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City of Johannesburg
Environmental Management
And Urban Planning

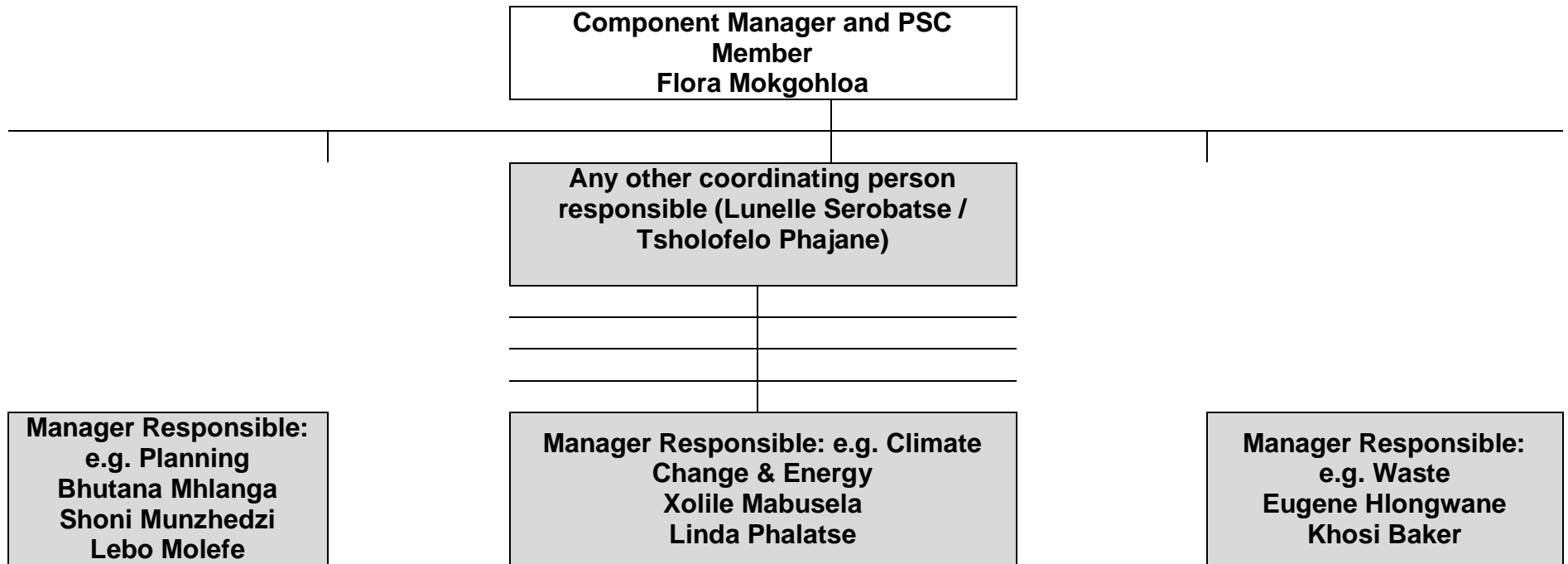
Business Plan to show Danida-supported
UEM Outputs and Budgets

1 JULY 2008 TO 31 JUNE 2011

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 NAME OF DIRECTORATE / DEPARTMENT: City of Johannesburg: Environment

1.2 ORGANOGRAM



1.3 NAMES OF MANAGERS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING AND SIGNING OFF ON UEM FUNDS

POST	NAME OF INCUMBENT	CONTACT DETAILS		
		Tel:	Mobile:	e-mail
Official Position of component manager in your province / national department (ie overall person accountable for UEM Programme and PSC representative)	Lunelle Serobatse/ Tsholofelo Phajane	011 407 6750	082 559 3750	floram@joburg.org.za
Position of mandated alternate member of Programme Steering Committee				
Official position of manager responsible for thematic area, eg Planning	Bhutana Mhlanga	011 407 6751	082 559 3689	Bhutanam@joburg.org.za
Official position of manager responsible for thematic area, eg air quality	Xolile Mabusela	011 407 6764	083 251 2577	xolilem@joburg.org.za
Official position of manager responsible for thematic area, eg Climate Change	Linda Phalatse	011 407 6255	083 544 0998	Lindap@joburg.org.za
Official position of manager responsible for thematic area, eg Waste	Eugene Hlongwane	011 407 6748	083 824 9352	Eugenehs@joburg.org.za

2. ACTIVITIES

Programme Development Objective is: “Sustainable and poverty-oriented environmental management of urban areas in South Africa”.

