

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)**2025-2030 CONSOLIDATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

I, Willem Abraham Stephanus Aucamp, Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, hereby publish the consolidated 2025-2030 environmental implementation and management plan for the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, in terms of section 15(5) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as set out in the Schedule hereto.

The 2025-2030 consolidated environmental implementation and management plan for the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment can also be accessed at <https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/gazetted-notices>.

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**WILLEM ABRAHAM STEPHANUS AUCAMP****MINISTER OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT**



forestry, fisheries
& the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE 2025–2030 CONSOLIDATED
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION AND
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND THE
ENVIRONMENT

DFFE 2025-2030 Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIS	Alien and Invasive Species
AU	African Union
BABS	Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit Sharing
BMP	Biodiversity management plans
BMP-Es	Biodiversity management plans for ecosystems
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DLRRD	Department of Land Reform and Rural Development
DDGs	Deputy-Director General's
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DLDD	Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought
DMRE	Department Mineral and Petroleum Resources
DoHS	Department of Human Settlement
DoT	Department of Transport
DSI	Department of Science and Innovation
DTIC	Department of Trade and Industry and Competition
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EGIS	Environmental geographic information systems
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIPs	Environmental Implementation Plans
EIMP	Environmental Implementation and Management Plan
EIMS	National Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy
EMPs	Environmental Management Plans
EP	Environmental Programmes
EPIP	Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FILLER	Fair Industry for Lions, Leopards, Elephants and Rhinos
FOSAD	Forum of South African Heads of Departments
FSC	Food Supply Chain
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GNU	Government of National Unity
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HLP	High-Level Panel
HoDs	Head of Departments
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IGCCC	Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change
ITAC	International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa
ITTs	Implementation Task Teams
KBA	Key Biodiversity Areas
KISS	Kruger-Kirstenbosch-iSimangaliso Icon Status Strategy
K-M GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LGTT	Local Government Task Team
Minmec	Ministers and Executive Committee
Mintech	Technical Implementation Forum
MLRA	Marine Living Resources Act
µg/m³	micrograms per cubic meter
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MSRG	Air Quality Multi-Stakeholder Reference Group
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
NAT Joints	National Joint Operational Intelligence Structure
NAQI	National Air Quality Indicator
NCCC	National Committee on Climate Change
NCF	National Coordinating Forum
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NRCS	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAS	National Environmental Authorisation System
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEM: AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act
NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act
NEM: ICMA	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act
NEM: PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act
NEM: WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act
NFA	National Forests Act
NMISA	National Metrology Institute of South Africa
NVFFA	National Veld and Forest Fire Act
OC	Oceans and Coasts
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PEPC	Permit and Enforcement Planning Committee
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PM	particulate matter
RESET	Regulatory Efficiency Strategy for Environmental Turbocharge
SAE	South African Environment
SAFCOL	South African Forestry Company SOC Limited
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANParks	South African National Parks
SAEO	South African Environment Outlook
SARS	South African Revenue Services
SAWIC	South African Waste Information
SAWS	South African Weather Services
SEMA s	Specific Environmental Management Acts
SDGs	Sustainable development goals

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SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises
SOER	State of the Environment outlook Report
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Areas
TOPS	Threatened or Protected Species
TTT	Thunderbird Task Team
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
WoF	Working on Fire Programme
WFL	Working for Land Programme

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) requires the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) along with other organs of state that exercise functions that may affect the environment and that perform functions involving the management of the environment to prepare environmental implementation plans (EIPs) and/or environmental management plans (EMPs). The 5th generation Environmental Implementation and Management Plan (EIMP) for the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment is engrossed from the governance goals of the 7th administration, which includes: Inclusive growth and job creation; Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living and build a capable, ethical and developmental state. It further demonstrates the environmental policies that the Department is implementing to realise the most desirable state of the environment in South Africa. The state of the environment report, amongst others, was used to report on the effectiveness of policies and programmes; designed to respond to environmental change, including progress towards achieving environmental standards and targets, is well evident. The current 5th generation EIMP is also embedded in the departmental priorities, namely: Climate Change; Kruger-Kirstenbosch-iSimangaliso Icon Status Strategy (KISS); Fair Industry for Lions, Leopards, Elephants and Rhinos (FILLER); Fishing for Freedom; Regulatory Efficiency Strategy for Environmental Turbocharge (RESET) and Money.

1. INTRODUCTION

The South African state of the environment is intertwined and evidently in competition with the need to unravel poverty issues. There have been a number of policies and regulations developed aimed at protecting, encouraging fair use of natural resources and the protection of the human well-being/health. Economic activities need to carefully balance between sustainable resource use and environmental degradation and also protecting human health instantaneously. The National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 states that, “*The political challenge in the next two decades will be to develop policies and regulatory initiatives that prompt improved resource management and deliver substantial clean-technology industries.*” (NDP 2030:91).

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The DFFE is mandated in terms of section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution), to manage, protect and conserve South Africa's environment and natural resources. In the implementation of this mandate, the DFFE uses various tools and legislation to effect the right to an environment that is not harmful to the health and well-being of South Africans and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures. The South African Environment (SAE) 2024 provides decision-makers and the South African public in general with the most recent, accurate, complete, and relevant state of environment information as envisaged by South Africa's Environmental Management Policy. This tool is of importance in directing and sighting environmental issues that may need protection through legislation and addressing any environmental issues arising, especially in the planning space.

The NEMA is key legislation used to manage the environment and enables various specific environmental management Acts (SEMAs) to specifically address environmental challenges and to enable the management of the environment. NEMA Chapter 3 requires the DFFE along with other organs of state that exercise functions that may affect the environment and that perform functions involving the management of the environment to prepare environmental implementation plans (EIPs) and/or environmental management plans (EMPs). Every national department that is listed in both Schedules 1 and 2 may prepare a consolidated environmental implementation and management plan (EIMP). The DFFE is listed both as a Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 Department; therefore has a responsibility to compile a 5-year plan on activities, programs and plans that the DFFE will implement to protect the environment on behalf of the citizens of South Africa. EIMP is a cooperative environmental governance instrument that serves to work in a complementary manner with other cross-cutting strategic instruments to facilitate and enhance environmental objectives.

Thus far, the DFFE has been compliant with the NEMA Chapter 3 on EIMP Plan development, adoption, implementation and reporting. The table below shows the EIMP Editions, publication history and its reports.

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TABLE 1: DFFE EIMP COMPLIANCE

EDITIONS	PERIOD	GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO.	COMPLIANCE WITH REPORTS
1 st Edition	2002- 2005	General Notice No. 354 in Government Gazette No. 23232 on 28 March 2002	Compliance
2 nd Edition	2008-2011	General Notice No. 1138 in Government Gazette No. 31415 on 15 September 2008	Compliance
3 rd Edition	2015-2020	Government Notice No. 530 in Government Gazette No. 39998 on 19 May 2016	Compliance
4 th Edition	2020-2024 Annexed 2024-2025	Government Notice 747 in Government Gazette 45014 published 20 August 2021	Compliance

The 5th Edition EIMP for the DFFE also draws from the South African Environment (SAE) 2024; 7th government administration priorities, any progressive policies, plans and regulations developed, national development plan, regional and international commitments; committed to minimise human health and environmental degradation. Section 15(1) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEM: AQA) states that each national department or province responsible for preparing an environmental implementation plan or environmental management plan in terms of Chapter 3 of the National Environmental Management Act must include in that plan an air quality management plan. This EIMP takes into cognisance and therefore integrates the Second-Generation Highveld Priority Area Air Quality Management Plan published in the Government Notice No. R. 6040 in the Government Gazette No. 52387 on 26 March 2025 as part of the 2025-2030 EIMP, herein included as annexure 1.

1.2 DFFE VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

A prosperous and equitable society living in harmony with our natural resources.

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Mission:

Providing leadership in environmental management, conservation and protection towards sustainability for the benefit of South Africans and the global community.

Values:

The Department is driven by our passion as custodians and ambassadors of the environment, we have to be proactive and foster innovative thinking and solutions to environmental management premised on a people-centric approach that recognises the centrality of Batho Pele, for it is when we put our people first that we will serve with integrity, an important ingredient in a high performance-driven organisation such as ours.

The vision and mission of the DFFE are enabled through the functions exercised by the DFFE in respect of the environment. Moreover, the DFFE has entities that also contribute to the realisation of the vision.

1.3 DFFE ENTITIES

TABLE 2: SHOWING DEPARTMENTS ENTITIES

NAME OF ENTITY	LEGISLATIVE MANDATE	NATURE OF OPERATIONS
South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	SANBI was established in terms of section 10 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM: BA).	The mandate of SANBI is to play a leading role in South Africa's national commitment to biodiversity management. In partnership with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and the biodiversity sector, SANBI is tasked to lead the biodiversity research agenda; provide knowledge and information; give policy support and advice; manage gardens as windows to our biodiversity for leisure, enjoyment, spiritual upliftment and education; and engage in ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation programmes and best-practice models to manage biodiversity better.

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NAME OF ENTITY	LEGISLATIVE MANDATE	NATURE OF OPERATIONS
iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	iSimangaliso Wetland Park ("Park") was inscribed as South Africa's first World Heritage Site in December 1999 as an area of exceptional and outstanding universal heritage significance	The iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority, in recognition of its exceptional natural beauty and unique global values, is responsible for managing the affairs of the park. The 332 000-hectare Park contains three major lake systems, eight interlinking ecosystems, 700-year-old fishing traditions, most of South Africa's remaining swamp forests, Africa's largest estuarine system, 526 bird species and 25 000 year-old coastal dunes – among the highest in the world. iSimangaliso also contains four wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.
South African Weather Services (SAWS)	SAWS was established in terms of section 2 of the South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001)	<p>The mandate of SAWS is to provide useful and innovative weather, climate and related products and services for all South Africans and the African Continent through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing observational data and communications networks. • Effectively developing and managing talent within the sector. • Enhancing collaborative partnerships and effectively disseminating weather services products to the users. • Utilising cutting edge technology to convert data into meaningful products and services for risk mitigation. • Advancing the science of meteorology, research and relevant applications; Enhancing fiscal discipline and resource mobilisation to ensure sustainability.
South African National Parks (SANParks)	SANParks was established in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEM: PAA).	Its mandate is to conserve, protect, control and manage national parks and other defined protected areas and their biological diversity (biodiversity). SANParks manages a system of 20 functional national parks in seven of the nine provinces of South Africa,

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NAME OF ENTITY	LEGISLATIVE MANDATE	NATURE OF OPERATIONS
		with total area of over 4 million hectares, comprising 67% of the protected areas under state management and 10 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
South African Forestry Company SOC Limited (SAFCOL)	SAFCOL was established in terms of section 2 of the Management of State Forests Act, 1992 (Act No. 128 of 1992).	The mandate of SAFCOL is to conduct forestry business which includes timber harvesting, timber processing and related activities, both domestically and internationally.
Marine Living Resources Fund	The Marine Living Resources Fund was established in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998).	The mandate and core business of the fund is to manage the development and sustainable use of South Africa's marine and coastal resources, as well as protecting the integrity and quality of South Africa's marine and coastal ecosystem.

1.4 GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

The 7th government administration has the following priorities:

- Inclusive growth and job creation
- Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living
- Build a capable, ethical and developmental state

TABLE 3: SHOWING PRIORITIES AND THE DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSE

PRIORITIES OF GOVERNMENT 2025-2030 MTSF PERIOD	DEPARTMENT RESPONSES: ALIGNMENT AND CONTRIBUTION TO PRIORITIES THROUGH OUTCOMES
Inclusive growth and job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystems conserved, managed and sustainably used • Unlocking sustainable Ocean Economy opportunities contributing to job creation and socio-economic development • Low carbon economy, and climate resilient society • Threats on environmental quality and human health mitigated • Ecological infrastructure across ecosystems secured and enhanced

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PRIORITIES OF GOVERNMENT 2025-2030 MTSF PERIOD	DEPARTMENT RESPONSES: ALIGNMENT AND CONTRIBUTION TO PRIORITIES THROUGH OUTCOMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of species and biodiversity risks enhanced • Equitable access and participation in socio-economic opportunities • Increased employment opportunities • Protection of the environment from chemicals and waste pollution for the benefit of present and future generations • Sustainable production of state forests • A well-managed fisheries and aquaculture sector that sustains and improves economic growth and development
Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transformed forestry sector • A transformed forestry sector Socio-economic conditions for communities improved
Build a capable, ethical and developmental state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved governance and performance • Improved and transformed human resource capacity • Increased levels of awareness on environmental management • Improved compliance with environmental legislation and environmental threats mitigated

The Big 6 Priorities that the Department will implement over the next 5 years are as follows:

TABLE 4: SHOWS BIG 6 PRIORITIES AND THE DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSE

PRIORITY	DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE ON THE PRIORITY
Climate Change	This priority will focus on the implementation of the Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024) and the cleaning and greening programme.
Kruger-Kirstenbosch-iSimangaliso Icon Status Strategy (KISS)	The focus of this priority will be on reforming these iconic sites into world-class destinations that set new standards for conservation, education and sustainable tourism.
Fair Industry for Lions, Leopards, Elephants and Rhinos (FILLER)	This priority will ensure a fair and sustainable future for South Africa's iconic wildlife.
Fishing for Freedom	The aim of this priority will be to connect local communities to the oceans' economy while promoting marine conservation.
Regulatory Efficiency Strategy for Environmental Turbocharge (RESET)	The focus will be on streamlining governance and compliance processes to make environmental regulations more efficient, transparent and effective.

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PRIORITY	DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE ON THE PRIORITY
Money	This priority will aim to ensure that the highest standards of fiscal responsibility are upheld through a comprehensive spending review and to attract donor funding.

Below Figure 1: shows the linkages of the statement of intent of the 7th government administration, National Development Plan Vision 2030, the Government of National Unity (GNU) priorities and the DFFE big 6 priorities.

Figure 2: showing the broader African Union Agenda 2063; the sustainable development goals 2030 linking them to the South African National Development Plan 2030.

