
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

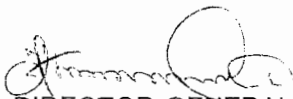
No. 40**23 January 2009**

**SECOND EDITION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN IN TERMS OF
CHAPTER 3 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)**

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry must in terms of section 11(3) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) prepare a consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan, as the Department has activities and functions that both impact and manage the environment.

The Department hereby publishes in terms of section 15(2)(b) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) the Environmental Implementation and Management Plan as recommended by the Committee for Environmental Co-ordination and adopted by this Department, and as set out in the Schedule hereto.

In terms of sub-section 15(2)(b) the plan becomes effective from date of publication.



DIRECTOR-GENERAL: WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY (ACTING)

DATE: 09/01/2009



DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

SECOND EDITION - CONSOLIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEIMP)

March 2008

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DWAF CEIMP

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DWAFF CEIMP

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Close-out audit on the CEIMP First Edition, 2006
Indicators to monitor the DWAFF 2 nd edition CEIMP, 2006
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DEFINITIONS AND KEY CONCEPTS

Environment	As defined by NEMA, the "environment." means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of— <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the land, water and atmosphere of the earth;(ii) micro-organisms, plant and animal life;(iii) any part or combination of (i) and (ii) and the interrelationships among and between them; and(iv) the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being.
Sustainable Development	As defined by NEMA, 'sustainable development' means 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.

ACRONYMS

AFLEG	African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
AG	Auditor General
AMCOW	African Ministers Council on Water
ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative – South Africa
AU	African Union
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BWS	Bulk Water Supply
CEC	Committee for Environmental Co-ordination
CEIMP	Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan
CO	Chief Financial Officer
CI	Criteria and Indicator
CMA	Catchment Management Agency
CMS	Catchment Management Strategy
COFO	Food and Agricultural Organization Commission on Forestry
CSD	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DAEA	KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DM	District Municipality
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DSS	Decision Support System
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EKZNW	Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
IEMF	Integrated Environmental Management Framework
IAP	Invasive Alien Plant
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ERA	Environmental Risk Assessment
FED	Forestry Enterprise Development
FFMC	Fine Fuel Moisture Code
FPA	Fire Protection Association
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEMS	Integrated Environmental Management Series
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
KRBWA	Komati River Basin Water Authority
LED	Local Economic Development
LIBSA	Limpopo Business Support Agency

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LM	Local Municipality
MANCO	Departmental Management Committee
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCS	National Certification System
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa Development
NFA	National Forests Act, No. 84 of 1998
NFAC	National Forests Advisory Council
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
NVFFA	National Veld and Forest Fire Act, No. 101 of 1998
NWA	National Water Act
NWRI	National Water Resource Infrastructure Branch
NWRIA	National Water Resource Infrastructure Agency
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PDI	Previously Disadvantaged Individual
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PPP	Public Participation Programme
PPPA	Public Private Partnership
RDM	Resource Directed Measures
RPF	Resource Poor Farmers
SA	The Republic of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAMP	Strategic Asset Management Plan
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SAWS	South African Weather Service
SDMS	Sustainable Development Management Strategy
SFM	Sustainable Forestry Management
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SPATSIM	Spatial and Time Series Information Modelling Software
TCTA	Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority
TUP	Temporary Unplanted Area
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
WAMS	Water Allocation Management System
WC/WDM	Water Conservation / Water Demand Management
WfW	Working for Water
WMA	Water Management Areas
WMI	Water Management Institutes
WQMS	Water Quality Management System
WRC	Water Research Commission
WRM	Water Resource Management
WS	Water Services
WSA	Water Services Authority
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
WSLG	Water Sector Leadership Group
WSMC	Water Services Management Committee
WSNIS	Water Services National Information System

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WSP	Water Services Provider
WUA	Water User Association

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEIMP)

According to Section 11 of the National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA) all national departments listed in Schedule 1 are required to develop an environmental implementation plan (EIP) while all national departments listed in Schedule 2 must develop an environmental management plan (EMP). The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAf) is one of three departments that is listed in both Schedule 1 and 2 and is therefore required to develop a Consolidated Environmental, Implementation and Management Plan (CEIMP). The other departments are the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and Department of Land Affairs (DLA).

Section 12 of NEMA (Act No. 107 of 1998) clearly states that the primary purpose of the CEIMP is to assist the Committee for Environmental Co-ordination (CEC) to align (i.e. minimise duplication and promote consistency) the environmental management policies and functions of various Government Departments, with particular emphasis on prioritisation of functions that "significantly affect the environment".

DWAf functions as part of a highly inter-related environment (land, air and water which is inextricably linked to all aspects of the environment and associated living organisms that form a part of it). This highlights the critical importance of co-operative governance in order to enhance and improve effective sustainable management of water and forestry resources. The Second Edition CEIMP will also assist to co-ordinate and harmonize DWAf environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions with other initiatives by the different spheres of government.

DWAf's CEIMP as required by NEMA, Chapter 3, Section 1(3), thus supports co-operative government in environmental management and assists in reaching the goals of sustainable development and environmental protection.

DWAF CEIMP

The aim of the First Edition CEIMP was to improve environmental management within DWAF, while the aims of the Second Edition CEIMP are as follows:

- Ensure compliance with environmental management principles as defined in NEMA;
- Include social, economic and environmental considerations throughout the department's decision-making processes; and
- Address the findings of the audit of DWAF's first edition CEIMP by the Auditor General in 2006.

The structure and content of the document is informed by the following:

- The Second Edition Guidelines for Environmental Implementation and Management Plans, published by the Department of Environment and Tourism (DEAT), 2005;
- The findings of the assessment of DWAF's first edition CEIMP by the CEC EIP/EMP sub-committee, September 2006;
- The close-out audit and findings on DWAF's CEIMP first edition (2006);
- The DWAF Environmental Reporting Framework and SDMS mechanisms – phase 1 (2006); and
- Findings of Auditor General Audit performed for 2006-07 financial year
- The outcome of the meeting held with the Auditor General's Office, 12 February 2008.

The EIP and the EMP sections of the CEIMP are covered in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 respectively.

The EIP is a plan which addresses those functions exercised by DWAF that have the potential to impact on and effect the environment, such as the management of state forests and the development of water resource infrastructure.

