



**The Environmental Impact Assessment  
and Management Strategy  
for South Africa - 2014**

**IAIAsa August 2014  
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Department of Environmental Affairs**





# Background and progress to date

- EIAMS: To address the shortcomings within current Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) system and processes as identified in the 'Review of Effectiveness and Efficiency of EIA in South Africa'
- DEA initiated process to assemble the EIAMS by mobilizing the Environmental Sector
- Project steering committee (PSC) was established by the DEA to drive the compilation of the strategy
- The PSC included representatives of various sectors such as government, NGOs, Business, Chamber of Mines, IAIA, EAPs, etc
- Process commenced with the compilation of 11 Subtheme reports by independent EAPs in 2010-2011
- The interrogation and integration of the common trends and recommendations – stemming from the Subtheme reports – in two Theme reports in 2011-2012
- The strategy considered the identified root causes and proposed platforms stemming from the Theme reports and developed the nine final building platforms
- First draft strategy was available for comments in November 2013 and final draft strategy for final stance by sectors in June 2014

# Context of Strategy

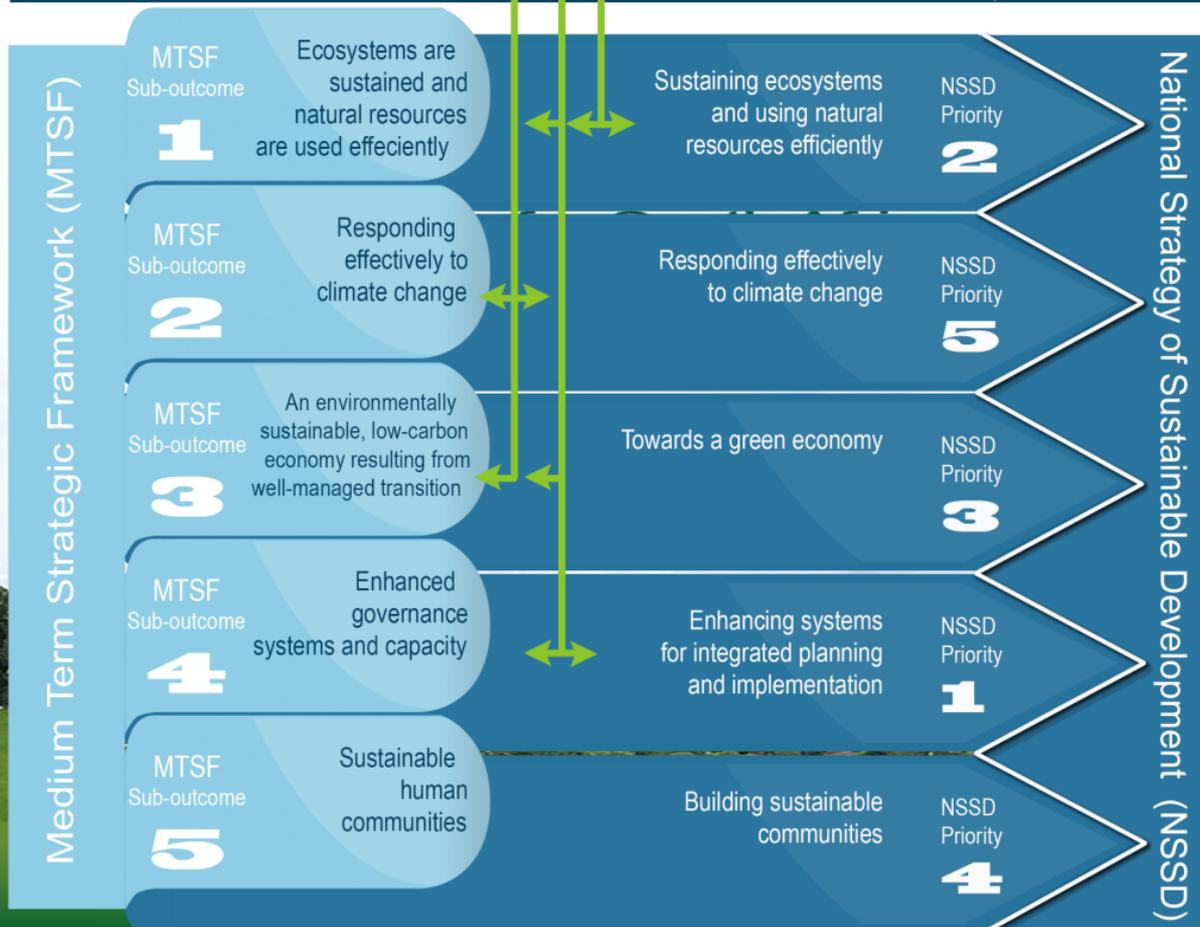
**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:**

Transition to environmentally sustainable, climate change resilient, low carbon economy and just society

**OUTCOME 10:**

Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced

OUTPUT 1: Enhance the quality and quantity of water  
 OUTPUT 2: Reduce greenhouse emissions, climate change and improved air/atmospheric quality.  
 OUTPUT 3: Sustainable Environmental Management  
 OUTPUT 4: Protected Biodiversity



Assessment



Systems approach to sustainability as depicted in National Strategy of Sustainable Development

# 9 Root causes for limited success of the current IEM system in achieving sustainability

- Lack of internalisation of NEMA principles and the principles of sustainability.
- Lack of effective cooperative governance.
- Lack of mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, feedback and adaptive management, and conflict resolution.
- Lack of a systematic approach to the use of environmental management instruments and tools.
- Lack of confidence in environmental professionals.
- Lack of effective knowledge management and skills to utilise the knowledge management systems.
- Lack of understanding of, and appreciation for, the environment and environmental management instruments and tools.
- Lack of effective public participation and appreciation for public participation as a process that adds value to Integrated Environmental Management.
- Lack of transformation of the environmental sector.





**Pillar 1:**  
Principles of sustainability, sustainability objectives, - indicators and targets in legislation and policies.

**Pillar 2:**  
Sustainability – led approach

**Pillar 3:**  
Impact mitigation hierarchy approach

**Building platform 1: Achieving Sustainability**

**Pillar 1:**  
**Principles of sustainability, sustainability objectives, - indicators and targets in legislation and policies.**

- Understanding of NEMA principles
- Sustainability indicators, objectives and targets:
  - Outcome 10 to be cascaded down to local level
- Strategic environmental planning:
  - EIPs and SDFs and desired state of environment
  - SEAs and EMFs
- Guidance in setting objectives, targets and indicators
- Evaluation of all sectoral legislation, policies and implementation for sustainability

**Building platform 1: Achieving Sustainability**

**Pillar 2:  
Sustainability –  
led approach**

- Consistent sustainable path for country NDP, NSSD and presidential outcomes
- Phased approach:
  - Setting of National targets achievable
  - Cascading to provincial, regional, local challenge
  - Project – sustainability objectives case by case
- Phased in: Set objectives progressing towards indicators and targets by SEAs and EMFs
- Guideline document sustainability-led approach

**Building platform 1: Achieving Sustainability**

- Avoidance
- Unavoidable: Minimise, rectify/ remedy
- Offsets:
- Triggers biodiversity offsets
  - Impact high – inappropriate
  - Impact medium to high – offsets to be explored
  - Impact low – no need for off-sets
- Guideline document on offsets

**Pillar 3:  
Impact  
mitigation  
hierarchy  
approach**

**Building platform 1: Achieving Sustainability**

**Pillar 1:**  
Environmental  
priorities in  
government  
departments

**Pillar 2:**  
Coherent  
and  
consistent  
IEM  
legislation  
and policies

**Pillar 3:**  
Institutional  
framework  
for  
cooperation,  
alignment  
and  
integration

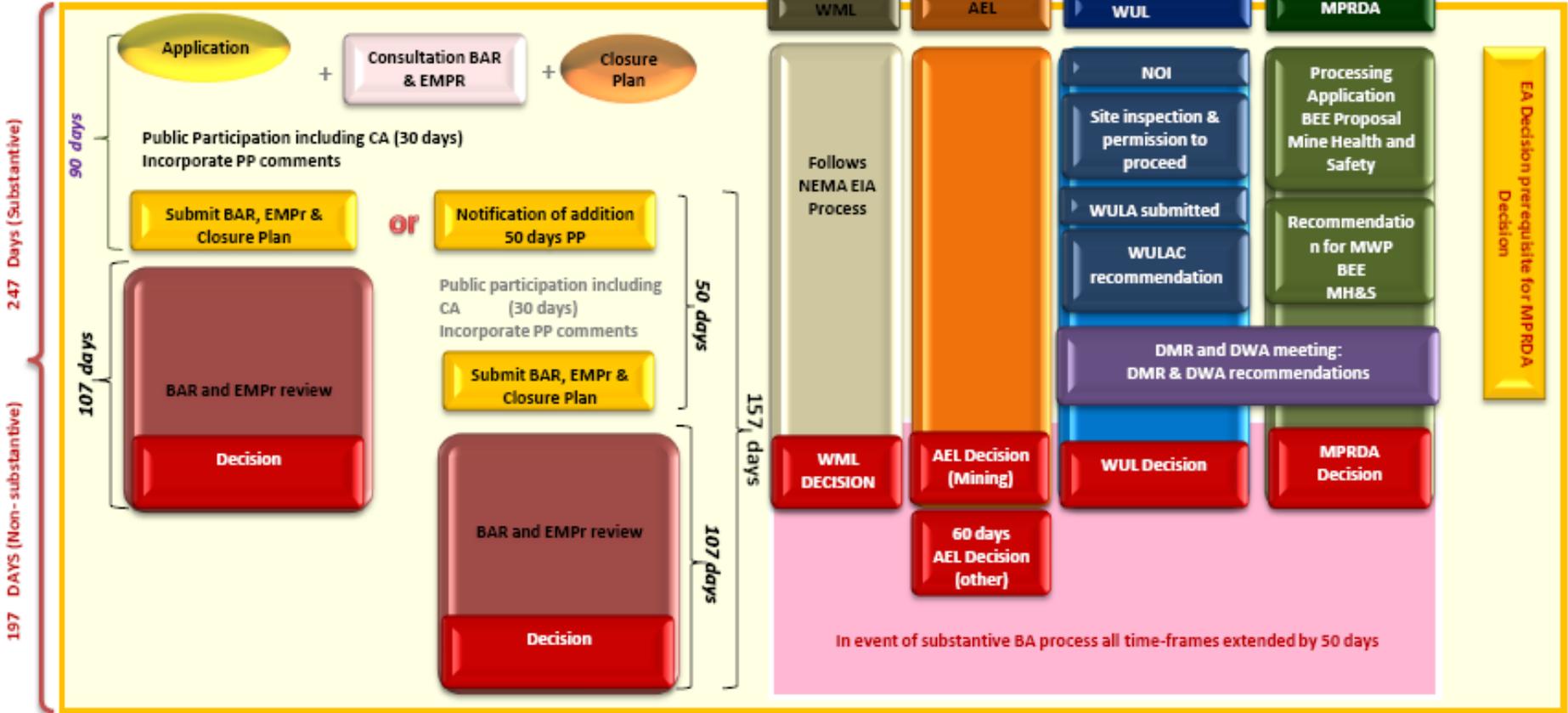
**Pillar 4:**  
Strategic  
spatial  
development  
plans  
informed by  
environmental  
planning  
tool

