

The Hadedu



LET'S DO THIS!

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The start of a new year can always be a bit heavy - so let's keep this quick and to the point.

Here we are - 2017! Another year of possibilities awaits. But enough with the 'cheese', let's get

down to business.

We'll kick your new year off with some good news - Wildlife for the Win! We will also take a quick trip down memory lane, giving you an overview of our previous event and happenings.

And then onto the really exciting bits - what awaits us in the near future. We hope to see you all at the event next week (see page 3). Lastly, we wrap up this edition with some clarity on 'IAIA' vs. 'IAIAA'. **Enjoy!**

7 WAYS WILDLIFE WON IN 2016

An article by National Geographic

Published 26 December 2016 by Rachael Bale

With all the bad and crazy news that floats around the world, it's good to hear some positive news for a change. National Geographic published this excellent article at the end of 2016, which is bound to give you a little inspiration for the year ahead.



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"From the closure of the U.S. ivory market to the crackdown on captive tiger facilities like the famous Tiger Temple, we rounded up some of this year's most important victories over wildlife crime.

In many ways 2016 was a landmark year for fighting wildlife crime and exploitation. The Great Elephant Census, the largest ever wildlife survey, was completed, providing new information that can be used to better protect elephants from poachers. Then there was the gathering of officials from more than 150 countries at the triennial meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of

Wild Fauna and Flora to ponder and decide how best to crack down on the illegal wildlife trade. Here are what we see as seven of the year's biggest victories.

Domestic ivory markets are shutting down. While the international trade in ivory has been banned since 1989, many countries have thriving markets, both legal and illegal, within their borders, contributing to the deaths of some 30,000 African elephants each year. Last year the presidents of China and the United States jointly pledged to end their domestic markets. This year the U.S. introduced new regulations that shut down the trade almost entire-



In June Thai authorities confiscated 137 captive tigers from the Tiger Temple amid accusations that monks were illegally speed-breeding and trafficking the big cats.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DARIO PIGNATELLI

ly, and China just announced that it will close its domestic ivory market by the end of 2017.

The U.S. made it easier to punish wildlife traffickers. The illegal trade in wildlife is often called a low-risk, high-reward business because the profit can be comparable to drug trafficking, while the penalties often amount to just a few months in jail or a small fine. The E.N.D. Wildlife Trafficking Act—bipartisan legislation signed into law this year—means that prosecutors now can charge some suspects under federal money laundering and racketeering statutes. It also means that the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking, which coordinates the efforts of 17 federal agencies, is here to stay.

The world is finally getting serious about tiger farms. There are no more than 4,000 tigers in the wild but as many as 8,000 on “farms”—facilities that breed the animals for tourist entertainment and the luxury and medicinal markets. In September Laos announced that it would phase out its tiger farms, and the international community passed a resolution that will



In 2016 Hong Kong announced it will shut down its domestic ivory market, believed to be one of the largest in the world—and a conduit for poached ivory.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ISAAC LAWRENCE

strengthen monitoring requirements to ensure captive tigers and their parts don't enter the illegal trade. One of the world's most famous tiger farms, Thailand's famous Tiger Temple, run by Buddhist monks, was raided by authorities earlier this year under suspicion of trafficking.

International businesses get involved in fighting wildlife trafficking and exploitation. The U.S. Wildlife Trafficking Alliance, a coalition of nongovernmental organizations and businesses, secured commitments from JetBlue, Royal Caribbean Cruises, Google, and others to fight wildlife trafficking. Companies are coming around to the idea that protecting the environment, and wildlife in particular, is a part of corporate responsibility. And after National Geographic reported on TripAdvisor's problematic approach to wildlife tourism, it ended the sales of tickets to certain cruel attractions and is now developing a portal to educate users

That scaly anteater-type creature you've never heard of, the pangolin, got important new protections. Pangolins are believed to be the world's most trafficked mammal, in high demand in Asia, where their scales are made into soup. This year, the international community voted to end all commercial trade in pangolins. These new protections for all eight pangolin species are likely to give them a better chance at evading extinction and show that countries are taking the threat seriously, said Julian Newman at the Environmental Investigation Agency in London.