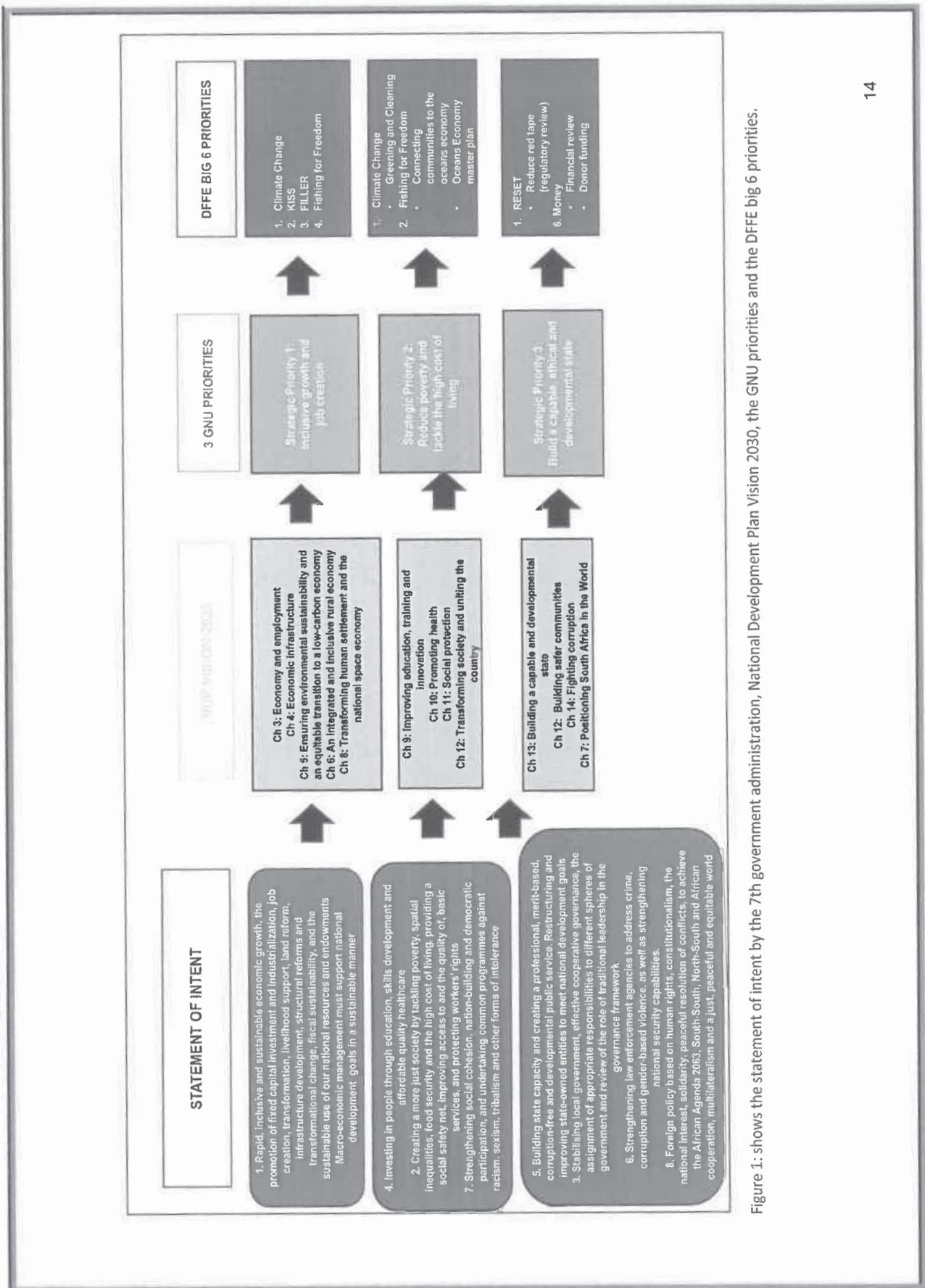


Figure 1: shows the statement of intent by the 7th government administration, National Development Plan Vision 2030, the GNU priorities and the DFFE big 6 priorities.

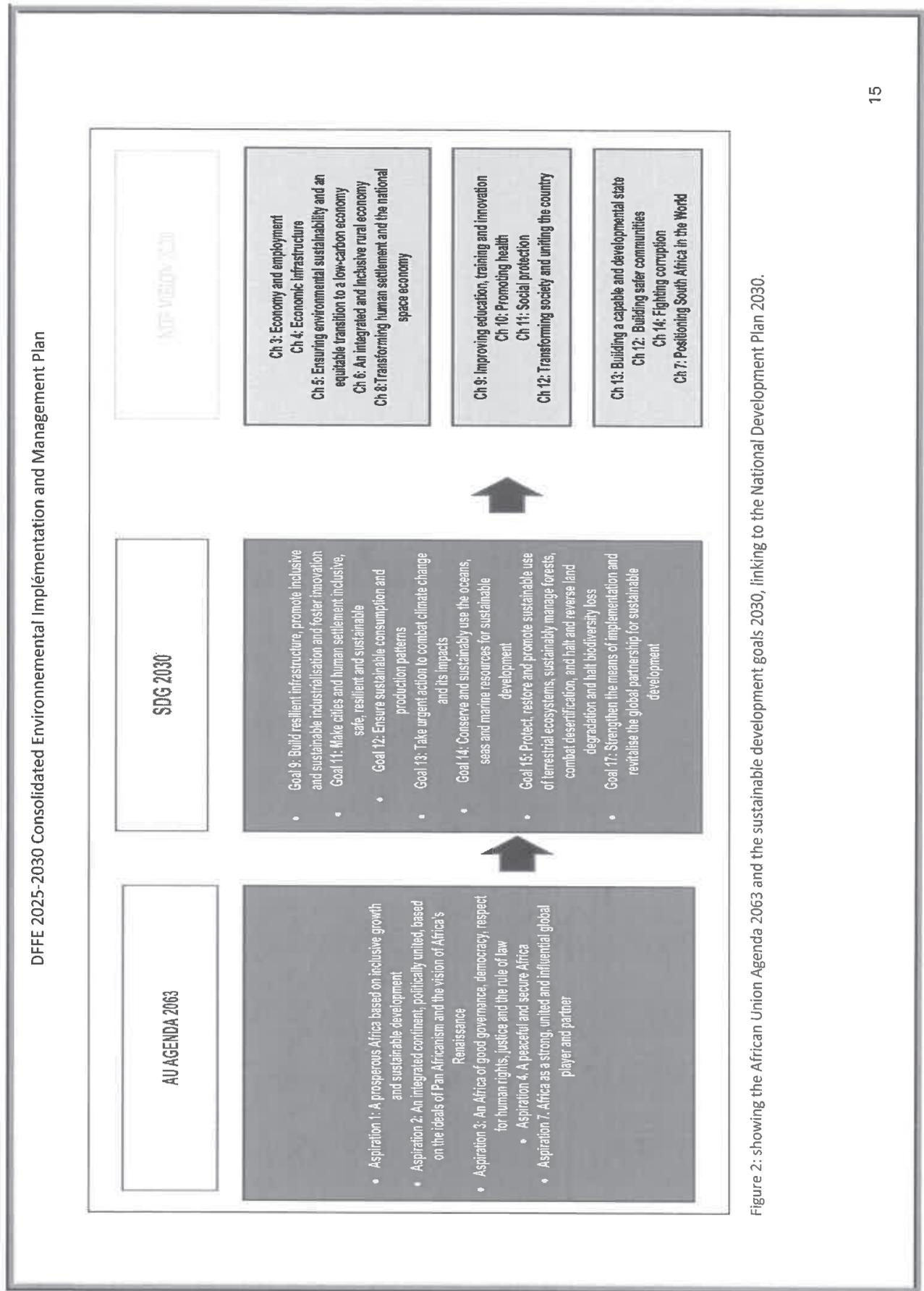


Figure 2: showing the African Union Agenda 2063 and the sustainable development goals 2030, linking to the National Development Plan 2030.

1.5 STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The following summary is extracted from the South African State of the Environment Outlook Report 2024 and the themes discussed are not exhaustive. Refer to <https://soer.environment.gov.za/soer/> for a full themes and full update on the state of the environment.

CLIMATE:

Relating to physical science basis on climate change, there is clear evidence that *“Human-induced climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe. Evidence of observed changes in extremes such as heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, and tropical cyclones, and particularly their attribution to human influence, has strengthened.”*. Adaptation planning and implementation as a result of extreme weather conditions have been observed across all regions in South Africa but it is unevenly distributed. It should also be noted that the effectiveness of adaptation to reduce climate risk is different for specific contexts, sectors and regions. Integrated, multi-sectoral solutions that address social inequities, differentiate responses based on climate risk and cut across systems, increase the feasibility and effectiveness of adaptation in multiple sectors. *“Enabling conditions are key for implementing, accelerating and sustaining adaptation in human systems and ecosystems. These include political commitment and follow-through, institutional frameworks, policies and instruments with clear goals and priorities, enhanced knowledge on impacts and solutions, mobilization of and access to adequate financial resources, monitoring and evaluation, and inclusive governance processes.”*

AIR QUALITY:

The air quality in South Africa has improved significantly since 2022. The country’s annual average PM_{2.5} concentration showed a 14.8% decrease, going from 23.4 µg/m³ (micrograms per cubic meter) in 2022 to 19.9 µg/m³ in 2023. It should be noted that particulate matter (PM) is still the greatest national cause for concern in terms of air quality. However, addressing this concern is extremely complex and challenging as climatic conditions are a major factor in PM emissions and concentrations, and the numerous sources of PM include both natural and anthropogenic sources; industrial and residential sources; numerous small and isolated large

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sources; and emissions vented from high and low stacks. A multifaceted approach in addressing PM is needed as particulate matter is still of greatest concern.

Despite the uptick in the National Air Quality Indicator (NAQI), there is a belief that South Africa is on the right path to pollution reduction, although major policy shifts in all areas, but particularly in the energy, mining and transport sectors, are critical to achieve clean air goals. Continued and increased national, provincial and local action is required to bring PM concentrations down to acceptable levels. On the other hand, many South Africans may be breathing air that is harmful to their health and well-being, especially in the identified air pollution hot-spots (the national air quality priority areas). Provincial and municipal interventions must be undertaken to deal with exceedances of the national ambient air quality standards.

STATE OF BIODIVERSITY:

South Africa embarked on the identification of the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), which are the most important places in the world for species and their habitats (Whether these be in terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine or marine ecosystems). South Africa applied for 263 KBA and were approved. These sites were loaded to the World Database on KBA which in turn enhances the ability of the country to report its international agreements such as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (K-M GBF).

Invasive species come from many different taxa, invade different habitats, and cause various types of impacts, sometimes in ways which are not yet fully understood but that may have profound effects on the ability of ecosystems to deliver services to people. The biological invasions are amongst the leading causes of global change, their impact has been profoundly negative on people and nature for centuries, and are currently the significant drain on South Africa's sustainable development; are negatively impacting native biodiversity; and pose a major threat to both the quality of life of future generations and the globally unique flora and fauna that are an integral part of South Africa.

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A consolidated list of 475 alien plant taxa used as traditional medicine in South Africa has recently been published. Although some of these plants are harvested in South Africa, plants are also imported into the country. These imported plants enter South Africa through air, sea and road transport, and often arrive through the land border posts shared with Zimbabwe and Mozambique. On the other hand, there are between 4.66 and 7.25 million herbivorous game animals living on wildlife ranches across South Africa. These ranches include ecotourism and trophy hunting properties and so the introduction pathway prominence for the related pathways, hunting and conservation, is 'Major'. Over the last decade (2013–2022), 32 new alien taxa were either illegally or accidentally introduced (i.e., unregulated introductions), a rate of approximately three introductions per year.

Table 5: Showing the number of alien taxa present or possibly present in South Africa for which information has been formally collated as of December 2022

Taxa	Doubtful	Present
Bacteria	0	3
Chromista	1	15
Fungi	8	104
Invertebrates	228	900
Plantae	1278	2106
Vertebrates	113	383

Table 6: Showing Alien terrestrial and freshwater plant species richness per province

Province	End of 2019	End of 2022	Increase
Eastern Cape	463	615	152
Free State	220	283	63
Gauteng	308	540	232
KwaZulu-Natal	542	708	166
Limpopo	277	467	190
Mpumalanga	344	457	113
Northern Cape	174	221	47
North West	215	289	74
Western Cape	504	841	337

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STATE OF WATER:

In South Africa, the diverse climatic conditions affect critical sectors including agriculture, forestry, and biodiversity, similarly influencing the availability and distribution of water throughout the country. Most of the country received above-average rainfall over the period (October 2022 to September 2023) as a whole, with the most notable exception being the central to northern parts of the Northern Cape, where most of the region received below-average rainfall. Over South Africa during October 2022 - September 2023, there were several notable periods of extremely hot or cold conditions, two of which include the anomalously hot period of 9-23 January 2023 and the anomalously cold period of 9-12 July 2023. The Department of Water and Sanitation, as custodian of South Africa's water resources, seeks to ensure that water resources remain fit for recognised water uses while also maintaining and protecting the viability of aquatic ecosystems. As a result, several water quality monitoring programmes are currently in operation across the country.

STATE OF LAND DEGRADATION:

South Africa is a signatory to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), focussed on combatting Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD), and providing strategic objectives to guide stakeholders and partners to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). The convention requires that parties submit country reports every 4 years, and the SANBI compiled the report on behalf of the national DFFE.

The technical report covers the following strategic objectives:

- To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.
- To improve the living conditions of affected populations.
- To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.
- To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD.
- To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level.

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STATE OF OCEANS AND COASTS:

The South African coastline is in many parts a highly used section of the country. There are many activities that occur within the coastal environment including urban and rural development, transport, energy generation and transmission, food production and mineral extraction. Land on the coast is often limited. Decisions made about coastal land development can also impact on the marine area along the coast.

South Africa has a well-established fisheries sector that covers three types of fisheries, i.e., commercial, recreational, and small-scale. The commercial fishery component is well established and has 22 recognized commercial fisheries with major fishing grounds situated along the continental shelf between St. Helena Bay and Port Elizabeth. Commercial fisheries are managed by restricting the total amount permitted to be caught by the permit holder (Total Allowable Catch, TAC), restricting the amount of effort (vessels, fishers or hours) applied to a particular resource (Total Applied Effort, TAE), or a combination of the two.