**Building platform 2: Effective Alignment**

# Proposed Process: BAR Process

MPRDA Application Accepted

Pre-application (Optional)



90 days ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPEAL FINALISED

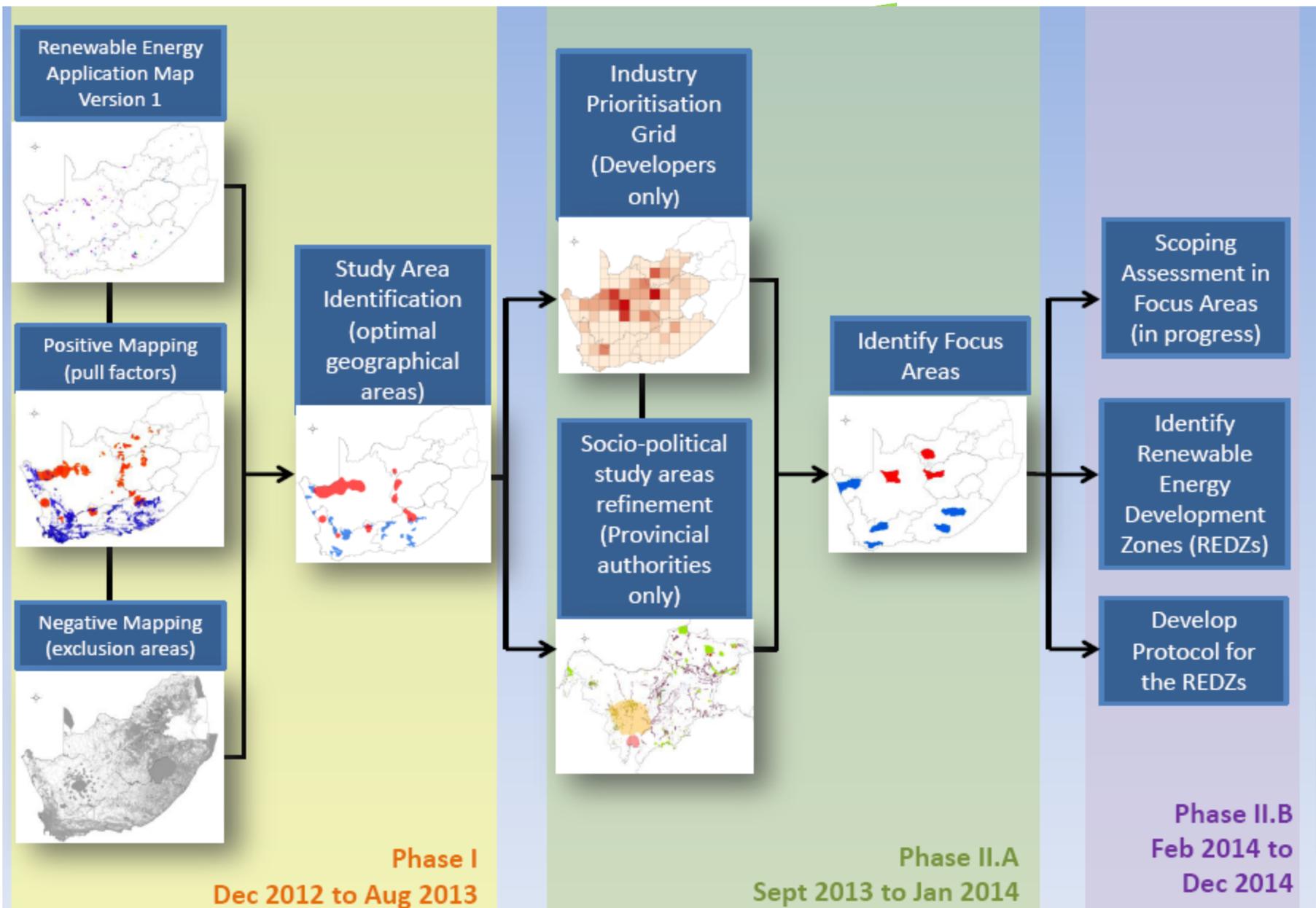


90 days EA APPEAL DECISION PREREQUISITE FOR MPRDA DECISION BECOMING EFFECTIVE

- Revival NEAF
- Chapter 3 EIPS and EMP
- Strategic Environmental Forums coordination EIPs, EMPs, SEAs, EMFs, SDFs
- Environmental Task teams regulatory decision making

**Pillar 3:  
Institutional  
framework  
for  
cooperation,  
alignment  
and  
integration**

**Building platform 2: Effective Alignment**



**SEA process for wind and solar PV**

## **NSDF:**

### **Environmental Underpinning**

The NSDF will assist in addressing the following areas with regard to environmental Issues:

- Identifying environmentally sensitive areas
- Identifying natural areas for conservation
- Natural ecosystems for conservation
- Natural resources that need to be conserved
- Climate change mitigation

### **Strengthening the integration of environmental consideration into spatial planning :**

#### **SPLUMA**

The strategic assessment of environment of an SDF

- Environmental attributes of an area, their extent, interrelationship and sensitivity;
- Environmental status and significance;
- Environmental management priorities such as protected areas determined by local, provincial or national legislation;
- Existing environmental frameworks, such as bioregional plan, air quality plan, waste management plan, catchment management strategy, open space framework, and coastal management plan;
- Heritage resources of an area;
- Undesirable land-uses that would have significant impact on environmental attributes
- Climate change, including adaptation and mitigation measures, mechanisms for building resilient societies.

**Pillar 4:  
Strategic  
spatial  
development  
plans  
informed by  
environmental  
planning  
tool**

## **Building platform 2: Effective Alignment**

**Pillar 1:**  
Monitoring,  
evaluation  
and adaptive  
management

**Pillar 2:**  
Monitoring  
and  
enforcement

**Pillar 3:**  
Evaluation of  
sectoral and  
strategic  
plans, policies  
and programs

**Pillar 4:**  
Avoiding  
conflict

**Pillar 5:**  
Cooperation  
and co-  
regulation

**Pillar 6:**  
Rights  
of all  
stakehol  
ders

**Pillar 7:**  
Assistance  
by local  
authorities  
in enforce  
ment

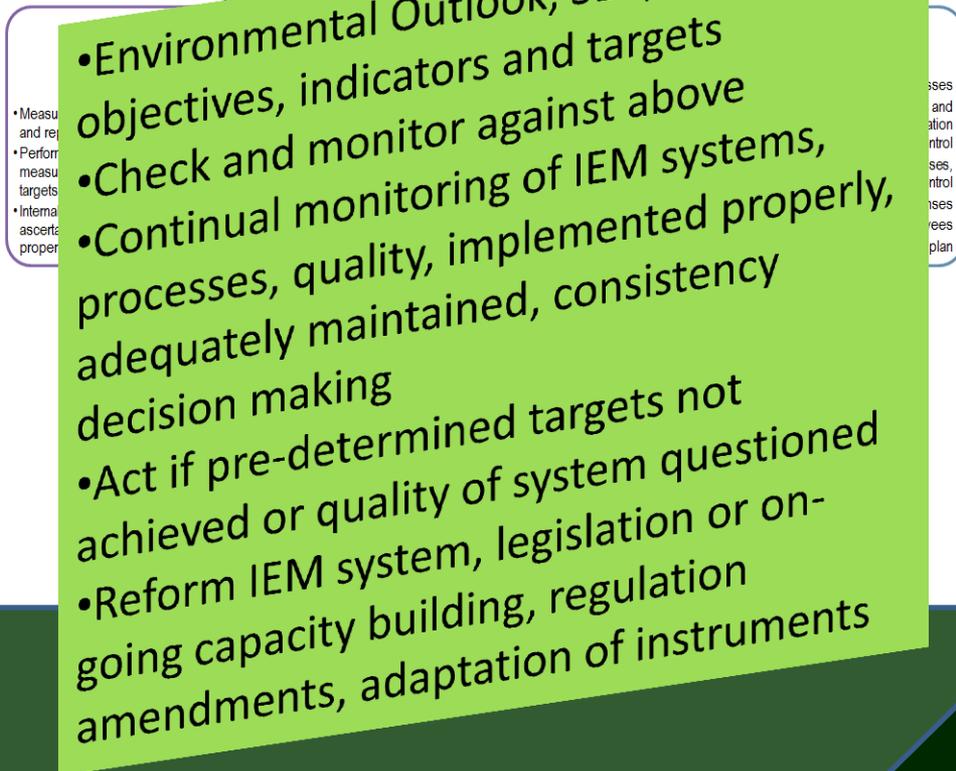
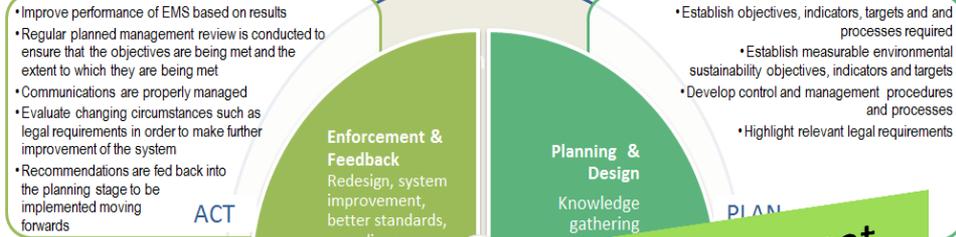
**Building platform 3: Monitoring leads to adaptive  
management**