The EMP is a plan which addresses those functions exercised by DWAF which involves the management of the environment. This includes functions where DWAF is physically involved with operations in the environment, such as developing policies, as well as decisions that could influence how the environment will be managed for instance the water use licences.

Although the primary focus of the CEIMP is to comply with Section 11 of NEMA, DWAF has used the opportunity to co-ordinate an effective environmental performance reporting structure that is aligned / harmonised with other reporting requirements, structures and

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strategic business plans within the department. It is for this purpose that a meeting was held with the Auditor General (AG) Office on 12 February 2008. The aim of the meeting was to establish the requirements of the AG that should be included in the CEIMP 2nd Edition to ensure a more streamlined and co-ordinated approach to reporting for audit purposes. The following three suggestions were made:

- Environmental reporting against the CEIMP should be aligned with the reporting system of the Chief Financial Officer and as such environmental reporting will become an integral component of DWAF's accountability;
- The action plan for the EIP and EMP must reflect the budget for each sub-programme and/or key activity; and
- The CEIMP should reflect service delivery and financial reporting legislative requirements separately.

DWAF will be, based on its environmental responsibility and reporting requirements, audited in light of and against the following:

Audit performed in light of:

- ☐ Constitution of SA, 1996 (section 188)
- ☐ Public Audit Act; 2004 (sections 4 and 20)

Conducted in accordance with:

- ☐ International Standards on Auditing
- ☐ GN 544 of 2006, issued in GG No. 28723 of 10 April 2006
- ☐ GN 808 of 2006, issued in GG No. 28954 of 23 June 2006

Although audit on financial statements in adherence to:

- ☐ Public Financial Management Act (sections 38, 40(3)(a) and 55(2)(a))
- ☐ Treasury Regulations

The maintenance of effective control measures and compliance with other relevant laws and regulations will be audited (service delivery):

- ☐ NEMA, 1998 (section 11(1))
- ☐ Public Services Regulations, 2001 (part 111, B.2 (b) and (c))

Further, as mentioned earlier, the DWAF's first edition CEIMP was audited by the office of the Auditor General in 2006. The findings of the audit included:

- As a result of a lack of a proper management monitoring framework no procedures were set by management to monitor the review of the CEIMP four years after the first date of implementation on 14 December 2001 in accordance with NEMA Section 11 (1); and
- Performance against predetermined objectives as required by the Public Finance Management Act (Sections 40(3)(a) and 55(2)(a))not submitted at year end.

The 2nd Edition CEIMP has taken into account the above-mentioned findings by structuring the action plans for the EMP and EIP in such a way that it will serve as monitoring and evaluation tools for future environmental performance reporting.

A risk-based approach have been followed with the compilation of the actions plans and those activities, projects, plans and programmes that have a significant impact or risk on the environment have been prioritised and included in the action plans for environmental risk and performance reporting.

2. OVERVIEW OF DWAF'S MANDATE, VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

2.1 Mandate

The Department is legislatively mandated by:

1. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996): The Constitution is regarded as one of the most progressive e in the world provides all South African citizens with the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations.
2. The National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998): to ensure that South Africa's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner, for the benefit of all persons. The Act provides the National Government – acting through the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, who is the public trustee of the nation's water resources – with power to regulate the use, flow and control of all water in the Republic.
3. The Water Services Act (No. 108 of 1997): to create a developmental regulatory framework within which water services can be provided. The Act establishes water services institutions, and defines their roles and responsibilities. Section 156, read in conjunction with Part B of Schedule 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) vests the executive authority and responsibility for water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewage disposal systems, in Local Government. However, the National Government has a constitutional responsibility to support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions. It also has the authority to see to the effective performance by municipalities of their functions in matters listed in Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution, by regulating the exercise by municipalities of their executive authority. The Water services Act gives substance to these constitutional requirements and provisions, whilst acknowledging the authority of Local Government in respect of water services.
4. The National Forests Act (No. 84 of 1998): to promote and enforce the sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of all; the

promotion of sustainable use of forests as well as the provision of special measures for the protection of forests and trees. To balance the protection of forests with sustainable use, the Act regulates a wide range of uses, and sets out the right of everyone to have a reasonable right of access to State forests for non-consumptive purposes, such as recreation. The rights to the use, management, control and operation of State forests and the produce in them vest in the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry and are regulated by the Department through this Act.

5. The National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No. 101 of 1998): to prevent and combat veld, forest and mountain fires throughout the country and thereby limit and reduce the damage and losses caused by fires to life, fixed property, infrastructure, movable property, stock, crops, fauna and flora and veld in South Africa. In terms of the Constitution, fire-fighting services are a Local Government function, with Provincial and National Governments playing a facilitating role. The Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry must prepare and maintain a fire danger rating system for the country, in consultation with affected role players, including Fire Protection Associations, which are to be established under the Act. The Department must also keep a record of fires and develop a database to capture the statistics of fires and their impact on society.

The work of the Department is informed by these pieces of legislation, nationally appropriate policies and laws, relating to the Public Service as a whole, as well as legislation that promote such Constitutional goals as equality, accountability, the rule of law and openness.

2.2 Vision

It is DWAF's vision to be viewed as a Department that provides "some for all, forever" and this is captured strategically in the Department's vision, mission and values. The Department's vision is of being:

"a country that uses water and forests productively and in a sustainable manner for social and economic activities; in a manner that promotes growth, development and prosperity of all people to achieve social justice and equity."

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2.3 Mission

As sector leader, the mission of DWAF is to serve the people of South Africa by:

- guiding, leading, developing legislative framework, regulating and controlling the water and forestry sectors;
- conserving, managing and developing our water resources and forests in a scientific and environmentally sustainable manner in order to meet the social and economic needs of South Africa, both now and in the future;
- ensuring that water services are provided to all South Africans in an efficient, cost-effective and sustainable way;
- managing and sustaining our forests, using the best scientific practice in a participatory and sustainable manner;
- educating the people of South Africa on ways to manage, conserve and sustain our water and forest resources;
- cooperating with all spheres of Government, in order to achieve the best and most integrated development in our country and region; and
- creating the best possible opportunities for employment, the eradication of poverty and the promotion of equity, social development and democratic governance.