STATE OF MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCE:

The Status of the South African Marine Fishery Resources, 2023 Report reflects that the number of fish stocks reported has increased steadily from 43 in 2012 to 77 in 2023. The latest assessments indicate that 66% of the 77 stocks are considered not to be of concern (being of unknown, abundant or optimal status), while 34% of stocks are of concern (being of depleted or heavily depleted status). These figures indicate an improvement over the past eight years, with 46% of stocks considered not to be of concern in 2012, 49% in 2014, 52% in 2016 and 61% in 2020. For detailed information on each marine status refer to the Status of African Marine Fishery Resources, 2023.

STATE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

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Of the 25 million tonnes of general waste generated in 2022, just over 35% were diverted from going into landfills, saving airspace at the waste disposal facilities where such waste would have ended up being disposed of. Of the 30,6 million tonnes of hazardous waste generated, 24,5 million are made of Slag and Bottom Ash, accounting for 81% of the total hazardous waste disposed of in 2022. Only 12% of Hazardous waste was diverted from landfills in 2022. Based on the quantities reported, significant waste streams have been disposed of to landfills, resulting in a lower diversion rate. Some waste streams, such as Batteries, Mercury-containing waste, Fly-Ash and dust have reported high diversion rates above 80% on average, possibly due to lower disposal quantities reported to the South African Waste Information System.

1.5 METHODOLOGY OF EIMP PREPARATION

Sections 13 and 14 of NEMA provides the guidance on how the EIMP should be prepared. The development of this EIMP took various stages and the content of this plan is guided by section 13(1) of NEMA which requires that every EIP must contain:

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

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Section 14(1) of NEMA requires that every EMP must contain-

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

The DFFE 2025-2030 EIMP was developed using the established guidelines for preparation of EIEMPs.

2. MANAGEMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

2.1 THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Section 40(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, clearly states that government is constituted as national, provincial and local spheres which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. The "distinctive" element reflects that each sphere exists in its own right and is the final decision maker on a defined range of functions and is accountable for its decisions. The Constitution further allocates legislative powers on either an exclusive

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(Schedule 5) or concurrent (Schedule 4) basis. In terms of Schedule 4 of the Constitution, the “environment” is a functional area of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence which means environmental legislation can be made at both national and provincial level.

The national and provincial executive authorities are responsible for the implementation of national legislation within the functional areas listed in Schedule 4, except where the Constitution or an Act of Parliament provides otherwise. On this basis, the national government is responsible, at a national level, for policy formulation, determining regulatory frameworks, including setting norms and standards, and overseeing the implementation of these functions. Although provinces are "distinctive", they exercise their powers and perform their functions within the regulatory framework set by the national government, which is also responsible for monitoring compliance with that framework and, if need be, intervene when constitutional or statutory obligations are not fulfilled.

Through section 152 of the Constitution, municipalities also have a role in respect of environmental management, to ensure provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner as well as to promote a safe and healthy environment. Notwithstanding this, municipalities are likewise subject to both the national and provincial regulatory and supervisory powers. It is this relationship of regulation and supervision that defines how the three spheres are "interrelated" and how provinces and municipalities exercise their distinctive powers within national frameworks.

2.2 SOUTH AFRICAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM

The Constitution in Chapter 3, explicitly provides for cooperative governance between the different line functions and spheres of government. Furthermore, the enactment of a law such as the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005) and the inclusion of Chapters 3 and 8 of NEMA clearly indicate that cooperative governance in South Africa is statutorily driven.

Chapter 3 of NEMA stipulates procedure for cooperative governance and Chapter 8 of NEMA brings a new element to cooperative governance by making provision for the conclusion of environmental management agreements with any person or community for the purpose of promoting compliance with the principles laid down in NEMA.

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The object of intergovernmental relations is to manage relationships and potential tension between the respective spheres of government emanating from crosscutting functions and to get a coherent government that delivers services to the nation through these spheres of government. In other words, intergovernmental relations are not an end in themselves, but a means for marshalling the distinctive effort, capacity, leadership and resources of each sphere and directing these as effectively as possible towards the developmental and service delivery objectives of government as a whole.

The Constitution spells out, among others, the following principles that underpin the South African system of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations across all spheres of government:

- **Loyalty to the Republic as a whole:** This means that all spheres of government should be committed to preserving the indivisibility of the country, securing the well-being of the people and, to that end, must provide effective, transparent, accountable and coherent government for the Republic as a whole. This is the object of co-operative government.
- **Safeguarding of the distinctiveness of each sphere:** This entails respect of powers and functions of each sphere and understanding that each sphere must remain within its constitutional powers and when exercising those powers, a sphere of government must not do so in a manner that encroaches on the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of another sphere.
- **Realisation of co-operative government:** This means that all spheres of government must cooperate with one another in mutual trust and good faith by–
 - a) fostering friendly relations;
 - b) assisting and supporting one another;
 - c) informing one another of, and consulting one another on matters of common interest;
 - d) co-ordinating their actions and legislation with one another;
 - e) adhering to agreed procedures; and
 - f) avoiding legal proceedings against one another.

2.3. MANAGEMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

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Intergovernmental systems depend on well-coordinated policy, planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting. This is necessary both within spheres of government and between spheres of government as well as across the environmental sector. Over the past years, this cooperation in the environmental sector has been driven statutorily primarily through procedures for cooperative governance provided for in NEMA Chapter 3, environmental management tools that ensure integrated environmental management (IEM) stipulated in Chapter 5 of NEMA and environmental management co-operation agreements provided for in Chapter 8 of NEMA. As a result, to address the challenges of co-operative government, the three spheres of government have over the past years –

- a. Developed intergovernmental forums at national and provincial level dealing with issues of alignment, integration and coherence;
- b. Developed systems and processes in terms of which national, provincial and local governments pursue their common objectives; and
- c. Engaged in joint work and common projects to give effect to common objectives.

For the purpose of this document, the focus is on the EIPs and EMPs as a mechanism for cooperative governance required in terms of Chapter 3 of NEMA. The EIP describes policies, plans and programmes of a national or provincial department that performs functions that may impact on the environment and how such departments' plans will comply with the NEMA principles and national environmental norms and standards. The EMP, on the other hand, describes functions of a national department involving the management of the environment and policies and laws, as well as efforts taken by the DFFE to ensure compliance by other departments with such environmental policies and laws.

The purpose of EIPs and EMPs, as provided in section 12 of NEMA, is to: –

- (a) coordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various national departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment or are entrusted with powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government, in order to:
 - (i) minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and
 - (ii) promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;
- (b) give effect to the principle of cooperative government in Chapter 3 of the Constitution;

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- (c) secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole;
- (d) prevent unreasonable actions by provinces in respect of the environment that are prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and
- (e) enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment.

2.4. CHALLENGES OF COORDINATING PROCEDURES FOR CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNMENT

EIPs and EMPs tools by themselves do not and cannot constitute co-operative government; it is the systems and processes they produce and how they are implemented in the spheres and across the spheres as well as sectors of government that make co-operative government work. Currently, non-compliance with the requirements for the preparation and implementation of EIPs and EMPs are among the notable challenges to be addressed for the system to work properly. Some of the challenges noted during the Fourth editions of EIPs and EMPs were the following:

- Alignment with the implemented editions for all scheduled departments.
Departments are not implementing and reporting on the same edition plans. Some departments will be in the 3rd edition whilst others are in the 4th edition plan.
- Lack of prioritising Environmental issues by other departments.
Departments argue that environmental management is not their mandate and priority, hence there is a lack of prioritisation of development, reporting and Implementation of environmental legislation. Unilateral delivery actions by departments contribute to fragmented service delivery.
- Effective processes and procedure for settlement of intergovernmental disputes.
Over the past years it became clear that provincial departments are more willing to comply with procedures for cooperative government provided in Chapter 3 of NEMA than national departments. Enforcement of compliance with Chapter 3 of NEMA on national departments is likely to cause inter-departmental conflict.

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The Constitution obliges spheres of government and organs of state to avoid litigating against one another. This duty is mandatory as section 41(3) of the Constitution requires that every organ of state "*must make every reasonable effort to settle the dispute by means of mechanisms and procedures provided for that purpose and must exhaust all other remedies before it approaches a court to resolve the dispute.*". The courts may enforce this duty by referring a dispute back to the parties if the requirements of section 41(3) of the Constitution have not been met.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3.1 POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE DFFE THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
1.	South African Shellfish Monitoring and Control Programme	Implemented since 1 January 2020.	The purpose is to identify, monitor, evaluate and manage the risks associated with the commercial growing, harvesting, sorting and transporting of shellfish for human consumption in order to provide the necessary guarantees to foreign buyers and Governments, as well as to local consumers that the risk of disease and poisoning through consuming shellfish is adequately managed and minimised.	National	High	DFFE, relevant municipal health authorities under the National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003) and the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998); in cooperation with the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS).
2.	Microbiological Action Plan for Saldanha Bay	Implemented since 1 February 2021	The purpose of this Action Plan is to classify the production areas	National	Medium	DFFE NRCS sampling inspectors

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NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
	Molluscan Shellfish Aquaculture Production Facilities		and the monitoring of sewerage borne diseases to ensure food safety of aquaculture products marketed.			
3.	Policy position on the conservation and sustainable use of elephant, lion, leopard and rhinoceros	28 March 2024	<p>The Policy Position focuses primarily on correcting unsustainable practices, promoting conservation, sustainable use, and the well-being of the five species, and providing policy direction for international commercial trade in the five species.</p> <p>The Policy Position, therefore, proposes three conservation and sustainable use policy objectives to enhance species management: (1) To end the captive keeping of lions for commercial purposes and close captive lion facilities, put a halt to the intensive breeding of lions in controlled environments, and end the</p>	National	High	DFFE the state, traditional leaders, traditional health practitioners and communities, private landowners, industry, academia, non-government organisations, and civil society.

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NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
4.	Publication of the White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biodiversity	Since 14 June 2023	commercial exploitation of captive and captive-bred lions; (2) To phase out intensive management and captive breeding of rhinoceros for commercial purposes, and enhance wild populations; and (3) To ensure that the use of leopard is sustainable and incentivises and enhances their conservation in the wild.	National	High	DFFE, provincial departments and municipalities
5.	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998); Sandveld Environmental Management Framework Standard, 2024	September 2024 Draft Sandveld EMF Standard – v2	The purpose of this Standard is to— (a) identify the Sandveld Environmental Management Framework geographical area in terms of section 24(2)(c) of the NEMA and activities	National Application Standard 3. (1) The Standard applies to activities contemplated in	High	DFFE, provincial departments and municipalities

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NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
			<p>contemplated in Annexure 1, in terms of section 24(2)(d) of the NEMA that are excluded from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation, subject to compliance with this Standard;</p> <p>(b) provide for rules, guidelines or characteristics that are commonly and repeatedly used and against which the performance of excluded activities or the results of those excluded activities are to be measured for the purposes of achieving the objects of the Act;</p> <p>(c) provide for reporting and monitoring requirements;</p> <p>(d) provide for procedures and criteria to be used by the competent authority for the monitoring of excluded activities to determine compliance with this Standard; and</p> <p>(e) avoid and mitigate detrimental impacts on the</p>	<p>Annexure 1 where—</p> <p>(a) the excluded activities have not yet commenced;</p> <p>(b) the excluded activities are proposed to be undertaken for the purpose of cultivation of land situated within the Sandveld Environmental Management Framework geographical area;</p> <p>(c) the excluded activities proposed to be undertaken fall within the land use category classified as “land to be cultivated” as indicated in the Sandveld</p>		

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NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
			environment, and to optimise positive environmental impacts.	Environmental Management Framework; (d) the MEC is the competent authority for the excluded activities; and (e) the farm units on which the excluded activities are proposed to be undertaken fall entirely inside the boundary of the Sandveld Environmental Management Framework geographical area. (2) Compliance with the Standard does not negate the need for the proponent to		

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NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
6.	Regulations for Implementing and Enforcing Priority Area Air Quality Management Plans: National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)	26 August 2024	<p>The purpose of these Regulations is to provide for the implementation and enforcement of a priority area air quality management plan approved and published in terms of section 19(1)(b) and 19(5) of the Act.</p> <p>The Regulations set out requirements necessary for implementing and enforcing any approved priority area air quality management plans, plans constituted to bring priority areas into compliance with national ambient air quality standards.</p> <p>The Regulations provide for mandatory implementation of targeted emission reduction and management interventions; mechanisms for government to</p>	<p>comply with all other applicable legislation.</p> <p>National</p> <p>Application (1) These Regulations apply to a priority area air quality management plan published by the Minister in terms of section 19(5)(a) of the Act.</p> <p>(2) These Regulations apply to a stakeholder assigned responsibility in terms of a priority area air quality management plan which includes:</p>	High	DFFE, provincial departments, municipalities, industries

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NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
			<p>monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions as well as enforcement measures where non-compliance is identified.</p> <p>The Regulations apply to a stakeholder assigned responsibility in terms of a priority area air quality management plan which includes:</p> <p>(a) any person conducting a listed activity;</p> <p>(b) any person operating a controlled emitter;</p> <p>(c) any holder of a right or permit related to a prospecting operation, exploration, mining or operation, production or operation.</p> <p>(d) any person conducting operation, exploration, mining or operation, production or operation.</p> <p>(e) any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government.</p>	<p>(a) any person conducting a listed activity;</p> <p>(b) any person operating a controlled emitter;</p> <p>(c) any holder of a right or permit related to a prospecting operation, exploration, mining or operation, production or operation.</p> <p>(d) any person conducting operation, exploration, mining or operation, production or operation.</p> <p>(e) any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government.</p>		

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NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
			<p>These stakeholders must develop and submit emission reduction and management plans in terms of the Regulations within six months of the publication of a priority area air quality management plan or reviewed plan.</p> <p>The Regulations further require that once approved or noted, an emission reduction and management plan must be implemented by the identified stakeholder within the timeframes specified in that plan. Any priority area air quality management plan published prior to the commencement of these Regulations must, within two years of the commencement of the Regulations, be reviewed to include emission reduction targets.</p>			

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NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
7.	Draft Strategy for Reducing Food Losses and Waste	19 September 2023	<p>The purpose of this publication is for public comment, as per sections 72 and 73 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA). The draft strategy outlines a plan to address food waste in South Africa, aiming to reduce food loss and waste through various initiatives.</p> <p>The overall purpose is to develop an action plan/policy instrument that seeks to address food loss and waste as a key intervention of the National Waste management Strategy, 2020.</p> <p>The idea of this policy instrument is to highlight the food losses and waste occurring along the entire Food Supply Chain with the aim of contributing to the reduction of</p>	National	High	DFFE, provincial departments, municipalities, industries

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NO.	NAME OF PROGRAMME, POLICY OR PLAN	STATUS (I.E. IS IT IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR ADOPTED OR BEING IMPLEMENTED?)	WHAT IS THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME ABOUT?	SCOPE OF POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME THAT AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT?	WHAT DEGREE OF CONTROL DOES THE DFFE HAS ON THE IMPACT?	NAME OF IMPLEMENTING ORGAN OF STATE
			food wastage through the adoption of new technologies, circular economy approaches and ultimately improving food security and mitigating the negative environmental impacts associated with food losses and waste, taking into consideration the best practices and policies that are best suited for the South African context.			

