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**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN**

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SECTION 1: Introduction

1.1. Legislative Requirements and Purpose of the EIP

In terms of the Procedures for Cooperative Governance stipulated in Chapter 3 of NEMA, every National and Provincial Department, listed in Schedule 1 of NEMA as exercising functions that may affect the environment, is required to prepare and implement an EIP. NEMA, as amended requires that EIPs be prepared and implemented within five years of the Act coming into effect, and at intervals not more than five years thereafter. Every National Department listed in Schedule 2 of NEMA is required to prepare an EMP in the same timeframes. Every National Department that is listed in both Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 is required to prepare a consolidated EIMP. This Chapter (Chapter 3) is the building of partnerships between government, the private sector and civil society in order to ensure co-responsibility for environmental management; and to empower stakeholders to participate effectively.

The NEMA schedules were amended in 2014, wherein the DPE was included in Schedule 1 of NEMA as a Department that exercises functions that may affect the environment and therefore required to prepare an EIP.

The purpose of the EIP, as provided in Section 12 of NEMA, is to:

- Coordinate and harmonise environmental policies, plans and programmes and decisions in order to minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and to promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;
- Give effect to the principle of cooperative governance stipulated in Chapter 3 of the Constitution;
- Secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole;
- Prevent unreasonable actions in respect of the environment that is prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and
- Enable monitoring of the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment.

The EIP must describe policies, plans and programmes of an organ of state that performs functions that may impact on the environment, and how the organ of state's plans will comply with NEMA principles and National Environmental Norms and Standards.

1.2. Relevant considerations for EIPs

In terms of section 11(4) of NEMA, the DPE, in its preparation of the EIP, has taken into consideration every other Environmental Implementation Plan and Environmental Management Plan already adopted with a view to achieving consistency among such plans.

1.3. Assembly of information and content of the EIP

As guided by section 11(7) of NEMA, this EIP was compiled from an assembly of information from SOCs. The information includes projects, plans, processes and procedures implemented by SOCs while delivering on their various mandates.

Third Edition DPE EIP is structured and presented to align with the requirements of NEMA Chapter 3 and the DEFF 2015/19 EMP/ EIP Guidelines.

1.4. Annual reporting on implementation of adopted EIPs and EMPs

In compliance to section 16(1) (b) of NEMA, the DPE will report annually within four months of the end of each financial year on implementation progress of its adopted EIP to the DG of Environmental Affairs and the Inter-governmental Sub-committee on EIPs and EMPs.

1.5 The DPE Mandate

This Department's function has evolved since its inception as the Office of Privatisation and Deregulation. Notwithstanding that, there is still no founding legislation for the Department. In the current economic context, the SOCs have emerged as key instruments for the State to drive its developmental objectives of creating jobs, enhancing equity and transformation. This evolution underpins the overarching shareholder management process aimed at providing strategic rationale for government's continued ownership in the SOCs.

The mandate of the DPE is to ensure that the SOCs within its portfolio are directed to serve Government's strategic objectives as outlined in the NDP and further articulated in the NGP and the IPAP. The Department does not directly execute programmes but seeks to leverage the states' ownership in the economy to support the delivery of key outcomes.

The SOCs under the Department's portfolio form the cornerstone of the economy and their capacity must be strategically utilised to support the delivery of the outcomes of the NDP. Strengthening of oversight tools is therefore crucial to ensure that the companies supports the radical socio-economic transformation agenda as articulated in the NDP and MTSF.

In its oversight role, the DPE ensures that each SOC has in place procedures and strategies for activities relating to operations and Capital Projects, which have an impact on the environment. Each SOC's operational performance is monitored against their available Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Environmental Management Programmes (EMPrs). Capital Projects are required to have acquired all relevant Authorisations, EMPs or EMPrs and executable time bound strategies linked to the project plans.

The Department does not directly execute programmes but plays an oversight role to ensure that all SOCs' operations and capital projects are carried out in a manner that ensures compliance with the relevant legislative provisions, including the NEMA Principles and any national norms and standards which have as their objective, the achievement, promotion and protection of the environment.

To ensure that the SOCs' capabilities are fully leveraged, coordination between the DPE, SOCs and other policy Department need to be improved for effective implementation of key initiatives.

1.6 DPE Structure

1.6.1 Programme 1 – Administration and Corporate Management

Programme 1 provides strategic leadership management and support services.

The programme includes Ministry, Office of the Director General and Management; and is made up of the following sub-programmes: Intergovernmental and International Relations; Office Accommodation and Corporate Services, which includes office of the Chief Financial Officer; Human Resources; Communications; Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation; Security and Facilities Management; Internal Audit; and Information Management and Technology.