2.4 Values

As public servants, DWAF skills will at all times be used for the benefit of the people and for the reconstruction and development of our country in the spirit of Batho Pele, an initiative aimed at encouraging public servants to be service orientated, striving for a better life for all by putting people first (Batho Pele Handbook – A Service Delivery Improvement).

As the sector leader for water and forestry, it is DWAF's responsibility and aim to provide high-quality, transformational leadership and a disciplined work ethic and to promote a working culture for motivated, accountable and committed teamwork.

As citizens of the African continent, the Department is dedicated to long-term, integrated regional security and cooperation and also to the spirit of the African Renaissance. This spirit

calls upon the people and nations of Africa to solve the many problems of the African continent.

DWAF's working environment is governed by the principle of representivity, equality, mutual respect and human development.

In addition, DWAF is committed to transformation and recognises that people are the cornerstone of the Department's success and diversity is valued as a source of strength. DWAF will strive for a Department that fosters personal growth and achievement.

3. DWAF'S PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

In order to achieve its mandate, DWAF has four primary functional areas, namely:

- Water Resource Management (WRM);
- Water Services (WS);
- Forestry; and
- Administration (Corporate Services and Finance).

The policies, plans and programmes associated with each functional area have the potential to impact on the environment in various ways. This impact can be both positive and negative.

WRM and Forestry functional areas have both an impacting and management function with regard to the environment. DWAF only performs a regulatory function in the Water Services sector and as such has only a management function with regards to the environment.

Broad strategic objectives have been identified for each functional area as presented in Table 1-1 below. The broad strategic objectives are aligned with the Government Medium Term Strategic Objectives (MTSO), which are crucial for the execution of the DWAF mandate by the Department and the Sector. The Minister's Flagship projects are also covered under the broad strategic objectives and where DWAF have a management and/or impacting function on the environment it is included in the EIP and/or EMP actions plans.

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Table 1-1 DWAF's Broad Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objectives	Project
Economic growth, social development and poverty eradication	Forestry Enterprise Development (FED)
	Saw-log Strategy
	Refurbishment of Plantations
	Afforestation in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal
	Forestry BBBEE Charter
	Campaign for fruit tree planting
	Drinking Water Quality
	WR planning and information management to underpin future water security
	Water Resources Infrastructure Development
	Water for development and poverty eradication
	Using scarce resources effectively – WC/WDM
	Water Supply and Sanitation – provision, operation and maintenance and refurbishment
Ensure sustainable use of natural resource base	Groundwater resource protection
	WfW impact on the resource base
	Protection of indigenous forests and protected trees
	Protection of water resources
Transformation of the state and society	Establishment of NWRIA, CMAs, WUAs and institutional reform of WSPs
	Support to local government
	Transfer of Category B and C plantations
	WAR and BBBEE in water use licences
	Making intergovernmental relations work
	Provision of support services
International Agenda	Support to NEPAD and AMCOW
	SADC forest protocol
	Establishment of basin organisations

To achieve the DWAF's Strategic Objectives and execute its mandate the four functional areas have been classified into programmes and sub-programmes in Table 1-2.

Although, the programmes and sub-programmes of the Administration functional area are highlighted in the document, the environmental impacts associated with the functional area will be addressed through the departments Sustainable Development Management System and environmental performance reporting related and linked to the CFO reporting system.

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Table 1-2 Programme and sub-programmes as per DWAf Strategic Plan 2007/08 – 2010/11

Programme	Functional Area	Sub-programme/ strategic objectives
1	Administration	Human Resources (HR)
		Gender Disability and Mainstreaming
		Information Services
		Transformation
		Legal Services
		Administration
		National Treasures
		Communications
		Effective Financial Management
		Restructuring of Finance Branch and regional finance components
		Asset management
2	Water Resources Management	Equitable and Sustainable Supply
		Infrastructure development and rehabilitation
		Protection policies and measures
		Institutional regulation and development
		Strategic alignment and stakeholder empowerment
		African and international co-operation
		Strategic alignment and stakeholder empowerment
		African and international co-operation
3	Water Services	Ensure provision of basic services
		Drinking water quality management
		Water Sector policies and regulations
		Water Sector Support
		Transfer Policies and Transfer of Functions
		Operations of Water Services
		African Initiative and African Participation
4	Forestry	Forestry Oversight and Governance
		Forestry Development and Community Empowerment
		Fire governance, regulation and oversight
		State forest transfer, regulation, administration, oversight and management
		Sustainable Forest Management and Forestry Support Services

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4. OVERVIEW OF THE DWAF STRUCTURE

Figure 1-1 is an illustration of the organisational structure of DWAF's top management. The structure was developed to ensure that DWAF realises its vision, mission and values.

Figure 1-2 is an illustration of the institutional arrangements in the Water Sector while Figure 1-3 is an illustration of the institutional arrangements in the Forestry Sector.

The financial information for the overall DWAF structure is as follows:

Table 1-3 Administration Budget

Administration							
Sub Programme	Audited Outcome			Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term Expenditure Estimate		
R thousand	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Minister	981	957	923	885	938	958	1,034
Management	30,537	32,336	27,559	89,156	74,315	74,854	76,192
Corporate Services	97,543	110,733	118,783	154,518	176,442	183,217	201,188
Information Services	81,869	74,668	74,913	107,632	77,314	81,021	85,617
Property Management	69,375	80,731	86,877	98,979	109,501	117,605	131,933
Financial Management	51,900	54,000	56,200	58,500	63,600	66,702	70,031
Total of sub-programmes	332,205	353,425	365,255	509,670	502,110	524,384	565,995
Change to 2006 Budget Estimate				72,962	73,702	72,608	79,884

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Table 1-4 Water Resource Management Budget

