



environment
& tourism

Department:
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Urban Environmental Management Programme



NH Lord Charles, Somerset West, 20 - 21 May 2009

Report back:

**Surprise Zwane
Directorate:
Capacity and Support**



Outline

- Sedibeng Case study
- Lessons learnt in developing EMFs
- EMF Information sharing feedback
(13 – 14 November 2008)

Locality



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The issue



Towards harmony between society and nature (View of the Vaal)



**Transvaal Thick-toed gecko
(*Pachydactylus affinis*)**

Background

- Collaboration by DEAT, GDACE and Sedibeng funded by DANIDA;
- Initiated from the Vaal SEA forum established to address issues raised at a Ministerial Imbizo held in Boipatong;
- To assist in addressing burning environmental issues in the region e.g. Air and Water Quality, waste management, environmental degradation, cultural-heritage, etc.

Challenges

- The EMF is a true co-operative governance exercise with all three spheres of government having some responsibility i.t.o. contract;
- Procurement challenges;
- First PSC meeting took place in September 2007;
- Before initiating district EMF, there is a need to check if there is any local municipal EMFs. Data to use, scale (coarse/fine), alignment, decision makers (EIA purposes).

What have we learnt?

- No clear understanding of the purpose of an EMF (need for the Guideline);
- Purpose: strategic document, EIA decision making, listing/delisting as provided by NEMA;
- Co-operative governance can still be a minefield;
- Capacity and expertise (municipality);
- Interest & commitment;
- Availability of reliable information to populate into EMF product;
- Inadequate ground truthing done by consultants;
- Time to deliver quality product;
- Increase in scope and budget;
- Diluting of TORs at a later stage of project;
- Conflicts within institutions 'turf war';
- Communication;
- Delayed comments;
- Roles & responsibilities not well understood on the ground;
- Some level of institutional maturity is required to effectively implement an EMF;

Introduction

The UEMP and DEAT planned a combined 2 day Workshop for detailed information sharing between the various spheres and levels of government and to enhance dialogue and collaborative effort with regard to EMFs in its broader context:

- The programme was designed to promote interactive discussion to ensure the information sharing objective would be accomplished;
- The main focus was on the context of EMFs, process and methodology, key elements of EMFs and case experiences.

What was the purpose?

- Establish linkages within government institutions. possible links between national, provincial and municipal authorities in formulating EMFs.
- Build a relationship of trust in advisory support;
- To make known of DEAT EMF process in developing EMFs
- Create a common understanding of EMFs;
- Determine ways in which EMFs can be used together or be integrated with other instruments;
- Provide inputs to the EMF Guideline that is to be prepared by the DEAT; and
- Build partnerships in the UEMP and DEAT with the 2 spheres of government through info sharing.



What were the issues that came out?



- Issues around climate change;
- Waste management;
- Alignment and updating of EMFs with other tools in the planning domain over a period time (possible 5 years)
- The desired state of our environment to look (identified conflicts over land use planning and identify strategies for dealing with potential conflicts);
- The use of control zones in an EMF, proposed management zones;
- Concurrence (purpose and function thereof);
- EMF guideline must provide 'clear cut' guidance.

Setting out of UEMP theme

Sustainable planning,
climate change,
waste management &
energy

Strong recommendations came forward towards gearing EMFs to cater for sustainable planning, incorporating pro-poor principles, climate change, energy and waste management issues.



What needs to be taken forward into the EMF guideline

- Provide for EMFs to be developed in phases, over time, from relatively uncomplicated instruments that provide a context for EIAs in an area and can be easily integrated into planning systems;
- Provide a clear cut criteria for sustainable development to be used in EMFs, including issues of climate change;
- Provide criteria to ensure that pro-poor principles are implemented in EMF areas;
- Provide guidance on the use of existing info and the need to generate new info;
- Provide guidance on the integration with other instruments across areas, scales and jurisdictions;
- Provide for minimum standards without limiting the ability of EMFs to focus on local environment.



DEAT supported EMFs

DEAT & donor funded

Non DEAT funded

Province	Name of EMF	Province	Name of EMF
Eastern Cape	Great Kei – Boknes	Eastern Cape	Nelson Mandela Bay Metro EMF
Free State	Dihlabeng EMF		
Gauteng	Sedibeng (Danida)	Gauteng	Joh – Tshwane Regional EMF
Kwazulu-Natal	Msunduzi EMF Richards Bay EMF	Mpumalanga	*Chrissiesmeer *Gert Sibande
Limpopo	*Olifants-Letaba *Lephalale EMF	North West	Thlokwe EMF
Mpumalanga	Emakhazeni EMF Pixley Ka Seme (Danida)	Northern Cape	Namakwa EMF
North West	Madibeng EMF	Western Cape	Drakenstein Upper Breede

Summary

- ✦ Existing EMFs prior to NEMA must be reviewed by DEAT and integrated/ aligned to avoid duplications;
- ✦ EMFs must be used as a basis that combines efforts and resources at achieving a desired environment;
- ✦ DEAT must be the lead authority providing support in the network of EMFs development;
- ✦ Build institutional partnerships first and determining the need for an EMF is the starting point;
- ✦ All in all, this EMF information sharing workshop was a start to many proactive interventions by instigating cooperative governance in all three sphere of government.



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FOR MORE INFO

www.uemp.org.za

Thank you