1.6.2 Programme 2 – SOC Governance Assurance and Performance

This programme provides and enforce SOCs' governance, legal assurance, financial and non-financial performance monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems, in support of the shareholder to ensure alignment with government's priorities. It is made up of the following Sub-Programmes: Legal and Governance Assurance; Financial Assessment and Investment Support; and Risk Profiling and Mitigation.

1.6.3 Programme 3 – Business Enhancement and Industrialisation

This programme provides sector oversight to enhance the business of SOCs by advancing industrialisation, transformation, intergovernmental relations and international collaboration services; and support the Shareholder to strategically position and enhance the operations of SOCs. The Sub-Programmes include Business Enhancement Services; Energy Resources; Research and Economic Modelling; and Transport and Defence.

Business Enhancement Services encompasses the following areas:

- International and Intergovernmental Relations;
- Transformation (Employment Creation, Skills Development; Procurement and Corporate Social Investment);
- Procurement – Localisation/Enterprise and Supplier Development; and
- Environmental Policy Alignment.

1.7 State Owned Companies within the DPE's Portfolio

The DPE has oversight responsibility over seven (7) SOCs listed below:

1.7.1 Eskom Holdings SOC Limited

Eskom generates, transmits and distributes electricity to industrial, mining, commercial, agricultural and residential customers in South Africa, and to municipalities, who in turn redistributes electricity to businesses and households within their areas. It also purchases electricity from independent power producers (IPPs) in terms of various agreement schemes as well as electricity generating facilities beyond the country's borders.

Eskom operates 27 power stations with a total nominal capacity of 41 995MW, comprising 35 726MW of coal-fired stations, 1 860MW of nuclear, 2 409MW of gas-fired, 2 000MW hydro and pumped-storage stations as well as the 3MW wind farm at Klipheuwel.

The company also maintains more than 359 337km of power lines and substations with a cumulative capacity of 232 179MVA. Eskom is building new power stations and major power lines to meet South Africa's energy demand. To ensure that Eskom is able to meet demand and create the space for crucial infrastructure maintenance while new generating capacity is being built, it runs a range of demand-management and energy efficiency programmes.

1.7.2 Denel SOC Limited

Denel is a significant global defence and security equipment manufacturer, as well as provider of related services, with more than 50% of its revenue earned from exports. The product offering continues to evolve taking into account the strategy and client requirements. Denel has a presence in South Africa, Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, South America and Europe.

Products and services include combat turrets, artillery and vehicle systems, missiles, command and control, MRO of aircraft, avionics upgrades, testing of airborne systems, munitions, design and manufacturing of aero-structure components, satellite development and as well as humanitarian services. Solutions are designed to meet unique user requirements and Denel provides full lifecycle support. Research, design, development, integration, qualification, certification and industrialisation of products are carried out primarily in-house, with significant elements of production outsourced to the broader South African manufacturing and defence industries. It is a fact that many innovative applications have been leveraged from the defence technology base, amongst others to improve rail safety, crime prevention, and surveillance, protection of assets, mining drill bits and commercial brass strip.

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1.7.3 Alexkor SOC Limited

The primary mandate for Alexkor is the exploitation of diamond resources on a commercially viable basis and to contribute towards the socio-economic upliftment of the regions in which it operates. Alexkor was established in terms of the Alexkor Limited Act, No. 116 of 1992, and amended by the Alexkor Amendment Act, No. 29 of 2001. Alexkor is listed as a schedule 2 public entity, wholly owned by the government of South Africa, through the Minister of Public Enterprises (DPE) as the Shareholder representative. The company has two business units, which includes the Pooling and Sharing Joint Venture (PSJV) and the Alexkor Corporate Unit. The company has significant strategic importance for the Namaqualand region. The core business of the company is the mining of diamonds on land, along rivers, on beaches and in the sea along the north-west coast of SA. These activities are complemented by geology, exploration, ore reserve planning, rehabilitation and environmental management. The non-core business activities comprise of residential services, community services, outside engineering services, external transport services, guesthouses, a fuel station and an airport. The management of considerable investment funds, together with the traditional supporting services (information systems and human resources), constitutes additional non-core business activities. The company's distinctive competencies are its quality of diamonds and its unique land and mineral resources.