Water Resource Management							
Sub Programme	Audited Outcome			Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term Expenditure Estimate		
R thousand	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Equitable Supply	236,580	205,450	132,746	138,531	156,589	172,506	259,689
Sustainable Supply	41872	12807	32584	471705	493985	551983	593929
Protection Policies	12,471	38,339	34,310	31,912	40,371	44,248	46,87
Protection Measures	-	2,249	2,149	2,000	2,524	2,841	3,040
Institutional Regulation	535	9,905	12,300	26,560	29,473	32,471	34,370
Institutional Development	10,996	9,456	12,725	6,674	4,104	4,473	4,726
Strategic Alignment	69,890	89,604	95,115	153,765	140,056	163,486	182,014
Stakeholder Empowerment	112,551	118,392	120,192	140,151	128,945	142,201	150,805
African Co-operation	7,572	5,484	10,626	12,099	13,505	22,450	12,499
Water Resource Administration	6,431	15,050	21,613	22,217	25,644	28,298	30,011
Water Resource Support	64,490	82,980	95,948	112,504	73,234	81,880	90,114
Operations of Water Resource	273,498	564,771	653,178	302,660	283,553	323,733	342,969
Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation	279,322	321,777	283,307	816,489	1,038,049	1,650,622	2,562,724
Total of sub-programmes	1,116,208	1,476,264	1,506,793	2,237,267	2,430,032	3,221,192	4,313,760
Change to 2006 Budget Estimate				58,081	13,741	259,561	1,127,045

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Table 1-5 Water Services Budget

Water Services							
Sub Programme	Audited Outcome			Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term Expenditure Estimate		
R thousand	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Provisioning Policies	8,609	6,326	3,335	2,999	33,999	39,409	49,73
Water and Sanitation Services	1,021,882	282,746	200,450	18,132	394,497	647,440	979,180
Water Sector Policies	35,348	42,168	41,421	44,586	50,004	55,063	58,909
Water Sector Support	61,913	68,883	68,336	75,324	88,691	95,328	102,440
Institutional Policies	10,732	3,518	6,595	10,845	11,387	12,184	13,037
Institutional Support	47,270	49,113	44,994	46,264	47,705	51,614	55,561
Transfer Policies	224						
Transfer of Functions	10,719 28	460	14,411	18,194	16,255	17,392	18,609
Africa Initiative	113		195	100	100	107	114
African Participation				300	803	859	919
Water Services Administration	5,212	5,977	7,867	10,183	10,711	11,162	11,914
Water Services Support	99,491	122,305	55,061	105,913	90,726	105,450	117,359
Operations of Water Services	1,089,929	951,863	1,068,333	1,132,125	1,168,78	1,383,14	1,119,81
Total of sub-programmes	2,391,442	1,561,359	1,510,998	1,464,966	1,913,66	2,419,15	2,527,59
Change to 2006 Budget Estimate				2,715	369,557	646,831	620,567

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Table 1-6 Forestry Budget

Forestry							
Sub Programme	Audited Outcome			Adjusted Appropriation	Medium-term Expenditure Estimate		
R thousand	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Forestry Oversight	5,779	13,927	12,502	16,258	59,300	20,200	21,347
Forestry Governance	1,900	1,953	295	2,397	2,207	2,313	2,437
Forestry Development	308	658	768	10,153	10,770	11,000	11,591
Community Empowerment	17,142	21,968	26,052	21,855	22,892	23,991	25,279
Fire Regulation and Oversight	350	560	350	4,591	3,200	3,450	3,635
Fire Governance	935	1,005	1,376	2,537	2,301	2,412	2,542
State Forest Transfer and Regulation	980	1,080	269	6,973	8,670	9,100	9,589
State Forest Administration and Oversight	19,014	20,271	69,886	23,293	24,720	25,907	27,298
State Forest management	2,226	2,010	1,170	2,113	2,240	2,357	2,484
Sustainable Forest Management	312,568	321,723	268,764	317,081	291,421	304,939	321,314
Forestry management and Support	1,813	1,972	8,539	3,244	1,782	1,900	2,002
Forestry Support Services	48,592	79,502	30,948	37,905	31,042	32,689	34,444
Total of sub-programmes	411,607	466,629	420,919	448,400	460,545	440,258	463,962
Change to 2006 Budget Estimate				50,000			(9,756)

