africa; the repeal of certain laws which apply in those territories; and for matters connected therewith

Act No. and Year	Purpose
Agricultural Law Rationalisation Act, 1998 (Act No.72 of 1998)	Provides for the rationalisations of certain laws relating to agricultural affairs that remained in force in various areas of the national territory of the Republic prior to the commencement of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
Agricultural Pests Act 1983 (Act No.36 of 1983)	Provides for measures by which agricultural pests may be prevented and combated
Agricultural Produce Agents Act, 1992 (Act No.12 of 1992)	Provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Produce Agents Council and fidelity funds in respect of agricultural produce agents and for the control of certain activities of agricultural produce agents
Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990)	Provides for the control over the sale and export of certain agricultural products, control over the sale of certain imported agricultural products and control over other related products
Agricultural Research Act, 1990 (Act No.86 of 1990)	Provides for the establishment of a juristic person to DEFFI with agricultural research; the determination of its objects, functions, powers and duties
Animal Diseases Act, 1991 (Act No.35 of 1984)	Provides for the control of animal diseases and parasites, and for measures to promote animal health
Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No.6 of 2002)	Provide the consolidation of the law relating to the identification of animals and incidental matters
Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No.62 of 1998)	Provides for the breeding identification and utilisation of genetically superior animals in order to improve the production and performance of animals
Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No.71 of 1962)	Provides the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals
Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act No.43 of 1983)	Provides for control over the utilisation of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic in order to promote the

Act No. and Year	Purpose
	conservation of the soil, water sources and vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants
Deeds Registries Act, 1937 (Act No. 47 of 1937)	Provides for the provision for the administration of the land registration system and the registration of rights in land. Through the Office of the Chief Registrar of Deeds, the department is mandated to register title.
Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No. 31 of 1963)	Provides for the consolidation of the laws relating to fences and the fencing of farms and other holdings and matters incidental thereto
Fertilisers, Farm Feeds Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies (Act No.36 of 1947)	Provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Fertilizers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies; the registration of fertilisers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies, stock remedies, sterilizing plants and pest control operators; the regulation or prohibition of the importation, sale, acquisition, disposal or use of fertilizers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies and the designation of technical advisers and analysts
Genetically Modified Organisms (Act No.15 of 1997)	Provides for measures to promote the responsible development, production, use and application of genetically modified organisms, to provide for an adequate level of protection during all activities involving genetically modified organisms that may have an adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, human and animal health
Groot Constantia Trust Act, 1993 (Act No. 58 of 1993)	Provides for the provision of the incorporation of the Groot Constantia Control Board as an association not for gain; for the transfer of the Groot Constantia Estate to the said association; and for matters connected therewith
KwaZulu Cane Growers' Association Repeal Act, 2002 (Act No. 24 of 2002)	Provides for the repealing of the KwaZulu Cane Growers' Association Act, 1981 and matters connected therewith

Act No. and Year	Purpose
Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993)	Provides for the designation of certain land, the regulation of the subdivision of such land and the settlement of persons on it. In addition, it provides for the acquisition, maintenance, planning, development, improvement and disposal of property and the provision of financial assistance for land reform purposes.
Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996)	Provides for the provision of security of tenure for labour tenants and those persons occupying or using land as a result of their association with labour tenants. It also makes provision for the acquisition of land and rights in land by labour tenants.
Land Survey Act, 1997 (Act No. 8 of 1997)	Provides for the regulation of the surveying of land in South Africa. The department is responsible for surveying land throughout the country.
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996)	Provides for the authorisation of the establishment and enforcement of regulatory measures to intervene in the marketing of agricultural products, including the introduction of levies on agricultural products; and to establish a National Agricultural Marketing Council
Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No.40 of 2000)	Provides for measures promoting meat safety and the safety of animal products; to establish and maintain essential national standards in respect of abattoirs; to regulate the importation and exportation of meat; to establish meat safety schemes; and to provide for matters connected therewith
Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999 (Act No.19 of 1999)	Provides for the establishment of a company to manage the institution known as Onderstepoort Biological Products
Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935)	Provides for the regulation of the exhibition and training of performing animals and the use of dogs for safeguarding

Act No. and Year	Purpose
Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983)	Provides the control of perishable products intended for export from the Republic of South Africa
Plant Breeders' Rights (Act No. 15 of 1976)	Provides a system whereby plant breeders' rights relating to varieties of certain kinds of plants may be granted and registered; for the requirements which must be complied with for the granting of such rights; for the protection of such rights and the granting of licenses in respect of the exercise thereof
Plant Improvement (Act No. 53 of 1976)	Provides for the registration of premises from which the sale of certain plants or the cleansing, packing and sale of certain propagating material may be undertaken; prescribes the conditions subject to which such plants or propagating material may be sold for the purposes of cultivation
Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)	Provides for the provisioning of restitution of rights in land to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices. To administer this task, the act provides for the establishment of a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and a Land Claims Court, and for matters connected with land restitution.
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1993 (Act No. 169 of 1993)	Provides the control of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and for matters connected therewith
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970 (Act No. 70 of 1970)	Provides the subdivision and, in connection therewith, the use of agricultural land
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)	Provides to bridge the racial divide in spatial terms and to enable transformation of the settlement patterns of this country in a manner that gives effect to the key constitutional provisions, by the introduction of a new

Act No. and Year	Purpose
	approach to spatial planning and land use management, based on the following instruments: • Development principles, norms and standards that must guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the country by every sphere of government • Spatial development frameworks, to be prepared by national, provincial and local government • Municipal wall-to-wall Land Use Schemes to manage and facilitate land use and land development, and • Land development management procedures and structures.
Veterinary and Para veterinary Professions Act, 1992 (Act No. 19 of 1992)	Provides for the establishment, powers and functions of the South African Veterinary Council

Planned legislation

Planned legislation for approval
• Agricultural Produce Agents Amendment Bill • Agricultural Products Standards Amendment Bill • Communal Land Tenure Bill, 2018; • Deeds Registries Amendment Bill, 2018; • Land Survey Amendment Bill, 2018; and • Perishable Products Export Control Bill • Planning Profession Amendment Bill, 2018; • Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill • Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill • Regulation of Agricultural Land Holding Bill, 2018; • Rural Development Bill, 2018. • Sectional Titles Amendment Bill, 2018

4.1.2 Policy Mandates

Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Land Reform (DALRRD) Policy Mandate

The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development had to finalise outstanding policies and initiate others in order to execute its mandate. The following are the approved and planned policies;

DALRRD approved policies

Approved Policies
Agricultural Land Holdings Policy Framework
Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP)
Agro-processing Policy
Bio-safety Policy
DAFF External Bursary Scheme policy (2004)
Development Finance Policy Framework
Experiential training, internship, professional development Policy (2004)
Food and Nutrition Security Policy
International Training Policy (2005)
Mafisa Credit Policy Framework
Marketing Policy
National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services
National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security (NPF&NS)
Pesticides Management Policy
Plant Breeders Rights Policy
Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy
State Assets Acquisition and Lease Disposal Policy
Land Development Support Policy
Rural Development Framework

Planned Policies
Animal Identification and Traceability Policy
Agricultural Insurance Policy Framework
Communal Land Tenure Policy
Communal Property Association Policy
Crop Production Policy

Draft National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support
Health, Safety and Environmental Policy Procedure
Electronic Deeds Registration Policy
Land Holdings in South Africa
National Policy on Plant Improvement
National Land Tenure Policy: Responses to Historically Racial Based Social and Economic Disparate Spaces
National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services
National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support
National Research and Development Policy
National Policy on organic production
Policy for the Sustainable Management of Veld (range) and Forage Resources in South Africa
Policy on Access to Historical Land Marks and Heritage Sites on Private Land (in collaboration with DAC)
Policy on the Exceptions on the June 1913 Cut-off Date of the Restitution of Land Rights
Proactive Land Acquisition and Farm Share Equity Schemes
Rural Development Agency Policy
Rural Investment and Development Financing Facility
Rural Enterprises and Industry Development Policy
Rural Settlements Operations Policy
Sustainable Management of Veld (range) and Forage Resources in South Africa
Strengthening of Relative Rights for People Working the Land Policy

4.1.3 Medium Term Strategic Framework and the Priorities

The 2020 - 2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) reflects the seven commitments by government to implement the NDP through competitive economy, creation of decent work opportunities and encouragement of investment. The MTSF is key to cooperative governance via promotion of policy coherence and alignment. The seven MTSF priorities are:

Priority 1: Economic transformation and job creation;

Priority 2: Education, skills and health;

Priority 3: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services;

Priority 4: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government;

Priority 5: Social cohesion and safe communities;

Priority 6: A capable, ethical and developmental state and

Priority 7: A better Africa and World.

The following are the 7 (seven) Outcomes the Department adopted: -

Outcome 1: Improved governance and service excellence

Outcome 2: Spatial transformation and effective land administration

Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support

Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector

Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets

Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive rural economy

Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction

These Outcomes were informed by the following priorities of Government as outlined in the MTSF namely: -

- Economic Transformation and Job Creation (MTSF priority 1)
- Education, Skills and Health (MTSF priority 2)
- Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government (MTSF priority 4)
- A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State (MTSF priority 6)

The Outcomes and Outcome Indicators were highlighted and clearly defined how performance of the strategy will be measured. **Outcome 1 (One)** describes the Department's willingness to create a well governed State, with capable governance structures built on principles of high ethical standards to achieve the impact it wants to see, while **Outcome 2 (two)** DEFFIs with spatial development planning and land use management systems to promote social inclusion, economic inclusion, equal opportunity and equal access to Government services. Transformation of land ownership and access by previously disadvantaged in South Africa will be implemented in **Outcome 3 (Three)**. Hectares of land allocated to smallholder producers should be utilised to produce sufficiently and facilitate graduating from one level to another. Comprehensive support packages will be provided for in this Outcome to ensure commercialisation of smallholder producers.

Outcome 4 (four) addresses aspects of increasing agricultural production in yields, volumes and efficiencies, through the sustainable use of natural resources, technologies and management of risks. This Outcome would be the measurement of the agricultural output and agricultural input.

Growth in the agricultural sector will be managed through **Outcome 5 (five)** focusing on two different aspects of agricultural growth. The importance of growth in exports, which focuses on how much of local production, is exported to other countries and the domestic consumption of produce by targeting smallholder producers will be DEFFIt with in this Outcome.

Outcome **6 (six)** covers the inclusion of rural areas in the economy of the country by providing social and economic opportunities to overcome triple challenges, namely; poverty, inequality and unemployment. It aims to ensure better planning and coordination in the provision of basic services, food security and rural town development.

Finally, the 7th Outcome, namely enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction, with the aim of managing risks associated with animal and plant pests and diseases, genetically modified organisms (GMO's), and registration of products used in the agricultural field as well as agricultural and liquor products sold in and exported from South Africa. This includes risks associated with safety of exported products in terms of residue testing and monitoring (meat safety and composition of products is a holistic concept of direct relevance to the sustainability of agriculture, food safety, and the protection of the environment, including biodiversity.

5. DALRRD Policy Framework

With the new MTSF which was introduced in May 2019, there have been a number of policy changes which will affect the operating environment of the DALRRD. Most notably, the merging of the Agriculture with the Rural Development and Land Reform functions in an attempt to consolidate similar functions and optimise expenditure has called for the restructuring and re-imagining of the departments, represented in this CEIMP. There is increased focus on measuring the impact of state departments, which emphasises the need for DALRRD to target its efforts strategically and efficiently.

The changing political climate also calls for increased coordination between departments, and thus the context of departments with overlapping mandates to DALRRD must be acknowledged. The primary space for coordination within the scope of DALRRD is in the rural development arm of its mandate. Moving forward, the economic and political context of departments providing social services in rural areas, such as the Departments of Health; Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation; Mineral Resources; Public Works and Infrastructure; Small Business Development; Social Development; and Transport. These departments may also face budgetary constraints in the medium to long term, and this will indirectly affect the impact of the DALRRD. Overall, the next five years will require better coordination between departments, a need to optimise expenditure and reduce costs, and an imperative to increase transparency and accountability of government processes.

Taking this into account, it is evident that the macroeconomic environment in which DALRRD is operating is characterised by stagnant economic growth, high levels of inequality, and inadequate social services provision. Within this context, the DALRRD is specifically mandated with serving rural population of South Africa. These customers of the Department face specific challenges, with access and service provision challenges contributing to rural poverty and underdevelopment. In the face of

rapid rural-urban migration, the DALRRD needs to focus specifically on stimulating economic activity and uplifting social conditions in rural areas through its mechanisms of agricultural support, land administration and tenure, and rural development coordination.