1.7.4 South African Forestry Company Limited (SAFCOL)

Dedicated to growing South African business in the forest and forest products industry, SAFCOL is a state owned plantation Forestry Company, with operations in South Africa (SA) and Mozambique. It was established in 1992 as per the Management of State Forests Act, Act No. 128 of 1992. It is a registered Public company (in terms of the Companies Act) and a Schedule 2 Public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). The South African Government is the sole owner of the SAFCOL Group and the Group reports to the Minister of Public Enterprises. It generates its revenue from the sale of forest products.

1.7.5 Transnet SOC Limited

Transnet is a focused freight transport company, delivering integrated efficient, safe, reliable and cost-effective services to promote economic growth in South Africa. Transnet has five Operating Divisions with operations spread across the country and is expanding its operations into the African continent, with four offices in Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho and Tanzania and three joint Operating Centres in Mozambique, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

1.7.5.1 Freight Rail, the largest of the five Operating Divisions, operates 20 500km of rail network across South Africa which transports bulk, break-bulk and containerised freight. The Freight Rail network and rail services provide strategic links between mines, production hubs, distribution centres and ports; and connects with the cross-border railways of the region. Shifting rail-friendly freight off roads and onto rail, reducing logistics costs, impacts positively on the road network and has many indirect benefits for the country including a reduction in transport sector carbon emissions.

1.7.5.2 Engineering provides manufacturing, maintenance and refurbishment services of rolling stock and specialised equipment to Freight Rail, National Ports Authority, Port Terminals and Pipelines and is integral to Transnet achieving optimal use of equipment in conducting its core business.

1.7.5.3 National Ports Authority provides port infrastructure and marine services at the eight commercial seaports in the country. The division's core functions include the planning, provision, maintenance and improvement of port infrastructure, as well as the provision of marine-related

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services; port services and navigation aids to assist the navigation of vessels within port limits and along the coast.

1.7.5.4 **Port Terminals** operates all of South Africa's port container and automotive port terminals and some bulk and break-bulk terminals.

1.7.5.5 **Pipelines** transports fuel from coastal refineries and crude oil imports to the inland market. Transnet has installed a New Multi-Product Pipeline (NMPP) enabling an increase in volume throughput to meet forecast market demand.

1.7.6 **South African Airways SOC Limited**

South African Airways (SAA) is South Africa's national air carrier, which operates a full service network in the international, regional and domestic markets. It has as a subsidiary, Mango Airlines, which is a low cost carrier operating in the domestic and regional market. The SAA mandate is to "engage in passenger airline and cargo transport services, air charter services and other related services" in support of the State's desire "to promote air links with the Republic's main business, trading and tourism markets within the African continent and internationally".

1.7.7 **South African Express Airways SOC Limited**

As a regional airline, SA Express offers seamless connectivity between primary and secondary domestic and regional destinations in SA and five (5) Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries. The objectives of the Company are to provide transportation of passengers, cargo and mail, air charters and other related aviation services, as well as to promote frequency of services on lower density routes; and to expand regional air services capability within the Republic and to the African continent.

The vision of SA Express, supported by its aspirations and strategy, is underpinned by its core values and unique selling propositions that drive profitability. In pursuit of its mandate, SA Express aims to facilitate the lowering of the cost of doing business in South Africa by providing affordable air services within benchmarked standards.

1.8 **Legislative Framework**

This section provides an overview of the legislative framework within South Africa, applicable to the DPE and its SOC's.

1.8.1 **Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996)**

The Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic of South Africa. The Bill of Rights contained in Chapter 2 enshrines the rights of all people in SA and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. Section 24 of the Bill of Rights deals with environmental rights and requires that everyone has 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, through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

With reference to the constitutional provisions for the integration of environmental management, Sections 40(1)-(2) provides that whilst the South African Government consists of distinct national, provincial and local spheres, these spheres are inter-dependant and inter-related and must observe and adhere to the constitutional provisions on co-operative governance.

1.8.2 **National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (1998)**

Chapter 3 of NEMA outlines the procedures for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that

will promote co-operative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; to provide for certain aspects of the administration and enforcement of other environmental management laws; and to provide for matters connected therewith. NEMA contains instruments and mechanisms to promote and give effect to the principle of co-operative governance and sets a framework for integrated environmental management in all activities in South Africa.

1.8.3 Alignment with Other National Plans and Frameworks

In compiling the EIP, the DPE takes into consideration the National Development Plan (NDP), the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), the National Strategy of Sustainable Development (NSSD), and the Presidential Outcome 10.

1.8.4 NDP Chapter 5

Chapter 5 of the NDP talks to ensuring environmental sustainability and an equitable transition to a low-carbon economy. The NDP 2030 vision is that by 2030, South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society will be well under way.