Component One Development Objective is: “National and provincial framework for pro-poor integrated urban environmental management operational.”

Component One Immediate Objective is:
“National and Provincial governance institutional capacity for Urban Environmental Management enhanced.”

The outputs identified to support the achievement of the above agreed objectives are as follows:

1. Framework in place for integration of Urban Environmental Management in planning
2. The Waste Management Act implemented
3. The National Air Quality Management Act implemented
4. Joint DEAT and DoH mandate on environmental health prepared and operational
5. Integrated Urban Environmental Management implemented in Gauteng province

The area of environmental management has not received adequate attention in previous years, however, the new structure of the City has allowed for mainstreaming of sustainable development city-wide. This means that in many aspects sustainable development has become part of the core business of the core departments and municipal owned entities (MoEs). Core departments and MoEs have in the recent years started to make provision for undertaking Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and also ensure compliance monitoring of these infrastructure developments.

This in turn has allowed the Environmental Management Department (EMD) to refocus its activities (2006 onwards) on a more specialised area of environmental management i.e. the planning and protection of the city's rich natural resource base. Adding to the growing mandate over the last few years is the number of environmental legislation and policies produced, which has direct implications for local government.

Some of the key challenges facing the Department include:

- Environmental functions that are cross cutting, affecting all departments and MoE's
- Environmental issues are boundary-less spreading across municipal boundaries
- Competing priorities of providing basic services against protecting environmental goods and services
- Addressing past legacies and proactively anticipating environmental change
- Poor levels of air quality mainly due to vehicles emissions and the burning of coal specifically in the townships. Poor surface water quality mainly due to blocked sewers, ageing infrastructure and littering carried via the storm water drains into Johannesburg's rivers.
- Unlicensed waste service providers who contribute towards illegal dumping; little to no interventions around waste minimisation
- Provision of parks and street trees to improve greening landscape in disadvantaged areas

The cumulative effect of environmental problems is acutely damaging not only for the health of the people but also for the ability of the City to support economic growth. In respect of the above, improvements are now being made, but at a significant cost for "clean-up" and over-due preventive measures. The Business Plan of the EMD in the City is a means to address these challenges. The EMD's budget provision for environmental programmes only (excluding staff and running costs) over the next three (3) years has been set at R 15 M in 2008/ 2009; R 16.5 M in 2009/ 2010 and R 18 M in 2010/ 2011 respectively.

3. DANIDA UEM Budget Programmes – proposed for 2008/ 2009 to 2010/ 2011

The City of Johannesburg has taken the approach to prepare a three-year Programme for utilisation of the remaining available funds. In doing so, the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) has identified three focus areas within the IDP programme for the City, but still within the scope of the UEM thematic areas.

Proposed Budget Expenditure

Programme	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Sub-Total DANIDA Budget
1. Environmental Planning	R 1, 200 k <i>(CoJ: R 2, 210 k)</i>	R 2, 100	R 900 k	R 4, 200 k
2. Rehabilitation and Mitigation	R 700 k <i>(CoJ: R 580 k)</i>	R 1, 100 k	<i>R 800 k</i>	R 2, 600 k
3. Awareness & Capacity Building	<i>R 1, 700 k</i> <i>(CoJ: R 1, 900 k)</i>	R 1, 100 k	R 850 k	R 3, 650 k
4. DANIDA Advisor	R 430 k	R 450 k	R 470 k	R 1, 350 k
Sub-totals – DANIDA Budget	R 4, 030 k	R 4, 750 k	R 3, 020 k	R 11, 800 Over 3 years
Departmental Budget - CoJ	<i>(CoJ: R 4, 690 k)</i>	TBC	TBC	
TOTAL – DANIDA Budget	R 11, 800 k (over three years)			