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3.2 MANNER IN WHICH DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH THE NEMA PRINCIPLES

NAME OF PROGRAMME	LIST OF RELEVANT REGULATIONS, NORMS AND STANDARDS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT DEVELOPMENT AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED IN SECTION 2 OF NEMA, AND WITH ANY REGULATIONS, NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS SET BY DEPARTMENTS WITH A MANDATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	IS THERE ANY CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED? (IF SO, GIVE THE NAME OF THE STRUCTURE)
Biodiversity and Conservation	The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)	The DFFE will use regulations and existing intergovernmental forums for further guidance; enter into partnerships (including the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and agreements with partners); consider other norms and standards for alignment; undertake focused public events, celebration of calendar days and awareness raising; develop mechanisms for monitoring and reporting for the biodiversity sector; and undertake compliance monitoring activities.	Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and inland Fisheries; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

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NAME OF PROGRAMME	LIST OF RELEVANT REGULATIONS, NORMS AND STANDARDS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT DEVELOPMENT AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED IN SECTION 2 OF NEMA, AND WITH ANY REGULATIONS, NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS SET BY DEPARTMENTS WITH A MANDATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	IS THERE ANY CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED? (IF SO, GIVE THE NAME OF THE STRUCTURE)
	The World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999)		
	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) NEM: PAA		Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group

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NAME OF PROGRAMME	LIST OF RELEVANT REGULATIONS, NORMS AND STANDARDS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT DEVELOPMENT AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED IN SECTION 2 OF NEMA, AND WITH ANY REGULATIONS, NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS SET BY DEPARTMENTS WITH A MANDATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	IS THERE ANY CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED? (IF SO, GIVE THE NAME OF THE STRUCTURE)
	<p>National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)</p> <p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) CITES Regulations, 2010</p>		<p>7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries ; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform</p> <p>Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry ; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform</p> <p>Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform</p>

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NAME OF PROGRAMME	LIST OF RELEVANT REGULATIONS, NORMS AND STANDARDS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT DEVELOPMENT AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED IN SECTION 2 OF NEMA, AND WITH ANY REGULATIONS, NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS SET BY DEPARTMENTS WITH A MANDATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	IS THERE ANY CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED? (IF SO, GIVE THE NAME OF THE STRUCTURE)
	White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. 1997		Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries ; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	Draft: National Elephant Heritage Strategy for South Africa 2024-2034		Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on

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NAME OF PROGRAMME	LIST OF RELEVANT REGULATIONS, NORMS AND STANDARDS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT DEVELOPMENT AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED IN SECTION 2 OF NEMA, AND WITH ANY REGULATIONS, NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS SET BY DEPARTMENTS WITH A MANDATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	IS THERE ANY CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED? (IF SO, GIVE THE NAME OF THE STRUCTURE)
	South Africa's 2nd National Action Programme to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Effects of Drought		Environmental Policy and Law Reform Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries ; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015 - 2025			Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries ; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

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	Revised Policy Position Conservation and Sustainable Use of Elephant, Lion, Leopard and Rhino		Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	African Rhino Range States Rhino Conservation Plan		Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
Chemicals and Waste Management	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	DFEE will reform the law regulating waste management in	Yes. Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental

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		<p>order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution; provides for national norms and standards to regulate the management of waste by all spheres of government; and provides for the licensing and control of waste management activities.</p>	<p>Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>
	<p>White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>
	<p>National Environmental Management: Waste Management Bill, 2013</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>
	<p>National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act (26 of 2014)</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>

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	<p>NEM: WA</p> <p>Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)</p> <p>National Environmental Management Act (107/1998): Regulations to phase-out the use of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) materials and Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated materials.</p> <p>NEM: WA: Regulations to domesticate the requirements of the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade.</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p> <p>Yes. Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p> <p>Yes. Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p> <p>Yes. Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>

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	<p>NEM: WA Industry Waste Tyre Management Plan</p>		<p>on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>
	<p>NEM: WA Amendments to the Waste Tyre Regulations, 2017</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management; Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>
Climate Change and Air Quality Management	<p>NEM: AQA</p>	<p>DFE will continue to lead and/or support, inform, monitor and report efficient and effective national, provincial and local climate change adaptation responses.</p> <p>To prepare for, negotiate and inform the implementation of multi-lateral, mini-lateral and bilateral climate change agreements.</p>	<p>Yes. Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (GCC); Working Group 10: Advisory</p>

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	<p>South African Weather Service Act, 2001 (Act No. 8 of 2001)</p> <p>Regulations Regarding Fees for the Provision of Aviation Meteorological Service</p> <p>Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024)</p>	<p>To ensure that reasonable legislative and other measures are developed, implemented and maintained in such a way as to protect and defend the right of all to air and atmospheric quality that is not harmful to health and well-being</p>	<p>Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p> <p>Yes, Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (GCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p> <p>Yes, Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (GCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>

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	<p>NEM: AQA: National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 2009</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>
	<p>NEM: AQA): Regulations for implementing and enforcing Priority Area Air Quality Management Plans</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>
	<p>NEM: AQA:</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working</p>

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	Amendment and Expansion of the Boundaries of the Declared Vaal Triangle Air-Shed Priority Area to include the West Rand District Municipality and the Remaining Area of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan in terms of section 18 (1) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No.39 of 2004)		Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
Environmental Programmes (EP)	NEMA	DFFE will continue to provide 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; and provide for matters connected therewith.	Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change, (IGCCC) Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

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	Working for Wetlands Programme	Facilitate the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use of wetlands in South Africa. This is conducted in a way that ensures poverty reduction through employment and skills development amongst vulnerable and marginalised groups.	Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management. Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change, (IGCCC) Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
	Working for Land (WfL) Programme	Encouraging and supporting sustainable land use practices, raising awareness, and promoting resource conservation ethics. It is a sustainable resource utilisation programme based on community partnerships and cooperation. The WfL also seeks to address issues of poverty through job creation.	Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management. Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9:

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	Working on Fire Programme	Supports the prevention and control of wildland fires to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, property and the environment through the implementation of aspects of integrated fire management practices, which includes supporting fire protection associations under the National Veld and Forest Fire Act of 1998.	Climate Change, (IGCCC) Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy; and Law Reform Yes, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management. Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change, (IGCCC) Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy; and Law Reform
Working on Waste		DFFE continues to encourage reducing the adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources, and aesthetics. The programme seeks to ensure that both social and ecological sustainability are achieved through implementation	Yes, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management. Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations;

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Fisheries Management	<p>Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998) (MLRA)</p> <p>Sea Fishery Act 12 of 1988</p> <p>Draft amended Levies on Fish and Fish Products for Public comment</p>	<p>of sustainable waste management practices.</p> <p>DDFE will implement a number of instruments in terms of the MLRA.</p>	<p>Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change, (IGCCC) Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p> <p>Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p> <p>Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector</p>

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	<p>MLRA: Draft fees payable in respect of applications and the issuing of rights, permits and licenses (Consumptive Activities)</p>		<p>Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p>
<p>MLRA: Draft Fishing Harbour Fees for Public Comment</p>			<p>Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.</p> <p>Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Environmental Impact Management; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries;</p>

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			Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA: Draft Policy on the Allocation and Management of rights to Operate Fish Processing Establishments and the Draft Policy for the Transfer of Commercial Fishing Rights			Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform.
MLRA Commencement of the 2020/21 Fishing Rights Allocation Process ("Frap2020/21") for the Granting of Commercial Fishing Rights in Terms of Section 18 of the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998) ("The MLRA").			Yes. Industry, fishing community, authority, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC);

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Forestry Management	National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 Of 1998) (NFA) NFA: Regulations under the NFA	The DFFE will use the regulations to promote the sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of all and create the conditions necessary to restructure forestry in State forests in relation to protection and sustainable use.	Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform. Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.
			Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental

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			Sector Jobs, Working Group 9; Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10; Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.
NFA: Key Issue Paper for a Policy on Transfers of State Owned Industrial Plantations, 2004			Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.
NFA: Policy and Strategic Framework for Participatory Forest Management, 2004			Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working

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	<p>NFA: Policy regarding access to state forests for outdoor recreation, education, culture or spiritual purposes</p>		<p>Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.</p>
	<p>NFA: Policy Principles and Guidelines for Control of Development</p>		<p>Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.</p>

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	<p>affecting Natural Forests, 2010</p> <p>NFA: Declaration of the Grey Dell and Fort Grey Forests Areas as a natural forest under section 7(2) of the National Forest Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998)</p>		<p>forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (GCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.</p> <p>Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (GCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.</p>

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	<p>NFA: Amendments to the Regulations under the National Forest Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998)</p>		<p>Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.</p>
	<p>National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act No. 101 of 1998) (NVFFA)</p>	<p>The DFFE will use provisions for the prevention and management of veld, forest and mountain fires throughout the Republic of South Africa</p>	<p>Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC).</p>

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	<p>NVFFA: Fire Protection Association Regulations, 2003</p>		<p>Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.</p>
	<p>NVFFA: Policy on the formation of Umbrella Fire Protection Associations, 2003</p>		<p>Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (iGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.</p>
			<p>Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental</p>

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NAME OF PROGRAMME	LIST OF RELEVANT REGULATIONS, NORMS AND STANDARDS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT DEVELOPMENT AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED IN SECTION 2 OF NEMA, AND WITH ANY REGULATIONS, NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS SET BY DEPARTMENTS WITH A MANDATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	IS THERE ANY CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED? (IF SO, GIVE THE NAME OF THE STRUCTURE)
	<p>NVFFA: Policy on exemptions from the duty to prepare and maintain firebreaks in terms of section 14 of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 2003</p>		<p>Management/Authorisations : Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (GCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.</p>
Regulatory Compliance and Sector Monitoring	NEMA:	<p>All development projects use the appropriate environmental management instrument to be excluded from the requirement to</p>	<p>Community forums, business forums, disaster management forums, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs, Working Group 9: Climate Change (GCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc.</p>

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	<p>NEMA: National Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Strategy (EIMS)</p>	<p>obtain an environmental authorisation.</p>	<p>Forestry; Working Group 2; Air Quality Management; Working Group 5; Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6; Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 9; Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10; Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform, international agreement bodies, etc. Yes, Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform</p>

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NAME OF PROGRAMME	LIST OF RELEVANT REGULATIONS, NORMS AND STANDARDS, POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE DFFE WILL ENSURE THAT DEVELOPMENT AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED IN SECTION 2 OF NEMA, AND WITH ANY REGULATIONS, NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS SET BY DEPARTMENTS WITH A MANDATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	IS THERE ANY CONSULTATIVE FORUM ESTABLISHED? (IF SO, GIVE THE NAME OF THE STRUCTURE)
<p>NEMA Adoption of a generic environmental management programme for the management and mitigation of environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of working for ecosystems projects and the exclusion of these projects from the requirement to obtain an environmental authorisation.</p>	<p>NEMA Adoption of a generic environmental management programme for the management and mitigation of environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of working for ecosystems projects and the exclusion of these projects from the requirement to obtain an environmental authorisation.</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (GCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform</p>
<p>Department of Forestry, Fisheries and The Environment, 2024 Generic Environmental Management Programme for the Kruger National Park (Version 1 of July 2024).</p>	<p>Department of Forestry, Fisheries and The Environment, 2024 Generic Environmental Management Programme for the Kruger National Park (Version 1 of July 2024).</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9:</p>

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	<p>NEMA: Adoption of the standard for the development and expansion of power lines and substations within identified geographical areas and the exclusion of this infrastructure from the requirement to obtain an environmental authorisation</p>		<p>Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform</p> <p>Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform</p>
	<p>NEMA: Adoption of the Solar Exclusion Norm and Exclusion of the Development and Expansion of Solar Photovoltaic Facilities from the requirement to obtain an Environmental Authorisation, 2024</p>		<p>Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ;</p>

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			Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
Oceans and Coastal Environmental Management	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (NEM: ICMA)	The DFFE will implement a number of instruments under the NEM:ICMA. Amongst other things, the DFFE will use the regulations to ensure that all potential reclamation on the South African coast will be subject to an appropriate and effective authorisation process.	Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries
	Sea Shores Act, 1935 (Act No. 21 of 1935)	Declares the President to be the owner of the seashore and the sea within South Africa's territorial water and regulates the granting of rights and alienation thereof.	Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries
	Prince Edward Islands Act, 1948 (Act No. 43 of 1948)	Provides for the confirmation of the annexation to the Union of	Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation

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	<p>South Africa of the Prince Edward Islands, and for the administration, government and control of the said islands.</p> <p>Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act, 1973 (Act No. 46 of 1973)</p> <p>Antarctic Treaties Act, 1996 (Act No. 60 of 1996)</p>	<p>Provides for control over certain islands and rocks for the protection and conservation of seabirds and seals.</p> <p>Provides for the implementation of certain treaties relating to Antarctica. The treaty is primarily concerned with the regulation of activities in Antarctica, including territorial claims, research and strict environmental protection in general, and the protection of certain identified species such as seals.</p>	<p>and Forestry; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries</p> <p>Yes; Working Group 1: Biodiversity, and Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations; Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries</p> <p>Yes; Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland</p>

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	MLRA	Deals with the long-term sustainable utilisation of marine living resources.	Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform
NEM: ICMA		Establishes a system of integrated coastal and estuarine management in South Africa; ensures that the development and use of natural resources within the coastal zone is socially and economically justifiable and ecologically sustainable; determines the	Yes. Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry; Working Group 2: Air Quality Management Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement; Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations ; Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC), Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

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		responsibilities of organs of State in relation to coastal areas; controls dumping at sea and pollution in the coastal zone; and gives effect to South Africa's international obligations in relation to coastal matters.	Management/Authorisations: Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs; Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries; Working Group 9: Climate Change (GCCC); Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform

The above list of norms, regulations, policies, standards is not exhaustive. Please visit https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/gazetted_notices and <http://www.gpwonline.co.za> website for further information.