While urbanisation is resulting in a decreasing proportion of South Africans living in rural areas, rural development remains a strategic and important element of national economic development. As outlined in the National Development Plan, the nation is working towards achieving an inclusive and integrated rural economy. The DALRRD plays a fundamental role in coordinating national efforts in order to reduce rural poverty and create gainful socio-economic development in rural South Africa. However, as the face of rural South Africa is rapidly changing, there are certain considerations which need to be taken into account, specific to challenges and trends emerging in the sector. Key considerations for the DALRRD are:

- The decreased profitability of the mining sector may result in less investment in rural communities and potential job losses.
- Agricultural productivity challenges threaten existing and new farmers, resulting from climate change, increased water scarcity and a lack of training available for new farmers.
- A decreased economically active population in rural areas further limits economic activity taking place in rural areas but may result in remittances which support rural residents.
- Decreased funding and social programmes for South Africa and rural areas: While South Africa experienced a boom in foreign aid post-1994, this has declined as there is now increasing competition for aid globally, coupled with decreasing their contributions from donors and implementing more rigorous regulations. With the global prioritisation this will have adverse effects on funding for rural areas in South Africa.
- The commercialisation of the retail sector in rural areas has increased competition for previously owner-run businesses.

While these considerations illustrate that the DALRRD faces significant challenges in the Rural Development landscape, the department is also uniquely positioned to tackle these challenges strategically through the co-ordination of rural development efforts in the private, public and government sectors.

6. Department Strategic Plan

The 2020-2024 DALRRD Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan expand on “Equitable access to land, integrated rural development, sustainable agriculture and food security for all”. The pillars of land reform as set out in the plan comprise land redistribution, land restitution, as well as land development, tenure and administration and are in line with the NDP and MTSF Outcomes as set out above, as well as the Rural Economy Transformation Model (RETM). The amendment of NEMA has realigned the CEIMP timeframes to 5-year reporting cycles. Further detail on the DALRRD’s 2020-2024 Strategic Plan is set out below.

6.1 Vision and mission

6.1.1 Vision

Equitable access to land, integrated rural development, sustainable agriculture and food security for all.

6.1.2 Mission

To accelerate land reform, catalyse rural development and improve agricultural production to stimulate economic development and food security through:

- transformed land ownership patterns;
- agrarian reform;
- implementation of an effective land administration system;
- sustainable livelihoods;
- innovative sustainable agriculture;
- promotion of access to opportunities for youth, women and other vulnerable groups;
- integrated rural development.

6.1.3 Value statement

The Department upholds the following values:

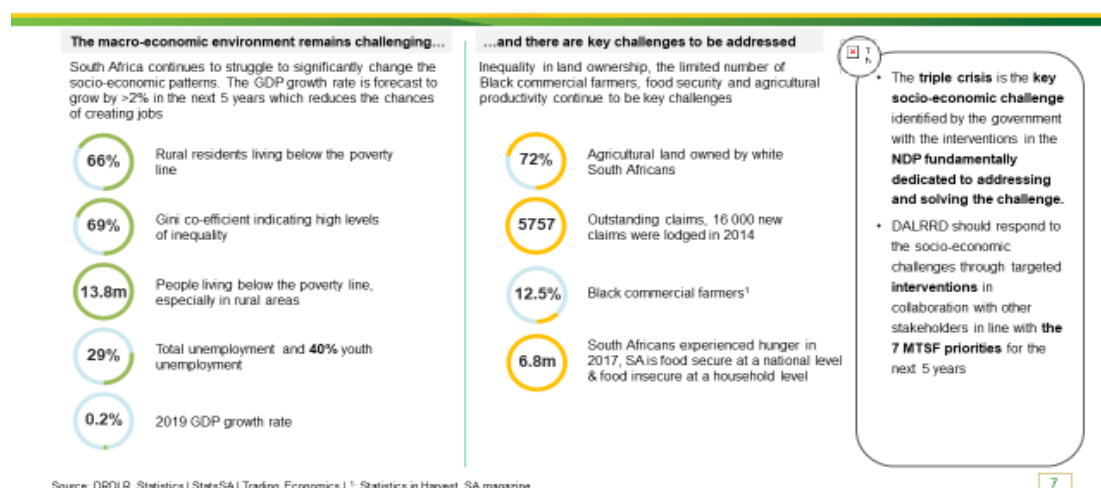
- Courtesy and compassion;
- Effective communication and transparency;
- People centred service standards;
- Professionalism and accountability; and
- Respect and integrity (ethics and honesty).

6.2 Strategic focus areas for the DALRRD

In line with the new developments in government and within the department, DALRRD has identified seven strategic goals it seeks to achieve in the five-year period between 2020 and 2024. The new Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has complementary resources with the requisite skills to address the land reform, agriculture and rural development challenges in a focused manner.

South Africa has been unable to generate economic momentum and is consequently deeply affected by the 'triple crises of inequality, unemployment and poverty. In order to abate the triple crisis, stimulate the economy and meet the goals of the NDP, President Cyril Ramaphosa has called for a focused approach on achieving the seven Priority areas of the MTSF in the next five years. In line with this strategy the department will be more focused on the allocation of resources towards contributing to the bigger picture in the country. There is a need to re-purpose as a department and re-define the focus areas that will derive the highest impact.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN SOUTH AFRICA



The 2007 Census of Commercial Agriculture reported 39 966 commercial farms as active. (Source: StatsSA. StatsSA is currently undertaking Census of Commercial Agriculture 2017, which will soon be released in 2020).

There is currently no statistics in terms of the number black producers in SA. These statistics will be available once the farmer register that the Department is developing has been completed. However even with the lack of this information, it cannot be denied that the previous regime had deliberately developed and enforced a system that was linked to racial division in every sphere. The apartheid

state deliberately excluded black people from opportunities in the labour market and direct ownership of businesses and land. The system denied investments in infrastructure and services in black communities, as such black entrepreneurs were denied access to industrial and retail sites, as well as credit. Furthermore, apartheid limited the residential rights of Africans in the economically developed areas of the country unless they had a white employer, creating a system of migrant labour and impoverished rural areas – the so-called “homelands” – that were characterized by extraordinarily high levels of poverty and joblessness.

There has been limited progress in agrarian reform since independence in 1994, mainly due to adverse effects of post-1994 macroeconomic policy choices on black agricultural producers. The development of farming for the vast majority of South Africans involved in some level of agricultural production has become nearly impossible due to liberalization and deregulation of the South African economy. Such macroeconomic restructuring enabled concentration and vertical integration, and thus the development of “highly centralized agro-systems, functioning according to preferred channels (suppliers, producers and transformers)” dominated by relatively few powerful mega agribusinesses. These trends facilitated corporatization and financialization of the agricultural sector and further exclusion of small-scale farmers, with agro-food market restructuring meaning greater barriers to entry for the marginalized producers and agribusinesses.

Even with this lack of statistics on the number of black producers, evidence shows that there is lack of transformation not necessarily on number of black farmers but in market share. Evidence shows that the Gross Value of Agricultural products was estimated at R281.4 billion in 2019. There are approximately 19 commodity associations administering the growth of the agricultural sector, focusing on production techniques, research and innovation as well as access to domestic and export markets. To finance these activities, the commodity associations use statutory measures and income from agricultural trusts, which is catered for in the MAP Act, except sugar association, which has a separate Act.

All the 19 commodity associations started using levies and trust monies post deregulation era (i.e. after promulgation of the MAP Act No 47 of 1996). The commodity associations are supposed to empower both white and black farmers in order to drive transformation, however, transformation progress has been very slow as illustrated in the table below, where black farmer production share remains negligible hovering around 4% on average.

Depicts the share in total production.

11

Commodity Associations	2018 Production			2019 Production		
	Total production	Black farmers & BEE scheme		Total production	Black farmers & BEE scheme	
		Production	Share in total production		Production	Share in total production
Citrus (exported - tons)	1 845 000	-	-%	2 000 000	-	-%
Cotton lint (tons)	10 100	348	2.4%	15 714	1 449	9.2%
Dairy products (tons)	3 253 682	-	-%	3 410 536	-	-%
Deciduous fruit (tons)	1 034 275	445 092	3.0%	983 007	423 941	3.1%
Dried fruit (wet tons)	289 466	14 973	5.0%	32 729	3 927	12.0%
Table eggs	-	-	-%	-	-	-%
Fishon (tons)	21 267 850	1 700 428	8.0%	22 373 613	1 789 889	8.0%
Lucerne (tons)	279 550	-	-%	410 459	-	-%
Macadamia (tons)	44 610	100	0.2%	-	-	0.5%
Olives (tons)	16 920	508	3.0%	12 259	368	3.0%
Pecan (tons)	16 482	350	2.1%	18 200	100	0.5%
Pomegranates (tons)	5 776	58	1.0%	4 538	100	2.2%
Pork (tons)	219 026	9 240	4.2%	244 159 880	10 831 483	4.4%
Potatoes (tons)	2 152 505	9 205	0.4%	2 467 635	7 635	0.3%
Red meat (tons)	1 206 833	410 742	34.0%	1 042 741	326 256	31.3%
Table grapes (rectants)	67 575 159	5 321 608	0.1%	62 064 749	5 031 730	8.1%
Wine (tons)	1 437 261	23 346	1.6%	1 243 630	23 783	1.9%
Winter cereal (tons)	2 018 342	26 359	1.3%	2 001 849	26 861	1.3%

There is therefore a need to ensure that these circumstances substantially are reformed, hence the Department's *targeted beneficiaries* are black producers in all categories.

To DEFFI with these imbalances of the past, the Department developed the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan with interventions for reforms.

The matter of accelerating land reform, tenure reform and land development has become a matter for all South Africans, all spheres of government and political parties. The contribution of Agriculture to the economy has been decreasing and since this is a labour-intensive sector, it is one of the few sectors that have a potential to accelerate intensive job creation. Rural development is one of the most critical focus areas to try addressing the 'triple crises and ensure inclusive growth of the economy.

The perception is that poor performance of government and particularly that of the department is failing those that require land, the rural poor and the growth of agriculture as well as job creation.

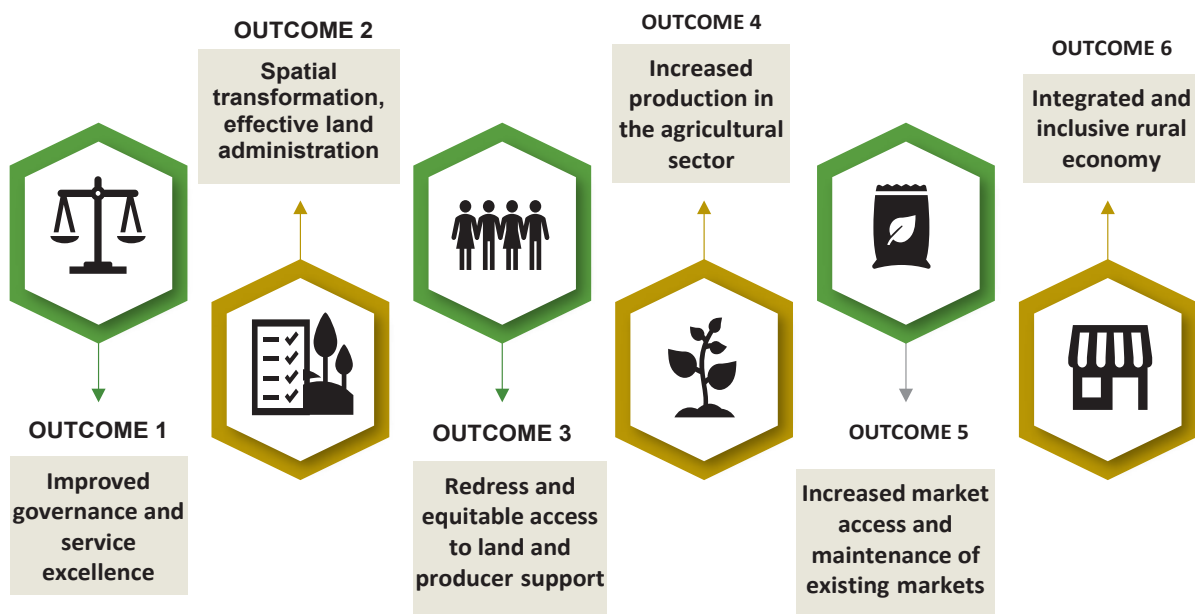
To respond to this, a strategy development process was undertaken to strategically position the department to effectively deliver against its mandate, vision and mission. The aim is to meet the NDP and SDG Goals through rolling back the triple challenges by scaling up delivery of land, legally secure tenure, food security, economic growth and rural development.