4. DETAILS OF DANIDA UEM BUDGET PROGRAMMES FOR THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

CoJ Programme 1:	Environmental Planning to support Spatial & Development Planning
UEM Thematic Area:	UEM Integrated into City Planning; City Development & Management
Background	The aim of the project is to do in-depth studies and collection of environmental data for priority areas, such as open spaces, environmental hotspots, biodiversity including red data species, nature areas and wetlands inform development planning policies and strategies thereby ensuring that the achievement of sustainable development.
Problem Statement	<p>The City of Johannesburg like any other City in the developing world is developing at a high rate. This does not only put pressure on infrastructure development and maintenance but also on the protection and conservation of environmental resources (assets) of the City. The protection and conservation of environmental resources requires the integration of environmental considerations and/ or planning requirements into the development management and planning policies and plans. The availability of environmental information is vital to ensure integration.</p> <p>However, it has been established that the environmental information used to inform spatial plans and policies in the City is often inadequate for the achievement of the desired outcomes. Therefore, it is vital that information is gathered on various priority environmental issues that will assist in the realization of the City's spatial plan. Complimentary to sourcing relevant information it is also paramount that the information once sourced is easily & readily available for use by all decision-makers in the city. Hence there is a need to also develop an Environmental Information Management System, which will also assist in the state of environment reporting process as the Department moves forward.</p>

Project	Key Activities	Yr 1 (2008-2009)	Yr 2 (2009-2010)	Yr 3 (2010 – 2011)
1. Key environmental requirements for identified City's growth areas & flagship projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline for environmental requirements for high pressure development areas/ projects: such as Bus Rapid Transit, Gautrain, Marginalized Areas, Alexandra, Soweto, Inner City, Growth Development areas. Environmental spatial layer for identified high pressure areas/ flagship projects in the City 	R 300 k (R 100 k)	R 400 k	

Project	Key Activities	Yr 1 (2008-2009)	Yr 2 (2009-2010)	Yr 3 (2010 – 2011)
2. Streamline existing plans/ policies/ strategies to inform RSDf's (GIS spatial layer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate all spatial data from existing plans, policies, etc • Translate into consolidated spatial layer • Incorporate in environmental decision-making system and regional SDF's 	R 300 k (R 100 k)	R 200 k	R 100 k
3. Greening guideline for development and implementation (open space & landscaping)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Translate the available open space tools into guidelines useful for planning and decision making ▪ Incorporation of guidelines into development application and management processes ▪ Development of greening and landscaping standards and guidelines for public and private developments 	(R 400 k)	R 300	
4. The Biodiversity Audit and Strategy for City of Johannesburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity status quo report • Spatial layer and Strategies for biodiversity protection 	R 200 k (R 480 k)	R 300 k	R 300 k
5. The Proclamation of Municipal owned nature areas/reserves (joint partnership with SANBI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed areas. • List and spatial layer of nature areas proclaimed as nature reserve 	(R 350 k)	R 200 k	R 300 k
6. Wetland Conservation and Management Plan (regional approach)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetlands conservation plan within Johannesburg as part of an integrated, sustainable, viable and functioning system. 	R 200 k (R 580 k)	R 400 k	R 200 k
7. Design and Implement an information system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Management system for all environmental layers and for state of environment report. 	R 200 k (R 300 k)	R 300 k	
Sub-totals – DANIDA Budget		R 1, 200 k	R 2, 100	R 900 k
Departmental Budget – CoJ		R 2, 210 k	TBC	TBC
TOTAL – DANIDA Budget	R 4, 200 k (over three years)			