1.8.5 Presidential Outcome 10: Environment

Given the Constitutional imperative, the vision of this initiative is to have a *"South Africa where environmental assets and natural resources are valued, protected and continually enhanced"*. In order to realize this vision, four main outputs and measures have been identified as follows:

- Output 1: Enhanced quality and quantity of water resources
- Output 2: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts and improved air/atmospheric quality
- Output 3: Sustainable environmental management
- Output 4: Protected biodiversity

1.8.6 National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan (NSSD1)

The vision of the NSSD is to build a South Africa that is sustainable, economically prosperous and self-reliant. A nation that safeguards its democracy by meeting the fundamental human needs of its people, by managing its limited ecological resources responsibly for current and future generations, and by advancing efficient and effective integrated planning and governance through national, regional and global collaboration.

In order to realize this vision, the NSSD has identified five strategic priorities and an associated action plan:

- Priority 1: Enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation
- Priority 2: Sustaining our ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently
- Priority 3: Towards a green economy
- Priority 4: Building sustainable communities
- Priority 5: Responding effectively to climate change



SECTION 2: Description of Projects, Plans and Programmes implemented by SOCs that may have an effect on the environment.

Name of Project, Plan or Programme	Status	Explanation of the Project, Plan and Programme	Scope	How the Project, Plan or Programme will affect the environment	Degree of control	Implementing of Organ State
Transnet SOC Limited						
Waterberg Heavy Haul	Initiated	<p>The project is for the construction of an approximately 500km long new heavy haul railway line, linking Limpopo to Mpumalanga.</p> <p>The line runs from the Lephalale area to Ermelo, with the line passing Thabazimbi, Bela-Bela, Moloto, eMalahleni, and Hendrina.</p> <p>- All environmental impacts will be managed as per the approved EMP of the Project</p>	Lephalale – Thabazimbi (Area A)	<p>Area A is mostly characterised by game farms, mining, and some high value irrigated crop lands, with the vegetation dominantly being Middleveld vegetation and drier than the eastern end of the line.</p> <p>Area B runs through the Waterberg with its mountainous topography, numerous streams, and mixed forest and grassland vegetation. The lower section of this area is associated with the Rustenburg platinum mining area.</p>	High	Transnet
			Thabazimbi – Bela-bela (Area B)	<p>Area C runs to the north of the Gauteng urban areas and is closely associated with the Dinokeng initiative which aims to provide Big 5 and associated game and cultural related activities within close proximity to the economic hub.</p>		
			Bela-bela – Moloto (Area C)	<p>Area D is the final portion associated with Dinokeng, and importantly is related to the heavily modified eMalahleni node with its large scale industrial usage (e.g. steel production) and also serves as a service node to the coal mining area running to the south and south east of eMalahleni and down into KwaZulu Natal.</p>		
			Moloto – eMalahleni (Area D)			

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Name of Project, Plan or Programme	Status	Explanation of the Project, Plan and Programme	Scope	How the Project, Plan or Programme will affect the environment	Degree of control	Implementing Organ of State
Richards Bay Expansion	Initiated	The project is about expansion of the Port of Richards Bay to accommodate the needs for new entrant miners by establishing a third stand-alone coal terminal at the Port, which can be developed in two phases. Phase 1: 14 mtpa and Phase 2: 32 mtpa.	Port of Richards Bay, KZN	<p>Area E includes a mix of mining and agriculture, with concerns in part of this area due to undermining and open cast mines.</p> <p>Area F is similar to area E. All these varying ecosystems might be impacted on during the construction of the project depending on the sensitivities of the different environments which will be identified through detailed studies.</p> <p>The development of port expansion could impact on the habitat in the flood plain. There might also be ecological impacts. There is also possible increase in sea level as a result of climate change and this is a possible impact by the environment. An ECO will be appointed during construction of the project. All impacts will be managed as per the approved EMP, conditions of the EA, as well as all recommendations of specialist studies.</p>	High	Transnet
Manganese Export Facility	Initiated	The project will consist of a manganese iron ore stock yard and handling facility, a rail compilation yard and the doubling of the railway line between the proposed compilation yard and the existing rail marshalling yard.	various Zones of the Coega IDZ, including the Port of Ngquna	It is expected that there will be impacts on water, marine environment and land due to manganese handling. ECO will be appointed during construction of the project. All the impacts will be managed as per the approved EMP, conditions of the EA as well as all recommendations of specialist studies.	High	Transnet