The key areas identified for accelerated impact are summarised in figure below:

 Consolidation	Operating a Single Business - The department's must come together as a single consolidated department - All programmes must be reviewed and refocussed to create impact and effectively utilise budgets	 Partnerships	Partnering for Success - We have to select private sector partnerships to create impact, I light of budget cuts - As a national function we cannot deliver change on our own and must work with stakeholders (national and provincial) to create impact
 Mandate	Re-finding our Mandate - We must revive our original mandate, dropping the "do-everything" approach - Must not encroach on provincial mandates but reclaim our national strength utilising fiscal and policy instruments - Reclaim our space as agri-experts	 Mindsets	Leading from the Front - Creating change is across all the Senior Management levels of the department - We must drive the right culture and mindset in order to change the behaviours within the department
 Approach	Delivering Impact - We must deliver impact, not count projects completed etc. - We must drive district level pilots as schemes, ensuring we provide an ecosystem of support and look at value chains - We must continue to be export led in the medium term	 Other	Scaling Back for Success - Scale down on land acquisition, rural enterprise development and Narfsec - Ring fence programme spend to support land restitution development - Create a Land Administration qualification

Focus areas for accelerating impact

Departmental Strategic Outcome



7. Development of the EIP and EMP

The Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries has issued guidelines for the development of EIPs and EMPs which have been followed in the development of this CEIMP. In the current MTSF period DALRRD is required to submit an annual report on progress with regards to EIP and EMP implementation. The CEIMP for DALRRD is facilitated by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (SPLUM) Branch of the Department, while the Environmental Compliance and Implementation Forum (ECIF) has the responsibility of coordination of the development and implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the CEIMP on behalf of the Director General (DG). The DG has the responsibility of signing off the document prior to its being forwarded to the IGF. In terms of NEMA Chapter 3 Section 11-16 the Minister of Environment, al Affairs receives the CEIMP for adoption.

The process followed in the drafting of the document has been through communication with key internal stakeholders to gather feedback and input into the development of the CEIMP.

7.1.1 Content of the EIP

In terms of Section 13(1) of NEMA, every environmental implementation plan must contain:

- (a) A description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment;
- (b) A description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that the policies, plans and programmes referred to in paragraph (a) will comply with the principles set out in Section 2 of the Act as well as any national norms and standards as envisaged under Section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment;
- (c) A description of the manner in which the relevant national department or province will ensure that its functions are exercised so as to ensure compliance with relevant legislative provisions, including the principles set out in Section 2 of the Act, and any national norms and standards envisaged under Section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution and set out by the Minister, or by any other Minister, which have as their objective the achievement, promotion, and protection of the environment; and
- (d) Recommendations for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of the Act.

7.1.2 Content of the EMP

Every national department listed in **Schedule 2** of NEMA, has a mandate for management of the environment, and is required to prepare an EMP. The required content of an EMP is specified in **Section 14** of NEMA. In terms of Section 14 of NEMA, every environmental management plan must contain—

- (a) A description of the functions exercised by the relevant department in respect of the environment;
- (b) A description of environmental norms and standards, including norms and standards contemplated in section 146(2)(b)(i) of the Constitution, set or applied by the relevant department;
- (c) A description of the policies, plans and programmes of the relevant department that are designed to ensure compliance with its policies by other organs of state and persons;
- (d) A description of priorities regarding compliance with the relevant departments' policies by other organs of state and persons;
- (e) A description of the extent of compliance with the relevant departments policies by other organs of state and persons;
- (f) A description of arrangements for co-operation with other national departments and spheres of government, including any existing or proposed memoranda of understanding entered into, or delegation or assignment of powers to other organs of state, with a bearing on environmental management; and
- (g) Proposals for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of NEMA.

7.1.3 The difference between an EIP, EMP and CEIMP

EIPs [Section 13] For National Departments and provinces listed in Schedule 1	EMPs [Section 14] For National Departments listed in Schedule 2	CEIMP (Section 11(3)) For National Departments listed in both schedules 1 and 2
Section 13(1): (a) Description of policies, plans & programs that may significantly affect the environment; (b) Description of manner in which this will comply with section 2 NEMA principles & national norms and standards; (c) Description of manner to ensure functions are exercised as in (b); (d) Recommendations for promotion (objectives & Plans) for the implementation of Chapter 5 NEMA procedures and regulations.	Section 14: (a) Description of functions in respect of the environment; (b) Description of environmental norms & standards; (c) Description of policies, plans & programs designed to ensure compliance with its policies by other organs of state/persons; (d) Description of priorities regarding compliance by other organs and persons; (e) Description of extent of compliance with department policies by other organs of state/persons; (f) Description of (environment management) arrangements for cooperation with other national departments and spheres of government; (g) Proposals for promotion of objectives and plans for Chapter 5 implementation	Section 11(3): The EIMP is a combination of an EIP and an EMP

8. Environmental Implementation Plan

8.1 Overview

The DALRRD is a Schedule 1 listed department in terms of NEMA, and as such is required to develop an EIP which describes:

- The Department's policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment and how the DALRRD will ensure that these will comply with the NEMA principles, and relevant norms and standards which set out to protect the environment
- How the Department will ensure that its functions are carried out to ensure compliance with NEMA principles, relevant legislation and norms and standards which set out to protect the environment
- Proposals for the promotion of integrated environmental management as envisaged in Chapter 5 of NEMA.

8.2 Environmental priority policies, plans and programmes of the DALRRD

The DALRRD has been through a period of intensive policy development. During the 2020-2024 periods, the department will finalise the outstanding policies and also initiate others in order to execute its mandate. Many of these policies are still in development and will come into effect with the period 2020 to 2024. Further detail on relevant policies, plans and programmes is provided in Table 8-1 below.

8.2.1 Priority departmental policies, programmes and plans that could negatively affect the environment

The work of the DALRRD sets out to achieve positive impacts (benefits) such as social upliftment and improved food security and well-being through equitable access to land and natural resources, as well as economic development. However, unless policies, plans and programmes are implemented in a coordinated, well-planned and informed manner, activities could inadvertently result in negative environmental impacts.

Provided below in Table 8-1 accordance with the information required in terms of Section 13(1) of NEMA and the 2014 NEMA Guideline on EIPs and EMPs is a description of the policies, plans and programmes of the Department which could negatively affect the

environment. They have been grouped according to key functions of the DALRRD under Agriculture, rural development, restitution and land reform.

It should be noted that a further key role of the Department, that of spatial planning and land use management, specifically sets out to proactively avoid and minimise negative impacts and is thus excluded from the table below. Key policies, plans and programmes of the DALRRD focused on sustainable management of the environment are expanded upon in the EMP.

DALRRD CEIMP 2020-2024

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Table 8-1: Priority policies, plans and programmes of DALRRD that could negatively affect the environment, degree of control by the Department and name of implementing organ

Initial

September 2020

Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented)	Description of the policy, plan or programme	Scope of the policy, plan /programme	Potential Impact on environment	Degree of control by Department on impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Green Paper on Land Reform	• Implementation in progress	- Promotes three-tier system of land tenure with access to land with secure rights - Defines property rights and secures forms of long-term land tenure for resident and non-residents - Promotes effective land use planning and regulatory systems.	National, provincial and local	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	There is a high degree of control as property managers are responsible in terms of the State Land Lease and Disposal Policy to ensure proper management of the property in question	DALRRD with the: - Office of the Valuer General - CPA's & Trusts, - District Beneficiary Selection Committee - Provincial Vesting Disposal Committee, - Ingotyama Trust Board - National Land Allocation and Recaptalization Control Committee - Land Management Commission - Land Rights Management Board
Agricultural Land Holdings Policy Framework	• Implementation in progress	- Introduces upper and lower limits to agricultural land holding sizes via scientific and participatory methodology - De-incentivises land hoarding and speculation - Promotes productive and sustainable use of land	National, provincial and local	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	- The Department has a high degree of control at the outset over the impact since it has jurisdiction over the selection of land - Concurrent responsibility for implementation at national, provincial and local spheres reduces the control by the Department, although the Valuer General, Land Allocation Committees and Property Managers provide strong control, as do Property Managers	DALRRD with the: - District Land Reform Committees - Office of the Valuer General - CPA's & Trusts, - District Beneficiary Selection Committee - Provincial Vesting Disposal Committee, - Ingotyama Trust Board - National Land Allocation and Recaptalization Control Committee - Land Management Commission - Land Rights Management Board
District RDP	Implementation in progress	Purposes include: - Integrated spatial planning, land use management and administration/ modernised Cadastre system - Support for agrarian transformation and prioritised districts through enterprise/industry, infrastructure development and farm development assistance - Support of land reform and restitution, including through acquisition of strategically located land - Implement functional system and institutional arrangements for tenure and land administration to enable agrarian reform	Local	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	Limited level of control as will primarily be implemented at the local level	DALRRD with district authorities and sectoral departments
Provincial Implementation Plan	• Implementation in progress	Carry out rural development planning to support: - Integrated spatial planning, land use management and administration/ modernised Cadastre system - Support for agrarian transformation and prioritised districts through enterprise/industry, infrastructure development and farm development assistance - Land reform and restitution, including through acquisition of strategically located land - Functional system and institutional arrangements for tenure and land administration to enable agrarian reform	National and Provincial	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	The Department has an initial high degree of control over the impact since they are responsible for implementation of the Policy Concurrent responsibility for implementation at national, provincial and local spheres reduces the control by the Department	DALRRD with the: - PSSC - Office of the Valuer General - CPA's & Trusts, - District Beneficiary Selection Committee - Provincial Vesting Disposal Committee, - Ingotyama Trust Board - National Land Allocation and Recaptalization Control Committee - Land Management Commission - Land Rights Management Board
Strategic Programme 3: Rural Development See Section 4 for the Strategic Objectives and Programmes	Implementation in progress	- Coordinated and integrated service delivery by government and private sector - Recaptalization and development support to reform beneficiaries and rural communities - Improved food security of profiled rural households - Infrastructure and skills development facilitated	National, provincial, local	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	Concurrent responsibility for implementation at national, provincial and local spheres reduces the control by the Department.	DALRRD with district authorities and sectoral departments

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Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented)	Description of the policy, plan or programme	Scope of the policy, plan or programme	Potential impact on environment	Degree of control by Department on impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Rural infrastructure development (RID) programme	Implementation in progress	- Facilitate rural infrastructure development strategies for socio-economic growth - Provide economic and ICT infrastructure development services - Facilitate social infrastructure, public amenities and development services	National, provincial and local	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	The Department has a high degree of control at the outset over the impact since it has jurisdiction. Thereafter it has low level of control as it becomes the responsibility of local authorities	DALRRD with district authorities and sectoral departments
Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)	Implementation in progress	- Ensures provision for the restitution of rights in land to appropriate persons or communities - Establishment of a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and a Land Claims Court	National and provincial	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	- The Department has a high degree of control at the outset over the impact since it has jurisdiction over the selection of land. - Thereafter it has a low level of control as it becomes the responsibility of land claimants to manage the land on a sound basis	DALRRD including the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and Land Claims Court
Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act 15 of 2014	Implementation in progress	- Re-opening of the lodgement of land claims - Permanent judges to sit at the land claims court - Address the land needs of those who could not meet the December 1998 cut-off date for lodgement of claims	National	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	The Department has a high degree of control at the outset over the impact since it has jurisdiction over the selection of land. Thereafter it has a low level of control as it becomes the responsibility of land claimants to manage the land on a sound basis	DALRRD including the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and Land Claims Court
Strategic Programme 4: Restitution See Section 4 for the Strategic Objectives and Programmes	Implementation in progress	- Land rights restored or alternative forms of equitable redress awarded to claimants - Settlement of land restitution claims and settlement support to beneficiaries	National, provincial, local	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	The Department has a high degree of control at the outset over the impact since it has jurisdiction over the selection of land. Thereafter it has a low level of control as it becomes the responsibility of land claimants to manage the land on a sound basis	DALRRD including the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and Land Claims Court
Rural Targeting Plan	Implementation in progress	Equitable land redistribution and agricultural development acquisition of strategically located land	National, Provincial and Local	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	- The Department has an initial high degree of control over the impact since they are responsible for implementation of the Policy - Concurrent responsibility for implementation at national, provincial and local spheres reduces the control by the Department	DALRRD with the: - Office of the Valuer General - CPA's & Trusts, - District Beneficiary Selection Committee - Provincial Vesting Disposal Committee, - Inqonyama Trust Board - National Land Allocation and Recapitalization Control Committee - Land Management Commission - Land Rights Management Board