**Pillar 1:  
Monitoring,  
evaluation and  
adaptive  
management**

**Pillar 2:  
Monitoring  
and  
enforcement**

**Pillar 3:  
Evaluation of  
sectoral and  
strategic  
plans, policies  
and programs**

**Building platform 3: Monitoring leads to adaptive management**



• Measure and report  
• Perform measurements against targets  
• Internally assess and improve performance

• Monitor and control processes, control systems, assesses performance

- Integration of environmental issues into sectoral policies, programs and plans by sustainability objectives, indicators and targets
- Chapter 4 conflict management and dispute resolution
- ID environmental damaging sectoral plans

**Pillar 4:  
Avoiding  
conflict.**

**Building platform 3: Monitoring leads to adaptive management**

- Listed Activity full cycle management
- Monitor against desired targets and conditions
- Move away from command and control to economic, fiscal, civil and agreement based
- Co-operation, co-regulation and self-regulation within private sector
- Heavy fines

**Pillar 5:  
Cooperation  
and co-  
regulation**

**Building platform 3: Monitoring leads to adaptive management**

- Whistle blower protection
- Communication channels
- Awareness programs

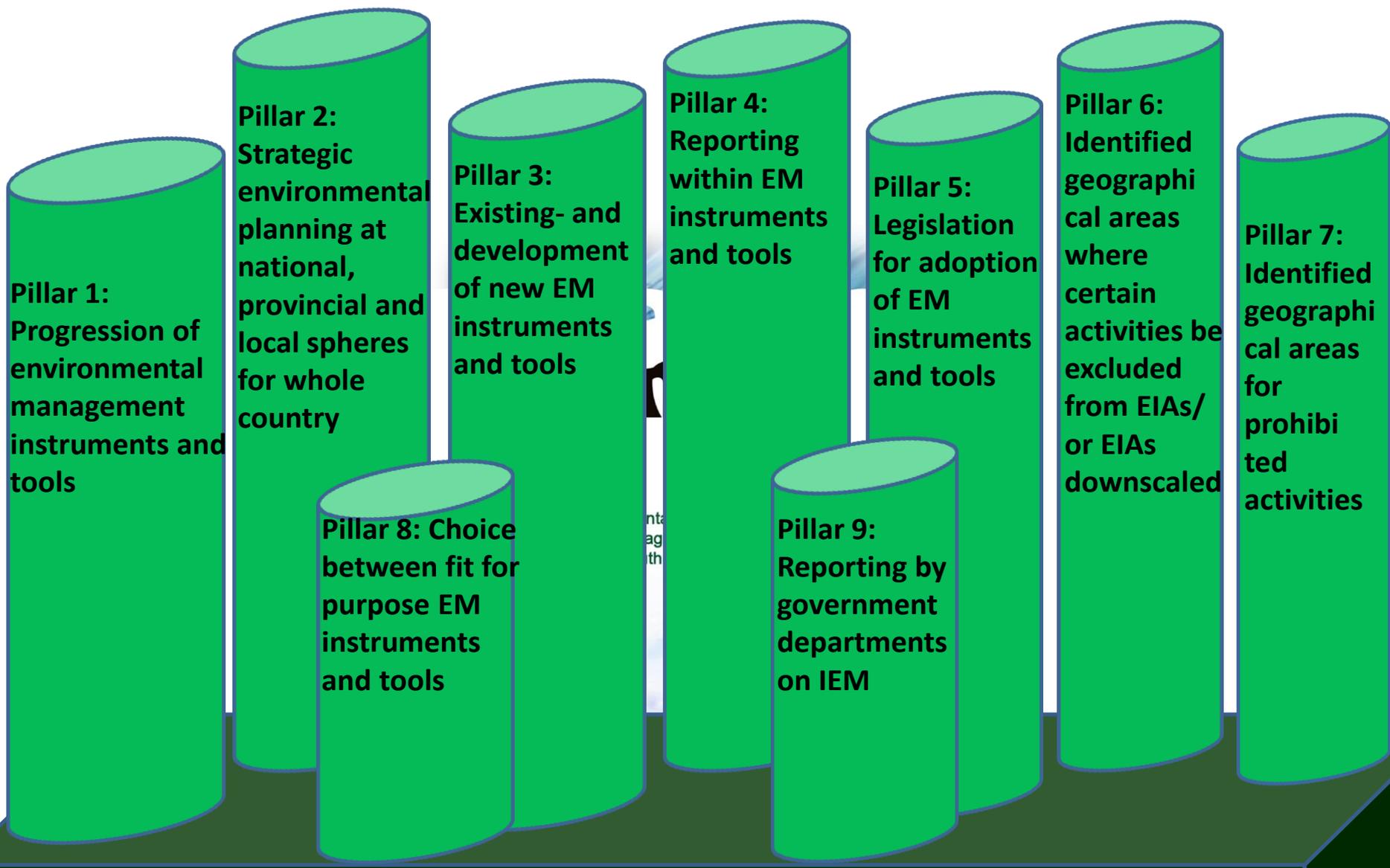
**Pillar 6:  
Rights of all  
stakeholders**

**Building platform 3: Monitoring leads to adaptive  
management**

- Enforcement by Local Authorities on micro level
- Land use decision,
- Clear framework within which LA can monitor and enforce