Name of Project, Plan or Programme	Status	Explanation of the Project, Plan and Programme	Scope	How the Project, Plan or Programme will affect the environment	Degree of control	Implementing Organ of State
Overvaal bypass	Initiated	The project is composed of deviation options from the 5.2km long single line section through the 4km long Overvaal tunnel. Given the risks associated with current tunnel and overall risks associated with tunnel operation, the bypass option is being pursued	Richards Bay Coal Line in Mpumalang a between Ermelo and Piet Retief	Based on the preliminary high level assessment it seems that there might be significant impact on freshwater, wetlands, ECO will be appointed during construction of the project All impacts will be managed through environmental screening processes, EIA, EMP and EA conditions, as well as recommendations of specialist studies.	High	Transnet
Eskom Holdings SOC Limited						
Electrification	Implemented	Electrification of targeted number of household per year. One million electrification connections over the next five years to drive Universal access.	National	The DMRE funded electrification programme continues to connect previously disadvantaged households in our licensed areas of supply. The majority of the electrification programme is now being implemented in more remote and deep rural areas. Electrification assists in reducing household burning of fossil fuel and thus reducing ambient air pollution at a household level. There are at times sensitive environments in which such provision of electricity takes place.	High	Eskom and DMRE

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Name of Project, Plan or Programme	Status	Explanation of the Project, Plan and Programme	Scope	How the Project, Plan or Programme will affect the environment	Degree of control	Implementing Organ State
Capital Expansion projects	Implemented	<p>New Build programme (Commercial operation of Medupi and Kusile) with some units on accelerated construction plans.</p> <p>Expanded and strengthened transmission grid which gets Eskom closer to N-1 compliance whilst executing Power Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Investments into other projects including Kusile Ash Dump, Medupi Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD), and Majuba Silo recovery and rail.</p>	National	Underpin economic growth in South Africa. Security of electricity supply. Numerous environmental assessment have been undertaken for these projects and environmental approvals obtained (EA, WUL, AEL, WML).	High	Eskom
SAFCOL						
Management of Mining Activities on State Forest Land	Continuous	SAFCOL is faced with challenges of mining permits issued on State forest land. Management of mining activities is crucial in ensuring SAFCOL land remains viable for forestry operations	National, all affected SAFCOL managed State Forest Land	Mining activities carried out on land allocated for forestry puts operations at risk due to loss of FSC Certification. Degradation of the land may render it unsuitable for SAFCOL forestry operations	Low	SAFCOL

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SECTION 3: Description of the manner in which the DPE will ensure that its SOCs' Projects in section 2 comply with the principles of NEMA and National Norms and Standards

The table below provides a description of how the DPE will ensure that Projects implemented by its SOCs, as indicated above comply with the environmental management principles for sustainable development outlined in Section 2 of NEMA, and with any national norms and standards set by Departments with a mandate for environmental management.

Name of Project, Plan or Programme	Relevant Legislation/ Norms and Standards/ Regulations	Description of how the organ of state will ensure that development and/or implementation of Projects, Plans and Programmes comply with NEMA's environmental management principles	Established consultative Forum
Transnet SOC Limited			
Waterberg Heavy Haul	National Norms and Standards published under NEMA and all SEMAs	All conditions of the EA as well as all recommendations of the specialist studies will be implemented. EMP will be implemented as approved together with the EA. ECO will be appointed during construction of the project. WULs will be obtained as per applicable water uses. Monitoring and compliance to the WULs will be implemented. These will include water accounting, water audits, and reporting on the usage.	Transnet Risk Committee,
Richards Bay Expansion			Transnet Risk Management-Sub Committee,
Manganese Export Facility	National Norms and Standards published under NWA	Most of Transnet Operating Divisions are certified in terms of ISO 14001:2004 and 2015. Periodic internal and external (certification) audits are conducted to ensure Transnet's compliance with this standard. Transnet has also developed 18 procedures, referred to as Transnet Integrated Management Approach/Systems to ensure organisational compliance with the 11 identified standards including ISO14001.	Transnet Environmental Forum,
Overvaal bypass	ISO 14001: 2004 and 2015		Transnet Sustainability Forum,
	Sustainable Development Principles	<p>Nine Sustainable Developmental Outcomes commitments made by Transnet are as follows and are used as criteria for all projects:</p> <p>Employment: activities that create measurable direct, indirect or induced employment.</p> <p>Skills development: activities that enhance/improve human capabilities and build the productive capacity of people, both within and outside the Company.</p> <p>Industrial capability building: activities that facilitate the country's industrial development and improve competitiveness.</p> <p>Investment leveraged: activities that facilitate investment by private and public sector companies in the country's freight logistics system.</p>	Transnet/DEFF Bilateral
			Transnet/DHS WS Bilateral
			JWC/ JSC