Creative new solutions have emerged for fighting wildlife crime. For instance, there's the National Whistleblower Center's project, which will allow people to anonymously report wildlife crime, DNA testing to identify pangolin poaching hot spots, a new tablet-based platform to help wildlife inspectors keep an eye out for suspicious shipments, and a computer modeling system to flag when ille-

gal wildlife is put up for sale online. These were the grand-prize winners of the Wildlife Crime Tech Challenge, organized by the U.S. Agency for International Development and supported by the National Geographic Society. Plus, drones, thermal imaging, and a creative use of recycled cell phones have also gained ground as useful tools to combat wildlife crime.



Indonesian authorities seized more than 650 dead pangolins in August. As of fall 2016, pangolins were granted greater protections from international trade.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JUNI KRISWANTO



The National Aquariumz to move its captive dolphins in display tanks to ocean sanctuaries.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LLOYD FOX

There was a growing debate over the ethics of keeping animals in captivity. In 2016, Ringling Brothers retired the last of its circus elephants, and SeaWorld announced an end to its orca breeding and theatrical shows. The National Aquarium too announced the retirement of its dolphins to an ocean sanctuary. It was also the year of Harambe, the gorilla who was shot dead after a child fell into his enclosure, sparking a debate over zoo accidents. On the news, on blogs, and on social media, debate raged over which wild animals, if any, could be ethically kept in captivity and under what circumstances.”

This story was produced by National Geographic's Special Investigations Unit, which focuses on wildlife crime and is made possible by grants from the BAND Foundation and the Woodtiger Fund. Read more stories from the SIU on [Wildlife Watch](#). Send tips, feedback, and story ideas to ngwildlife@ngs.org.



The KZN Branch of the International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIAsa) cordially invites you to a seminar presented by

eThekweni Municipality

Guest Speaker – Chumisa Thengwa (Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa)



Aligning EIA with eThekweni's Strategic Tools & An update on EAPASA

DATE:	26 January 2017	
VENUE:	Wandsbeck Room, Westville Country Club, Link Road, Westville	
AGENDA:	13:00	Registration
	13:30	Welcome
		Cameron McLean – Systematic Conservation Assessment (SCA), it's use and availability of data
		Greg Mullins - Environmental Assessment on high level planning projects
	14:30	Tea
	14:45	Russell Stow – Introduction of the Municipal Compliance Team and their role for the City's EIA and WULA process.
		Chumisa Thengwa - Update on EAPASA Registration Process
	16:00	Close

Cost:	IAIAsa members (individual & student)	Free
	IAIAsa non-members	
	- Professionals	R170
	- Student (full time)	R60

RSVP	<p>Please register and pay by Friday 20 January 2017</p> <p>Please make use of IAIAsa online event registration system to secure your spot: http://ethekwinisstrategictoolsanupdateoneapasa.myactive.co.za/capturedetails/registration.aspx</p> <p>Once you have registered, an email will be sent to you confirming your event registration. Your membership status will be confirmed and an invoice will be generated and sent to you.</p> <p>Please pay your invoice as soon as possible, and send proof of payment to operations@iaiasa.co.za before 10th of October 2016 as places will be allocated on a first come first served basis, according to payment received. <u>Please use your initials and surname as the beneficiary reference</u> when making payment.</p>
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TRAINING IN THE NEW GA 506 OF 26 AUGUST 2016:

SECTION 21 (c) AND (i) APPLICATIONS

IAIAsa in collaboration with the Department of Water and Sanitation

Typically the Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation (DWS) events are well attended events and this years event, on the back of the release of the new GA (509 of 2016), was bound to be a success. In the end, more than 100 consultants were able to attend the afternoon session with the morning session catering for government departments. Feedback

thus far has been very positive, although somewhat cautious because the new GA introduces a different way of approaching it and Water Use Licensing.

Presenting was **Dr Wietche Roets** who is the driver of the new GA. The structure was informal which allowed for questions on clarity to be raised on a needs basis which

allowed for various items to be thrashed out then and there.

Rather than summarizing the entire presentation, which involved a detailed recap of our fluvial geomorphology classes, the following table presents the fundamental changes that the brought about by GA 509 of 2016.

OLD GA1199 (2009)	NEW GA 509 (2016)
No GA within 500 m from wetlands	GA's possible anywhere – decided by Risk Matrix as standardised method for determining risk to resource quality
No GA in certain catchments listed	Table with catchments removed – GA's possible anywhere in SA
No provision for maintenance	Maintenance on Existing Lawful Uses can be GA
No provision for rehabilitation (only GA1198)	Rehab other than that contemplated in GA1198 (WfW) can be GA
No provision for River or Storm Water Management plans	River or Storm Water plans approved by DWS can be implemented as GA
No Provision for Emergencies	Emergencies can be handles ito Emergency Protocol and is a GA
No provision for specific activities like State Owned Companies and others	Provision made for specific the activities of State Owned Companies and others

Some of the key queries raised and discussed during the presentation were:

- Two things need to happen in order for a water use authorization for (c) and (i) activities:
 - The activity must take place within the regulated area; and
 - It must pose a quantum of risk to resource quality (resource quality as defined in NWA).