**Pillar 7:  
Assistance  
by local  
authorities  
in  
enforcement**

**Building platform 3: Monitoring leads to adaptive management**



**Building platform 4: Effective environmental management instruments and tools**

**Pillar 1:  
Progression of  
environmental  
management  
instruments  
and tools**

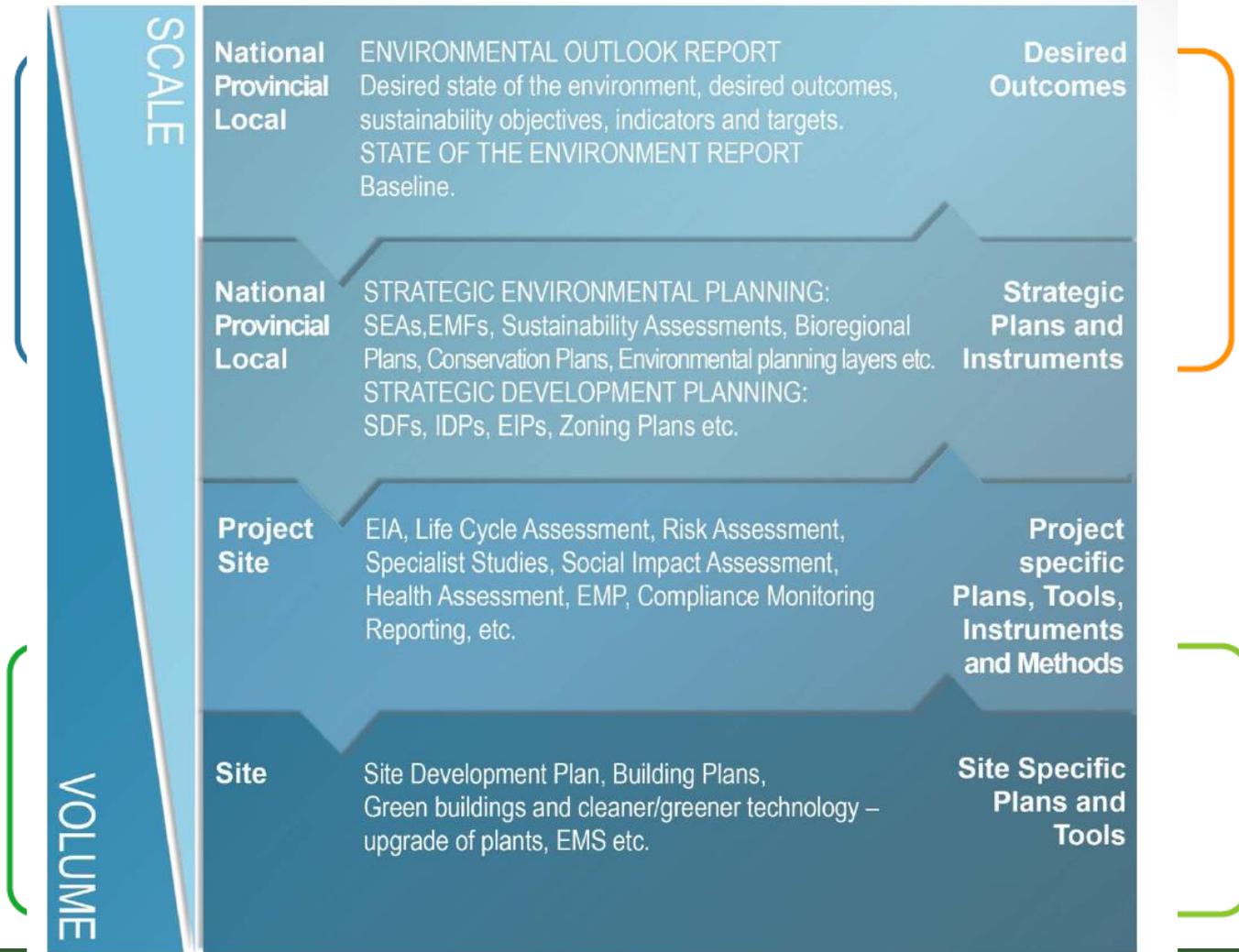


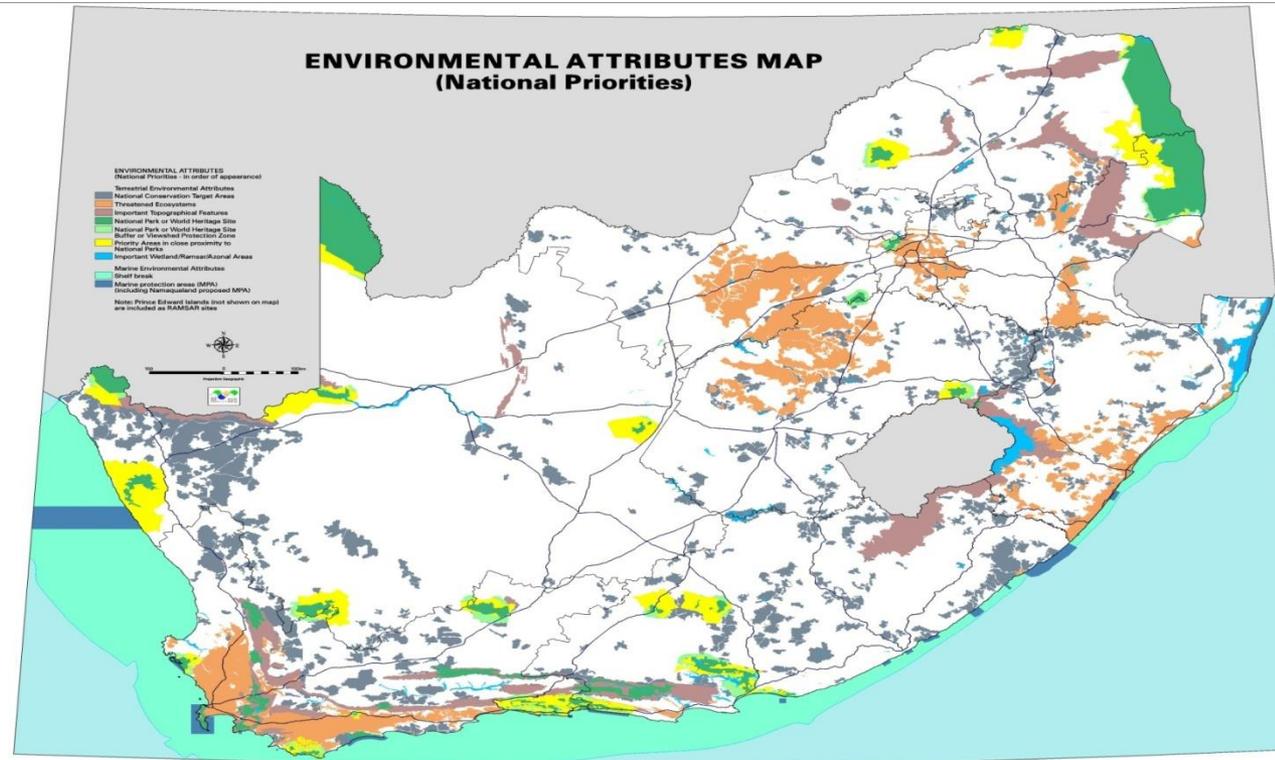
FIGURE 7 SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF A PROGRESSION OF INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS

**Building platform 4: Effective environmental management instruments and tools**



**Pillar 2:**  
Strategic environmental planning at national, provincial and local spheres for whole country

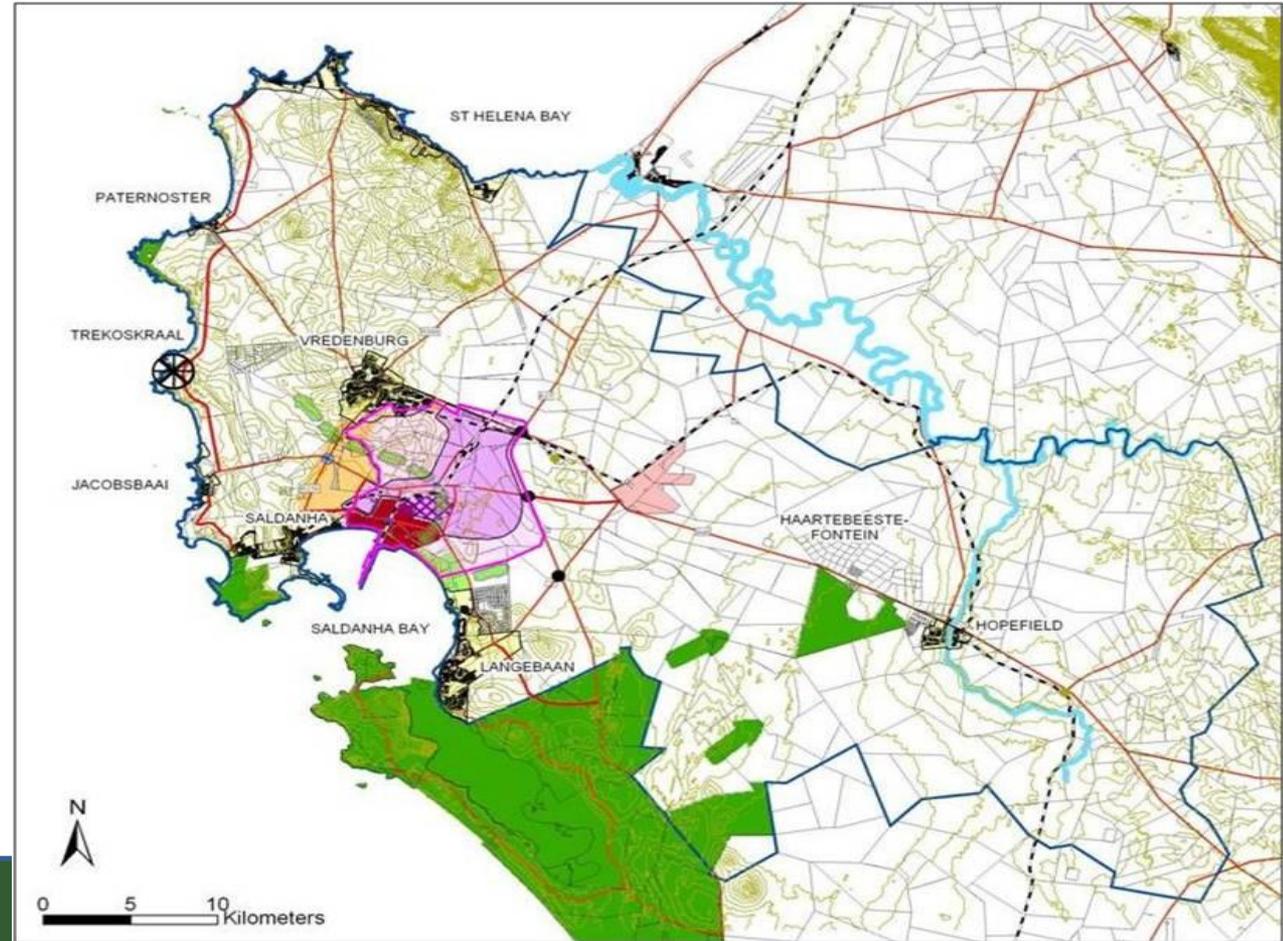
SANBI



**Building platform 4: Effective environmental management instruments and tools**

**Pillar 2:**  
Strategic environmental planning at national, provincial and local spheres for whole country

Saldanha EMF corresponding to SDF boundaries



**Building platform 4: Effective environmental management instruments and tools**

- New tools:
- Environmental Outlook: Desired state of the environment, sustainability objectives, targets and indicators
  - Compliance assessment and monitoring reporting

**Pillar 3:  
Existing- and  
development  
of new EM  
instruments  
and tools**

- Existing tools:
- SEA- and EMF Sustainability objectives, indicators and targets
  - EIPs: Broader sustainability objectives
  - Biodiversity planning: Bioregional plans
  - Norms and standards
  - Cumulative effect assessment
  - Life cycle assessment
  - Risk assessment
  - Cost benefit analysis
  - EMPrs
  - SANS

**Building platform 4: Effective environmental management instruments and tools**

Guideline document to bridge gap between current expectations and sustainability-led IEM system

- How to define sustainability objectives, indicators and target
- Design adaptation to meet sustainability targets

Statement on sustainability performance

- Principles for reporting
- Sustainability performance into EA conditions
- Monitoring of sustainability objectives, indicators and targets
- Minimum requirements for reporting

**Pillar 4:  
Reporting  
within EM  
instruments  
and tools**

**Building platform 4: Effective environmental management instruments and tools**

## Screening

-List of activities based approach

Proposed 3 lists

-List 1: Activities that will always require EIA based on potential of such activities to have significant impact e.g. nuclear, airports, bulk distribution of dangerous goods, industries releasing emissions, pollutants or effluent, mining, new infrastructure traversing sensitive environments

List 2: EA required based on possibility of environmental impact. Use of "fit for purpose tools" allowed based on objective criteria

List 3: Impacts are known and be mitigated by certain, norms, standards or conditions

**Pillar 5:  
Legislation  
for adoption  
of EM  
instruments  
and tools**

**Pillar 6:  
Identified  
geographical  
areas where  
certain  
activities be  
excluded  
from EIAs/  
or EIAs  
downscaled**

**Pillar 7:  
Identified  
geographic  
al areas  
for  
prohibited  
activities**

**Building platform 4: Effective environmental  
management instruments and tools**

Screening  
-Strategic environmental planning identify geographical areas where EA can be excluded or EIAs downscaled or activities prohibited

**Pillar 5:**  
Legislation for adoption of EM instruments and tools

**Pillar 6:**  
Identified geographical areas where certain activities be excluded from EIAs/ or EIAs downscaled

**Pillar 7:**  
Identified geographical areas for prohibited activities

**Building platform 4: Effective environmental management instruments and tools**



## Landforms

**Source:** Water Research Commission. *Atlas of Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas in South Africa: Maps to support sustainable development of water resources.* WRC report No. TT 500/11. August 2011. Accompanying DVD.