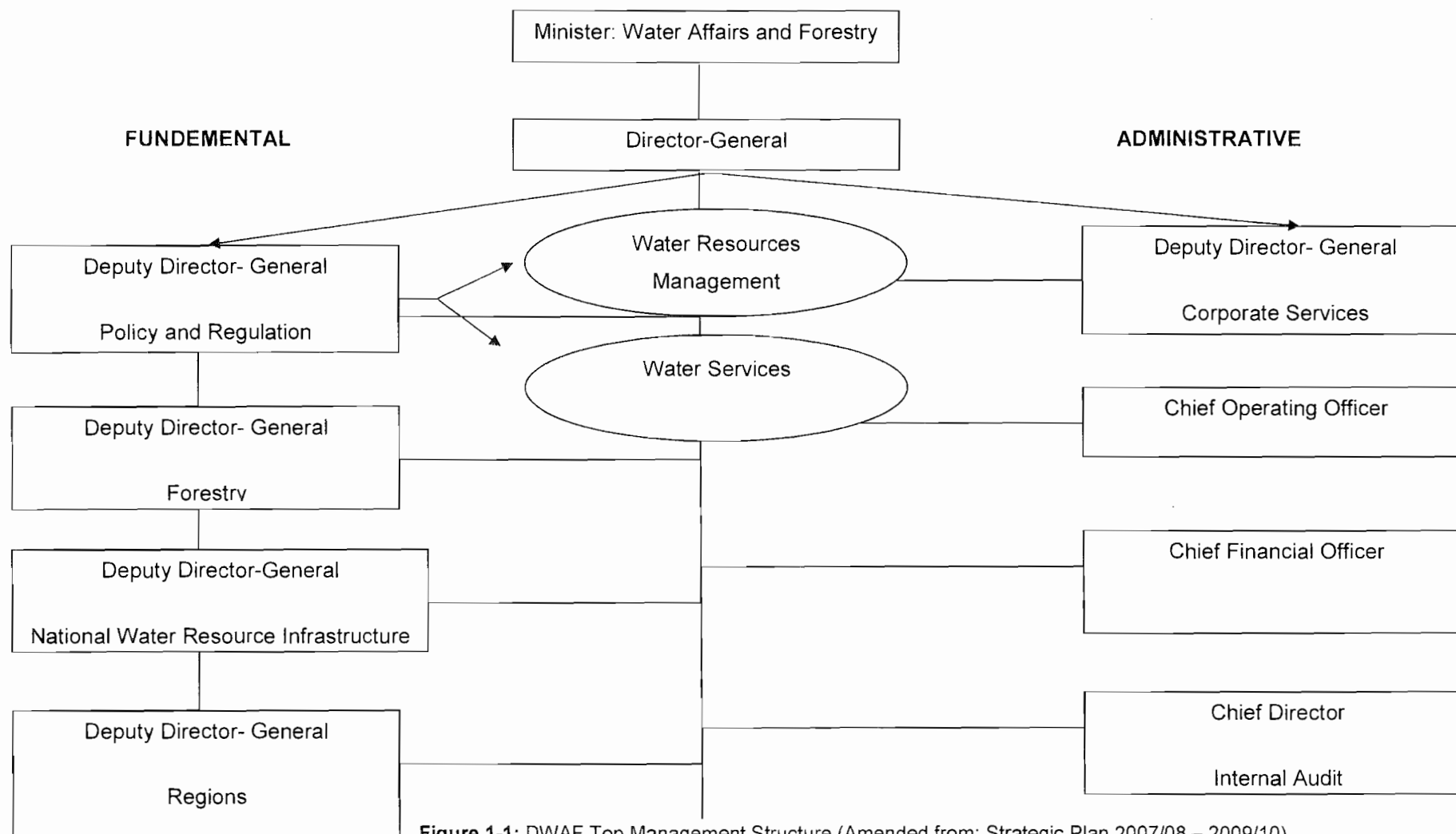
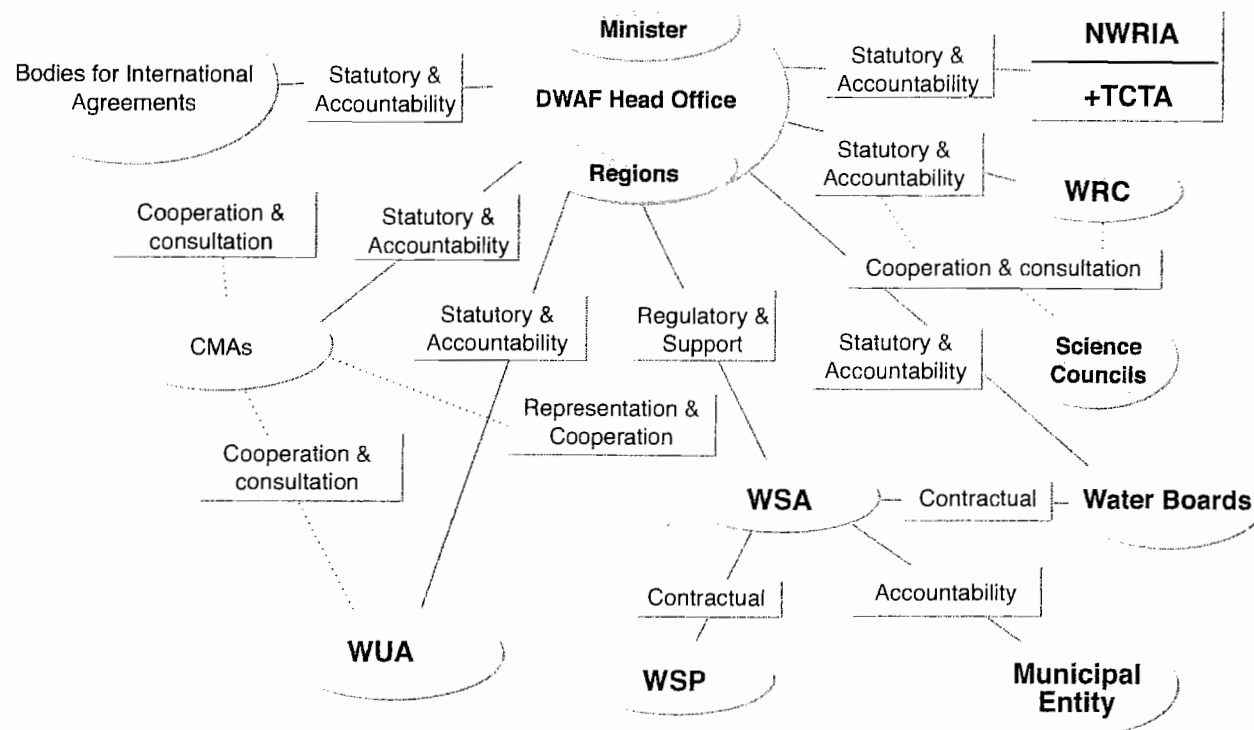


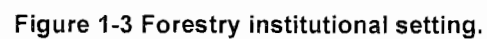
Figure 1-1: DWAF Top Management Structure (Amended from: Strategic Plan 2007/08 – 2009/10).



KEY:

NWRIA	National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency.	WUA	Water User Association
TCTA	Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority	WSA	Water Services Authority
WRC	Water Research Commission	WSP	Water Services Provider
CMA	Catchment Management Agency		

Figure 1-2 Water sector institutional setting.



In addition to the DWAF structure the following public entities were created to support DWAF's mandate. All public entities mentioned below report to the Minister:

- Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA);
- Water Research Commission (WRC);
- Water Boards; and
- Catchment Management Agencies.

The following entities are actively involved in the water and forestry sectors; however they are not public entities and do not report directly to the Minister:

- Komati River Basin Water Authority (KRBWA); and
- Irrigations boards and water user associations.

Also, the Working for Water (WfW) programme was developed to support DWAF's mission of conserving, managing and developing water resources. The Working for Water programme was first launched in 1995 for the purpose of controlling South Africa's considerable invasive alien plant (IAP) problem. WfW has expanded in scope considerably since 1995, having received a number of international and national awards and seen its programme budget increase almost twenty fold since its inception. The programme includes the use of labour intensive approaches to clearing, in order to promote poverty relief and economic empowerment.

The goals of the WfW programme are to:

- Improve the ecological integrity of natural ecosystems through the control of invasive alien plants;
- Enhance water security;
- Restore and rehabilitate degraded land in order to secure the productive potential of land;
- Provide economic benefits and social upliftment through the control of invasive alien plants.

The methods used to control IAPs include mechanical methods, chemical methods, biological control or an integrated approach that combines two or more of these methods.

Funding for the programme is derived primarily from DWAF, although just over 10% of the current budget is sourced from donors. The bulk of funding is currently channelled to the development and expansion of secondary industries related to the programme. These

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secondary industries include the production of crafts and furniture from cleared invasive material.