3.3 METHODOLOGY OF ENSURING FUNCTIONS ARE COMPLIANT WITH RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS, INCLUDING NEMA PRINCIPLES, AND ANY NORMS AND STANDARDS

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IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (I.E. IS IT A COMMITTEE, PROCEDURES, MOU, ETC)	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS IT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	WHAT IS THE CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET) OF THE DFFE TO COORDINATE	
			HUMAN RESOURCE	BUDGET
Working Group 1: Biodiversity, Conservation and Forestry	No	The overall objective of the Working Group is to support Mintech (Technical Implementation Forum) to achieve an effective governance framework and ensure that it is maintained and implemented in a manner that ensures that the unacceptable past, current and future impacts on the quality of the environment are minimized, mitigated or managed in line with government policy, legislation, goals and strategies.	Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 2: Air Quality Management	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 3: Sector Coordination	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental /Management Authorisations	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC)	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Law Reform	No		Staff component	Annual allocation
Working Group 11: Communication Subcommittee on Environmental Implementation and Environmental Management Plans	No		The EIP/EMP sub-committee reports to Working Group III: Planning and Coordination and gives	Staff component

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IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (I.E. IS IT A COMMITTEE, PROCEDURES, MOU, ETC)	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS IT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	WHAT IS THE CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET) OF THE DFFE TO COORDINATE	
			HUMAN RESOURCE	BUDGET
Local Government Task Team (LGTT)	No	<p>effect to procedures for cooperative governance outlined in Chapter 3 of NEMA.</p> <p>The Local Government Task Team is established to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities for streamlining and integrating DFFE's local government initiatives. Clarify DFFE's mandate for local government programmes. Identify gaps in co-operation with the local government sector. Staff component Annual allocation Promote consistency in approach to consultation with provinces on local government programmes. Promote synergy between local government initiatives within DFFE and other national and provincial departments. Maximize DFFE's relations with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), SANBI, South African Cities Network (SACN) and Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) as representative organs of local government. 	Staff component	Annual Allocations
Environmental Educators Forum	No	It is a platform for sharing environmental practices and information and reporting to Working Group III	Staff component	Annual Allocations

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IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (I.E. IS IT A COMMITTEE, PROCEDURES, MOU, ETC)	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS IT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	WHAT IS THE CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET) OF THE DFFE TO COORDINATE	
			HUMAN RESOURCE	BUDGET
National Environmental Sector Skills Planning Forum	No	The Forum is a streamlined, responsive national gathering of individuals from government agencies and partners that are actively involved in catalysing and supporting nationally relevant environmental skills development initiatives.	Staff component	Annual Allocations
Air Quality Multi-Stakeholder Reference Group (MSRG)	No	The MSRG was established to pursue the intention to improve the situation at identified highly polluted priority areas. Towards this intention, the MSRG serves as a consultation and reporting forum for the declaration of these highly polluted priority areas and also for the development of air quality management plans.	Staff component	Annual Allocations
Implementation Task Teams (ITTs) for Highveld, Vaal, and Waterberg Priority Areas	No	The ITTs are established at the municipal district level and are established by the MSRG as implementers of air quality management plans.	District Air Quality Officers	Annual Allocations
Working for programmes	No	Working for programmes are initiatives by the DFFE implemented through Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes (EPIP) under the auspices of EPWP. The initiatives are proactive preventative measures that recognizes that inadequate waste, water, fire, and coastal services may lead to health hazards and environmental degradation. The programmes seek to ensure that both social and ecological sustainability is achieved through implementation of sustainable waste, water, fire and coastal management practices.	Staff component	Annual Allocations

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IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR COORDINATION IN PLACE (I.E. IS IT A COMMITTEE, PROCEDURES, MOU, ETC)	DOES THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS IT	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE MECHANISM	WHAT IS THE CAPACITY (IN TERMS OF PEOPLE AND BUDGET) OF THE DFFE TO COORDINATE	
			HUMAN RESOURCE	BUDGET
Environmental Programmes MoUs (e.g. Working for Wetlands, EMP)	No	To identify and outline the parties to the agreement, the conditions of the agreement, the project specifications and expected deliverables, as well as lifespan of the agreement.	SANBI staff	SANBI Allocations
National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC)	No	NCCC is the official national platform for continuous, broad stakeholder engagement on climate change	Staff component	Annual Allocations
Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change (IGCCC) (WG 10)	No	IGCCC was established in 2008 to foster information exchange, consultation, agreement and support among the spheres of government on climate change. The IGCCC enables a high level exchange of information on key topics. As a high level platform, it brings together representatives from national departments: DFFE, Department of Mineral and petroleum Resources (DMPR), Department of Education (DoE), Department of Human Settlement (DoHS), Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), International Relations and Cooperation, Department of Trade Industry and Competition (DTIC), Department of Transport (DoT), National Treasury, DLRRD, Department of Agriculture, Department of Science and Innovation (DSI), and Social Development, as well as from provincial environmental departments and SALGA.	Staff component	Annual Allocations

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

DFFE is a listed Schedule 2 department and therefore must prepare an EMP. This section deals with DFFE EMP and addresses the following:

- A description of the functions exercised by the DFFE in respect of the environment;
- A description of environmental norms and standards, including norms and standards contemplated in section 146(2)(i) of the Constitution set or applied by DFFE;
- Description of the policies, plans and programmes of DFFE that are designed to ensure compliance with its policies by other organs of state and persons;
- Description of priorities regarding compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state and persons;
- Description of the extent of compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state;
- Arrangements for cooperation with other national departments and spheres of government; and
- Proposals for the promotion of the objectives and plans for the implementation of the procedures and Regulations referred to in Chapter 5 of NEMA.

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONS EXERCISED BY THE DFFE IN RESPECT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

NO	PROGRAMME	PURPOSE
1	Biodiversity and Conservation	Establishment, management and maintenance of ecologically representative national and cross-border systems of protected areas to advance the heritage of humankind as well as contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Millennium Development Goals.

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NO	PROGRAMME	PURPOSE
2	Chemicals and Waste Management	To manage and ensure chemicals and waste management policies and legislation are implemented and enforced in compliance with chemicals and waste management authorizations, directives and agreements.
3	Climate Change and Air Quality	To improve air and atmospheric quality, lead and support, inform, monitor and report efficient and effective international, national and significant provincial and local responses to climate change.
4	Corporate Management Services	To co-ordinate and manage the strategic functions and operations of the department.
5	Environmental Programmes	Is responsible for implementing the DFEE mandate through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) approach. As a public employment intervention, the EPWP contributes towards addressing unemployment, poverty, and inequality. EP liaises with other branches of the department and, where possible, ensures the implementation of policy commitments through the labour-intensive EPWP approach.
6	Fisheries Management	Ensure the sustainable use of and orderly access to marine living resources through improved management and regulation and the development of South Africa's fisheries sector. The Branch Fisheries has six sub-programmes, namely Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, Fisheries Research and Development, Marine Resources Management, Marine Living Resources Fund and Aquaculture Development and Freshwater Fisheries.
7	Forestry Management	To provide strategic direction and leadership to the department with regard to the promotion of the sustainable management, use and protection of forests and natural

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NO	PROGRAMME	PURPOSE
8	Regulatory Compliance and Sector Monitoring	To promote the development of an enabling legal regime, licensing/ authorization system that will promote enforcement and compliance.
9	Oceans and Coasts	Oceans & Coasts (OC) deals with the promotion, management and strategic leadership on oceans and coastal conservation in South Africa.

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS AND STANDARDS, INCLUDING NORMS AND STANDARDS CONTEMPLATED IN SECTION 146(2)(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION SET OR APPLIED BY DFFE

NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004): Norms and Standards for the trophy hunting of leopard in South Africa	BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION The purpose of these Norms and Standards is to manage the hunting of leopard (<i>Panthera pardus pardus</i>) for trophy hunting purposes in order to reduce the impact thereof on the stability of the leopard population and to ensure that trophy hunting is carried out in an ecologically sustainable manner.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act no 10 of 2004): The National Norms and Standards for the Management of Elephants in South Africa, 2023	To ensure that elephants are managed in the Republic in a way that- (i) ensures the long-term survival of elephants within the ecosystems in which they occur or may occur in future;

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NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
	<p>(ii) promotes broader biodiversity and socio-economic goals that are ecologically, socially and economically sustainable;</p> <p>(iii) does not disrupt the ecological integrity of the ecosystems in which elephants occur;</p> <p>(iv) enables the achievement of specific management objectives of the properties on which they occur;</p> <p>(v) ensures their sustainable consumptive and non-consumptive use;</p> <p>(vi) ensures their well-being and biologically healthy populations;</p> <p>(vii) recognises the necessary and persistent interplay between ethics, the well-being of elephants and conservation, and human well-being; and</p> <p>(viii) recognises their sentient nature, highly organised social structure and ability to communicate; and</p>
<p>NEM: BA: Revised norms and standards for the trophy hunting of leopard in South Africa</p>	<p>to manage the hunting of leopards in order to reduce the impact of hunting on the stability of the leopard population, as well as to ensure that trophy hunting is carried out in an ecologically sustainable manner. The norms and standards also establish mechanisms to set a leopard hunting quota based on assessment of the sustainability of the off take.</p>
<p>NEM: BA Norms and Standards for the Marking of Rhinoceros and Rhinoceros Horn, and for the Hunting of Rhinoceros for Trophy Hunting Purposes, 2018</p>	<p>These standards provide for the marking of live rhinoceros and any rhinoceros horn; management of hunting rhinoceros; collection of samples for DNA profiling. The provisions of these standards are read in conjunction with the provisions of the Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, 2007, published in Government Notice No. R.152 in Gazette No. 29657 of 23 February 2007.</p>
<p>NEM: PAA: Norms and Standards for the Management of Protected Areas in South Africa, 2016</p>	<p>The purpose of these norms and standards is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure that South Africa's protected areas fulfil the purpose for which they were declared as set out in section 17 of the Act; • to ensure that human induced disturbance within or originating outside of protected areas is avoided, and where such cannot be achieved is minimised and the impacts remedied; • to provide a goal for protected area management authorities to strive for in managing their protected areas; • to ensure protected areas are managed efficiently and effectively.

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NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
<p>NEM: BA Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Ecosystems, 2014</p>	<p>The purpose of the norms and standards for biodiversity management plans for ecosystems (BMP-Es) is to guide the development of BMP-Es, providing a consistent approach across the country, while being sufficiently flexible to accommodate the variability of ecosystems and their management requirements.</p>
<p>NEM: BA Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Species, 2009</p>	<p>The purpose of these norms and standards is to provide a national approach and minimum standards for the development of biodiversity management plans for species.</p>
CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT	
<p>National Norms and Standards for the Sorting, Shredding, Grinding, Crushing, Screening or Baling of General Waste, 2017</p>	<p>The purpose of these Norms and Standards is to provide a uniform national approach relating to the management of waste facilities that sort, shred, grind, crush, screen, chip or bale general waste.</p>
<p>NEM: WA Norms and Standards for the Remediation of Contaminated Land and Soil Quality in the Republic of South Africa, 2014</p>	<p>The purpose of these norms and standards is to provide a uniform national approach to determine the contamination status of an investigation area; limit uncertainties about the most appropriate criteria and method to apply in the assessment of contaminated land; and provide minimum standards for assessing necessary environmental protection measures for remediation activities.</p>
<p>National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal, 2013</p>	<p>These Norms and Standards prescribe the requirements for the assessment of waste prior to disposal to landfill in terms of regulation 8(1)(a) of the Waste Classification and Management Regulations, 2013.</p>
<p>NEM: WA National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill, 2013</p>	<p>These Norms and Standards determine the requirements for the disposal of waste to landfill as contemplated in regulation 8(1)(b) and (c) of the Waste Classification and Management Regulations, 2013.</p>
<p>NEM: WA National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste, 2013</p>	<p>The purpose of these norms and standards is to provide a uniform national approach relating to the management of waste storage facilities; ensure best practice in the management of waste storage facilities; and provide minimum standards for the design and operation of new and existing waste storage facilities.</p>
<p>NEM: WA National Standards for the Extraction, Flaring or Recovery of Landfill Gas, 2013</p>	<p>The standards aim at controlling the extraction, flaring or recovery of landfill gas at facilities as described in the standards in order to prevent or minimize</p>

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NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
<p>NEM: WA National Standards for the Scrapping or Recovery of Motor Vehicles, 2013</p> <p>NEM: WA National Domestic Waste Collection Standards, 2011</p>	<p>potential negative impacts on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.</p> <p>The standards aim at controlling the scrapping or recovery of motor vehicles at a facility that falls within the threshold as described in the standards in order to prevent or minimize potential negative impacts on the bio-physical and socio-economic environment.</p> <p>It is recognized that the South Africa is a developing country and the purpose of setting standards is to ensure a service to all while complying with health and safety regulations without unnecessarily changing current creative collection processes as long as they function well and deliver a service of an acceptable standard to all households. These standards are therefore applicable to all domestic waste collection services throughout the country.</p>
<p>NEMA Adoption of the Battery Storage Exclusion Norm and Exclusion of Identified Activities Associated with the development and expansion of Battery Storage Facilities from the requirement to obtain an Environmental Authorisation</p>	<p>Norm for the Exclusion of Identified Activities Associated with the Development and Expansion of Battery Storage Facilities in Areas of Low or Medium Environmental Sensitivity in terms of section 24(10) of NEMA and exclude, in terms of section 24(2)(d) of NEMA certain activities identified in terms of section 24(2)(a) and (b) of NEMA, associated with the Development and expansion of battery storage facilities, from the requirement to obtain an environmental authorisation, based on compliance with the Norm.</p>
CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR QUALITY	
<p>NEM: AQA Declaration of a Small-Scale Char and Small-Scale Charcoal Plants as Controlled Emitter and Establishment of Emission Standards, 2015</p>	<p>These standards establish acceptable emission levels from the small-scale char and small-scale charcoal plants.</p>
<p>NEM: AQA Declaration of Temporary Asphalt Plants as a Controlled Emitter and Establishment of Emission Standards, 28 March 2014</p>	<p>These standards establish acceptable emission levels from the temporary asphalt plants.</p>