CoJ Programme 2:	Rehabilitation and Mitigation
UEM Thematic Area:	Integrated approach to demand side management – energy & waste
Background	<p>Pollution prevention (PP) is an approach that can be adopted within all sectors, whether it being a small service operation or a large industrial operation. Cleaner Production (CP), on the other hand, is driven by activities that are more towards production aspects, particularly within the manufacturing sector. Unlike in the past when pollution was simply controlled, PP and CP programmes attempt to reduce and/or eliminate air, water, and land pollution. Therefore, the PP and CP approaches benefit both the environment and the society at large. Economically, PP and CP can actually reduce costs and in some cases, generate profit. Both approaches are practical and feasible, and can consequently contribute to a sustainable future.</p> <p>The project is aimed at introducing these industrial PP measures and CP techniques that uses less resources and produce less waste, whether in the form of liquid waste discharged to waterways, solid waste going to the landfill or emissions discharged to air.</p> <p>Car Free Days and Vehicle Emissions Testing project envisaged to take-off the road about 100 000 cars from the City’s roads and projected to reduce accidents and air pollution levels. The Car Free Day will be accompanied by a one-month Vehicle Emissions Pilot Testing awareness campaign. The Pilot Testing programme will identify the indicative current emissions performance of the City’s vehicle fleet by testing a sample of vehicles using the simple emissions test methods. Piloting simple emissions testing in order to gain the experience needed to aid the development of a simple emissions test regime for Joburg, and understand the improvements in vehicle performance that may arise from the introduction of such a regime. There are inherent differences between petrol and diesel engines and different simple emissions tests are involved. For this reason, different methodologies will be used when testing g petrol vehicles and diesel vehicles</p> <p>Car Free Days and Vehicle Emissions Testing project is aimed at controlling of vehicle emissions through the introduction and promotion of Car Free Days and test of exhaust emissions of vehicles using simple test methods</p>

<p>Problem Statement</p>	<p>The City of Johannesburg like the rest of other South African cities depends on rivers, dams and underground water for its water supply. About half of South Africa's annual rainfall is stored in dams. Apart from other infrastructure challenges, pollution is also placing extra unnecessary strains on the demand for water.</p> <p>Secondly, South Africa is currently generating 90% of its power with coal and not only has it let us down, but it also has severe consequences on the environment. Tapping into natural resources to establish environmentally sustainable energy sources might just be the long-term solution to our energy crises, however, also a potential source for deepening poverty and starvation for poor communities.</p> <p>Environmentally, both the PP and CP approaches provide a concrete and long-term technique to eliminate and/or reduce such emissions as carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide. Consequently, PP and CP play important roles in addressing global environmental issues such as climate change. Economically, prior experiences with PP and CP programmes have proven that further environmental damage can be averted in a cost-effective manner.</p> <p>Finally, PP and CP programmes have been more successful than simple pollution control methods in providing social benefits for the public. A long-term, comprehensive restoration of the natural environment increases health and living standards, while creating a safer and more enjoyable habitat for all species.</p> <p>In relation to the promotion of Car Free Days and the Vehicle Emissions Testing project, the City experience challenges in the sense that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle emissions in the City is one of the most significant emerging air pollution issues, due to increasing traffic volumes and congestion rates during peak hours. • Although transportation is a vital part of the City's economy and is essential for everyday activities, it is also a significant source of pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions • Emissions from an individual car are generally low, relative to most industrial sources associated with air pollution. However, in most cities such as Joburg cumulative emissions from vehicles are high as emissions from a little more than a million vehicles on the road add up. • These emissions from vehicles combined with industrial and domestic fuel burning emissions can cause serious negative impacts to human health and the environment
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Project	Key Activities	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
1 Pollution prevention and cleaner production methodologies & interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental performance assessment of selected industrial sectors ▪ Establishment and implementation of instruments and guidelines to effectively encourage industries to prevent and control pollution ▪ Adoption of the participatory and oriented approach to solve pollution from industrial operations ▪ Research and development in technology improvements in selected sectors and production 	R 300 k (R 400 k)	R 800 k	R 500 k
2 Quantification & Vehicle Emissions Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vehicle testing and quantification of emissions ▪ Monitoring and Evaluation 	R 400 k (R 180 k)	R 300 k	R 300 k
Sub-totals – DANIDA Budget		R 700 k	R 1,100 k	R 800 k
Department Budget - CoJ		R 580 k	TBC	TBC
Total – DANIDA Budget	R 2, 600 k (over three years)			