In terms of institutional arrangements, the WfW national office is concerned primarily with monitoring and evaluation, as well as the overall co-ordination of the programme. The provincial offices generally act as project implementers and/or project managers for projects. In addition to the role of provincial authorities, a number of Implementing Agents (IAs) are also active in WfW, primarily in the Eastern and Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. The WfW programme also makes use of a contractor system, with over 1000 independent contractors now involved in the employment and day to day running of the actual clearing teams.

Reporting to donors and DWAF occurs monthly, whilst quarterly reporting is provided to the EPWP. Provincial offices generally report to their national counterparts, however, there are also cases where these regions report directly to relevant external donors.

The Working on Fire (WoF) programme was established in September 2003 to develop South Africa's national fire prevention and fire-fighting capacity. The programme is managed by the Forest Fire Association (FFA), a private sector company contracted by DWAF to assist with implementation of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No. 101 of 1998).

Beneficiaries, who are drawn from the formerly unemployed, are trained as skilled veld and forest fire-fighters. Land based localised fire-fighters are supplemented where necessary by helicopters and fixed wing aircraft providing aerial support. Services are provided to stakeholders such as the forestry industry, conservation bodies such as South African National Parks (SANParks) and municipalities that lack the capacity to implement fire prevention and control. Although primarily focused on fighting veld and forest fires, WoF teams are also involved in assisting local government in the management of fires in informal settlements.

Funding for the ground support component of WoF is accessed via WfW, which in turn is funded by DWAF. Funding for the aerial support component of WoF is provided by the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG). Expenditure in the previous financial year amounted to R47.3 million.

The FFA works in partnership with a number of local authorities and conservation bodies that contract WoF services. A key aspect of the work of WoF is the signing of Memorandums of

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Agreements (MoA) with prospective partners. The WoF programme will not respond to an emergency call from an entity that has not entered into a partnership agreement with them. Landowners are therefore encouraged to form Fire Protection Associations (FPAs) and act to receive WoF support.

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5. DWAF'S LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

DWAF, in its role as the custodian of South Africa's water and forestry resources, is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policy and legislation governing these two sectors.

While striving to ensure that all South Africans gain access to clean water and safe sanitation, the water sector also promotes effective and efficient water resources protection and management to ensure equitable sustainable economic and social development. The forestry programme promotes the sustainable management of the country's natural forest resources and commercial forestry for the lasting benefit of the nation.

Below is a list of the legislation administered by DWAF in its management role and the list of legislation that DWAF must comply with in its implementing role. As per the suggestion from the AG, the legislation is separated into DWAF's service delivery and financial responsibilities.

Table 1-7 Legislation applicable to DWAF

DWAF IN ITS MANAGEMENT ROLE	
Service delivery requirements:	
The National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)	
The Water Services Act (No. 108 of 1997):	
The National Forests Act (No. 84 of 1998):	
The National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No. 101 of 1998):	
DWAF IN ITS IMPLEMENTATION ROLE	
Service delivery requirements:	
1.	SA Constitution (No. 108 of 1996)
2.	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
3.	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003)
4.	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)
5.	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004)
6.	Environment Conservation Act (No 73 of 1989)
7.	Conservation Of Agricultural Resources Act (No. 43 of 1983)
8.	National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)
9.	Mineral & Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002)
10.	Advertising On Roads And Ribbon Development Act (No. 21 of 1940)

11. Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies And Stock Remedies Act (No. 36 of 1947)
12. Hazardous Substances Act (No. 15 of 1973)
13. Mountain Catchment Area Act (No. 63 of 1970)
14. National Building Regulations And Building Standards Act (No. 103 of 1977)
15. National Road Traffic Act (No. 83 of 1996)
16. Occupational Health And Safety Act (No. 85 of 1993)
17. Promotion Of Access To Information Act (No. 2 of 2000)
18. Promotion Of Administrative Justice Act (No. 3 of 2000)
19. Protected Disclosures Act (No. 26 of 2000)
20. Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (No. 13 of 2005)
21. Municipal Structures Act (No. 117 of 1998)
22. Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000)
23. Traditional Leadership And Governance Framework Amendment Act (No. 41 of 2003)¹

Financial requirements:

24. National Treasury Regulations (Government Gazette No. 23463 dated 25 May 2002)
25. Municipal Financial Management Act (No. 56 of 2003)
26. Public Financial Management Act (No. 1 of 1999)
27. Development Facilitation Act (No. 67 of 1995)

¹ The DWAF Environmental Legal Guide Booklet contains the entire list of legislation that DWAF requires to comply with, related to sound environmental management.

CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1. DESCRIPTION OF DWAF'S POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

This section examines the mechanisms implemented by DWAF to comply with legislation administered by other government departments and to limit environmental impacts of DWAF activities.

DWAF's environmental implementation function is discussed separately for the WRM and Forestry functional areas. The environmental impacts associated with the Administration functional area is considered less significant and will be addressed at a later stage in the Sustainable Development Management System.

1.1 Water Resource Management

1.1.1 National Water Resource Infrastructure Development

1.1.1.1 DWAF Projects

Functions associated with WRM that has an impact on the environment includes water resource infrastructure planning, development and operations. Water resource management infrastructure refers to large dams, canals, weirs, tunnels, pipelines and pump stations that are required to ensure the reliable abstraction and availability of bulk raw water supplies. DWAF created the Infrastructure Branch to ensure a reliable supply of water from the National Water Resource Infrastructure (NWRI), with minimal risk, to meet sustainable national, regional, social, economic and environmental objectives for all SA citizens, while achieving the objectives of integrated water resource management. In order to meet government's national targets of faster economic growth the NWRI Branch will be building new infrastructure while at

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the same time incorporating the needs of beneficiary communities and stakeholders during the planning, implementation and management of the infrastructure. The NWRI Branch will be focusing its efforts on significant water resources infrastructure developments.

In addition, the NWRI Branch will progress with the process of establishing the National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency to manage existing national infrastructure, and also to facilitate funding arrangements for development of new infrastructure.

1.1.1.2 TCTA Projects

The TCTA was established to implement the South African portion of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project and to take over the South African Government's responsibility for the long-term funding and risk management. Subsequently, the mandate of the TCTA was extended to implement and finance the Berg Water Project and the Vaal River Eastern Sub-system Augmentation Project as well to provide treasury and financial advisory services to DWAF and water management institutions. Differently from NWRIB projects which are social advance projects and funded from the Exchequer, TCTA water resource infrastructure development projects are projects where project loans are guaranteed to be paid by clients.