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Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented)	Description of the policy, plan or programme	Scope of the policy, plan or programme	Potential impact on environment	Degree of control by Department on impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993)	Implementation in progress	- Requires that the department provides for the designation of certain land, the regulation of the subdivision of such land and the settlement of persons on it - Provides for the acquisition, maintenance, planning, development, improvement and disposal of property and the provision of financial assistance for land reform purposes	National	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	The Department has a high degree of control over the impact since it has jurisdiction over the designation of land for subdivision and settlement	DALRRD with the: - Office of the Valuer General - CPA's & Trusts - District Beneficiary Selection Committee - Provincial Vesting Disposal Committee, - Ingotyana Trust Board - National Land Allocation and Recaptalization Control Committee - Land Management Commission - Land Rights Management Board
Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996)	Implementation in progress	- Makes provision for the security of tenure of labour tenants and those persons occupying or using land as a result of their association with labour tenants - Makes provision for the acquisition of land and rights in land by labour tenants	National	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	Low level of control following acquisition of land and as individual tenants will be responsible for the management of land	DALRRD with the: - Office of the Valuer General - CPA's & Trusts - District Beneficiary Selection Committee - Provincial Vesting Disposal Committee, - Ingotyana Trust Board - National Land Allocation and Recaptalization Control Committee - Land Management Commission - Land Rights Management Board
State Land Disposal Act (Act No. 48 of 1961)	Implementation in progress	Makes provision for the disposal of certain State land and the prohibition of acquisition of State land by prescription	National	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	The Department has a high degree of control over the impact since they are responsible for selection of land for disposal	DALRRD with the: - Office of the Valuer General - CPA's & Trusts - Provincial Vesting Disposal Committee, - National Land Allocation and Recaptalization Control Committee - Land Management Commission - Land Rights Management Board
Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act (Act No. 112 of 1991)	Implementation in progress	Makes provision for: - The upgrading and conversion into ownership of certain rights graded in respect of land - The transfer of title land in full ownership to a tribe	National	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	Low level of control following acquisition of land and as communities will be responsible for the management of land	DALRRD with: - Land Rights Management Board - Sectoral departments including COGTA
District Land Committees Policy	Implementation in progress	- Enhance broad participation of stakeholders such as farmers, beneficiaries, municipalities on issues such as land redistribution - Strengthen the bottom-up approach towards land redistribution - Accelerates land redistribution issues by ensuring matters are DEFIT with at district level	National, Provincial and Local	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	The Department has a high degree of control at the outset over the impact since it has jurisdiction over the policy	DALRRD with: - District Land Committees - Office of the Valuer General - CPA's & Trusts - Provincial Vesting Disposal Committee, - National Land Allocation and Recaptalization Control Committee - Land Management Commission - Land Rights Management Board
Communal Property Associations Act (Act No 28 of 1996)	Implementation in progress	- Makes provision for: - Communities to form justice persons, to be known as communal property associations (CPAs) - CPAs to acquire, hold and manage property on a basis agreed to by member of a community via a written constitution	National	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	Low level of control following acquisition of land and as communities will be responsible for the management of land	DALRRD with the Communal Property Associations Office, Registrar of Communal Property and Communal Land Board

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Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented)	Description of the policy, plan or programme	Scope of the policy, plan or programme	Potential impact on environment	Degree of control by Department on impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Communal Land Bill	• In process of development	- Regulation of communal land - Legal security of tenure by transferring communal land, including KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama land, to communities and members of communities - Administration of communal land by communities - Communal land administration committees and household forums - Land rights enquiries - Establishment of the Communal Land Board - Amendment and repeal of certain laws - Gives effect to a democratised rural administration system	National, provincial and local	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services - Loss of biodiversity	Limited level of control following acquisition of land as communities will be responsible for the management of land	DALRRD with the Communal Property Associations Office, Registrar of Communal Property and Communal Land Board
Land Tenure Policy for Commercial Farming Areas	Implementation in progress	- Create a sustainable institutional framework which strengthens the security of tenure for all categories of people who have a vested interest in land - Advance the principles that underpin the Green Paper - Detacialisation of rural economy for shared and sustained growth - Democratic and equitable land allocation and use across gender, race and class - Sustained production discipline for guaranteed food security - Set out the principles, define the purpose of the policies measures and define the issues and propose policy issues and arrangements	National	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	High level of control	DALRRD with the Land Rights Management Board (LRMB) and the Land Rights Management Committees (LRMC)
Policy on Rural Enterprises and Development	Implementation in progress	- Reduce household poverty in accordance with the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) - Promote rural business development and facilitate rural development financing - Facilitate the establishment and support of primary cooperatives - Facilitate the organisation of primary cooperatives into secondary and tertiary cooperatives and provide support - Facilitate the development of rural enterprise and industries - Provide strategic management in the coordination of financial and non-financial service delivery - Provide social organisation and youth development towards economic upliftment	National	- Land degradation - Loss of biodiversity - Degradation and loss of water resources - Loss of ecosystem services	High Level of control	DALRRD
Policy on Rural Development Investment and Finance Facility	Implementation in progress	- Aligned with the Rural Development Agency Policy the facility sets out to: - Support the management and facilitation of rural development - Incentivise partnerships for rural development - Leverage resources for rural development	• National	• Loss of biodiversity	High level of control as administered at a centralised level	DALRRD
Strategic Land Acquisition Plan	Implementation in progress	Promote equitable land redistribution and agricultural development by acquiring hectares of strategically located land	National and Provincial	• Degradation and loss of water resources	The Department has a high degree of control via the creation of the enabling environment and via selection of additional land.	DALRRD

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Name of policy, plan or programme	Status (i.e. is it in process of development or adopted or being implemented)	Description of the policy, plan or programme	Scope of the policy, plan or programme	Potential impact on environment	Degree of control by Department on impact	Name of implementing organ of state
Strategic Programme 5: Land Reform	Implementation in progress	An integrated land planning, spatial information and administration system to promote equitable, sustainable land use and allocation Acquisition and allocation of strategically located land Recapitalisation and development support provided to land reform beneficiaries and rural communities Tenure security for people living on commercial farms and communal areas Skills development and sustainable economic opportunities created	National, provincial, local	Land degradation	The Department has a high degree of control at the outset over the impact since it has jurisdiction over the selection of land. Thereafter it has a low level of control as it becomes the responsibility of land claimants to manage the land on a sound basis	DALRRD
National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security	Implementation in progress	To establish, coordinate and maintain an effective food and nutrition security approach in the country	National	Will promote Climate Smart Agriculture	High	DALRRD Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDAs)
Agricultural Policy Action Plan	Implementation in progress	To promote labour absorption and broaden market participation, through well considered, adequately consulted, and finely tuned strategic interventions aimed at increasing value-chain efficiencies and competitiveness	National	Will promote compliance and adherence to conservation and environment initiatives, policies, legislation	High	DALRRD PDAs
National Food and Nutrition Security Plan	Approved but Not Funded	Aims to establish inclusive local food value chains to support access to nutritious and affordable food.	National Provincial	Climate change risk mitigation strategies	High	DALRRD PDAs
Fetsa Plan Food Production Initiative	Implementation in progress	Aims to ensure the increase in food production so as to address the status of people who have been declared as food insecure in South Africa	National	Will promote sustainable use and management of natural resources	High	DALRRD PDAs
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme	Implementation in progress	To provide post-settlement support to targeted beneficiaries of land reform and other producers who have acquired land through private means	National • Provincial	Promote adaptation of sustainable agricultural practices by producers to mitigate climate risks, which are uncertain in nature	High	DALRRD PDAs
Producers Commercialization Programme	Implementation in progress	Seeks to create a favourable environment towards commercialization of smallholder producers and sustaining or expanding medium scale and large-scale commercial entities where required.	National Provincial		High	DALRRD PDAs
South African Good Agricultural Practices (SAGAP)	Implementation in progress	To assist producers of vegetables and fresh fruits meet minimum food safety and quality requirements set by commercial mainstream markets through a GAP Certification Program.	National Provincial		High	DALRRD PDAs
Draft National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support	In process of development	Overall national policy to guide support interventions provided to the various categories of producers by government and other sector stakeholders	National Provincial		High	DALRRD PDAs

8.2.2 Environmental compliance of prioritized policies, plans and programmes of the DALRRD

The core work of the Department gives effect to NEMA principles focused on benefitting the social environment and disadvantaged people, notably those dispossessed of land and opportunity for access to natural resources. The DALRRD will enhance benefits whilst avoiding and minimising negative impacts on the natural, social and economic environment, including through:

- A considered approach to restitution planning and implementation based on attention to key natural, social and economic environment sensitivities
- Optimisation and alignment of existing decision-making and implementation mechanisms
- Alignment of means of implementation of policies, plans and programmes with existing structures so as to enhance efficiency
- Cooperative governance with other environmentally mandated Departments
- Effective monitoring via appropriately selected indicators applicable to established norms and standards.

Table 8-2 demonstrates how the Department's priority policies, plans and programmes with potential to result in negative environmental impacts will comply with the principles of sustainable development in NEMA Chapter 1, as well as any relevant norms and standards for the promotion and protection of the environment. Refer to Table 8-1 for further detail on policies, programmes and plans of the DALRRD.

Table 8-2: Environmental compliance of prioritized policies programmes and plans of the DALRRD with potential to result in environmental impacts

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Priorities with negative environmental impact	Relevant NEMA principles, and norms and standards	Means whereby DALRRD will ensure compliance with NEMA principles, and norms and standards	Consultative forum(s) in place
- Rural Development - Restitution - Land Reform	NEMA Principles which apply include: - NEMA Principle 3: Sustainable Development - NEMA Principle 4: Efficiency - NEMA principle 4 (d): Justice/ Equitable access - NEMA Principle 4 (e) Health & and Safety responsibility - NEMA Principle 4 (f): participation NEMA principle 4 (k): Transparency - NEMA Principle 4 (n): global and international responsibilities NEMA Principle 4 (q): Community well-being and empowerment - NEMA Principle 4 (r): Resilience Norms and Standards which will apply include: - Guidelines for Bio-Regional Plans 16 March 2006 - Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Ecosystems, 7 February 2014 - SPLUMA Development Principles namely: spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency, spatial resilience and good administration - National Building Regulations, SANS 10400XA Energy Usage in Buildings; and housing for wheelchair users - The National Housing Code (2009) Norms and standards to guide the development of public transport for rural and urban	The DALRRD will ensure compliance via use of guidelines as well as intradepartmental (ECIF) and intergovernmental forums. Annual CEIMP reports will also be submitted. Where relevant, the Department will enter into agreements such as via MOUs to ensure compliance. Intradepartmental training, as well as community awareness-raising will also be carried out. Existing structures such as Further Education and Training (FET) initiatives will be used as a means for furthering knowledge of the compliance requirements. Key guidelines and standards which will be referred to include the: - DEFF, SANBI and DALRRD (2013) Draft Guideline Document: Unlocking sustainable economic development potential on land reform projects that are located in areas of biodiversity importance. - DALRRD (2013) Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Rural Human Settlements - Green Economy Accord to which the DALRRD is signatory - DEFFT (2004) Overview of Integrated Environmental Management, Integrated Environmental Management, Information Series - SABS standard on risk assessment - United Nations Guideline: Minimum Norms and Standards for Shelter, Nutrition, Sanitation and Health for displaced persons. United Nations High	Consultative forums in place include the following: - Intradepartmental (i.e. ECIF) - Intergovernmental structures - MinMEC (Forum of Minister and Members of the Executive Committee) Environment Committee (Chaired by DEFF) - MinTECH (Chaired by DEFF) representation by DG's - MuniMEC (Forum of Municipalities and Members of the Executive Councils) - Councils - Traditional authority structures - MMC - Working groups (WG's) including: - WG on Intergovernmental Relations and Cooperation (IGR) - IEM WG - Law reform WG - WG3 committee on Committee
National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security National Food and Nutrition Security Plan Fetsa Plan Food Production Initiative Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme - Producers Commercialization Programme - South African Good Agricultural Practices (SA-GAP)			

Priorities with negative environmental impact	Relevant NEMA principles, and norms and standards	Means whereby DALRRD will ensure compliance with NEMA principles, and norms and standards	Consultative forum(s) in place
Draft National Policy on Comprehensive Producer Development Support	passengers The South African Water Quality Guidelines Broadening Access to Agriculture Thrust (BATAT) Extension Advisory Services	Commissioner for Refugees, the WHO, the Sphere Project Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response	Environmental Coordination (CEC) - CASP National Approval Committee - National Food & Nutrition Security Coordinating Committee - Marketing Forum - Conservation Forums

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8.3 Environmental compliance of prioritized functions of the DALRRD

This section of the EIP describes the manner in which the Department will ensure that its functions comply with legislative requirements for ensuring coordination between the DALRRD and other departments mandated with environmental management. Capacity to perform priority functions and ensure implementation and functioning of mechanisms, systems and procedures for coordination is also provided.