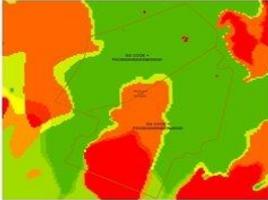
A list of all landform features that intersects the analysed area.

Landforms describe the topography of the land surface in context within which it occurs. Landform classes are useful for a wide range of planning and management applications beyond biodiversity planning, such as assessments of soil, geology, fire and flood risk, hazard prediction, forestry, agricultural and forestry potential as well as numerous engineering and military applications.

**Associated legislation:** Not currently protected by law.

**Landform metadata and layer:**

Not available for download. Data available on DVD from SANBI.

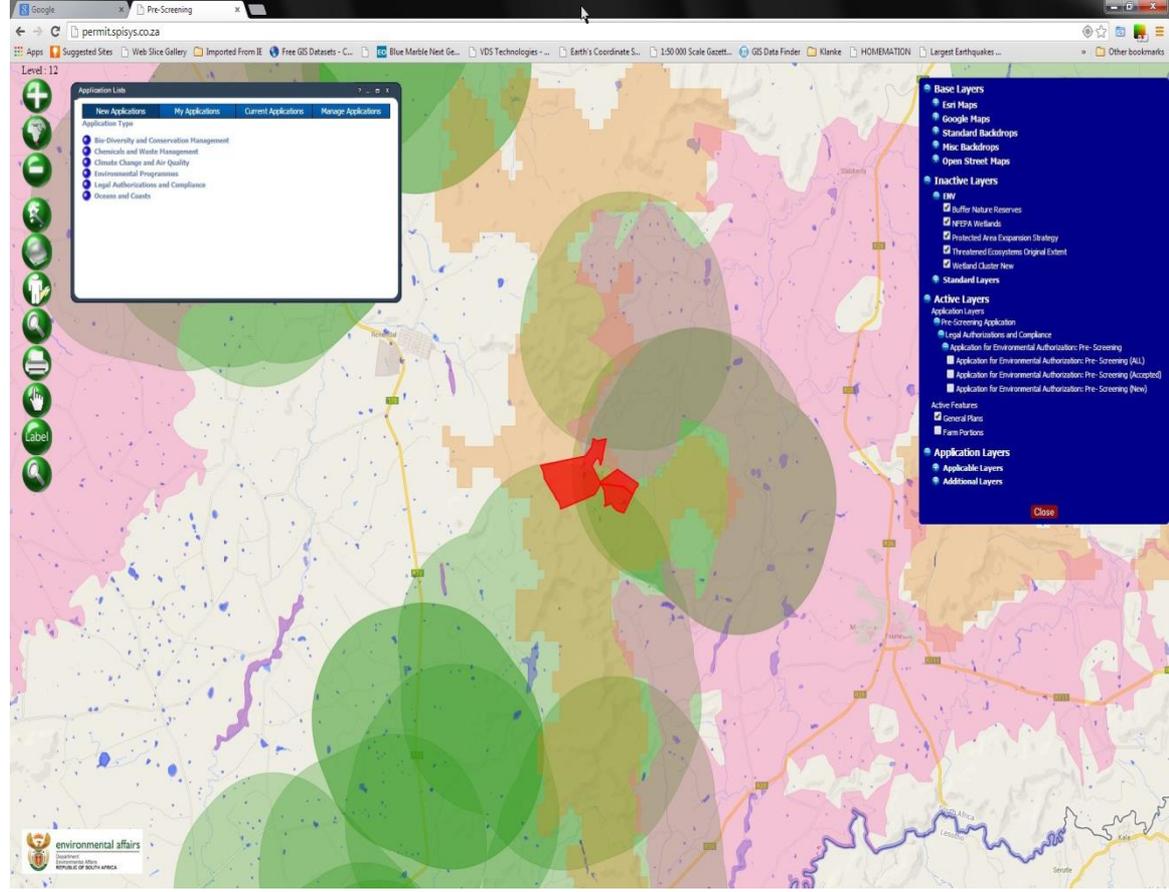


### Landforms

Landform Tool class	Area (ha)
Canyons, deeply incised streams	500
Plains	20 000
Local ridges, small hills in plains	2 000
Mountain tops, high ridges	300

# landform types: 4

**Pillar 8:  
Choice  
between fit  
for purpose  
EM  
instruments  
and tools  
LIST 2**

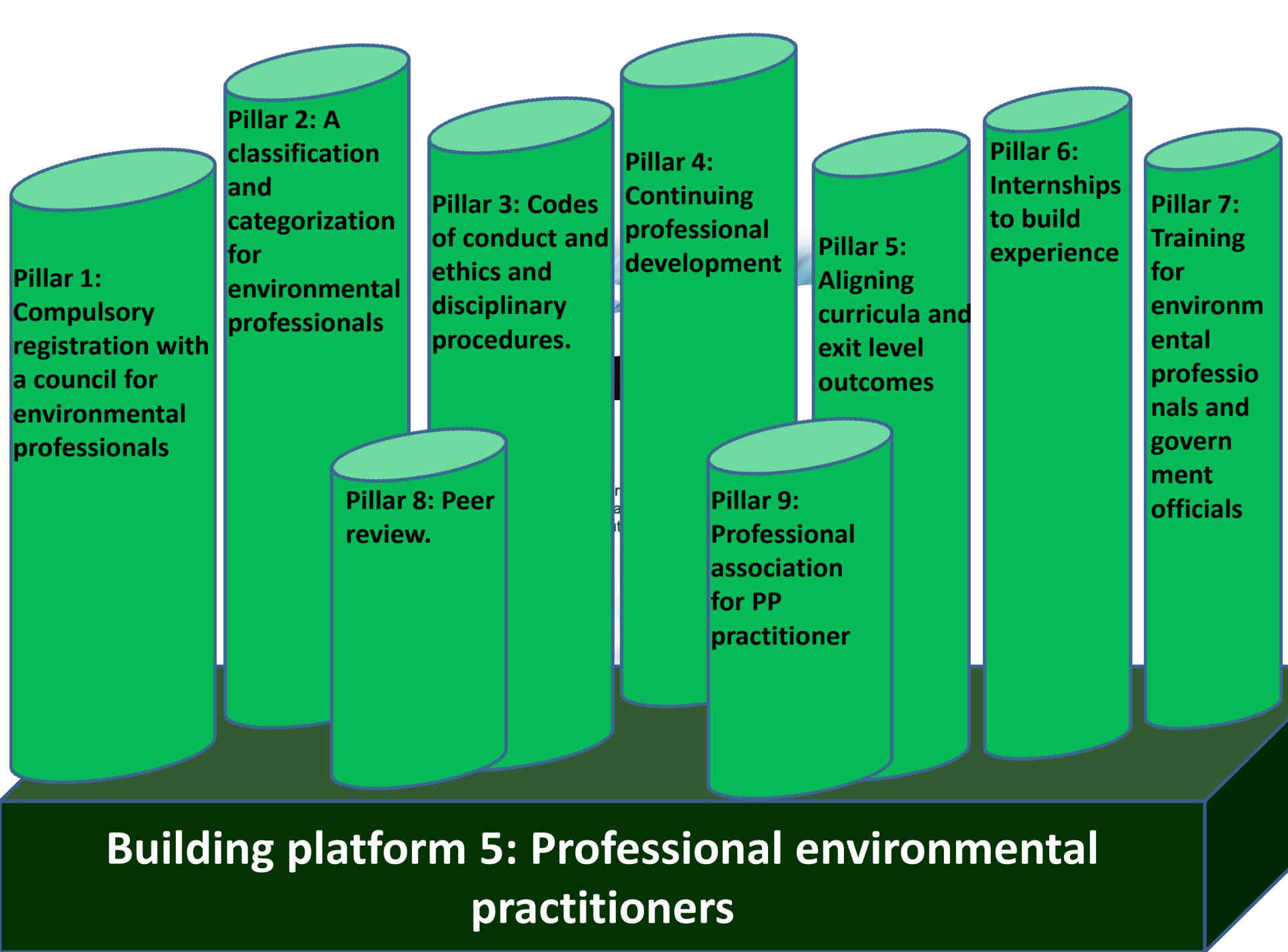


**Building platform 4: Effective environmental management instruments and tools**

- Consistent approach in state of the environment and outlook reports, EIPs, EMPs etc
- Central repository of spatial data and environmental assessment and management reports

**Pillar 9:  
Reporting by  
government  
departments  
on IEM**

**Building platform 4: Effective environmental  
management instruments and tools**



**Pillar 1:**  
Compulsory registration with a council for environmental professionals

**Pillar 2:** A classification and categorization for environmental professionals

**Pillar 9:** Professional association for PP practitioner

The Council

EAPASA  
Dealing sp  
with EAPs

Each Profe  
Constitutio

TABLE 4  
THE PRO

## CLASSIFICATION

EAP Environmental Assessment Practitioner	PPP Public Participation Practitioner	ECO Environmental Control Officer	SIA Practitioner Social Impact Assessment Practitioner	Other Environmental Professionals
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### CANDIDATE

A person who has the required formal qualification, the National Certificate: Environmental Assessment Practice, and meets some, but not all, of the criteria related to the nature and length of professional experience necessary for registration as an EAP

### REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL

A Registered Professional has the National Certificate: Environmental Assessment Practice; has completed a number of years of further relevant and applicable working experience; and demonstrates the required level of experience and competence in the context of a particular Environmental Assessment according to for the various Exit Level Outcomes of the national qualification.