Name of Project, Plan or Programme	Relevant Legislation/ Norms and Standards/ Regulations	Description of how the organ of state will ensure that development and/or implementation of Projects, Plans and Programmes comply with NEMA's environmental management principles	Established consultative Forum
		<p>Regional integration: activities that result in improved freight logistics connectivity in Africa.</p> <p>Transformation: activities that result in employment equity within the company and black economic empowerment within the entities that supply Transnet.</p> <p>Health and safety: activities that improve the physical and mental health, well-being and safety of its employees and the communities within which it operates.</p> <p>Community development: activities that measurably improve the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of communities within which it operates.</p> <p>Environmental stewardship: activities that enhance the natural environment's capacity to meet the resource needs of future generations.</p>	
Eskom Holdings SOC Limited			
Electrification	<p>National Norms and Standards published under NEMA and all SEMAs</p> <p>National Norms and Standards published under NWA</p> <p>Sustainable Development Principles</p> <p>National Norms and Standards published under NFA</p> <p>National Norms and Standards published under NHRA</p>	<p>Electrification projects are carried out in terms of Eskom's EIA procedure to ensure environmental screening is undertaken for all projects and the required environmental controls put in place. Many of the electrification projects, due to the additional strengthening of the network that is required, will be required to receive an environmental authorisation from DEFF, through the undertaking of a basic assessment or scoping and environmental impact assessments.</p> <p>During the implementation phase, compliance monitoring would include inspections during construction of the project's components to verify the extent to which environmental authorisation conditions and the EMP are being adhered to.</p> <p>In addition, those electrification projects that require an EA will be subjected to any required compliance monitoring by the DEFF's Environmental Management Inspectorate.</p> <p>WULs may be required when such electrification projects impact on a water course. Monitoring and compliance to the WULs will be implemented.</p>	<p>EDCC (between Eskom and DEFF regarding EIAs)</p> <p>Eskom/DHSWS Bilateral and monthly WULA meetings.</p> <p>JWC/ JSC</p>
Capital Expansion projects		Due to the nature and scale of the projects, they have an impact on the environment and therefore require a number of relevant environmental approvals	



Name of Project, Plan or Programme	Relevant Legislation/ Norms and Standards/ Regulations	Description of how the organ of state will ensure that development and/or implementation of Projects, Plans and Programmes comply with NEMA's environmental management principles	Established consultative Forum
	Eskom's Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures for Distribution Projects	<p>Environmental assessments are carried out so as to obtain the relevant environmental approvals.</p> <p>Monitoring is undertaken to ensure compliance with the conditions of the relevant environmental approvals, the EMPs and recommendations of specialist studies.</p> <p>In most cases independent ECOs are appointed to monitor and report to DEFF on compliance issues.</p>	
SAFCOL			
Management of Mining Activities on State Forest Land	FSC Standards NFA	Principle 1 of the FSC Standards requires compliance to all applicable legislation, international treaties and agreements to which a country is a signatory and all FSC Principles and criteria. Ongoing compliance with provisions of NEMA as applicable to SAFCOL operations.	JWC/ JSC

SECTION 4: Description of the manner in which the DPE's functions ensure that the projects, plans or programmes comply with relevant legislative provisions

Institutional Mechanism	Lifespan of the institutional mechanism	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	Capacity of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget
Transnet/ DEFF Bilateral	On-going	The objectives for the Coordination Meetings are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree and monitor a joint working plan with agreed timeframes and targets • Discuss and manage the current EIA applications so as to ensure delivery against agreed timeframes and targets • Any other matter of relevance to SIPs 	Transnet, DEFF	Applicable personnel budget
Transnet/ DHSWS Bilateral	On-going	The objectives for the Coordination Meetings are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree and monitor a joint working plan with agreed timeframes and targets • Discuss and manage the current WUL applications so as to ensure delivery against agreed timeframes and targets • Any other matter of relevance to SIPs 	Transnet, DHSWS	Applicable personnel budget
Joint Working Committee	2014 - 2023	A task team established in terms of an MoU on water and environmental issues to set programmes, compile recommendations, develop mechanisms, track implementation and lastly escalate to the JSC to unlock issues where necessary.	All SOCs, DHSWS, DPE, DMRE, DEFF, DA AND DoT	Applicable personnel budget
Joint Steering Committee	2014 - 2023	A steering committee established in terms of the MoU on water and environmental issues to take decisive action where there are bottlenecks.	All SOCs, DHSWS, DPE, DMRE, DEFF, DA AND DoT	Applicable personnel budget
EDCC	Ongoing	To track and prioritise Eskom applications for EAs and WML.	DEFF and Eskom	Applicable personnel budget
Eskom/ DHSWS WUL Committee	Ongoing	To track and prioritise Eskom WULA	DHSWS and Eskom	Applicable personnel budget
Bi-Annual DEFF/ Licensing Authority meetings related to air quality and AELs	Ongoing	Engagement regarding setting of air quality legislative framework, issuing of AELs, approval of postponement applications, variation requests and renewals of AELs, monitoring and compliance of air quality and enforcement	DEFF, Eskom, Provinces and Municipalities	Applicable personnel budget