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NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
<p>NEM: AQA List of Activities which result in Atmospheric Emission which have or may have a significant Detrimental Effect on the Environment, including Health, Social Conditions, or Cultural Heritage, 22 November 2013</p>	<p>Provides a list of significant pollution sources in the country (that need to be licensed through atmospheric emission licenses). Furthermore, this notice establishes emission standards for pollutants that have to be controlled to meet ambient air quality standards.</p>
<p>NEM: AQA Declaration of a Small Boiler as a Controlled Emitter and Establishment of Emission Standards, 1 November 2013</p>	<p>These standards provide for the control of emission of combustion pollutants from the boilers, by establishing emission standards.</p>
<p>NEM: AQA National Ambient Air Standard for Particulate Matter 90 with Aerodynamic Diameter less than 2.5 Micron Metres (PM2.5), 2012</p>	<p>These standards define the quality of air that is not harmful to human health and the environment. They are used as a yardstick to measure the efficiency of air quality interventions.</p>
<p>NEM: AQA National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 2009</p>	<p>These standards define the quality of air that is not harmful to human health and the environment. They are used as a yardstick to measure the efficiency of air quality interventions.</p>
REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND SECTOR MONITORING	
<p>NEMA: Sandveld Environmental Management Framework Standard, 2024</p>	<p>The purpose of this Standard is to—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify the Sandveld Environmental Management Framework geographical area in terms of section 24(2)(c) of the Act and activities contemplated in Annexure 1, in terms of section 24(2)(d) of the Act that are excluded from the requirement to obtain environmental authorisation, subject to compliance with this Standard; b. provide for rules, guidelines or characteristics that are commonly and repeatedly used and against which the performance of excluded activities or the results of those excluded activities are to be measured for the purposes of achieving the objects of the Act; c. provide for reporting and monitoring requirements; d. provide for procedures and criteria to be used by the competent authority for the monitoring of excluded activities to determine compliance with this Standard; and

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NORMS AND STANDARDS	DESCRIPTION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS
<p>NEMA:</p> <p>NEMA Adoption of the Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework Standard and Exclusion of Associated Activities from the Requirement to Obtain an Environmental Authorisation in terms of section 24(2)(d) and 24(10)(1) read with section 24(10)(d) of the NEMA, for the Implementation of the Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework</p> <p>NEMA:</p> <p>Adoption of the standard for the development and expansion of the of power lines and substations with identified geographical areas and the exclusion of this infrastructure from the requirements to obtain an environmental authorisation.</p>	<p>e. avoid and mitigate detrimental impacts on the environment, and to optimise positive environmental impacts.</p> <p>The purpose of the Standard is to provide rules which must be complied with, ensuring-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliance to the principles contained in section 2 of the NEMA and the duty of care in terms of section 28(1) of the NEMA; • sustainable development within Gauteng Province; and • compliance to management measures, based on which activities are excluded from the requirement to obtain an environmental authorisation. <p>The purpose of this Standard is to provide rules, which must be complied with, ensuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliance with the principles contained in section 2 of NEMA and the duty of care, in terms of section 28(1) of NEMA; and • sustainable development within the strategic transmission corridors

4.3

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4.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF DFFE THAT ARE DESIGNED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ITS POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE AND PERSONS

In pursuance of its mandate, DFFE has policies, plans and programmes that in their nature need to be coordinated nationally as various spheres of government and sector departments have a role to play. This section therefore outlines these instruments as well as how it will ensure compliance by other organs of state. These policies, plans and programmes are illustrated in the table below.

PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
Policy Position on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Elephant, Lion, Leopard and Rhinoceros	Policy Position focuses primarily on correcting unsustainable practices, promoting conservation, sustainable use, and the well-being of the five species, and providing policy direction for international	Advisory Committee (the 'High-Level Panel' (HLP)) in October 2019, with an extended mandate to review policies, legislation and practices on matters related to the management, breeding, hunting, trade and handling of	DFFE, SANPARKS, DTIC, ITAC, South African Revenue Service (SARS), DoT.	Ensuring these species are conserved and used sustainably, both within South Africa and in international trade.	Budget Allocations and staff	Ongoing

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
	commercial trade in the five species.	elephant, lion, leopard and rhinoceros				

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
Biodiversity Management Plan for the Southern Ground-Hornbill (Bucorvus leadbeateri)	Seeks to improve the conservation status of the Southern Ground-Hornbill and secure its survival in perpetuity in the wild	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> BMP-S uptake, adoption and implementation are driven by DFFE. Combine and prioritise valid actions from the Southern Ground-Hornbill Single Species Recovery Plan and the 2nd Southern Ground-Hornbill Population and Habitat Viability Assessment to produce a final state-of-the-art conservation plan for the species. Ensure effective and consistent communication, 	DFFE, SANBI, and various provincial agencies like Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency, Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism, and Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife	<p>DFFE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publishes the BMP and assigns responsibility for its implementation. Mandated to ensure the conservation, management, and sustainable use of biodiversity, including the Southern Ground-Hornbill. Mitigates threats to the 	Budget Allocations and staff	Ongoing

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
		collaboration and coordination between stakeholders and the public for Southern Ground-Hornbill conservation, within the Thunderbird Task Team (TTT) Collaborative Conservation branding. 4. Ensure implementation of and accountability for actions within the BMP-S. 5. Implement standardised monitoring and promote collaborative		species and its habitat. SANBI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors and reports on the status of the Southern Ground-Hornbill. • Contributes to the development of the BMP and other conservation strategies. Contributing Organizations (e.g., Mabula Ground		

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
		research to inform adaptive management. 6. Consistently and uniformly implement legislation, regulations, policies, guidelines and protocols.		Hornbill Project, South African National Parks, BirdLife South Africa, Universities): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the development and implementation of the BMP. • Conduct research, monitoring, and conservation actions. • Engage in threat mitigation efforts, such 		

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
				as providing artificial nests and reintroduction programs. • Raise awareness and educate the public about the species and its conservation.		
				Provincial Conservation Agencies (e.g., Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency, Limpopo Department of Economic		

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
				Development, Environment and Tourism): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the BMP within their respective provinces. • Manage protected areas and regulate activities that may affect the species. Local Government (e.g., Johannesburg City Parks):		

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to conservation efforts, such as providing artificial nests and supporting reintroduction programs. Engage in public awareness and education initiatives. <p>Universities and Research Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct research on the species 		

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South African Environment Outlook Report (SAEO)	The aim of SAEO is to highlight critical environmental areas, or tipping points, where debates and interventions need to occur and which require understanding, coordination and	Intergovernmental horizontal coordination at a national level includes: Forum of South African Heads of Departments	National Government, provincial government, local government; and research institutions.	Government's role is to aggregate a variety of interests from society to decide which interest takes priority.	Budget Allocations and staff	Ongoing

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFEE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
	<p>cooperation across the different sectors and decision-making levels of our society, from the individual and community level to the corporate and government level.</p>	<p>(FOSAD) and the cluster system, in particular, the Cluster for International Cooperation, Trade and Security, Social Protection and Community Development, the Human Development Cluster, the Economic Sectors Employment and Infrastructure Development Cluster</p> <p>Vertical coordination with provinces will take place through the President's Coordinating Committee,</p>				

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
South African Shellfish Monitoring and Control Programme	To identify, monitor, evaluate and manage the risks associated with the commercial growing, harvesting, sorting and transporting of shellfish for human consumption in order to provide the necessary guarantees to foreign buyers and Governments as well as to local consumers that the	meetings of Mintech (Ministerial Technical Committee) and MINMEC (Ministers and Executive Committee).	DFFE, the DWS, and potentially the DoH for food safety aspects.	To identify, monitor, evaluate and manage the risks associated with the commercial growing, harvesting, sorting and transporting of shellfish for human consumption in order to provide the necessary guarantees to foreign buyers and Governments, as well as to local consumers that the risk of	Budget Allocations and staff	Ongoing

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
	risk of disease and poisoning through consuming shellfish is adequately managed and minimised.	fisheries, and cooperative governance principles.		disease and poisoning through consuming shellfish is adequately managed and minimised.		
Environmental Implementation and management Plans (EIP/EMP)	EIP and EMP gives effect to cooperative governance by coordinating and harmonizing environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various national departments exercising functions that may affect the	Working Group III Subcommittee on EIPs and EMPs	NEMA Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 organs of state	The role of Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 organs of state is to compile EMPs/EIPs and related annual plans as well as participate in the cooperative governance structures.	Budget allocation and staff	Ongoing

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFPE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
	environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government to minimize duplication of procedures and functions as well as promoting consistency.					
Second National Action Programme for South Africa to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and the Effects of Drought (2018-2030).	To identify factors contributing to desertification, land degradation and drought as well as to implement practical measures necessary to combat desertification and to mitigate the effects of drought	Various multi-sectoral programmes are being implemented that support the objectives of the UNCCD, with many linking biodiversity conservations with socio-economic development in line	DFPE, DoA, DLRRD, the DWS, and provincial departments of agriculture.	Policy coordination and integration, resource mobilization, research and development, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, and international cooperation.	Budget Allocations and staff	2030

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
South African National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025	Conserve, manage and sustainably use biodiversity to ensure equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future.	<p>with government priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of Biodiversity assets and their contribution to the economy rural development, job creation and social well-being are enhanced. Investments in ecological infrastructure enhance resilience and 	<p>DFFE, provincial Departments, SANBI, SANParks, local authorities, NGOs, private, corporates, parastatals, other state departments, zoological gardens, etc.</p>	<p>Conserve, manage and sustainably use biodiversity to ensure equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future.</p>	<p>Budget Allocations and staff</p>	2025

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
		<p>ensure benefits to society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity considerations are mainstreamed into policies, strategies and practices of a range of sectors. People are mobilised to adopt practices that sustain the long term benefits of biodiversity. Conservation and management of biodiversity 				

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PLAN OR POLICY	WHAT IS THE POLICY ABOUT?	HOW WILL THE DFFE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE POLICY, PLAN OR PROGRAMME BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE	LIST OF AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE	WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AFFECTED ORGANS OF STATE?	RESOURCES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	LIFESPAN OF THE POLICY, PLAN, OR PROGRAMME
		<p>is improved through the development of an equitable and suitably skilled workforce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective knowledge foundations, including indigenous knowledge and citizen science, support the management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity 				

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4.4 DESCRIPTION OF PRIORITIES REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH DFFE POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE AND PERSONS

This section of the EMP provides a description of priorities regarding compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state. Below is a table describing the priorities regarding compliance with DFFE policies by other organs of state.

PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
Climate Change	<p>The DFFE will continue with ensuring the implementation of the Climate Change Act. The DFFE acknowledges that climate change mitigation and adaptation extend beyond the South African borders and therefore will actively participate in international forums to strengthen global climate actions and financing.</p> <p>Implementation of the Climate Change Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce provisions of the Act across all levels of government. Develop and adhere to a detailed timeline for rollout and compliance. Actively engage stakeholders through the Presidential Climate Commission and other platforms. 	<p>Ensure support to the district municipalities in priority regions to align Climate Change Response Plans with the Climate Change Act.</p> <p>Implementation of the Climate Change Act Enforce provisions of the Act across all levels of government.</p>	DFFE, Provincial Departments and District Municipalities

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PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
	<p>South African Weather Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand meteorological services to support climate resilience beyond South African borders. Enhance regional cooperation in weather monitoring and disaster response. <p>Forestry and Greening Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote reforestation, sustainable forestry practices, and biodiversity conservation through <i>South African Forestry Company (SAFCOL)</i>. Develop urban greening programs to mitigate urban heat and improve air quality. <p>Cleaning and Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the Chemicals and Waste Management Branch and Waste Management Bureau to reduce pollution. Promote initiatives like "Billy Bin" to encourage community-driven waste reduction. <p>Ocean Pollution and Circular Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage South Africa's role in the African Circular Economy Alliance to address ocean waste. 		

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PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop strategies to combat marine pollution, enhancing sustainability in the ocean economy. <p>International Leadership in Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for climate finance and technology transfer in international forums like COP29. Showcase South Africa's leadership in the Global South on climate change adaptation and mitigation. 		
Kruger-Kirstenbosch-Simangaliso Icon Status Strategy (KISS).	<p>The DFFE aims to boost economic activity and create jobs in eco-tourism and conservation, all while safeguarding the lions, leopards, elephants and rhinos for generations to come.</p> <p>Reforming Iconic Sites into World-Class Destinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance the <i>South African National Parks (SANParks) Vision 2040</i> Strategy to modernise and enhance park operations and visitor experiences. Position botanical and zoological gardens for the 	By investing in training and capacity-building programs, local communities will be empowered, and it will foster inclusive growth from the ground up.	DFFE, Provincial Departments, District Municipalities and SANBI

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PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
	<p>future with innovative conservation practices led by the <i>South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)</i>.</p> <p>Promoting iSimangaliso Wetland Park Visibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase national and international recognition of iSimangaliso Wetland Park as a premier eco-tourism and conservation destination. <p>Showcasing Biodiversity and Conservation Efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise the G20 Presidency to host key meetings at iconic sites such as Kruger National Park, Kirstenbosch, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Reinforce South Africa's commitment to global conservation efforts through biodiversity preservation initiatives. <p>Environmental Programmes for Job Creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement employment-driven programs focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clearing invasive vegetation and removing alien species. 		