### MASTER

A Professional would only be eligible to apply to become a Master after 8 years of experience. (e.g. EAP, Public Participation Practitioner and SIA Practitioner applicable work experience must be on EIAs and not Basic Assessments.)

CATEGORIES

TABLE 3: PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION AND CATEGORISATION OF THE IEM SECTOR

**Building platform 5: Professional environmental practitioners**

- Training on:
- NEMA principles
  - Sustainability led approach
  - Setting biodiversity targets
  - Reporting within EM instruments and tools
  - Biodiversity off-sets
  - EMF/SEA and SDF integration
  - Integration of environmental issues into land use decisions
  - Development of sector EIPs and EMPs
  - Cooperation mechanisms
  - IEM purpose, systems processes, terminology
  - Choice of “fit for purpose” EM instruments and tools
  - Application of new and improved tools
  - Enforcement of environmental conditions

**Pillar 3: Codes of conduct and ethics and disciplinary procedures.**

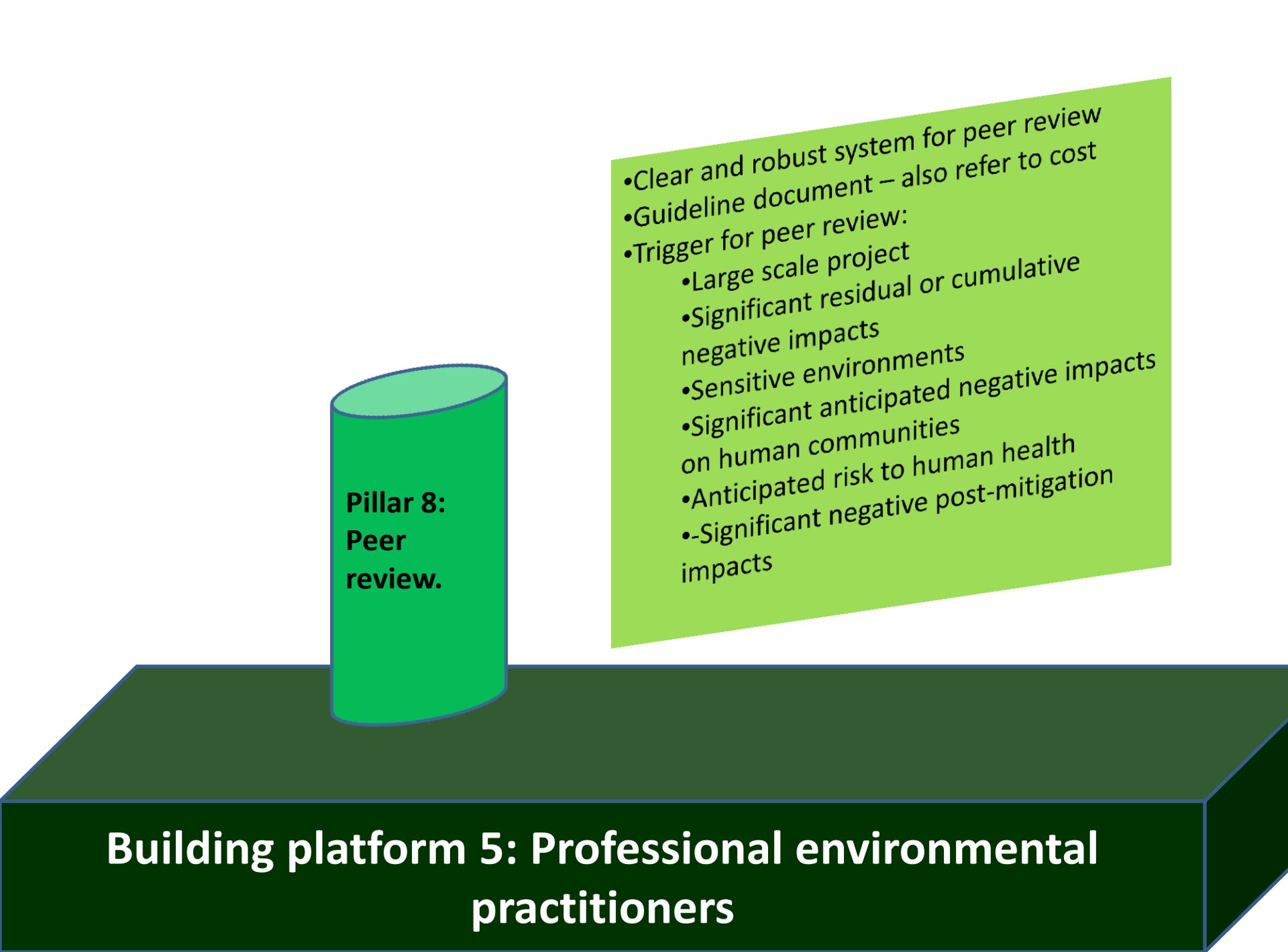
**Pillar 4: Continuing professional development**

**Pillar 5: Aligning curricula and exit level outcomes**

**Pillar 6: Internships to build experience**

**Pillar 7: Training for environmental professionals and government officials**

**Building platform 5: Professional environmental practitioners**



**Pillar 8:  
Peer  
review.**

- Clear and robust system for peer review
- Guideline document – also refer to cost
- Trigger for peer review:
  - Large scale project
  - Significant residual or cumulative negative impacts
  - Sensitive environments
  - Significant anticipated negative impacts on human communities
  - Anticipated risk to human health
  - Significant negative post-mitigation impacts

**Building platform 5: Professional environmental  
practitioners**

The diagram consists of six green cylindrical pillars of varying heights, arranged in a row on a dark green rectangular base. Each pillar contains text describing a specific component. The pillars are connected to each other and to the base by a network of white and blue lines, suggesting a complex, interconnected system. The base is a dark green 3D block with white text.

**Pillar 1: A central catalogue for available information**

**Pillar 2: Tracking system for all EM instruments and tools**

**Pillar 3: Standards for data and information**

**Pillar 4: Accessible, up-to-date, verifiable and quality data**

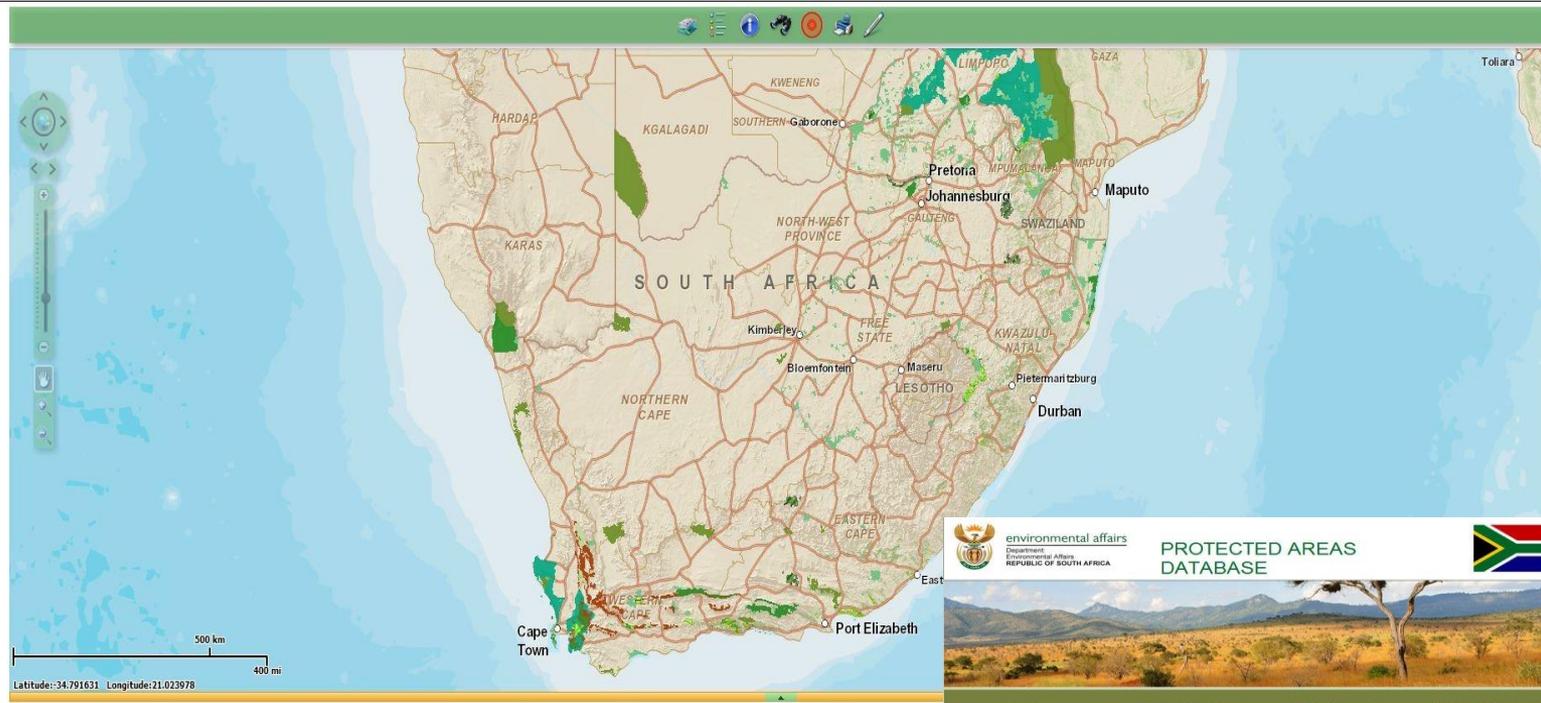
**Pillar 5: System for tested local knowledge**

**Pillar 6: Information on activities with negative impacts**

**Building platform 6: Credible, up-to-date, accurate and accessible information**



### Protected Areas Register



environmental affairs  
Department  
Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**PROTECTED AREAS DATABASE**




#### South Africa Protected Areas Database



The South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) is a GIS inventory of all protected and conservation areas in South Africa. The database, which is currently being developed, will eventually also include data on privately owned protected areas.