In addition, the TCTA plays an important role as an advisor to the water sector, not only in the realm of project initiation such as the Olifants River Water Resource Development Project Phase II and Spring Grove Dam, but also in the restructuring of treasury activities and with the reviewing of the tariff methodologies. Current projects include VRESAP, a 3.5 year project to be commissioned in April 2009 where after the TFCA will undertake 12 month operational maintenance, and the Berg River Project which is now entering a 12 month operational maintenance period. Mooi Umgeni Phase II, including Springgrove Dam will be initiated during 2008/09. Firstly the environmental impact assessment process will be undertaken - it is anticipated that within a year the Record of Decision will be in place - where after implementation will commence over the next 4 years.

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1.1.2 Monitoring Systems for Gauging Weirs and Fish Ways

As part of the National Monitoring System, DWAF constructs gauging weirs with the explicit aim of providing adequate information systems to manage water resources. In addition, fish ways are constructed to mitigate environmental impacts associated with the gauging weirs.

1.1.3 Remediation Measures to Protect Water Resources

DWAF in its capacity as custodian of the resource implements various remediation measures to ensure the protection and the integrity of the resource. These remediation measures include actions taken to limit the pollution impacts of decanting and abandoned mines.

1.1.4 Working for Water Programme

Although administered by DWAF under the Water Resources Management programme, WfW is a multi-departmental initiative led by DWAF, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and the Department of Agriculture (DoA). The programme does, however, include numerous additional partners, such as the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), private companies, donors and research institutes. The activities of the WfW programme are responsible for the removal of both aquatic and terrestrial alien vegetation, which have a direct impact on the environment.

WfW currently operates over 300 projects in all nine provinces, with the majority of projects located in rural areas and focused upon riparian and aquatic environments.

1.2 Water Services

DWAF has moved away from being an Implementer in WS to a regulatory function only. Hence, DWAF does not have any direct impacting functions in the WS field. However, DWAF has been involved in providing support to municipalities to deliver sustainable water and sanitation services which includes the management of the bucket replacement programme and supply of services to clinics and schools.

1.3 Forestry

Forestry functions that impact significantly on the environment include:

- a) State Forest managed by DWAF; and
- b) Community Forest Projects.

It should be noted that although these functions have been classified as impacting functions that there is an environmental management dimension to them as well.

By enforcing certain provisions of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act, Forestry may be indirectly implicated when it comes to enforcing certain provisions under the Act. An example of this is Section 12(1) whereby land owners are required to prepare and maintain firebreaks, which could be by ploughing, slashing, applying chemicals on or burning ground cover. This is clearly an impacting activity through which the environment is disturbed to a certain extent. As much as it is necessary for these firebreaks to be prepared so as to guard, *inter alia*, against environmental destruction, the discretion is left with the implementer to see to it that the environment is protected and the Act allows for people implicated to apply for exemption from the duty to prepare firebreaks "for good reason".

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2. DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES WILL COMPLY WITH NEMA PRINCIPLES AND NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS

2.1 CEIMP

A key finding of the 2006 AG report is that DWAF does not have adequate monitoring and reporting systems in place. Hence, the action plans (refer to Section 5 of the CEIMP) is designed to serve as a monitoring and reporting tool for the annual audits of the CEIMP. Finally, a mid-term audit will also be completed.

2.2 IEM Series

DWAF has developed an Integrated Environmental Management Series (IEM Series) (refer to Table 2-1), which addresses environmental impacts associated with all DWAF's impacting functions. The IEM Series was developed taking into account the principles of NEMA, other relevant environmental legislation, as well as international trends, principles, norms and standards and environmental best management practices. Overall, the IEM Series aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Facilitate the Department's legal compliance with the above-mentioned legislation by:
 - *considering all activities* that have a detrimental effect on the environment, not only listed activities related to NEMA and associated regulations;
 - focussing not only on environment conservation as such, but specifically on the *management of water resources*;
 - feeding into the *information system* required for decision-making;
 - being *practical, cost effective and not cause unnecessary delays*;
 - conforming to *financial control* and budgeting requirements;
 - producing *environmental reports*;
 - providing a decision support system; and
 - to achieve *sound environmental management practices*.

- Give effect to the principles of co-operative government;
- Provide an effective and improved tool for monitoring and evaluation of DWAF's environmental performance;
- Give effect to the principles of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998), Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997), the National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998) National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act No.101 of 1998) and to ensure compliance with environmental framework legislation and associated regulations;
- Ensure the integration, development and implementation of IEM principles and environmental assessment and management tools in the water and forestry sector business processes;
- Co-ordinate a shared understanding of, and common vision for environmental (ecological and social) planning, development, implementation, management and evaluation and to promote community beneficiation within the water and forestry components of DWAF;
- Ensure that in-house funded projects, conform to minimum environmental norms, standards and criteria through the use of environmental processes and procedures;
- Institutionalise environmental impact management and community beneficiation within the water and forestry components of the Department and ensure post-implementation follow up actions in order to enable the Department to monitor the achievement of environmental impact management, community beneficiation initiatives and public participation; and
- Encourage sustainable development and utilisation of water resources to strive towards sound environmental management principles and practices.

The integrated approach taken by DWAF in developing this IEM Series and associated guidelines and tools ensure better management of its impacts and provides the necessary support to DWAF officials, Local Government and the Regional Offices to limit the impact of their activities on the environment.

The IEMS comprises of 12 documents as presented in Table 2-1 below.

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Table 2-1: IEM Series developed by DWAF

Report number	Report title
IEMS1.1	Administration of the Integrated Environmental Management Series
IEMS1.2	Environmental Policy Framework and Strategy
IEMS1.3	Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (CEIMP)
IEMS1.4	Integrated Environmental Management Framework (IEMF)
IEMS1.5	Environmental Decision Support System (E-DSS)
IEMS1.6	Environmental Best Practices Guidelines and Specifications (EBPG&S)
IEMS1.7	Environmental Monitoring and Auditing Guidelines
IEMS1.8	Environmental Reporting Framework
IEMS1.9	Sustainable Development Management System (SDMS)
IEMS1.10	Environmental Impact Management Guidelines for Water Services
IEMS 1.11	Forestry Guidelines
IEMS 1.12	Environmental Legal Guide Booklet and database

In addition, the DWAF SDMS (sub-series 1.9) presents the following documents and tools (phase1):

- Environmental Risk Assessment Tool;
- Environmental Reporting Framework and SDMS Reporting Mechanism; and
- Draft SDMS Model.