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PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
Fair Industry for Lions, Leopards, Elephants and Rhinos (FILLER).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coastal and forest cleaning initiatives. ➤ Expanding eco-tourism infrastructure. • Tackle unemployment and poverty through sustainable job creation in conservation and green economy sectors. <p>Stimulating Green Economy Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create long-term employment opportunities in fields such as environmental science, wildlife management, and sustainable tourism. <p>Empower local communities through skills training and capacity-building programs tied to green economic activities</p>		
	<p>The DFFE aims to boost economic activity and create jobs in eco-tourism and conservation, all while safeguarding the lions, leopards, elephants and rhinos for generations to come.</p> <p>Supporting Eco-Tourism through Biodiversity Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote eco-tourism initiatives centered on South Africa's iconic wildlife to generate sustainable economic growth. 	Integrate biodiversity and conservation topics into school curricula to foster environmental awareness and stewardship among future generations.	DFFE, Provincial Departments and District Municipalities and SANBI and Communities

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PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop conservation programs that integrate environmental stewardship with local economic empowerment. <p>Job Creation in the Green Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch conservation-driven environmental programs to create employment opportunities in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wildlife management and anti-poaching operations. ➤ Eco-tourism and related sustainable industries. <p>Conservation Education in Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate biodiversity and conservation topics into school curricula to foster environmental awareness and stewardship among future generations. <p>Strengthening Anti-Poaching Efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and modernise anti-poaching initiatives to protect endangered species, ensuring long-term sustainability for key wildlife populations. <p>Phasing Out the Captive Lion Hunting Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On November 15, 2024, in two separate gazettes by the 		

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PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
Fishing for Freedom.	<p>Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Called for the <i>voluntary surrender</i> of African lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>) bones. • Published a <i>draft notice</i> to prohibit the establishment of new captive lion breeding facilities • More work will be done in this regard. <p>The Department is dedicated to connecting local communities to the ocean economy while promoting marine conservation. Through simplify the application for fishing licenses, the Department aims to make it easier for small-scale fishers and coastal communities to obtain the necessary permits to operate legally and sustainably</p> <p>Sustainable Fisheries Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address depletion of fish stocks by exploring innovative and sustainable resource management alternatives. 	<p>The Oceans Economy Master Plan will be central to unlocking sustainable economic growth in marine industries, including fisheries, aquaculture, marine tourism, and coastal infrastructure development</p> <p>Efficient Oceans and Coasts Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance governance and operational capacity to ensure the sustainable use of South Africa's marine resources. 	DFFE, Provincial Departments and District Municipalities, fishing communities

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PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigate complex environmental challenges to ensure the long-term viability of South Africa's fisheries. <p>Marine Living Resources Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate new funding mechanisms to support sustainable fisheries and ocean management programs. <p>Connecting Communities to the Ocean Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower coastal communities through initiatives that provide equitable access to ocean-based economic opportunities. Simplify fishing license application processes to reduce barriers for small-scale fishers. <p>Harbour Revitalisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement harbour revival projects to stimulate local economies and improve infrastructure for fishing industries and related sectors. <p>Restoration of African Penguin Populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement targeted conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and deploy the "Blue Scorpions" task force to protect and monitor the Exclusive Economic Zone. 	

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DFFE 2025-2030 Consolidated Environmental Implementation and Management Plan

PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
Regulatory Efficiency Strategy for Environmental Turbocharge (RESET)	<p>strategies to restore African penguins to a safe population status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with stakeholders to address critical habitat and food supply challenges for these endangered species. <p>Efficient Oceans and Coasts Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance governance and operational capacity to ensure the sustainable use of South Africa's marine resources. Create and deploy the "Blue Scorpions" task force to protect and monitor the Exclusive Economic Zone. <p>Establishing a New Treaty for Antarctica</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in multilateral negotiations to establish a treaty framework for the sustainable management and conservation of Antarctica's unique ecosystem. 		
	<p>This initiative is centered on streamlining governance and compliance processes to make our environmental regulations more efficient, transparent, and effective</p>	<p>Board Evaluations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct comprehensive evaluations of departmental boards to assess: 	<p>DFFE, Provincial Departments and District Municipalities and the public</p> <p>South African Police Service, Environmental Management Inspectors</p>

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	<p>Enhancing Regulatory Compliance and Sector Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen compliance frameworks to close loopholes and uphold the Department's reputation. • Implement stricter monitoring mechanisms to ensure adherence to environmental regulations. <p>Streamlining Legal Strategy and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a cohesive legal strategy to address ongoing and potential legal matters effectively. • Enhance communication around legal issues to maintain transparency and stakeholder confidence. <p>Board Evaluations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct comprehensive evaluations of departmental boards to assess: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Member expertise and alignment with organisational goals. ➢ Functionality and effectiveness in executing their mandates. • Use findings to optimize board operations and ensure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Member expertise and alignment with Organisational goals. ➢ Functionality and effectiveness in executing their mandates. • Use findings to optimize board operations and ensure alignment with departmental priorities. 	

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<p>Money</p>	<p>alignment with departmental priorities.</p> <p>The DFFE is actively working to attract donor income and ensure financial efficiency within the Department. By diversifying the funding sources, the Department will be enhancing its capacity to implement impactful initiatives without placing additional strain on the national budget.</p> <p>Comprehensive Financial Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an in-depth expenditure review of departmental branches and public entities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify inefficiencies and areas for cost-saving. ➤ Reallocate resources towards high-impact programs. <p>Donor Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen efforts to secure donor funding from international organisations, private sector partners, and philanthropic institutions to support conservation and environmental initiatives. 	<p>Comprehensive Financial Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an in-depth expenditure review of departmental branches and public entities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify inefficiencies and areas for cost-saving. ➤ Reallocate resources towards high-impact programs. 	<p>DFFE</p>

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PRIORITY/ PROBLEM STATEMENT	KEY DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED BY DFFE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE BY ORGANS OF THE STATE	NAME OF AFFECTED ORGAN(S) OF STATE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on diversifying funding sources to reduce reliance on the national budget. <p>Establishment of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with National Treasury to establish an SPV for global fundraising efforts. Channel funds raised through the SPV into priority projects that promote environmental sustainability and socio-economic development. 		

4.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH DFFE POLICIES BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE

POLICY	EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY	ORGAN OF STATE EXPECTED TO COMPLY	WHAT ARE THE COMPLIANCE CHALLENGES?
Commercial Forestry Masterplan (2020 - 2025)	<p>DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED STATE OF COMPLIANCE</p> <p>Its overall compliance would depend on factors like effective implementation of planned initiatives, addressing challenges like land</p>	DFFE, the DTIC, and other relevant departments are responsible for implementing and overseeing the plan.	Challenges remain in areas like land ownership, environmental risks, and data collection for monitoring.

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POLICY	EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY	ORGAN OF STATE EXPECTED TO COMPLY	WHAT ARE THE COMPLIANCE CHALLENGES?
	DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED STATE OF COMPLIANCE		
	ownership and environmental risks, and navigating economic uncertainties.		
Policy Position on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Elephant, Lion, Leopard and Rhinoceros, 2024	<p>This White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biodiversity was developed to promote the conservation of the rich biodiversity and ecological infrastructure that supports ecosystem functioning for livelihoods and the well-being of people and nature. It is envisaged that this will set the country on a strong path of sustainable development, considering the historical, socio-economic, and environmental context of South Africa, including the aspirations and needs of the people. In this regard, the following challenges that require policy intervention have been identified: (1) Fragmented conservation responsibilities, duplication of efforts and underfunded conservation mandates that hamper the effective conservation and sustainable use of South Africa's biodiversity; (2) Lack of transformation in the sector, where a majority of the population are disadvantaged and disenfranchised</p>	All spheres of government and their entities	A challenge in Practices within the sector that have brought the country into disrepute, in terms of inappropriate and illegal practices, activities, or actions that compromise animal well-being and ecosystem and genetic integrity, have negatively affected South Africa's reputation as a world leader in biodiversity conservation.

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POLICY	EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY	ORGAN OF STATE EXPECTED TO COMPLY	WHAT ARE THE COMPLIANCE CHALLENGES?
	DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED STATE OF COMPLIANCE		
	from contributing to conservation and sustainable use; (3) Inadequate efforts in addressing the global challenges of biodiversity loss, land degradation, and climate change in the context of sustainable development; (4) Proliferation of biodiversity and conservation legislation, uneven governance, limited capacity and declining allocation of resources in the management of biodiversity and inadequate revenue generation efforts; and (5) Practices within the sector that have brought the country into disrepute.		
National Freshwater (Inland) Wild Capture Fisheries Policy, 2021	Full compliance would involve provinces and stakeholders effectively implementing the policy's guidelines, including: establishing governance structures, defining user rights, promoting sustainable harvesting, and integrating aquaculture into the sector.	DFFE, DWS	Alignment of inland fisheries governance with Constitutional requirements for a sustainable development approach to natural resource utilisation for the benefit of all citizens
White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biodiversity, 2023	This White paper seeks to provide a policy framework on issues relating to: 1) The conservation of biodiversity; 2) The sustainable use of biodiversity; 3) Access to biological or genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their	The DFFE: 28 July 2022 (39 participants); • National departments: 3 August 2022 (71 participants); • Biodiversity and conservation sector: 4 August 2022 (93 participants);	1. Fragmented conservation responsibilities, duplication of efforts and underfunded conservation mandates hamper the effective conservation and sustainable use of South Africa's biodiversity.

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POLICY	EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY	ORGAN OF STATE EXPECTED TO COMPLY	WHAT ARE THE COMPLIANCE CHALLENGES?
	<p>DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED STATE OF COMPLIANCE</p> <p>utilisation; and</p> <p>4) The transformation of the country to ensure redress to previously disadvantaged individuals, equality, and equitable inclusion within the biodiversity-based economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic and financial institutions sector: 5 August 2022 (35 participants); • Provincial Management Authorities, Parks Boards and Entities: 10 August 2022 (59 participants); • Wildlife sectors: 11 August 2022 (104 participants); • Welfare sectors: 12 August 2022 (59 participants); and • South African Local Government Association (SALGA): 8 September 2022 (107 participants). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Duplication and overlap in legislation, and ineffective integration across spheres of government, results in barriers and inefficiencies. 2. Lack of transformation in the sector, where a majority of the population are disadvantaged and disenfranchised from contributing to conservation and sustainable use. o The sector remains untransformed, limiting the full exercising of rights and inclusive participation by traditional leaders and traditional health practitioners, previously disadvantaged individuals (POIs) and indigenous people and local communities in access to, and sharing of, benefits. o Limited participation and access of traditional leaders and traditional health practitioners, POIs and indigenous people and local communities to natural resource, and socio-economic opportunities

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POLICY	EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY	ORGAN OF STATE EXPECTED TO COMPLY	WHAT ARE THE COMPLIANCE CHALLENGES?
	DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED STATE OF COMPLIANCE		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sector has not reached its potential in terms of its contribution to the national economy or to equitable socio-economic development. o Complicated processes and procedures, and lack of resources, access, and awareness, hinder the unlocking of the genetic potential of biodiversity, and associated traditional and indigenous knowledge, into biotechnology value chains. <p>3. Inadequate efforts in addressing the global challenges of biodiversity loss, land degradation, and climate change in the context of sustainable development.</p> <p>4. Proliferation of biodiversity and conservation legislation, uneven governance, limited capacity and declining allocation of resources in the management of biodiversity, and inadequate revenue generation efforts.</p> <p>5. Practices within the sector that have brought the country into disrepute.</p>

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POLICY	EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY	ORGAN OF STATE EXPECTED TO COMPLY	WHAT ARE THE COMPLIANCE CHALLENGES?
	DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED STATE OF COMPLIANCE		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Inappropriate and illegal practices, activities, or actions that compromise animal well-being and ecosystem and genetic integrity, have negatively affected South Africa's reputation as a world leader in biodiversity conservation.

4.6 ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOPERATION WITH OTHER NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS AND SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

This section provides an overview of institutional arrangements including structures, procedures and agreements implemented by DFFE to facilitate co-ordination and co-operation with national, provincial and local government departments and environmental stakeholders. Furthermore, the

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section outlines co-operative arrangements that are co-ordinated by other sectors in which DFFE participates. Co-operative arrangements provided in this section are categorized into internal (i.e. DFFE co-ordinated) and external (i.e. other sectors' co-ordinated) arrangements.

NAME OF COOPERATION MECHANISM (INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF WHETHER IT IS A COMMITTEE, MOU, ETC)	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE CO-OPERATION MECHANISM	DOES THE COOPERATION MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THAT LIFESPAN?	WHO ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS, ETC. TO THE COOPERATION MECHANISM?	ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS COMMITTED TO THE MECHANISM?
Mintech	<p>The purpose of the Mintech (intergovernmental technical structure) is to maintain and implement effective intergovernmental relations that ensure the environmental sector responds to government priorities, goals and sustainable development agenda. The roles of this intergovernmental technical structure are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advise the intergovernmental forum (Mimtec) on matters affecting the environment sector; • refer crosscutting issues including legislation and high-level policy issues to the relevant working group; 	No	<p>Director-General of DFFE (as Chairperson); Head of Departments (HoDs) responsible for environmental mandate from provinces or their alternates; SALGA; Director General or representatives of DoHS; DWS; DMRE; DLRRD; DoA; DSI; DFFE; DDGs and CDs, CEOs or representatives of environmental agencies; and municipal managers of metropolitan municipalities</p>	Yes

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NAME OF COOPERATION MECHANISM (INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF WHETHER IT IS A COMMITTEE, MOU, ETC)	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE CO-OPERATION MECHANISM	DOES THE COOPERATION MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THAT LIFESPAN?	WHO ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS, ETC. TO THE COOPERATION MECHANISM?	ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS COMMITTED TO THE MECHANISM?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist working groups in formulating priorities and work plans aligned to government priorities; • develop and identify policy, legislation and strategy to protect the environmental sector; • coordinate and secure mutual support amongst all the stakeholders in fast-tracking service delivery and improvement of the sector; • monitor and report, on an on-going basis, on the implementation of the environmental sector priorities; and • identify and resolve emerging bottlenecks which impact on the implementation of the sector's policy and legislation. 			