- The database distinguishes between various types and sub-types of protected areas and conservation areas. Protected area types include:
- National Parks
  - Nature Reserves
  - Special Nature Reserves
  - Mountain Catchment Areas
  - World Heritage Sites
  - Protected Environments
  - Forest Nature Reserves
  - Forest Wilderness Areas
  - Specially Protected Forest Areas
  - Marine Protected Areas

#### Download

The 2014 second quarter data release is available for download. This version includes privately owned nature reserves for most provinces. It excludes certain categories of Stewardship Sites. These sites will be systematically added to the database in subsequent releases. Please visit the **Data and Resources** section to download the data.

#### Map and reports

The development of a protected areas map viewer has been completed. It allows users to interact with the map, and create basic reports from the protected areas database.

#### Go to map

**Revise**  
Registered users will be able to assist us in improving the database on protected areas. They can recommend corrections and additions to the database directly on a detailed interactive map.

**Go to collaboration application.**

**Visitors**

	Africa's cultural heritage.
SPISYS	SPISYS is a collaborative initiative between the

Pillar 1: A central catalogue for available information

Building platform 6: Credible, up-to-date accessible information

**Pillar 2:  
Tracking  
system for all  
EM  
instruments  
and tools**

EIA Applications Received, Pending and Finalised Per Province

Start Date:

End Date:

Province	Received	Pending	Pending By Department	Pending By Applicant	Finalised	Finalised Authorised	Finalised Refused	Finalised Lapsed
DEA	49	30	26	4	19	19	0	0
Eastern Cape	44	29	16	13	15	15	0	0
Gauteng	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kwa-zulu Natal	213	118	79	39	95	94	1	0
Western Cape	14	10	6	4	4	4	0	0
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

HOME

Please indicate

EAP

I and AP's

Government

Other

REPORTS

EIA Applica

EIA Applica

Application

Application

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CONTACT

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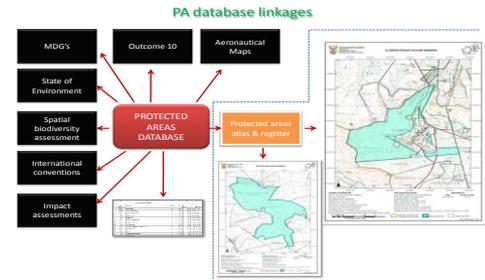
**Building platform 6: Credible, up-to-date, accurate and accessible information**

- Meaningful data:
- accurate, complete description of information and source
  - data standardisation
  - digitisation of information
  - data quality assurance
  - Metadata – information about information
  - date
  - season collected
  - methodology used
  - scale
  - reasons for study
  - person qualification
  - Information in narrative report should be concise and accessible

**Pillar 3:  
Standards  
for data and  
information**

**Pillar 4:  
Accessible,  
up-to-  
date,  
verifiable  
and  
quality  
data.**

- Accurate GIS information
- Accurate GIS linked with other custodian departments
- Information system of all non-spatial information generated in IEM
- DEA:
- Internal GIS – spatial information on EIA, EMFs, SEAs, SDF, exclusion zones, limited zones etc.



- EGIS – links to other custodian departments

environmental affairs  
Department of Environmental Affairs

SPATIAL INFORMATION

Source	Description	Site
Metropolitan Development Council	Metropolitan Development Council is responsible for the management of metropolitan areas. Spatial data for metropolitan areas, urban infrastructure, land use, recreation and parks are available for download from their website.	
Other Government Websites	For other government websites for:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission of Enquiry</li> <li>• Director of Enquiries, Structure Plans and Regional Titles</li> <li>• Information about environmental protection</li> </ul>	
Other Organisations	Other sources for spatial information include:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Institute for Geo-Information and Cartography (NIGC)</li> <li>• National Institute for Environmental and Geographical Information (NIEGI)</li> <li>• National Institute for Environmental and Geographical Information (NIEGI)</li> <li>• National Institute for Environmental and Geographical Information (NIEGI)</li> </ul>	
National Spatial Information Framework	The National Spatial Information Framework (NSIF) provides a framework for spatial information in South Africa. It is a key component of the National Spatial Information Framework (NSIF) and is used to manage and disseminate spatial information.	
South African Heritage Resources Agency	SAHRA is a statutory organisation established under the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999, to manage and protect the heritage resources of South Africa.	

**Building platform 6: Credible, up-to-date, and accessible information**



Search DEA Database

Add New Reserve

Help

About

Contact

## Search Protected Areas

Find Protected Areas  and underlying Farms  that match the search term below

Karoo

Clear

**Karoospruit Game Reserve**  
Nature Reserve

Declaration: 2001-04-26  
GIS Area: 667 ha  
Gazetted Area: 520 ha

[Read More](#)

**Reserves**

- Karoo National Park
- Karoo Nature Reserve
- Karoospruit Game Reserve
- Ladismith Klein Karoo Nature Reserve
- Tankwa-Karoo National Park

**Farms**

- 999
- Afsaal, 1
- Afsaal, 3
- Afsaal
- AFSAAL, 2
- ALPHA
- ALWYNSGAT, 2
- Alwynsgat, 1
- Berg-En-Dal
- Biesjes Fontein
- Blaauwkrans, 5

Search results: **5 reserves** found | **128 farms** found

**Karoo National Park**  
National Park

Declaration: 1979-09-07  
GIS Area: 82,227 ha  
Gazetted Area: -999 ha

**Pillar 5:**  
System for  
tested local  
knowledge

**Pillar 6:**  
Information  
on activities  
with  
negative  
impacts

**Building platform 6: Credible, up-to-date, accurate and accessible information**

**Pillar 1:**  
Environmental  
awareness  
programs

**Pillar 2:**  
Enabling  
consistent  
understan  
ding of  
NEMA  
principles

**Pillar 3:**  
Adequate  
access to IEM  
for  
marginalised  
communities

**Pillar 4:**  
Identifying  
capacity  
needs and  
develop new  
programs

**Pillar 5:**  
Capacity  
building over  
all building  
platforms

**Building platform 7: Environmental awareness and  
capacity building**

**Pillar 1:  
Environmental awareness  
programs**

**Pillar 2:  
Enabling  
consistent  
understan  
ding of  
NEMA  
principles.**

- insight value of ecological services
- principle of sustainability
- environmental impacts consumerism
- consequences of degradation and loss of biodiversity
- multiplier effect climate change
- interconnectedness all elements of the environment
- understanding and implementation of NEMA principles

**Building platform 7: Environmental awareness and  
capacity building**

Funding made available to a service provider for assistance to people with special needs to comply with IEM regulations

**Pillar 3:  
Adequate  
access to IEM  
for  
marginalised  
communities**

**Building platform 7: Environmental awareness and capacity building**

- Environmental professionals
- Officials in local government
- Other interacting professionals
- Developers and contractor
- Government to develop training material available to all-role-players