The proverbial fence post 499m from a wetland is unlikely to present a risk to resource quality and

therefore unlikely to be a Water Use.

- The decision matrix therefore is:
 - Does it pose a risk to water quality and occur within 500m of a wetland? If "No", continue with activity (although it is advisable to notify the Department)
 - If Yes above, does it constitute a "Low" risk in terms of the GA 509 of 2016? If "Yes", the Water Use is generally authorized

and requires REGISTRATION.

- If No, can identified impacts be adequately mitigated to reduce risk to "Low". If "Yes", the Water Use can be generally authorized and requires REGISTRATION.
- If No, the Water Use License Application required.



water & sanitation

Department:
Water and Sanitation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

3. Registration requirements are:

- Registration forms
- Master Layout Plan
- Risk Matrix
- Motivation (Controls that are used as a basis for reducing the risk rating from 'Moderately low' to "Low"). Such documentation must be available on request (e.g. method statements used to address risks, stormwater management plans etc.) and should therefore be prepared as part of the application process

Note: Whilst the registration process is designed to speed up the application process, and to reduce costs of the application, some minimum aspects would need to be addressed by an appropriately qualified SACNASP certified member to inform the risk assessment. This would include:

- Field-based delineation of watercourses & associated regulated area;
- Rapid PES & EIS assessments;

- Assessing buffer zone requirements;
- Documenting additional recommended mitigation measures in the case of 'Moderately low' risk activities (would include all wetlands)
- Basic report summarising above, together with risk assessment.

The costs of inputs from an aquatic / wetland ecologist into a GA submission are therefore likely to be only moderately lower than that required for a WULA process.

4. Confirmation of registration is within 30 days of lodging the registration.
5. The aim of the new GA regulations (August 2016) is to encourage developers to mitigate by design, rather than through management. This is a key opportunity where, where possible, "medium" or "high" risks can be reduced through alternative designs, construction methodologies etc.
6. DWS is working towards training and appointing staff to the Regional offices who are (c)

and (i) specialists. This should go a long way to assisting with streamlining the WULA and GA process.

7. Conditions imposed under the GA are recognised as being overly onerous for many activities and will hopefully be refined in time. In the interim, applicants will need to consider the merits of abiding with existing GA conditions (with potentially significant cost implications) or rather applying for a WUL with the hope that more realistic requirements will be set by DWS.

Dr Roets's stressed that the GA 509 of 2016 bring about a significant change in the way in which Section 21 (c) and (i) activities are viewed and that whilst there are going to be teething problems, its up to all sectors to approach things in a constructive combined manner.

Dr Roets kindly made his presentation available for distribution and is downloadable from the IAIAsa website <http://www.iaiasa.co.za/News/DisplayNewsItem.aspx?niid=55698>

- Theo Wicks

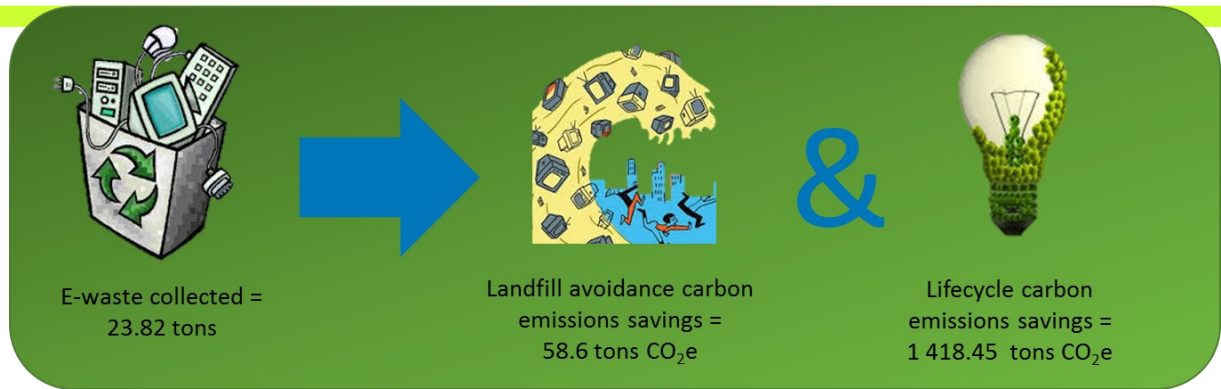
JG AFRIKA E-WASTE COLLECTION - 2016

In November 2016, the JG Afrika PMB branch, in partnership with the Liberty Midlands Mall and SmartMatta, held their annual electronic waste collection. The 2016 campaign collected 5.28 tons of e-waste which included electronics, printers, screens,