A communication and implementation strategy for this series has been developed in order to provide regular updates on general progress made during the implementation of this series to identified stakeholders.

2.3 Environmental Policy Framework

The Environmental Policy forms part of the IEM Series and is currently under development.

The policy aims to:

- provide DWAF's statement of intent regarding its managing and impacting functions and obligations on the environment;
- meet all regulatory requirements;
- develop an operational Environmental Policy Framework that is feasible and practical for DWAF;
- set goals with respect to achieving integrated environmental management;
- highlight environmental issues of significance to DWAF; and
- consult external stakeholders on the proposed Environmental Policy Framework regarding requirements and expectations;

2.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a tool that is used by the Sub-Directorate: Stream Flow Reduction Activities (SFRA) to assess the potential for new afforestation and its relative costs to benefits in comparison to other potential land uses, for example that might be agriculture versus forestry. It is used to assess whether new forestry can optimise development opportunities relative to alternative land uses, including hydrological and environmental.

In SEA we need to ensure that:

- Consideration is given to protected areas important to the conservation of biodiversity;
- Identification of the needs of the area involved are considered with respect to social, economic and environmental requirements;
- Identification of those sites or areas that are culturally sensitive or have historic value to the nation or local population, are taken into account;

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- Co-operative governance is also fostered or promoted in the SEA process such as meeting with existing local and provincial structured during the planning process;
- The impact that afforestation may have on water availability and use, as well as biodiversity as compared to other potential uses such as commercial agriculture; and
- The information about the area is taken up into a Decision Support System (DSS), in order to make informed decisions.

2.5 Public Participation

DWAF has developed the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: Generic Public Participation Guidelines to ensure detailed consultation during the public participation process of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

2.6 Working for Water Programme

The WfW programme is implemented according to an Environmental Management Plan designed to limit the specific environmental impacts of the WfW programme. The EMP comprises of various planning tools and checklists for monitoring.

2.7 Forestry Norms and Standards

The Committee on Sustainable Forest Management (CSFM) drafted a set of national Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Standards based on national Policies and international obligations which were then broadcasted for public comments (through extensive stakeholder consultation processes).

Following the extensive testing process, the CFMS recommended the criteria and indicators for publication as regulations. In future it will be mandatory for the forestry sector to report against these criteria and indicators.

The expected outcomes of the Criteria and Indicators are as follows:

- A standardised reporting framework;
- A decision-support tool for forest managers, offering them a common language for sustainable forest management
- A means of monitoring and auditing in the forest sector, both for managers and third parties e.g. DWAF, Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC), ISO, etc
- An impetus towards the development of a common management plan framework;
- A basis for international timber certification organisations, such as the FSC, to develop a relevant national standard. Ultimately the success of PCI & S as policy tools will be measured by their practical utility. The principal uses of PCI & S, are to monitor the state of the country's forests and to promote SFM.

2.8 TCTA and NWRI Branch

Projects implemented by the TCTA and the NWRI Branch have Environmental Monitoring Committees (EMC) and Authorities Co-ordination Committees (ACC) in place as well as an Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) who monitors the implementation of the environmental impact assessment Record of Decision (ROD). The respective EMCs report to the TFCA and inform the ACCs. Reports are also provided to DEAT. The ACCs support the EMCs regarding Government's legal and policy requirements. The TCTA has a direct relationship with the various project engineers and contractors which in turn are supported by environmental representatives responsible for environmental compliance monitoring and environmental auditing respectively, aligned with the TCTA's environmental management systems.

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3. DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES WILL EXERCISE THE FUNCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

This section is at the heart of co-operative governance around environmental management. Below is a summary of DWAF structures and arrangements for co-ordination and co-operation from DWAF's perspective. Internal relationships between DWAF and its organs of state (such as agencies, parastatals and concessionaries) or key sectoral representative bodies (such as business or labour) are identified. External relationships between DWAF and other national, provincial and local government departments are also identified. The internal and external relationships between DWAF and its partners are depicted in table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2: Co-operation Relationships and Partnerships for Implementation Functions

Implementation Function	Internal Relationships	National, Provincial and Local Government and other external parties Relationships
Water Resource Management		
National water resource infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Resources Planning • Water Use • Resource Directed Measures • Water Services • Forestry • Regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs and Tourism (National and Provincial) • Land Affairs • Public Works • Agriculture • Transport • Housing • Labour • Minerals and Energy • Local Government • Science and Technology • Provincial Water Sector Groups
Monitoring systems (gauging weirs/fish ways)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Resources Planning • Water Use • Resource Directed Measures • Regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs and Tourism (National and Provincial) • Minerals and Energy • WWF were applicable
Remediation measures to protect water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Resources Planning • Water Use • Regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs and Tourism (National and Provincial) • Minerals and Energy • Local Government • Science and Technology

DWAF CEIMP

resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Information Network if applicable • Global Water Partnership through research projects
Working for Water programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Resources Planning • Water Use • Resource Directed Measures • Forestry • Regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Affairs and Tourism (National and Provincial, including conservation agencies) • Agriculture • Provincial and Local Government • Local Government • Trade and Industry • Provincial Wetland Forums co-ordinated by SANBI
Water Services		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Services has transferred their assets and implementation functions to local government and therefore their involvement is only in a supporting capacity 		
Forestry		
State forests managed by DWAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Use • Legal Services • Working for Water • National Water Resources Planning • Regions • National Water Resources Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANParks • SANBI • Environmental Affairs and Tourism (National and Provincial, including conservation agencies) • Agriculture • Provincial and Local Government • Land Affairs • National Forestry Advisory Committees for Sustainable Forest Development and Management • The Forestry Research Co-ordinating Structure • South African Forestry Company Limited
Community forest projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Use • Legal Services • Working for Water • Regions • Institutional Oversight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANParks • SANBI • Environmental Affairs and Tourism (National and Provincial, including conservation agencies) • Agriculture • Provincial and Local Government