**Pillar 4:  
Identifying  
capacity  
needs and  
develop new  
programs**

**Pillar 5:  
Capacity  
building over  
all building  
platforms**

**Building platform 7: Environmental awareness and  
capacity building**

**Pillar 1:**  
Meaningful  
PP.

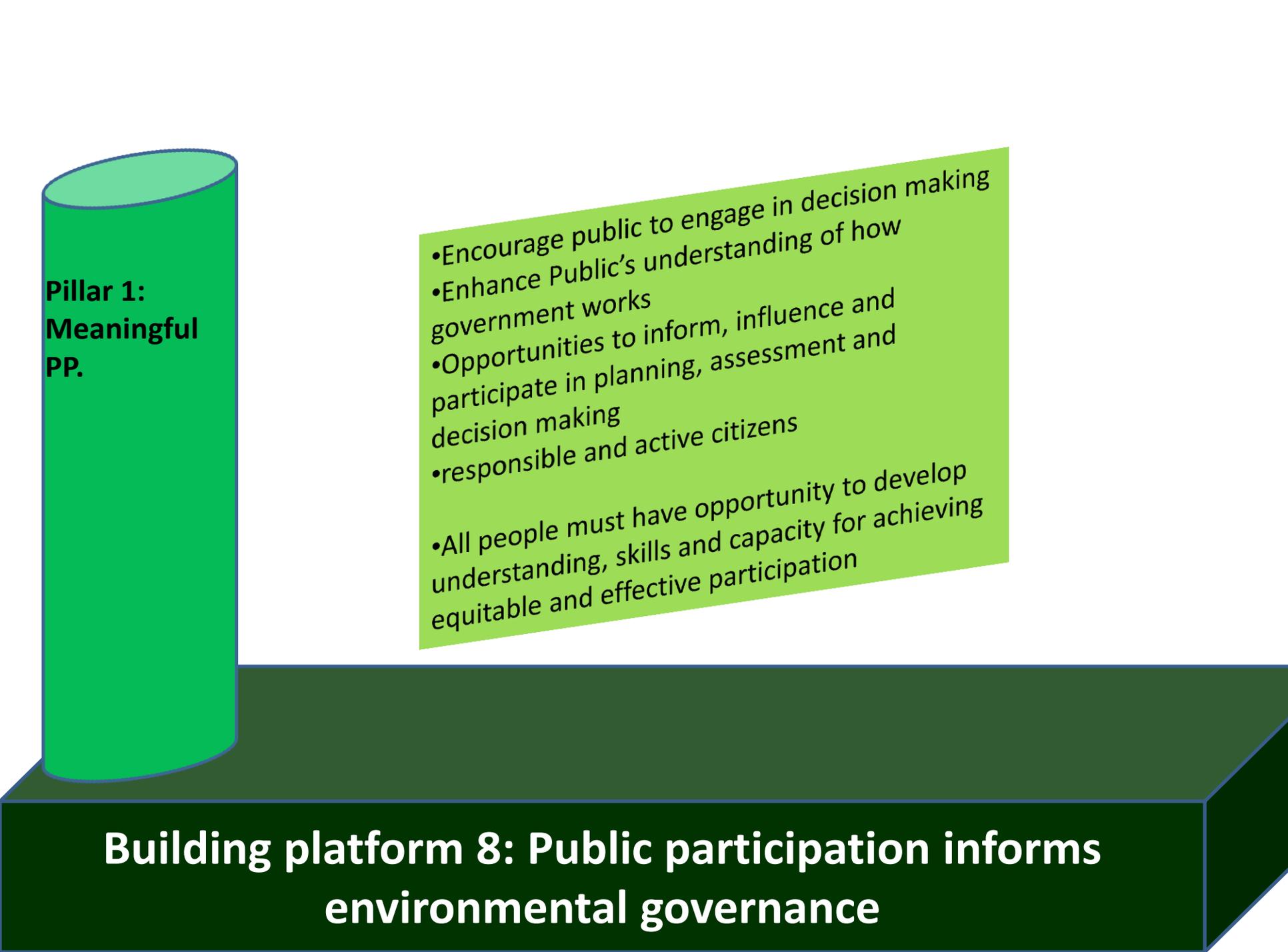
**Pillar 2:**  
Appropriate  
PP in terms  
of IEM  
instrument  
and tools

**Pillar 3:**  
Guidelines  
for PP

**Pillar 4:** PP  
informing  
phases of  
IEM

**Pillar 5:**  
Social  
science  
practitioners  
in selected  
applications

**Building platform 8: Public participation informs  
environmental governance**



**Pillar 1:  
Meaningful  
PP.**

- Encourage public to engage in decision making
- Enhance Public's understanding of how government works
- Opportunities to inform, influence and participate in planning, assessment and decision making
- responsible and active citizens
- All people must have opportunity to develop understanding, skills and capacity for achieving equitable and effective participation

**Building platform 8: Public participation informs environmental governance**

**Pillar 2:  
Appropriate  
PP in terms  
of IEM  
instrument  
and tools**

Extent of PP correspond to:

- the threat posed to the natural environment
- significance of potential impacts on wellbeing and health of people
- magnitude and lifespan of plan, program or project

•Extent influenced by:

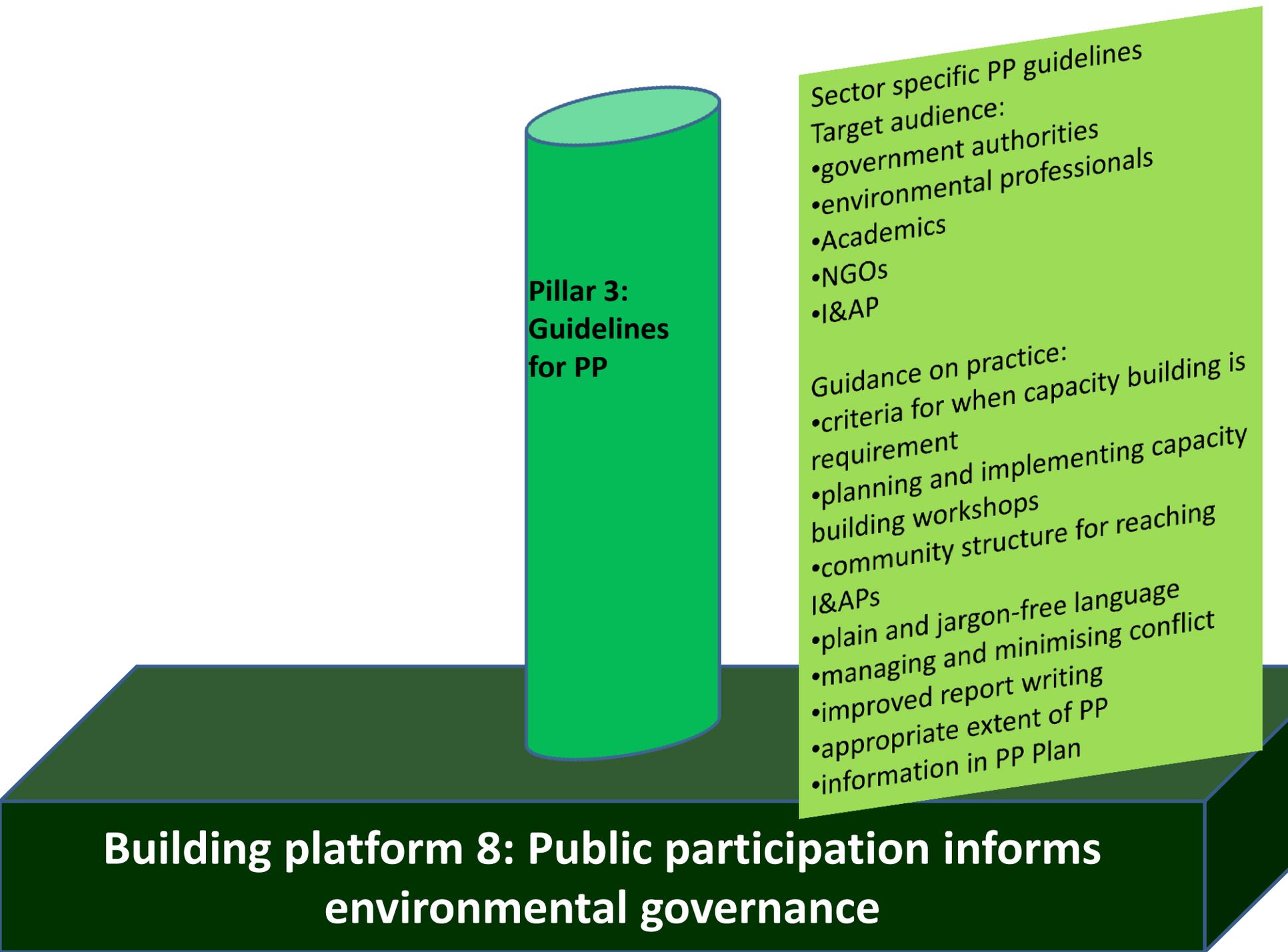
- Locality
- nature of activity
- sensitivity of biophysical environment
- cultural and historic value
- socio-economic conditions

Objective criteria to be specified to determine extent of PP

Application of a PP Plan for:

- strategic environmental planning
- activities that trigger a full EIA (list 1)
- activities traversing sensitive environment such as critical biodiversity areas

**Building platform 8: Public participation informs  
environmental governance**



**Pillar 3:  
Guidelines  
for PP**

Sector specific PP guidelines  
Target audience:

- government authorities
- environmental professionals
- Academics
- NGOs
- I&AP

Guidance on practice:

- criteria for when capacity building is requirement
- planning and implementing capacity building workshops
- community structure for reaching I&APs
- plain and jargon-free language
- managing and minimising conflict
- improved report writing
- appropriate extent of PP information in PP Plan

**Building platform 8: Public participation informs environmental governance**

- Planning:  
Incorporating interests, needs and values of I&AP in future plans
- Implementation:  
How comments have been addressed e.g. in EMPr
- Checking, monitoring and acting:  
What is to be monitored should reflect interests, needs and values of I&APs

**Pillar 4: PP  
informing  
phases of  
IEM**

**Building platform 8: Public participation informs  
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- Registered PP or social science practitioner specific applications
- Screening when applicable by means of e.g. PP Plan

**Pillar 5:  
Social  
science  
practitioners  
in selected  
applications**

**Building platform 8: Public participation informs  
environmental governance**

**Pillar 1: Codes of best practice promoting black economic empowerment.**

**Pillar 2: Transformation imperatives**

Transformation advanced in public sector  
Private sector not reflecting demographic profile  
Published codes by trade and industry should be considered by environmental sector  
If more actions are needed sector should decide to develop Transformation charter  
Charter not mandatory  
Interim measures:  
• Preferential procurement  
• Skills development scorecard  
• Learnerships  
• Mentorships and internship programs

**Building platform 9: Transformation**

# Way forward

- Strategy to be submitted to DG of DEA for consideration
- Submission to WGs, Mintech and Minmec
- Submission to Cabinet for Consideration
- Ongoing initiatives by DEA



The Environmental Impact Assessment  
and Management Strategy  
for South Africa - 2014





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**THANK YOU**