Table 8-3: Institutional mechanisms for coordination between DALRRD and other environmentally mandated departments

Institutional mechanism for coordination	Lifespan of mechanism	Function of the mechanism	Capacity for coordination	
			Budget	Human resources
Key internal structures				
ECIF	On-going structure	Coordinate and harmonise environmental policies, plans programmes and decisions of the Department in accordance with norms and standards set by other departments. Its further coordinates development of the CEIMP, and oversight of monitoring and evaluation of CEIMP implementation	Annual allocation	Staff component
Key external structures				
SPLUM National Coordinating Forum (NCF)	On-going structures	Coordinates four working groups DEFFling with: • SPLUMA regulations • Various SPLUMA guidelines • Institutional capacity establishment • Training and capacity building	Annual allocation	Staff component
National Land Acquisition and Allocation Committee (NLAAC)	On-going structures	Approves the provincial implementation plan	Annual allocation	Staff component
Provincial Land Acquisition and Allocation Committee (PLAC)	On-going structure	Makes recommendations to the NLAC of strategic acquisition of land	Annual allocation	Staff component
District Land Allocation Committee	On-going structure	Committee which makes land allocation decisions at the district level	Annual allocation	Staff component
Council of Stakeholders	On-going structure	Structure for coordination for project identification, prioritisation, planning and implementation	Annual allocation	Staff component
CRDP Approvals Committee	On-going structure	• Coordination and approval of Provincial Rural Development Plans • Approval of outputs contributing to Provincial Rural Development Plan • Input to ensure local understanding built into Prioritised Community Rural Development Plan • Coordination of community mobilisation • Ensure that the Community Rural Development Plan is well coordinated and based on sound	Annual allocation	Staff component

		information		
DEFF MinTECH Working Groups	On-going structure	A coordinating mechanism which supports MinTECH on environmental governance	Annual allocation	Staff component
National Food & Nutrition Security Coordinating Committee	On-going structure	To forge partnerships and strengthen coordination of Food and Nutrition security programmes to reduce food insecurity at all levels.	Annual allocation	Staff component

9. Environmental Management Plan

9.1 Overview

The purpose of EMPs as set out in Section 14 of NEMA. The Department is a Schedule 2 - listed Department in terms of NEMA since it has a mandate for management of the environment. It is thus required to develop an EMP which describes its:

- Environmental functions, environmentally relevant norms and standards set by the DALRRD and those of other departments, as well as policies, plans and programmes which aim to ensure compliance with its policies by other organs of state and persons
- A description of DALRRD compliance priorities for its policies by other organs of state and persons, as well as the extent of that compliance, and a description of arrangements

for environmental co-operation with other national departments and spheres of government

- Proposals for the promotion of IEM as envisaged in Chapter 5 of NEMA.

9.2 Functions exercised by DALRRD in respect of environment

9.2.1 Overview of key environmental functions

Key functions which the Department carries out on environment/ sustainable development include:

- Ensuring environmental sustainability in projects and the development of resource management plans, as well as waste management plans
- Compilation of the Rural development plans (RDPs)
- Development of Spatial profiles to ensure that there is an inclusive plan for Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
- Policy and appropriate technology awareness and rollout
- Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction
- Ensuring climate resilient agriculture
- Ensuring environmental integration in SDFs
- Contribution to the management of conservation land in development projects
- Rehabilitation of degraded resources on project land
- Construction of infrastructure and ensuring coordination of resource and services planning such as for water and electricity.

Further key functions carried out by the Department in respect of the environment are aligned to its Branch Structure and their associated Chief Directorates as provided in Section 8.2.2 above and is implemented via means that include consideration of natural environment and maintaining health ecosystem functioning. Further to the benefits highlighted above related to the planning function, the core functions of the DALRRD directly aimed at positive environmental impacts including improved social well-being via increased opportunity for economic development increased social well-being through improved security of tenure.

The geospatial and cadastral DALRRD functions (incorporating spatial planning and land use management and support provided to provinces, districts and municipalities) are central to the environmental functions of the Department. Environmental management is also central

to conceptualisation, design and implementation of the DALRRD's programmes including Agri-Parks and Agri-Villages. Other key functions exercised by the Department central to environmental management relate to its core mandates for rural development, restitution and land reform which place the department in a key role for sustainable management of a large proportion of South Africa's land area and natural resources. Table 9-1 below provides further detail on such functions and their respective objectives.

Table 9-1: Environmental functions of the Department and the objective of the function.

Programmes	Function
Agriculture	Increased production in the agricultural sector through: • increasing the yields, volumes and efficiencies, through the sustainable use of natural resources, technologies and management of risks. Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction
Rural development	Promotion of economic development for disadvantaged communities through: • Integrated service delivery facilitated through the coordination of government and development stakeholders • Recapitalisation and development support provided to land reform beneficiaries and rural communities • Improved food security of profiled rural households • Socio-economic infrastructure facilitated to improve access to services • Skills development and sustainable economic opportunities created • Technology Research and Development on alternative methodology and technologies for rural development initiatives In terms of the Disaster Management Act, the department is mandated to sit on local and national structures dedicated to disaster management (disaster management forums)
Restitution	• Land rights restored or alternative forms of equitable redress awarded to claimants • Settlement of land restitution claims under the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994, as amended, and the provision of settlement support to beneficiaries • Ensuring on-going conservation of natural resources in areas where land claims affects conservation estate • Promotion of stewardship and social cohesion by supporting the formation of community structures for property and business management
Land reform	• An integrated land planning, spatial information and administration system to promote equitable, sustainable land use and allocation • Acquisition and allocation of strategically located land • Recapitalisation and development support provided to land reform beneficiaries and rural communities • Tenure security for people living on commercial farms and communal areas • Skills development and sustainable economic opportunities created • Design of environmentally friendly lease/ caretaker agreements and conditions • Enforcement of environmental requirements and fire breaks clauses in the lease or caretaker agreement
Spatial planning and land use management	Enable transformation of the settlement patterns of this country so as to give effect to the key constitutional provisions, by spatial planning and land use management, based on the following instruments: • Development principles, norms and standards that must guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the country by every sphere of government • Spatial development frameworks, to be prepared by national, provincial and local government • Municipal wall-to-wall Land Use Schemes to manage and facilitate land use and land development, and • Land development management procedures and structures

9.3 DALRRD Environmental Policy, Norms and Standards

SPLUMA is a norm-based planning instrument which also sets out principles for sound planning. DALRRD is now commencing the process of development of environmentally

relevant norms and standards including as these relate to environmental management. As stated in SPLUMA:

- Development principles set out in SPLUMA must be applied by all organs of state to all aspects of spatial development planning, land development and land use management. The principles cover spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency, spatial resilience and good administration.
- The Minister of the DALRRD must, after consultation with provincial and local authorities, prescribe norms and standards for land-use management and land development in accordance with guidelines set out in SPLUMA.

The Act aims to create uniform procedures and processes applicable to the entire country for land development approvals by proposing one set of procedures for permission to change land use. This should enhance performance management and facilitate capacity building. It should furthermore ensure alignment with NEMA for environmental impact assessments.

The land-use regulators enabled to take decisions within the realm of SPLUMA will be municipalities, provinces and national government. Municipalities will establish and administer by-laws regulating land-use management schemes, while provinces will hold land-use tribunals, and the Minister of the DALRRD will be the regulator of last resort. The Minister must, within available resources, provide support and assistance to provinces and municipalities in the performance of their land-use management functions. The Minister must also monitor compliance, progress made and the quality and effectiveness of municipal spatial development frameworks.

It is understood that norms and standards will be drafted within the period of this CEIMP cycle. These norms and standards will be applicable to the core functions of the DALRRD covering spatial planning and development, rural development, restitution as well as land reform. The norms and standards will be incorporated into the annual reporting framework for the CEIMP as these are drafted and then gazetting.

9.4 Relevant sector department environmental policy, norms and standards

As the norms and standards for DALRRD functions are still being set in place as yet for the DALRRD sector norms standards, as well as guidelines provide interim means whereby compliance can be assessed.

9.5 Policies, plans and programmes designed to ensure compliance by other organs of state, and the extent of compliance

As per the requirement for the EMP to provide information on the DALRRD policies, plans and programmes which are designed to ensure compliance by other organs of state, Table 9-2 below sets out the key overarching initiatives of the Department. SPLUMA in its definitive role on spatial planning and development plays a key compliance role. The rural development, restitution and land reform functions of the Department also play a major role in ensuring that sustainable development proceeds in South Africa, particularly as this affects marginalised rural communities. The success of these functions is dependent on strong collaborative effort with other organs of state.

This section provides a description of the priorities regarding compliance with DALRRD's policies by other organs of state and persons. Tables 9-2 and 9-3 provide information on compliance with DALRRD policies, plans and programmes by other organs of state, and priorities regarding compliance with DALRRD's policies by other organs of state and persons respectively.

Table 9-2: Compliance with DALRRD policies, plans and programmes

Policies, plans and programmes	What is the policy about?	How DALRRD will ensure compliance with the policy, plan or programme	List of affected organs of state	Responsibilities of the affected organs of state	Resources to ensure compliance
Spatial planning and land use management					
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, (Act 16 of 2013)	Seeks to bridge the racial divide in spatial terms and to enable transformation of the settlement patterns of this country in a manner that gives effect to the key constitutional provisions, by the introduction of a new approach to spatial planning and land use management, based on the following instruments: • Development principles, norms and standards that must guide spatial planning, land use management and land development throughout the country by every sphere of government • Spatial development frameworks, to be prepared by national, provincial and local government • Municipal wall-to-wall Land Use Schemes to manage and facilitate land use and land development • Land development management procedures and structures	• PGIEP policy and decision-making tool • Economic Cluster • MINMEC Environment Committee (Chaired by DEFF) • MINTEC (Chaired by DEFF) representation by DG's • MuniMEC • Traditional councils • MMC • National Sustainable Development Coordination Body • DEFF Working groups (WG's) including: ◦ WG on Intergovernmental Relations and Cooperation (IGR) ◦ IEM WG ◦ Law reform WG • WG3 Committee on Environmental Coordination (CEC) • The Minister must develop norms and standards in terms of the Act • Monitoring of compliance with the norms and standards will be undertaken by the Minister • The Minister must develop mechanisms to support provincial and local government in spatial	• Economic cluster including DPDLR, DWS, DMR, DoE, DAFF, the DTI, EDD and DEFF • Other national departments including Department of Human Settlements and CoGTA, • Parastatals including South African Heritage Resources Agency and SANBI • Provincial, district and local municipalities • Municipal planning tribunals • Traditional councils	Spatial planning system • Provinces are to provide support and monitoring • The Premier may assist a municipality in line with, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, with their land use scheme and facilitate coordination of land use management • Provincial governments must adopt mechanisms to support local government in effective land use management • Provincial legislation must support local government to perform municipal planning functions • Traditional authorities in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003) or any corresponding provision in provincial legislation Principles National and provincial spheres, as well as each municipality must develop spatial development frameworks which comply with the objects and principles of the Act including: • Economic and social development and protection of natural resources • Taking account of long-term risks and risk mitigation • Adopted environmental management instruments	Budget allocations and staff

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		planning and land use management • The Minister may prescribe procedures to resolve conflicts or inconsistencies in planning • The Minister must consult with other ministers affected by performance of functions as defined in the Act		• Protection and sustainable use of agricultural resources and compliance with mineral legislation and policy Intergovernmental support National and provincial spheres, and the relevant municipality must participate in spatial land use planning processes to ensure harmonisation of plans and programmes Spatial development frameworks • An SDF adopted in terms of the Act must inform land use decisions • National and provincial SDFs must express relevant policy and integrate sectors • Municipal SDFs must integrate relevant policy and spheres and outline arrangements for prioritisation of categories of land development • Comply with specified content for national, provincial, regional and municipal SDFs Land use • Executive authority of a municipality must general policy and other policy in its land use scheme, and monitor and guide on the implementation of this Act • Municipalities must allow participation by traditional leaders in accordance with relevant legislation such as the Traditional Leadership and Governance Act Municipal planning tribunals • District and local municipalities must set up municipal planning tribunals for land use and land development applications and should be constituted as well as operate in accordance with the Act • Technical advisors may be co-opted to the tribunal • A restrictive condition may under certain circumstances be removed, amended or suspended	
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					Open space and parks Approval of residential developments is subject to allocation of land for open space and parks Development affecting national interest Must be referred to the Minister such as when applications affect national interest such as on international relations, or is prejudicial to security, economic or health interest of the province or Republic	
Rural Development (Rural Economy Transformation Model)						
District CRDP	- Scaled in alignment and relevance of provincial priorities, the Plan sets out to: - Implement integrated spatial planning and land use management - Ensure integrated and comprehensive land administration system - Implement a Cadastre modernisation programme that provides accurate, reliable and secure land administration and information - Support rural communities in prioritised districts - Implement infrastructure development plan to support rural economic transformation - Implement rural enterprises and industries development plan in areas with economic development potential and provide appropriate support	- PGIEP decision-making tool - Compliance with SPLUMA - Economic Cluster - MinMEC - MinTECH - MuniMEC - Traditional councils	- CASP falling under DAFF - Community Work Programme (CWP) falling under CoGTA - DAFF in the APAP - DEFF - NT - NT - EDD - DoH - DoL - DWA - EPWP - Food banks - Ilema - Letsema - Municipal Infrastructure	- DAFF in terms of the APAP which The Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP) addresses the vision of the NDP and NGP in line with recognition that agriculture, remains critical for employment and food security - CASP falling under DAFF, tasked with the functions including Technical and advisory assistance, and regulatory services, marketing and business development, training and capacity building, as well as on/off farm infrastructure and product inputs. CASP further provides financial support - The Ilema/Letsema campaign is centred on the Land and Agrarian Reform Programme (LARP) seeking to increase production by 10 to 15 %, ensuring socio - economic development and the amelioration of the effects of high food prices and promoting food security - Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) falling under CoGTA. This complements the equitable share	DALRRD budget allocations and core staff Funding, technical and logistical support including through: - RIDFF - CASP - MIG - CWP - EPWP - RECAP - Food banks - Micro Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa (MAFISA), - Land Programme - Care	