Institutional Mechanism	Lifespan of the Institutional mechanism	Description of the purpose of the mechanism	Capacity of the department for coordination	
			Human resources	Budget
Eskom/ DAFF Steering committee Meetings	Ongoing	Quarterly engagements on Eskom's biodiversity related initiatives, in particular biodiversity offsets.	Eskom and DA	Applicable personnel budget
Inter-governmental Committee on climate change	Ongoing	Discussions on South Africa's position on climate change and development of supporting legislation	DEFF, DPE, Eskom	Applicable personnel budget
National Committee on Climate Change	Ongoing	Discussions on South Africa's position on climate change and development of supporting legislation by multi-stakeholder groups	DPE, DEFF, Eskom	Applicable personnel budget
StatsSA committee on domestication of the SDGs	Ongoing	Intergovernmental plus Eskom discussions on how to domesticate the SDGs.	Eskom, StatsSA	Applicable personnel budget

SECTION 5: Potential Areas of Collaboration

- Ensure that the existing DEFF and DHSWS bilateral with Transnet are maintained to ensure that projects are discussed well in advance
- DPE DMRE discussion forum required on the IRP and allocation of technology as per the IRP. For Eskom to meet its SD targets there has to be a more diverse energy mix
- Need for involvement of DOH and DHSWS in Eskom's air quality offsets programme
- Ensure that mining activities are authorised to avoid land used for government and related SOC purposes

SECTION 6: Outcomes and key priority indicators for the EIP over a five-year Plan or Programme (including NSSD headline indicators)

Outcome to be Achieved	How (Mean/ Activities)	Who	Annual Targets					Indicators for the five year target
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Transnet SOC Limited								
Waterberg Heavy Haul project completed	Project development and options generated; evaluation of options (project design); options selection and confirmation of viability (Application for EIA, WUL and WML); and project execution (construction)	Transnet	Commence with the integrated FEL 2 studies	Complete integrated FEL 2 studies	None	None	None	Finalise FEL 2 deliverables and complete the review.
Richards Bay Expansion Programme – Mineral Mining and Chrome completed	Obtaining EIA, WUL, Heritage Permit and AEL	Transnet	Pass FEL 2 Gate Review	Commence with environmental approval processes (licences and permits)	None	None	None	Finalise FEL 2 deliverables (programme went back to FEL 2, a new layout option has been selected.
Manganese Export Facility operational	Project development and options generated; evaluation of options (project design); options selection and confirmation of viability (Application for EIA, WUL, WML);	Transnet	EPCM appointed to validate optimized scope detailed engineering design	Optimized Scope design validation completed and detailed design finalised.	Project execution commenced	Environmental Specialist monitoring and reporting ongoing	Environmental Specialist monitoring and reporting to be concluded for construction period.	Obtain all required amendments and additional permits and licenses.

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Outcome to be Achieved	How (Mean/ Activities) and project execution (construction)	Who	Annual Targets					Indicators for the five year target
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
			<p>Environmental Consultant and Specialists appointed to undertake EA & WUL amendment processes for optimized scope</p> <p>EA & WUL amendment processes to be initiated together with required specialist investigations</p>	<p>EA, EMPr and WUL amendment processes completed and amendments obtained.</p> <p>Specialist pre-construction monitoring programmes initiated and completed.</p> <p>Pre-construction approvals obtained from DEFF.</p> <p>All other permits and licenses applied for and obtained.</p> <p>Procure and appoint Flora Specialist for plant search and rescue</p>	<p>Environmental Specialist to undertake plant search and rescue.</p> <p>Environmental Specialist monitoring programmes ongoing</p>		<p>Monitoring requirements handed over for implementation during operational phases</p>	<p>Initiate and undertake all requirement monitoring up to completion of construction</p>