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NAME OF COOPERATION MECHANISM (INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF WHETHER IT IS A COMMITTEE, MOU, ETC)	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE CO-OPERATION MECHANISM	DOES THE COOPERATION MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THAT LIFESPAN?	WHO ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS, ETC. TO THE COOPERATION MECHANISM?	ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS COMMITTED TO THE MECHANISM?
<p>11 Working Groups, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group 1: Biodiversity & Conservation • Working Group 2: Air Quality • Working Group III: Planning and Coordination • Working Group 4: Compliance and Enforcement • Working Group 5: Integrated Environmental Management/Authorisations • Working Group 6: Environmental Sector Jobs • Working Group 7: Oceans, Coasts and Inland Fisheries • Working Group 8: Chemicals and Waste Management • Working Group 9: Climate Change (IGCCC) • Working Group 10: Advisory Committee on 	<p>The overall objective of the working group is to support Mintech (Technical Implementation Forum) to achieve an effective governance framework and ensure that is maintained and implemented in a manner that ensures that the unacceptable past, current and future impacts on the quality of the environment are minimized, mitigated or managed in line with government policy, legislation, goals and strategies.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Representatives for DFFE and provincial departments of environment as well as entities</p>	<p>Yes</p>

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NAME OF COOPERATION MECHANISM (INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF WHETHER IT IS A COMMITTEE, MOU, ETC)	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE CO-OPERATION MECHANISM	DOES THE COOPERATION MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THAT LIFESPAN?	WHO ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS, ETC. TO THE COOPERATION MECHANISM?	ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS COMMITTED TO THE MECHANISM?
Environmental Policy and Law Reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Group 11: Communication 				
EIP/EMP Subcommittee	The Sub-committee reports to Working Group III: Planning and Coordination and gives effect to procedures for cooperative governance outlined in Chapter 3 of NEMA. It scrutinizes every EIP and EMP and makes recommendations to the Mintech through Working Group III on desired improvements to, or the extent to which, the EIP/EMP fails to comply with NEMA principles; the purpose and objectives of EIPs; and any matter relevant to the EIP/EMP. This sub-committee has developed guidelines for the evaluation of the content of EIPs and EMPs.	No	NEMA Schedules 1 and 2 organs of state	Not all of the organs of state
IDP Forums	Looks at integrated municipal planning	No	Representatives from all spheres of government (including municipalities)	Not all of the organs of state
Environmental Forums	Looks at environmental planning functions within	No	Representatives from all spheres of government (including municipalities)	Not all of the organs of state

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NAME OF COOPERATION MECHANISM (INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF WHETHER IT IS A COMMITTEE, MOU, ETC)	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE CO-OPERATION MECHANISM	DOES THE COOPERATION MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THAT LIFESPAN?	WHO ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS, ETC. TO THE COOPERATION MECHANISM?	ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS COMMITTED TO THE MECHANISM?
	municipalities and the implementation of local government support strategy in district municipalities.			
Specific sector forums lead by municipalities (e.g., waste, climate change, air quality, coastal, wetlands)	These sector forums deliberate on specifics that affect relevant municipalities and provide advice on how to address them.	No	Representatives from all spheres of government (including municipalities)	Yes
Local Government Support Task Team	Coordinates provincial and national work meant for municipalities.	No	Representatives of DFFE, provincial departments of environment and SALGA	Yes
MoU between DFFE and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS)	This MoU outlines the service agreement for the development of air quality standards for air quality monitoring systems.	No	DFFE and the SANAS	Yes
MoU between DFFE and the South African Weather Services (SAWS)	This MoU outlines an agreement for the hosting of the air quality information system on behalf of DFFE.	No	DFFE and the South African Weather Services	Yes
MoU between DFFE and the National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA)	This MoU outlines an agreement between the parties on the provision of testing services for all air quality monitoring instruments according to international standards.	No	DFFE and the NMISA	Yes
Intergovernmental Committee (Waste)	Addresses waste service delivery issues and implements	No	DFFE, National Treasury, COGTA,	Yes

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NAME OF COOPERATION MECHANISM (INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF WHETHER IT IS A COMMITTEE, MOU, ETC)	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE CO-OPERATION MECHANISM	DOES THE COOPERATION MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THAT LIFESPAN?	WHO ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS, ETC. TO THE COOPERATION MECHANISM?	ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS COMMITTED TO THE MECHANISM?
	a programme to build the capacity of government officials in waste management.		SALGA, DoHS	
Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) agreements	TFCA agreements' purpose is to state commitments of the parties to the agreement on the envisaged TFCA as well as outline their roles and responsibilities.	No	South Africa and the affected neighbouring state parties	Yes
Permit and Enforcement Planning Committee (PEPC)	The purpose of PEPC is to discuss permits and enforcement related matters	No	DFFE and all 9 provinces	Yes
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) National Coordinating Forum (NCF)	The NCF is one of the structures that drives the SPLUMA implementation by coordinating four working groups dealing with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPLUMA Regulations • Various SPLUMA guidelines • Institutional capacity establishment • Training and capacity building 	Ongoing structures	All spheres of government	Participant
Various LEKGOTLA Air Quality Lekgotla, Waste Lekgotla, Integrated Coastal Management Lekgotla, National Environmental	Intergovernmental coordination and cooperation in respect to the air quality management in the country. The Lekgotla	Ongoing	All spheres of government and private sector	Yes

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NAME OF COOPERATION MECHANISM (INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION OF WHETHER IT IS A COMMITTEE, MOU, ETC)	DESCRIPTION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE CO-OPERATION MECHANISM	DOES THE COOPERATION MECHANISM HAVE A LIMITED LIFESPAN? IF SO, WHAT IS THAT LIFESPAN?	WHO ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS, ETC. TO THE COOPERATION MECHANISM?	ARE THE PARTIES, ROLE-PLAYERS COMMITTED TO THE MECHANISM?
Compliance and Enforcement (Lekgotla etc)	provides a platform where government officials gather to discuss the progress made by all spheres of government with regard to the implementation of the National EMA and its various SEMAs.:			

4.7 PROPOSALS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN CHAPTER 5 OF NEMA

IEM is a tool used to assess the environmental impacts of development and is designed to ensure that environmental consequences of development proposals are adequately considered in the planning process to mitigate any negative impacts and to enhance any positive aspects of developmental proposals. It provides a holistic framework that can be embraced by all sectors of society for the assessment and management of environmental impacts and aspects associated with each stage of the activity life cycle, taking into consideration a broad definition of environment and with the overall aim of promoting sustainable development. In the South African context, Chapter 5 of NEMA outlines the purpose of IEM as to:

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

Table 15 below illustrates the tools proposed for the promotion of the IEM

NO	TOOLS PROPOSED AND PLANS	OBJECTIVES
1.	Geographical Information Systems (GIS)	Provides access to baseline environmental geospatial data, map services, printable maps and relevant documents to users of geospatial technology, government as well as the public.
2.	Environmental geographic information systems (EGIS)	Informed decision-making, monitoring, and sustainable resource management.
3.	Environmental Indicators Database	The DFFE Environmental Indicators Database houses environmental indicators to help support environmental monitoring and reporting.
4.	South African Waste Information Centre (SAWIC)	Improving waste management practices and information access in South Africa. Providing a platform for industry stakeholders to address waste management issues and compliance, sharing best practices in industrial waste management, keeping industry associations informed on relevant waste management topics, fostering collaboration for infrastructure investment in waste minimization and recycling, building capacity within industries (particularly SMEs) for effective waste management, and promoting compliance with waste legislation.

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NO	TOOLS PROPOSED AND PLANS	OBJECTIVES
5.	State of the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide accurate, timely and accessible information about the condition and prospects of the South African environment; • increase public understanding of these issues; and • report on the effectiveness of policies and programmes designed to respond to environmental change, including progress towards achieving environmental standards and targets.
6.	E- permitting Fishing permit system	To streamline the application process, improve efficiency, enhance accessibility, and promote better data management for recreational fishing.
7	South African Air Quality Information System	To provide comprehensive information about air quality across South Africa, both for public awareness and to support governmental air quality management efforts.
8	Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit Sharing (BABS) Permitting System	To regulate the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources for commercial or industrial purposes, ensuring that benefits derived from these resources are shared fairly with the providers and stakeholders, including indigenous communities.
9.	TOPS	Govern the permit system for restricted activities involving species listed in the 2007 Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, and Protected Species lists.
10.	CITES	Regulates and monitors the trade of wild animals and plants to ensure their survival.
11	National Environmental Authorisation System (NEAS)	To promote service delivery quality through the improvement of communication between the public administrators and the public.

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Responding to the strategic priority of the GNU (7TH Administration), the DFFE has committed to the following 5-year targets under the Big 6 priorities:

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MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITY	OUTCOME	NO.	OUTCOME INDICATOR	5-YEAR TARGETS	BIG 6 PRIORITY
1: Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation	Ecosystems conserved, managed and sustainably used	1	Number of protected species population estimates surveyed	2 protected species (African Penguins and Humpback Whales) population estimates surveyed	Fishing for Freedom
		2	Number of degraded ecosystems rehabilitated	5 degraded ecosystems rehabilitated	
		3	Draft Amended National Environmental: Antarctic Treaties Act submitted to Minister for recommendation	Draft Amended National Environmental: Antarctic Treaties Act submitted to Minister for recommendation to Cabinet	
		4	Number of hectares receiving clearing of invasive plant species	1 077 642 hectares receiving clearing of invasive plant species	KISS
		5	Number of Ramsar sites designated	3 Ramsar sites designated	
		6	Number of hectares of land added to the conservation estate	450 000 hectares of land added to the conservation estate	
		7	Number of species conservation tools published for implementation	4 species conservation tools published for implementation:	FILLER

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MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITY	OUTCOME	NO.	OUTCOME INDICATOR	5-YEAR TARGETS	BIG 6 PRIORITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Biodiversity Management Plans (leopard, lion and cheetah) • 1 Elephant Conservation Strategy 	
		8	Number of hectares under silvicultural practice	32 500 hectares under silvicultural practice	Climate Change
	Increased employment, equitable access and participation in socio-economic opportunities	9	Number of approved benefit-sharing agreements	25 approved benefit-sharing agreements	Money
		10	Number of beneficiaries supported in biodiversity economy programmes	780 beneficiaries supported in biodiversity economy programmes	
		11	Number of Full-Time Equivalents created	77 605 Full-Time Equivalents created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Programme: 60 324 • Forestry: 13 083 • Fisheries: 4 198 	KISS
		12	Number of work opportunities created	121 059 work opportunities created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Programme: 76 321 	

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MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITY	OUTCOME	NO.	OUTCOME INDICATOR	5-YEAR TARGETS	BIG 6 PRIORITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry: 36 342 • Fisheries: 8 396 	
		13	Number of community forestry agreements conclude	40 community forestry agreements concluded	
		14	Number of yearbooks on aquaculture production status published	5 yearbooks on aquaculture production status published	
		15	Number of co-management structures established	50 co-management structures established	
		16	Number of small-scale fishing cooperatives supported	50 small-scale fishing cooperatives supported	
	Low carbon economy and climate resilient society	17	Compliance with national greenhouse gas (GHG) emission targets ranges	Emissions between 398 and 510 Mt Carbon Dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ -e) range (2027)	Climate Change
		18	Financial value of resources raised from international sources	US\$ 600 million financial resources raised from international sources	Money
	Threats on environmental quality and human health mitigated	19	Percentage of atmospheric emission license issued within legislated timeframes	100% atmospheric emission license applications issued	Climate Change

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MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITY	OUTCOME	NO.	OUTCOME INDICATOR	5-YEAR TARGETS	BIG 6 PRIORITY
				within legislated timeframes	
		20	Percentage of wildfires suppressed	90% wildfires suppressed	
	Environment protected from pollution	21	Chemical and waste management regulatory instrument implemented	Persistent Organic Pollutants Amendment Regulations implemented	
		22	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) consumption reduced	HCFC consumption reduced by 97.5% (5 001.695 tonnes)	
		23	Number of tonnages for waste tyres processed	377 096 tonnages for waste tyres processed	
		24	Percentage of waste management licence applications finalised within 107 working days	100% waste management licence applications finalised within 107 working days	
MTDP Strategic Priority 2: Reduce Poverty and Tackle the High Cost of Living	Increased employment, equitable access and participation in socio-economic opportunities	25	Oceans Economy Programme implemented	Oceans Economy Programme implemented	Fishing for freedom
	Threats on environmental quality and human health mitigated	26	Number of trees planted	750 000 trees planted	Climate Change
MTDP Strategic Priority 3: Build a	Improved governance and performance	27	External audit opinion obtained	Unqualified audit opinion obtained	RESET

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MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITY	OUTCOME	NO.	OUTCOME INDICATOR	5-YEAR TARGETS	BIG 6 PRIORITY
Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	Capable, ethical and transformed human resources	28	Percentage of women in Senior Management Service positions	50% women in Senior Management Service positions	
		29	Percentage of persons with disabilities appointed	2% persons with disabilities appointed	
	Improved regulatory compliance with environmental legislation	30	Number of schools reached to create awareness on environmental management	18 900 schools reached to create awareness on environmental management	
		31	Percentage of Environmental Impact Assessment applications finalised within 57 calendar days (applications within gazetted Strategic Environmental Assessment Corridors)	100% Environmental Impact Assessment applications finalised within 57 calendar days (applications within gazetted Strategic Environmental Assessment Corridors)	RESET
		32	Percentage of Environmental Impact Assessment applications finalised within 107 calendar days (other applications)	100% Environmental Impact Assessment applications finalised within 107 calendar days (other applications not within gazetted Strategic	

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MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITY	OUTCOME	NO.	OUTCOME INDICATOR	5-YEAR TARGETS	BIG 6 PRIORITY
			not within gazetted Strategic Environmental Assessment Corridors)	Environmental Assessment Corridors)	
		33	Number of environmental authorisations inspected for compliance	1 050 environmental authorisations inspected for compliance	
		34	Number of finalised criminal investigation dockets handed over to the National Prosecuting Authority for a prosecutorial decision	230 finalised criminal investigation dockets handed over to the National Prosecuting Authority for a prosecutorial decision	
		35	Report on the implementation of the National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking Strategy submitted	Report on the implementation of the National Integrated Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking Strategy submitted to the National Joint Operational Intelligence Structure (NATJoints)	FILLER

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MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITY	OUTCOME	NO.	OUTCOME INDICATOR	5-YEAR TARGETS	BIG 6 PRIORITY
		36	Number of patrols conducted in South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone	20 patrols conducted in South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone	Fishing for freedom
	Low carbon economy and climate resilient society	37	Percentage of district municipalities in priority regions supported to align Climate Change Response Plans with Climate Change Act	100% district municipalities in priority regions supported to align Climate Change Response Plans with Climate Change Act	Climate Change

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6. CONCLUSION

The DFFE 2025-2030 Environmental Implementation and Management Plan, 5th Edition, is anchored on the 3 strategic priorities of the 7th government Administration. These priorities will be implemented through the adopted departmental Big 6 Priorities, namely: Climate Change; Kruger-Kirstenbosch-iSimangaliso Icon Status Strategy (KISS); Fair Industry for Lions, Leopards, Elephants and Rhinos (FILLER); Fishing for Freedom; Regulatory Efficiency Strategy for Environmental Turbocharge (RESET) and Money. The policy, programmes, plans and projects of the DFFE seek to address the above priorities.