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	• Increase job opportunities through CRDP and land reform • Support land restitution claims and facilitate the restoration of land rights • Equitable land redistribution and agricultural development by acquiring strategically located land • Provide comprehensive farm development support to small holder farmers and land reform beneficiaries for agrarian transformation • Implement functional system and institutional arrangements for tenure and land administration to enable agrarian reform		ure Grant (MIG) falling under • CoGTA • The DTI • The DTI and the IPAP • Parastatal structures including the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) and SANBI	grant for local government but is provided conditionally to municipalities. MIG is focused on infrastructure required for only a basic level of service and targets the poor. The local economic spin-offs through providing infrastructure are maximised including through employment creation and the development of enterprises • The DTI and the IPAP provides the more general industrial policy framework for IPAP and the blueprint for Government's collaborative engagement with its social partners from business, labour and civil society. The IPAP provides planning on restructuring of the economy to set it on a more value-adding, labour-intensive and environmentally sustainable growth path, with manufacturing playing the critical role in this model of economic development. • Community Work Programme (CWP) falling under CoGTA provides an employment safety net and supplements livelihood strategies by providing a basic level of income security through decent work. The CWP does not replace government's social grants programme but supplements it. • EPWP creates work opportunities in infrastructure, non-state projects, environment and culture/ social through increasing the labour intensity of government-funded infrastructure projects under the Infrastructure sector. It also creates work through the Non-Profit Organisation Programme and the CWP. It also provides Training and Enterprise Development support	
Mega Agri-Parks	• Focus on the 27 priority, most marginalised districts • Comprised of farmer – controlled projects • The agricultural projects are aimed at providing a catalyst around which rural industrialization takes supported by government to ensure economic sustainability • Strengthens partnership between government and private sector stakeholders to ensure increased access to services (water, energy, transport) and production on the one hand, while developing existing and create new markets to strengthen and expand value-chains on the other.				

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	Covers DRLR programmes including AVMP, RVCP, RECAP, Restitution, Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS), NARYSEC, as well as Revitalisation of Rural towns				DAFF Extension Services
Restitution					
Land restitution programme	Restitution responsible for the settlement of land restitution claims under the Restitution of Land Rights Act, No. 22 of 1994, as amended, and the provision of settlement support to beneficiaries. Its objective statements are: - Solicit and receive new land claims - Facilitate the restoration of land rights and alternative forms of equitable redress	- PGIEP policy and decision-making tool with Compliance - SPLUMA - Economic Cluster - MinMEC Environment Committee (Chaired by DEFF) - MinTECH (Chaired by DEFF) representation by DG's - MuniMEC - Traditional councils - MMC - National Sustainable Development Coordination Body - DEFF Working groups (WG's) including: - WG on Intergovernmental Relations and Cooperation (IGR) - IEM WG - Law reform WG - WG3 committee on Committee on Environmental Coordination	- DEFF - DAFF - CoGTA - DWS - DMR - Parastatal structures including SAHRA and SANBI	- The Premier may assist a municipality in line with, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, with their land use scheme and facilitate coordination of land use management - Provincial governments must adopt mechanisms to support local government in effective land use management - Provincial legislation must support local government to perform municipal planning functions - Traditional authorities in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003) or any corresponding provision in provincial legislation	Budget allocation and staff
Land reform					
The Land Reform Programme	Responsible for providing sustainable land reform programmes in South Africa. Its objective statements are:	- PGIEP policy and decision-making tool with Compliance - SPLUMA	- DEFF - DAFF - CoGTA - DWS	The Premier may assist a municipality in line with, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, with their land use	Budget allocation and staff

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	- Functional systems and institutional arrangements for tenure and land administration to enable agrarian reform in all provinces by 2020 - Promote equitable land redistribution and agricultural development by acquiring strategically located land - Provide comprehensive farm development support to smallholder farmers and land reform beneficiaries for agrarian transformation.	- Economic Cluster - MinTECH (Chaired by DEFF) representation by DG's - MinMEC - Traditional councils - MMC - National Sustainable Development Coordination Body - DEFF Working groups (WG's) including: - WG on Intergovernmental Relations and Cooperation (IGR) - IEM WG - Law reform WG - WG3 committee on Environmental Coordination	- DMR - Parastatal structures including SAHRA and SANBI	- scheme and facilitate coordination of land use management - Provincial governments must adopt mechanisms to support local government in effective land use management - Provincial legislation must support local government to perform municipal planning functions - Traditional authorities in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, 2003 (Act No. 41 of 2003) or any corresponding provision in provincial legislation	
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Table 9-3: Priorities regarding expected state of compliance with DALRRD's policies by other organs of state and persons

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Policies, plans and programmes	Description of risk of non-compliance by other organ of state	Description of expected state of compliance	Success of compliance	Names of affected organs of state	Target timeframe of compliance	Measures to be introduced by the department to ensure compliance
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, (Act 16 of 2013)	- The spheres of government may be insufficiently capacitated to effectively implement SPLUMA and its associated functions - Conflicts of interest between organs of state (and interest groups) over development objectives could result in ineffective implementation of SPLUMA	- Well-considered national, provincial and regional SDFs are in place and aligned to SPLUMA - All district and local municipalities have well-considered SDFs in place aligned to SPLUMA - Well-functioning conflict resolution mechanisms and strong working municipal planning tribunals	Newly in force and hence success of compliance is still to be determined	- Economic cluster including DPDLR, DWS, DTI, EDD, DMR, DoE, DAFF and DEFF - Other national departments including Department of Human Settlements and CoGTA, - Provincial, district and local municipalities - Municipal planning tribunals - Traditional councils	On-going	- Norms and standards in terms of SPLUMA - Training to National, provincial and local authorities on SPLUMA - Rollout of the PGIEP and its associated interactive decision-making tool - Strong emphasis needs to be placed on conflict resolution
Spatial Data Infrastructure Act (Act 54 of 2003)	Inaccuracies in geospatial data will result in data risk of inconsistencies in the capture, management and sharing of spatial information	All state agencies will participate on the Spatial Information Committee and will be effectively managing and sharing spatial information	Committee for Spatial Information is well-function and there is sharing of data throughout the country	Government departments and parastatals	on-going	Norms and standards contained within the Act are applied
Deeds Registries Act (Act 47 of 1937); Land Survey Act (Act 8 of 1997)	The risk of non-compliance would be uncoordinated land acquisition by the state	All Ministers who wish to acquire land or any right in or to land do so with concurrence with the DALRRD Minister (e.g. proclamation of protected areas and nature reserves, servitudes and land expropriation)	Well implemented via the Surveyor General and Deeds Office	All organs of state, including ministries and parastatals	on-going	Strengthen IGRF

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Policies, plans and programmes	Description of risk of non-compliance by other organ of state	Description of expected state of compliance	Success of compliance	Names of affected organs of state	Target timeframe of compliance	Measures to be introduced by the department to ensure compliance
Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act No.43 of 1983)	Over utilisation of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic	All organs of state to promote conservation of the soil, water sources and the vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants		All organs of state, including ministries and parastatals	On-going	

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9.6 Arrangements for co-operative environmental management with other departments

This section of the CEIMP indicates the mechanisms and procedures that the Department and other organs of state use to give effect to its environmental policies. Section 8-3 provides detail on the broad range of internal and external structures through which cooperative governance is achieved. Section 9-5 highlights some key initiatives through which important partnerships are being fostered for the purpose of enhancing sustainable development.

Table 9-4 below provides a description of environmental management institutional arrangements both in terms of DALRRD's internal and external Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) Structures.

Table 9-4: Arrangements (mechanisms and procedures) for co-operation with other national departments and spheres of government relating to environmental management

Name of co-operation mechanism	Description of the co-operation mechanism	Lifespan of the cooperative mechanism	Parties to, and role-players on, the cooperation mechanism	Commitment of parties to the mechanism
Government committees/ structures				
Economic Sectors, and Infrastructure Development Cluster (ESEID)	The ESEID Cluster is an inter-ministerial committee responsible for macroeconomic strategy and "second economy" interventions. Its objectives include the promotion of sustainable economic growth and competitiveness, job creation and skills development, redistribution of income, as well as research and development. The Cluster further has as objectives spatial development, the promotion of a stable financial system, as well as economic governance.	On-going	Chaired by DALRRD, the Cluster is aligned to the Ministries highlighted in NEMA Chapter 3 including DWS, DMR, DoE, DAFF, the DTI, EDD and DEFF	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism
Forum of South African Directors General (FOSAD) Management Committee (MANCO)	The FOSAD clusters mirror the Ministerial clusters and provide technical support to the latter.	On-going	The Director-General in the Presidency is the chairperson of FOSAD	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism
Social Protection, Community and Human Development (SPCHD) Cluster	The SPCHD Cluster DEFFs with policy matters related to the social sector, ranging from education, health and welfare, to poverty alleviation, social crime, rural development and reparations.	On-going	Chaired by the Minister of Social Development, and includes CoGTA, The Presidency, Human Settlements; Public Works, DALRRD, Transport and DWS	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism
Forum of Minister and Members of the Executive Councils (MinMEC)	MinMEC structures DEFFI with key strategies such as implementation of Outcome 4: strengthening employment, economic growth and equality in line with the job creation model; Outcome 7: for a vibrant sustainable, equitable rural communities and food security for all; Outcome 9: meeting basic needs of communities and promoting appropriate service delivery models in rural areas; and Outcome 10 on sustainable natural resource management.	On-going	Role-players include: Outcome 4 chaired by DALRRD and coordinated with the DTI, NT and EDD; Outcome 9 together with CoGTA and National Treasury, DWS, HS, DoE, DALDRD, the Presidency and DEFF; Outcome 10 chaired through the intergovernmental mechanism of MinMEC/ MinTech, including representation from DALRRD.	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism

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Name of co-operation mechanism	Description of the co-operation mechanism	Lifespan of the cooperative mechanism	Parties to, and role-players on, the cooperation mechanism	Commitment of parties to the mechanism
MinTECH	MinTECH is a key environmental intergovernmental technical structure which has functions including policy and strategy development, as well as to guidance to the working groups on national priorities. It further advises MinMEC on environmental matters and plays a sector monitoring, reporting and coordination role	On-going	Director-General of DEFF (as Chairperson); HoDs responsible for environmental mandate from provinces or their alternates; SALGA; DG or representatives of DWAS; DMR; DoE; DALRRD; DoH, DAFF, DST, DEFF DDGs and CDs, CEOs or representatives of environmental agencies; and Municipal managers of metropolitan municipalities	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism
DEFF Working groups	Working groups support MinTECH for effective environmental governance and impact management. Working groups include Group III in cooperative governance, under which is the Committee on Environmental Coordination (CEC) which approves EIPs and EMPs	On-going	DALRRD participates in DEFF Working Groups, including Working Group III	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism
Intergovernmental Committee on Disaster Management (ICDM)	Disaster Management Framework set up in terms of the National Disaster Management Act requires the operation of the ICDM. The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) is responsible for establishing effective institutional arrangements for the development and approval of integrated disaster risk management policy	On-going	Implementation of the framework is via all spheres of government and is cross-sectoral. The Act and NDMC fall under CoGTA. Other key departments include DRLR, DAFF, Defence, Education, Environment, Human Settlements, National Treasury, Provincial and Local Government Public Works, The Presidency, Transport and DWS. National, Provincial and municipal disaster management advisory forums liaise with Integrated Development Plan (IDP) structures	While there is commitment to disaster management, stronger systematic planning and coordination is required. This applies to proactive risk assessment and hazard/ vulnerability/ risk determination, as well as for disaster response and rehabilitation
MuniMEC	MuniMEC structures form part of the provincial intergovernmental forums where the Member of the Executive Council (MEC) responsible for COGTA interacts regularly with municipal leadership including as this relates to planning issues.	On-going	Component of the provincial intergovernmental forums	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism