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Outcome to be Achieved	How (Mean/ Activities)	Who	Annual Targets					Indicators for the five year target
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Overvaal bypass project completed	Project development and options generated; evaluation of options (project design); options selection and confirmation of viability (Application for EIA, WUL, WML); and project execution (construction).	Transnet	Reduce EIA scope and initiate specialists studies	Complete specialists studies	Obtain all EAs and WULs	None	None	WUL and EA in Transnet possession
			Procurement of FEL 2 consultant	Start EIA and WUL application process	Complete FEL 2			
			Complete Geo-technical investigation and Start engineering design	Complete engineering design FEL 2 gate review				
Eskom Holdings SOC Limited								
Electrification	The long-term objective is to achieve one million (1 000 000) connections over five years with the support of having all required environmental approvals in place, including EAs, WULs and Tree Cutting Permits.	Eskom	Two hundred thousand (200 000) new connection	Two hundred thousand (200 000) new connection	Two hundred thousand (200 000) new connection	Two hundred thousand (200 000) new connection	Two hundred thousand (200 000) new connection	One million (1 000 000) connections

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Outcome to be Achieved	How (Mean/ Activities)	Who	Annual Targets					Indicators for the five year target
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Capital Expansion projects	Obtaining all required environmental approvals for Medupi and Kusile including EAs, WULs, AELs and WML	Eskom	Medupi Unit 3	Medupi Units 2 & 1, Kusile Units 2 & 3	Kusile Units 4 & 5	Kusile Unit 6		Commercial operation of Medupi and Kusile
SAFCOL								
Management of Mining Activities on State Forest Land	Continuous engagements with relevant stakeholders to ensure effective management of mining activities on state forest land so as to ensure that the land remain viable/certified for forestry activities	SAFCOL	Continuous engagements with relevant stakeholders to ensure effective management of mining activities on state forest land	Continuous engagements with relevant stakeholders to ensure effective management of mining activities on state forest land	Continuous engagements with relevant stakeholders to ensure effective management of mining activities on state forest land	Continuous engagements with relevant stakeholders to ensure effective management of mining activities on state forest land	Continuous engagements with relevant stakeholders to ensure effective management of mining activities on state forest land	Continuous engagements with relevant stakeholders to ensure effective management of mining activities on state forest land

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Section 7: Acronyms	
AEL	Atmospheric Emission Licence
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
DA	Department of Agriculture
DEFF	Department of Environmental, Forestry and Fisheries
DHSWS	Department Of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DPE	Department of Public Enterprises
EA	Environmental Authorisation
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EDCC	Eskom/ DEFF Coordination Committee for EIAs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIMP	Environmental Implementation and Management Plan
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EPCM	Engineering, Procurement, Construction Management
Eskom	Eskom Holdings SOC Limited
FEL 2	Front End Loading 2 (second phase of planning)
FGD	Flue-Gas Desulphurisation
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HR	Human Resources
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
JWC	Joint Working Committee
KZN	Kwa-Zulu Natal
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRO	Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul
mtpa	metric tonnes per annum
MTSF	Mid-Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, Act No 107 of 1998
NERSA	National Energy Regulation Of South Africa
NFA	National Forest Act, Act No 84 of 1998
NGP	National Growth Plan
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, Act No 25 of 1999



NPAES	National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan
NWA	National Water Act, Act No 36 of 1998
SA	South Africa
SA Express	South African Express Airways SOC Limited
SAA	South African Airways SOC Limited
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFCOL	South African Forestry Company Limited
SEMAs	Specific Environmental Management Acts
SGDs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIPs	Strategic Integrated Projects
SOCs	State Owned Companies
StatSA	Statistics South Africa
WML	Waste Management Licence
WUL	Water Use Licence
WULA	Water Use Licence Application



ANNEXURE A: TEMPLATE FOR TYPICAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Indicator Name	REPORTING REQUIREMENT					REPORTING APPLICABLE			REPORTING FREQUENCY				
	NDP/ MTSF	NSSD	OUTCOME 10	OUTLOOK	NEMA	DPE	OTHER	NATIONAL	PROVINCIAL	LOCAL	QUARTERLY	ANNUALLY	OTHER
Waterberg Heavy Haul	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		
Richards Bay Expansion Programme – Mineral Mining and Chrome and Chrome completed	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		
Manganese Export Facility operational	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		
Overvaal bypass project completed	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		
Electrification	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		
Capital Expansion projects	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		
Management of Mining Activities on State Forest Land	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		