CoJ Programme 3:	Awareness & Capacity Building
UEM Thematic Area:	Environmental Capacity Development and Implementation

<p>Background</p>	<p>The City of Johannesburg like any developing city is faced with myriad environmental management challenges that have to be addressed to achieve sustainable development. The environmental management challenges ranges from and not limited to the following: waste management during events in preparation or the 2010 Soccer World Cup, Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Programme for Schools and households; and knowledge/ understanding of Environmental legislation to Council Departments and Municipal Owned Entities (MoE's).</p> <p>The Environmental Management Department will focus on four mayor projects, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste management during events; ▪ Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Programme for Schools and households; ▪ Capacity building to increase environmental awareness on environmental legislation to Council Departments and Municipal owned Entities (MoE's) ▪ Broad environmental awareness for the external stakeholders in the City.
<p>Problem Statement</p>	<p>The following aspects provides an indication of the need for promoting awareness in the focus areas identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Volumes of waste are generated during events and get disposed off at the City's landfill site. With the City's challenge of landfill space, it has become necessary to discourage waste generation and to encourage waste minimization and recycling. ▪ Reducing energy use is an effective way to help schools to save more money and reduce related emissions emitted to the atmosphere. The programme will empower educators with a wide range of tools and resources to bring energy efficiency into the classroom to save energy while helping students build vital real-world skills. <p>In addition, the City wants to expand its current programme regarding environmental requirements for large events. To this end, the City will be looking at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programme for staff and organisers on event greening • Increased public awareness and application of "Greening Principles for Events" • Provide a comprehensive but concise document on cleaner production considerations and cutting-edge interventions and innovation with respect to energy, water and waste consumption for events.

	<p>Lastly, a need has been expressed to extend training conducted in the 2007/ 2008 financial year to other Council Departments and MoE's that influence the process of development application approval. The target group will be the Development Facilitation Department, which deals with development planning for the City and/or some of the MoE's, which deal with the assessment of development applications and the signing of layout plans for developments. The training is aimed at improving the importance of considering environmental issues during the development planning process in the City.</p>
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Project	Key Activities	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
1. Resource Efficiency Programme for Schools and/ or households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public participation (schools, and households) ▪ School's energy and water audit manuals ▪ Workshops on climate change and energy-efficiency ▪ Energy, water, waste etc patrol programmes ▪ Greening of schools ▪ Climate change, energy-efficiency and waste newsletters ▪ Pollution calculator ▪ Energy efficient lights 	R 300 k (R 600 k)	R 300 k	R 300
2. Annual Environmental Summit & internal capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design material for annual Environmental Summit ▪ Printing of manual and booklets for internal capacity building ▪ Conduct workshops ▪ Environmental newsletter (Biannual) 	R 600 k (R 600 k)	R 300 k	R 300 k
3. Integrated Greening best practice guideline & interventions at large events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design and printing of guideline document for events. ▪ Training of 200 peer educators ▪ Publication and communication ▪ Awareness raising campaign and approach with stakeholders 	R 350 k (R 400 k)	R 250 k	
4. Implementation & Awareness of Car Free Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design awareness campaign with City's Transport ▪ Investigate partnership opportunities ▪ Dedicate monthly days for car free day 	R 200 k (R 400 k)		

<p>5. SOER publication; printing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Layout/design and printing of 1000 copies of SoER ▪ Compile executive summary of approximately 20 pages ▪ Layout/design and printing of 1000 copies of executive Summary ▪ Design and printing of brochures. ▪ Web design and development ▪ Design and printing of 1000 interactive CD ▪ Workshops with City Departments of SoER finding and Recommendations 	<p>R 250 k (R 300 k)</p>	<p>R 250 k</p>	<p>R 250 k</p>
<p>Sub- totals – DANIDA Budget</p>		<p>R 1, 700 k</p>	<p>R 1, 100 k</p>	<p>R 850 k</p>
<p>Department Budget - CoJ</p>		<p>R 1, 900 k</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>TBC</p>
<p>TOTAL – DANIDA Budget</p>	<p>R 3, 250 k (over three years)</p>			