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Name of co-operation mechanism	Description of the co-operation mechanism	Lifespan of the cooperative mechanism	Parties to, and role-players on, the cooperation mechanism	Commitment of parties to the mechanism
SPLUMA workgroups	Workgroups are DEFFing with the rolling out of SPLUMA to local government covering facets including institutional aspects, stakeholder identification and liaison, as well as readiness of authorities for the implementation of the Act.	Short term, focused on the rollout of the Act	DALRRD and local government	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism
Intergovernmental support for SPLUMA	National government must: • Provide support and assistance, and create capacity for implementation of SPLUMA • Monitor compliance of municipalities and province with SPLUMA requirements • Develop mechanisms to support and strengthen provincial and municipal planning and land management functions. The mechanisms are still to be developed Provinces should: • Support municipalities in development and implementation of SDFs and other tools • Develop legislation to facilitate effective planning and should assist with resolution of disputes • Monitor the implementation of SPLUMA by municipalities	In the process of being established, but thereafter will be on-going	• National planning structures • Provincial planning structures • Municipal planning structures	Unknown as in initial stages of rollout
Local Government Support Task Team	Coordinates provincial and national work relevant to municipalities.	On-going	Representatives of DEFF, provincial departments of environment and SALGA	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism
IDP Forums	Oversee integrated municipal planning.	On-going	Representatives from all spheres of government, including municipalities	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism
District Land Committees	District Land Committees will serve as vehicles for public-private partnerships for implementation of Agricultural Value Chains, and the identification of strategically located land by the State. In addition to this, the committees will also facilitate the selection of farmers and appropriately located farms for land reform purposes and coordinate the roll-out of the Agri-Parks in each of the 27 poorest District Municipalities.	On-going	Public-private partnerships	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism

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Name of co-operation mechanism	Description of the co-operation mechanism	Lifespan of the cooperative mechanism	Parties to, and role-players on, the cooperation mechanism	Commitment of parties to the mechanism
Environmental Forums	- Oversee environmental planning functions within municipalities - Carry out local government support	On-going	Representatives from all spheres of government, including municipalities	There is a strong level of commitment to this mechanism
Projects and programmes				
Operation Phakisa	A results-driven approach for delivering rapid result. The model involves setting clear plans and targets, on-going monitoring of progress and making these results public. The approach includes: - Detailed problem analysis - Priority setting - Intervention planning and delivery	On-going	Collaborative implementation involving both private and government enterprise	There is a high degree of commitment to the initiative
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)	Falling under the auspices of Agriculture, CASP is a land and agrarian reform project. The Micro-agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa (Mafisa) provides access to finance for farmers, especially beneficiaries of the land restitution, redistribution and land tenure reform programmes. The Land Bank administers the credit scheme on behalf of the department and provincial departments provide assistance to access the scheme. Four development finance institutions are currently participating in the disbursement of Mafisa funds in the provinces. Agricultural economists have been assigned to assist applicants with their operational plans. The process of training Credit Committees in collaboration with AgriSETA is also continuing.	On-going	DALRRD in partnership with other sectoral departments	Though there is a high degree of commitment to the project, capacity issues at the provincial level hamper delivery
Community Work Programme (CWP)	This CoGTA programme provides a job safety net for unemployed people of working age and provides a bridging opportunity for those seeking employment. Programme participants do community work thereby contributing to improvements that benefit all community members. The programme provides a predictable income stream to supplement individual's existing livelihood strategies.	On-going	CoGTA in partnership with other sectoral departments	There is a high degree of commitment to the mechanism

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Name of co-operation mechanism	Description of the co-operation mechanism	Lifespan of the cooperative mechanism	Parties to, and role-players on, the cooperation mechanism	Commitment of parties to the mechanism
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	The EPWP falls under the Department of Public Works and creates work opportunities in infrastructure, non-state projects, environment and culture/ social environments through increasing the labour intensity of government-funded infrastructure projects under the Infrastructure sector. It also creates work through the Non-Profit Organisation Programme and the CWP. It also provides training and enterprise development support	On-going	Employment creation Department of Public Works infrastructure projects including rural development projects falling under the DALRRD	There is a high degree of commitment to the mechanism
Parastatal agencies				
South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) via the Land Reform Biodiversity Initiative (LRBSI) and the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy	SANBI's mandate is from the National Environmental Management Biodiversity (NEMBA) Act No. 10 of 2004 and other legislation which to champion biodiversity for the benefit of South Africans. Functions include the monitoring and reporting to the Minister of Environment on the status of biodiversity and threatened species, as well as ecosystems. Invasive species and impacts from GMOs must also be reported to the Minister. Indigenous biological resources and the diversity of species used for agriculture also form part of the mandate, and the Institute is required to advise organs of state and other biodiversity stakeholders on matters relating to biodiversity.	On-going	DEFF, DALRRD and SANBI have a tripartite agreement	There is a high degree of commitment to the mechanism

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9.7 Key strategic partnerships for institutional cooperation

The DALRRD continues to build partnerships with other Sector Departments and relevant organisations for the strengthening of institutional cooperation relevant to environmental management in line with national policy including the NDP, NGP and MTSF. Highlighted in Table 9-4 above.

10. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the EIP and EMP and the associated indicators are aligned to the DALRRD branch structures. Table 10-1 below details the means of monitoring and evaluating the achievement of 2020-2024 CEIMP indicators and targets. These are aligned to strategic objectives and branch activities of the Department and the national policy from which these are derived (NDP, Outcomes and the MTSF). The indicators and targets are drawn from the Department's 2020 -2024 Strategic Plan, the Annual Performance Plan (APP), as well as each branch's operational plan.

Intradepartmental responsibility of the effective monitoring and evaluation per branch is supported by external structures including the Public Service Commission which is tasked with investigating, monitoring and evaluating the organisation and administration of the Public Service. It derives its mandate from sections 195 and 196 of the 1996 Constitution of South Africa, entailing the evaluation of progress by government programmes.

Table 10-1: Branch alignment to the NDP, the MTSF and Outcomes, as well as targets and indicators for Departmental planning.

Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration					
MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator	Five-Year Target	Key Results Area	CEIMP Indicators	Responsible Branch
Priority 4: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government;	% Implementation of spatial planning and land use management frameworks	NSDF Implementation Framework Implementation of the National Spatial Action Areas	NSDF Implementation Charter Adoption and Approval of the NSDF by Cabinet Implementation Plan for National Spatial Action Areas	NSDF Implementation Charter; Number of the National Spatial Action Areas plans developed and implemented	Land Administration
	Number of municipalities supported to implement SPLUMA	SPLUMA Implementation	Municipalities with Drafting of bylaws and adoption of bylaws Monitor the functionality of Land Use Regulators annually Support Municipalities with the development of Land Use Schemes Support Municipality with the development of SDFs Provide capacity building and training to Municipalities Reviewed Municipal Rural Development Plans monitored	Number of Municipalities supported to develop the SDFs, by Laws and Land Use Scheme	Land Administration
	Number of municipalities with Rural Development plans reviewed and monitored	44		Number of municipalities with Rural Development plans reviewed and monitored	Land Administration
	Number of Sector Spatial Profiles provided to District Development Plans	52	23 sector profiles provided to District Development Plans	Number of Municipalities with updated Spatial Profiles provided to District Development Plans	Land Administration
	Functional IGR for Provinces and National to implement SPLUMA	6 provincial and 1 National forum	4 Newsletter for National and Provincial SPLUMA Forum	Functional IGR for Provinces and National to implement SPLUMA	Land Administration
	Spatial analysis and mapping to guide Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development	Annual Reports on spatial analysis and mapping to guide Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development	Use the SPLUM toolkits and other geodatabases to guide and determine the suitability of the land for human settlement and agricultural purpose Support the identification of land suitable for agricultural purpose using the active and fallow land study. Mapping and analysis of evictions hotspots. (Labour tenants and farm dwellers) Proximity analysis, infrastructure and land potential); Use the strategically located decision support for mapping analysis and identification of land for Agri-villages) Technical Support to the Finalisation the Agriculture and agro processing Master Plan. Spatial analysis and mapping for Restitution	Spatial analysis and mapping to guide Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development	Land Administration

Outcome 2: Spatial transformation, effective and efficient land administration					Responsible Branch
MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator	Five-Year Target	Key Results Area	CEIMP Indicators	
Priority 4: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government;	Corporate GIS Strategy approved and implemented	Corporate GIS Strategy implemented	Facilitate the approval of the Corporate GIS along with the 5-year implementation plan strategy; Implement the departmental GIS strategy; Establishment of a GIS governance structures; Spatial data management mechanisms in place; Develop business processes on supporting branches with spatial analysis and data management (Convention, Manipulation, Intelligence enhancement); Coordinated the GIS Systems training for various Branches; Strategy enabler assessment (infrastructure audit, human resources)	Corporate GIS Strategy implemented with data to guide environmental planning	Land Administration
	Environmental Management Framework developed and Exclusion Standards in three District (Waterberg, John Taolo Gaetsewe, Ukhanyakude)	3	Status Quo Report; Opportunities and constraints Mapping; Strategic Environmental Management Zones and plan; Development of the Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs) and Exclusion Standards; Public Participation; National Land Administration Policy Framework; ILAS framework	Number of Environmental Management Framework developed and Exclusion Standards in three District (Waterberg, John Taolo Gaetsewe, Ukhanyakude)	Land Administration
	Functional Integrated land administration system	ILAS development		Functional Integrated Land Administration System adopted and implemented	Restitution
	Rural Development (policy) and Agri-Park Policy		Facilitate establishment of Agri-Parks and implementation of the Rural Development Policy	Rural Development (policy) and Agri-Park Policy approved and implemented	Rural Development
	Capacity building provided to users of the Land Administration Web (LAW)	On-going	Training provided for nine Provinces (PSSCs) on Land Administration Web (LAW)	Number of officials/ users trained regarding Land Administration Web (LAW)	Land Reform and Restitution

Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support					Responsible Branch
MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator	Five-Year Target	Key Results Area	CEIMP Indicators	
Priority 1: Economic transformation and job creation	Increase in access of land by PDIs in South Africa	900 000 hectares		Number of PDI with access to Land	Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform
	Smallholder producers commercialised	2500 Smallholder producers commercialised	2500 Smallholder producers commercialised	Number of Smallholder producers commercialised	Agriculture

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Outcome 3: Redress and equitable access to land and producer support	MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator (Labour tenants and farm dwellers)	Five-Year Target	Key Results Area	CSIMP Indicators	Responsible Branch
Priority 1: Economic transformation and job creation		Coordinate the initiation of Agri-village pilots (Labour tenants and farm dwellers)	Development of an Agri-village document. Stakeholder identification and consultation. Development of precinct plan per site. Screening of the sites for the Environmental Impact assessments (EIA)	Development of an Agri-village document. Stakeholder identification and consultation. Development of precinct plan per site. Screening of the sites for the Environmental Impact assessments (EIA)	Number of Agri-village pilots (Labour tenants and farm dwellers) initiated	Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform & SPLUM
		Land acquired for redistribution, restitution and tenure reform.	600 000 hectares of land acquired for restitution 900 000 land acquired for redistribution	600 000 hectares of land acquired for restitution and 900 000 hectares of land acquired for redistribution	Number of land claims settled and finalised	Land Reform and Restitution
		Percentage (%) increase in value of agricultural production	10% increase in value	Agricultural production to increase to meet the people's dietary requirements. Support production and enable safe and fair trade through the implementation of plant and animal production policies and strategies and managing and maintaining risk management systems. Engage all spheres of government to support institutional capacity towards the comprehensive implementation of its programmes and strategies. Conserve of indigenous plant and genetic resources.	Increase in value of agricultural production	Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
		Number of Communal Property Associations (CPAs) supported to be compliant with legislation	447 Communal Property Associations (CPAs) supported to be compliant with legislation (Annual)	447 Communal Property Associations (CPAs) supported to be compliant with legislation	Number of Communal Property Associations (CPAs) supported to be compliant with legislation	Land Reform and Restitution
		Number of workshops conducted	On-going	Workshops conducted for 1400 CPAs, CPAs executive committee members and officials	Number of CPA members who attended workshops	Land Reform and Restitution
		Number of TRANCRAA areas transferred	Land transferred to 21 Legal Entities, Municipalities and Communities	Land transferred to 21 Legal Entities, Municipalities and Communities	Number of TRANCRAA areas transferred	Land Reform and Restitution
		Number of labour tenant applications settled	Settle 500 labour tenants' applications (Annual)	Settle labour tenants' applications	Number of labour tenant applications settled	Land Reform and Restitution
		Number of days taken to process a disposal application	Process all disposal applications	60 days taken to process a disposal application	Number of days taken to process a disposal application	Land Reform and Restitution
		Number of days taken to conclude and sign a contract/ Lease agreement from the date received from PSSC	Conclude and sign received contract/ lease agreements	50 days to sign Lease Agreement	Number of contract/ Lease agreement signed	Land Reform and Restitution