kitchen appliances and some interesting household gadgets!

SmartMatta estimate that since the inception of the e-waste drive in 2012 the landfill avoidance carbon emissions saving totals 58.6 tCO₂e. The lifecycle carbon

emissions saving is 1 418.45 tCO₂e. The lifecycle emissions saving includes landfill avoidance and the replacement of raw materials with recycled material, the manufacture, transportation, product use and final method of disposal.



E-waste constitutes any unwanted electrical or electronic equipment (powered by either batteries or electricity) such as computers, TVs, VCRs & DVD players, consumer electronics, kettles, printers, fax machines, cell phones, toasters, microwares and / or direct parts thereof.

Electric and electronic goods contain chemical halogens and heavy metals such as lead, mercury and cadmium. E-waste can be hazardous and toxic, causing serious health and environmental pollu-

tion problems if not handled responsibly. These include soil and groundwater contamination in disposal and occupational hazards through inhalation of particulates during processing of e-waste. Electronic and electrical waste contains both valuable and potentially hazardous material that can be recovered through appropriate recycling, while hazardous fractions can be treated prior to safe disposal.

E-waste is a growing waste stream in South Africa as old and

redundant items are generated due to the rapid advance of new technology and redundancy. To limit the influence of this burgeoning impact on the environment, the responsible management of e-waste is required by consumers and producers alike. Benefits of e-waste recycling include the reduction of human health and environmental hazards caused by disposal of untreated e-waste in landfills and socio-economic stimulated by the recycling industry.

- Imke Summers

A CONTAINER AND BAKKIE LOAD WORTH OF E-WASTE COLLECTED!



SORTING AND PACKING THE E-WASTE RECEIVED



A heartfelt thank you goes out to our partners, the Liberty Midlands Mall and SmartMatta for their continued support and collaboration, as well as to all of the volunteers and members of the general public that partook in this initiative.

IAIA VS IAIASA

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

I have recently noted that many members (and non-members) are referring to “IAIAsa” as “IAIA”, even when mentioning the organisation on their CVs. While most people understand implicitly what is meant by IAIA, I thought I would take this opportunity to remind our members exactly what the difference is between the IAIA and IAIAsa.

IAIA

- ➡ IAIA is the International Association for Impact Assessment
- ➡ IAIA was organised in 1980 to bring together researchers, practitioners, and users of various types of impact assessment from all parts of the world.
- ➡ There are currently 17 affiliate and branches of IAIA around the world.
- ➡ International conferences are held annually in different countries.
- ➡ A quarterly international journal is published by IAIA, focussing on Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal.

www.iaia.org

IAIASA

(‘I’-‘ay’-‘sa’)

- ➡ IAIAsa is the official **South African affiliate** of this international organisation
- ➡ South Africa was the sixth country in the world to form a local IAIA affiliate, having been formally recognised in 1993.
- ➡ Being a member of the affiliate allows members to participate in the annual international conference at members’ rates and to have access to international news and events.
- ➡ IAIAsa holds local and regional conferences to make information exchange and networking opportunities available to local members.
- ➡ Being an IAIAsa member does not automatically mean you are registered as an IAIA member - for this, you must register directly with the international body.

www.iaiasa.co.za

Affiliates operate separately and independently of IAIA and are responsible for their operating structure and activities. However, they share the same interest in improving the IA capacity within their own countries. IAIA is not responsible or liable for the actions or activities of the Affiliates. All affiliates sign individually agreed MoUs with IAIA to keep their affiliate status and rights in effect. In addition, IAIAsa is now VAT registered in South Africa; we need to ensure that members are addressing payments and communications to the correct organisation.

SO, REMEMBER THE “SA” IN IAIASA

Danielle Sanderson - IAIAsa KZN 2016/17Chair



DID YOU KNOW?

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