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Outcome 4: Increased production in the agricultural sector					
MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator	Five-Year Target	Key Results Area	CEIMP Indicators	Responsible Branch
Priority 1: Economic transformation and job creation	Percentage (%) increase in value of agricultural production	10% increase in value	Agricultural production to increase to meet the people's dietary requirements. Support production and enable safe and fair trade through the implementation of plant and animal production policies and strategies and managing and maintaining risk management systems. Engage all spheres of government to support institutional capacity towards the comprehensive implementation of its programmes and strategies. Conserve of indigenous plant and genetic resources.	Increase in value of agricultural production	Agricultural, Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
	Climate Change Responses (Climate Change Risks and Vulnerability, Mitigation and Adaptation Plans) for Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development for Nine (9) provinces in South Africa:	Climate Change Responses Plans for Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development for Nine (9) provinces in South Africa. Promote sustainable and smart agriculture; Assist farmers with the adaptation of the climate change.		Number of Provinces with Climate Change Response Plans for Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	
Priority 4: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government;	Number of agro-processing units established	25 Agro-Processing units established	25 Agro-Processing units established	Number of agro-processing initiatives supported	Economic Development, Trade and Marketing
Priority 3: Education, skills and health		4327 students obtaining Diploma in Agriculture	4327 students obtaining Diploma in Agriculture	Number of students graduated from Agricultural Training Institutes.	Food Security and Agrarian Reform
	Number of students enrolled in diploma in agriculture at agricultural colleges	Additional 1584 Students obtain Diploma in Agriculture	1584 Students obtain Diploma in Agriculture		

Outcome 5: Increased market access and maintenance of existing markets				
MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator	Five-Year Target	Key Results Area	CEIMP Indicators
Priority 1 : Economic transformation and job creation	% increase in the value of agricultural exports	1.5%	Agricultural production to increase and meet the people's dietary requirements. Support production and enable safe and fair trade through the implementation of plant and animal production policies and strategies and managing and maintaining risk management systems. Engage all spheres of government to support institutional capacity towards the comprehensive implementation of its programmes and strategies. Conserve of indigenous plant and genetic resources.	1.5 % increase in the value of agricultural exports
	% increase in domestic use (value added) of agricultural products	1%	1% increase in domestic use (value added) of agricultural products	1% increase in domestic use (value added) of agricultural products

Outcome 6: Integrated and inclusive Rural Economy				
MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator	Five-Year Target	Key Results Area	CEIMP Indicators
Priority 1 : Economic transformation and job creation	Number of municipalities with Rural Development plans reviewed and monitored	44 municipalities with Rural Development plans reviewed and monitored	Reviewed Municipal Rural Development Plans monitored	Number of reviewed and monitored Rural Development plans within Municipalities
	Rural Development (policy) and Agri-Park Policy	Establish Rural Development and Agri-Park Policy	Facilitate establishment of Agri-Parks and implementation of the Rural Development Policy	Approved and implemented Rural Development and Agri-Park Policy
	Rural Development (policy) and Agri-Park Policy	Implementation of the Rural Development Policy	Facilitate establishment of Agri-Parks and implementation of the Rural Development Policy	Approved and implemented Rural Development (policy) and Agri-Park Policy

Outcome 6: Integrated and Inclusive Rural Economy				
MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator	Five-Year Target	Key Results Area	CEIMP Indicators
	Number of smallholder farmers supported	300 000 smallholder farmers supported	Smallholder Farmers supported	Smallholder Farmers supported
				Food Security and Agrarian Reform

Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction					
MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator	Five Year Target	Key Results Area	CEIMP Indicators	Responsible Branch
Priority 1: Economic transformation and job creation	Percentage (%) increase in value of agricultural production	10% increase in value	Agricultural production to increase to meet the people's dietary requirements. Support production and enable safe and fair trade through the implementation of plant and animal production policies and strategies and managing and maintaining risk management systems. Engage all spheres of government to support institutional capacity towards the comprehensive implementation of its programmes and strategies. Conserve of indigenous plant and genetic resources.	Increase in value of agricultural production	Agricultural, Production, Health and Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
	Number of infrastructure projects completed	130	Provision of quality infrastructure for rural communities.	Number of infrastructure projects completed for rural communities	Rural Development
	Number of jobs facilitated in rural development initiatives	2024 (Annual RID/RDMS)	Jobs created in rural infrastructure projects	Number of rural infrastructure projects implemented	Rural Development
	Number of training manuals reviewed for disaster risk reduction	11 (Annual)	Training Manuals for Disaster Risk Reduction	Number of training manuals reviewed for disaster risk reduction	Rural Development
	Disaster Management Plan implemented	Disaster Management Plan implementation	Disaster Management Plan	Disaster Management Plan approved and implemented	Rural Development
	Develop Seasonal Contingency Plans	2 (Annual)	Seasonal Contingency Plans	Number of Seasonal Contingency Plans developed	Rural Development
	Identification of vulnerable communities for Training	2400 (Annual)	Identification of vulnerable communities for Training on: • Application of herbicides; • Chain saw operation; • Basic Firefighting; • Veld Fire Management; Gablon creation etc	Number of rural people equipped with skills on disaster risk reduction	Rural Development
	Hectares of degraded land rehabilitated	150 000	150 000 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated	150 000 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated	Agricultural, Production, Health and

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Outcome 7: Enhanced biosecurity and effective disaster risk reduction					
MTSF Priority	Key Performance Indicator	Five Target	Key Results Area	CEIMP Indicators	Responsible Branch
	Number of food insecure households accessing food through food security initiatives	Reduce household vulnerability to hunger from 11.8% to 5.7% by 2024.	Reduce household vulnerability to hunger from 11.8% to 5.7% by 2024.	Number of households supported with agricultural food production initiatives	Food Safety, Natural Resources and Disaster Management
					Food Security and Agrarian Reform

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September 2020

11. Promotion of IEM as per NEMA Chapter 5

The DALRRD implements IEM in a number of ways using strategic partnerships with other structures. Purpose-designed tools are employed through the Department's core mandates and activities. This section provides a brief overview of IEM, and outlines proposals, recommendations and actions for the strengthening of IEM application by the Department and sector role-players. The geographic focus for application of IEM by the DALRRD is wide-ranging, with application of IEM via its planning and land management mandates covering all provinces, districts and municipalities in the country.

11.1 Overview of NEMA Chapter 5

The purpose of Chapter 5 of NEMA is the promotion of implementation of IEM and the application of appropriate environmental management tools. Provision is made for the Minister to DEFF to identify and regulate activities and geographic areas so as to avoid and minimize impacts and to require adequate monitoring and management of impacts. Provision is made for independent review and conflict resolution in investigation and assessment of impacts, and there is a requirement for cooperative governance by relevant organs of state. The objectives of application of IEM as set out in NEMA Chapter 5 include:

- Promotion of the NEMA Chapter 1 environmental management principles in decision-making that may have a significant effect on the environment
- Evaluation of potential impacts on, and risks to, the environment, as well as assessment of alternatives with mitigation impacts
- Adequate consideration before actions are taken, including via appropriate public participation and consideration of environmental attributes
- Employment of fitting environmental management best suited to an activity.

11.2 Proposals for strengthened implementation of IEM

11.2.1 Alignment of IEM tools

The DEFF and DALRRD are collaborating on determining the minimum environmental information standards to be included in SDFs to improve or enhance their credibility. DEFF is compiling new regulations for the preparation, devaluation and adoption of a range of environmental management instruments including spatial planning tools in line with NEMA Section 24. This process includes the compilation of an EMF Strategy that will result in effective application of these tools. Credible environmental management instruments compiled in a manner prescribed by these regulations may result in their effective application and delisting of identified activities in specific areas. It is further proposed that the two departments should embark on a process of integration and alignment of legislation, policy and procedures for spatial planning, land use and development.

11.2.2 Strengthening of the skills and technical base

DALRRD is strengthening the capacity of officials to changing policy, regulatory frameworks and norms and standards as well as best practice. Due to the number and extent of policy, plan and programme shifts within DALRRD in recent years, this is a particular challenge for the Department. Capacity building on cooperative arrangements and imperatives for air quality, water management, land use, environmental management, waste management, forestry, and related aspects is at the forefront of effective implementation of IEM by the Department.

While spatial planning and tools such as SDFs form a key basis for implementation of IEM in South Africa by national, provincial, district and local municipal spheres of government, several challenges need to be overcome to ensure effective

implementation, including an inadequate geomatics skills and technical foundation.

On-going improvement is being sought through means including:

- Training and capacity building at provincial, district and local government levels to address the inadequate skills for effective SPLUMA implementation, including via the SPLUMA National Coordinating Forum.
- Strengthened inter-governmental co-ordination via support in terms of chapter 3 of activities on the implementation of SPLUMA including through the Implementation of Municipal Readiness Assessment exercise for SPLUMA conducted to determine municipal capacity requirements to implement SPLUMA.
- On-going development and rollout of technical tools and systems for effective spatial planning and land use management throughout the country (see Section 11.2.4 below).
- There is direct involvement by the Department's Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Chief Directorate in respect of setting up, implementing and responding to monitoring and evaluation procedures.

11.2.3 Building of cooperative governance

Building of stronger cooperative governance will serve to enhance implementation of IEM including through:

- Addressing of key environmental imperatives, including climate change response such as via green cities and towns as well as low carbon economy, green economy and protection of key natural resources. The DALRRD proposed in the 2013 Climate Adaptation Response Strategy that a Reference Group be established to review the drafting of the Strategy and be formalised in consultation with other Outcome 7 stakeholders. It further proposed that its scope of work be extended to encompass oversight and coordination of the implementation of the strategy. Areas of collaboration between the Green Fund and the CRDP should be sought at a sub-programme level and project level to ensure strategic alignment.
- An MoU between DEFF and DALRRD which promotes information and expertise-sharing between the two departments is in process. The MoU is intended to outline the environmental authorisation process, roles and

responsibilities and timeframes in line with NEMA and the EIA Regulations with specific reference to land reform and rural development programmes and projects.

- An MoU is between DWS and DALRRD is in process of development to include capacity-building regarding requirements and process for Water Use Licence Applications (WULAs), as well as requirements for water resources planning and water supply.
- Efficient sharing of spatial information amongst organs of state so as to avoid duplication of data and the effective updating and maintenance of metadata. It is proposed that collaborative maintenance agreements can be forged among two or more organs of state using the same spatial information, with slightly differing attribute information.
- Strengthened formal and informal communication channels between DALRRD and other sector departments.
- Vertical integration of spatial planning processes and products.
- Avoidance of over-reliance on committee structures with slow decision-making structures and no performance agreements or sanctions for poor performance. Translated into specific institutional requirements at the different planning and implementation levels, the following is required:
 - Identification of provincial champions that can customise guidance according to provincial requirements and needs Adequate capacity and skills to provide the necessary input into technical teams, ensure skills transfer and awareness building, and provide the necessary feedback to the national office in terms of policy implementation and practical experience.
 - Political leadership that is fully conversant with the outcomes-based approach of the policy
 - Local level capacity building and education of representative structures and implementation agents on the principles and outcomes of the policy IDP and SDF support and co-ordination that facilitates the incorporation of environmental planning at a strategic level
 - Each project must have a technical representative that is specifically tasked with the implementation of this policy, and with alignment of the

project design and implementation with environmental policies and guidelines, as well as systems for farmer support and training.

11.2.4 Development and application of IEM tools

DALRRD has at its disposal a wide range of IEM tools, including EIA, EMFs and SEAs which can be applied to the promotion of sustainable development. Outlined below is a key IEM tool falling directly under the ambit of DALRRD and means whereby the DALRRD is strengthening their application.

SPLUMA

SPLUMA is aligned to, and supportive of IEM, and thus its effective implementation will greatly expand the implementation of IEM in South Africa, since large parts of the country have not until this point fallen under well-conceptualised land use schemes. The land use schemes in terms of SPLUMA are a tool for municipalities to guide and manage development in line with the IDPs and SDFs, and in the interests of the general public to promote sustainable development and quality of life. There will be on-going rollout of support to sector departments and spheres of government for the effective implementation of SPLUMA to enhance coordinated and well considered land use planning and management.

Norms and Standards for land-use management and land development in accordance with guidelines set out in SPLUMA need to be put in place as rapidly as possible by the Minister of the DALRRD. The principles broadly cover such issues as spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency, spatial resilience and good administration. This will be done after the Minister has consulted with provincial and local authorities to prescribe norms and standards.

11.3 Action Plan

This high-level action plan sets out the key actions required to implement the CEIMP over a 5-year period (2020 – 2024). The actions are as follows:

In 2020/2021:

- ECIF to review the relevance of indicators and targets, and adjust as appropriate;
- Compile an annual CEIMP report for submission to the CEC on attainment of targets;
- Incorporate into the annual CEIMP report updates on Policies, Plans and Programmes, as well as norms and standards that have a bearing on the CEIMP;
- Investigate opportunities to expand on CEIMP in the departmental annual report; and
- Prepare a new five (5) year CEIMP report.

For the years 2020/21, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 the actions are as follows:

- ECIF to review relevance of indicators and targets, and adjust as appropriate;
- Compile an annual CEIMP report for submission to the CEC on attainment of targets;
- Incorporate into the annual CEIMP report updates on Policies, Plans and Programmes, as well as norms and standards that have a bearing on the CEIMP; and
- Investigate opportunities to incorporate progress on implementation of the CEIMP into the annual report of the Department.

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