



**Western Cape  
Government**

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING



Vote 9

**Annual Report**

**2021/22**





Western Cape  
Government



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**Annual Report  
2021/22**

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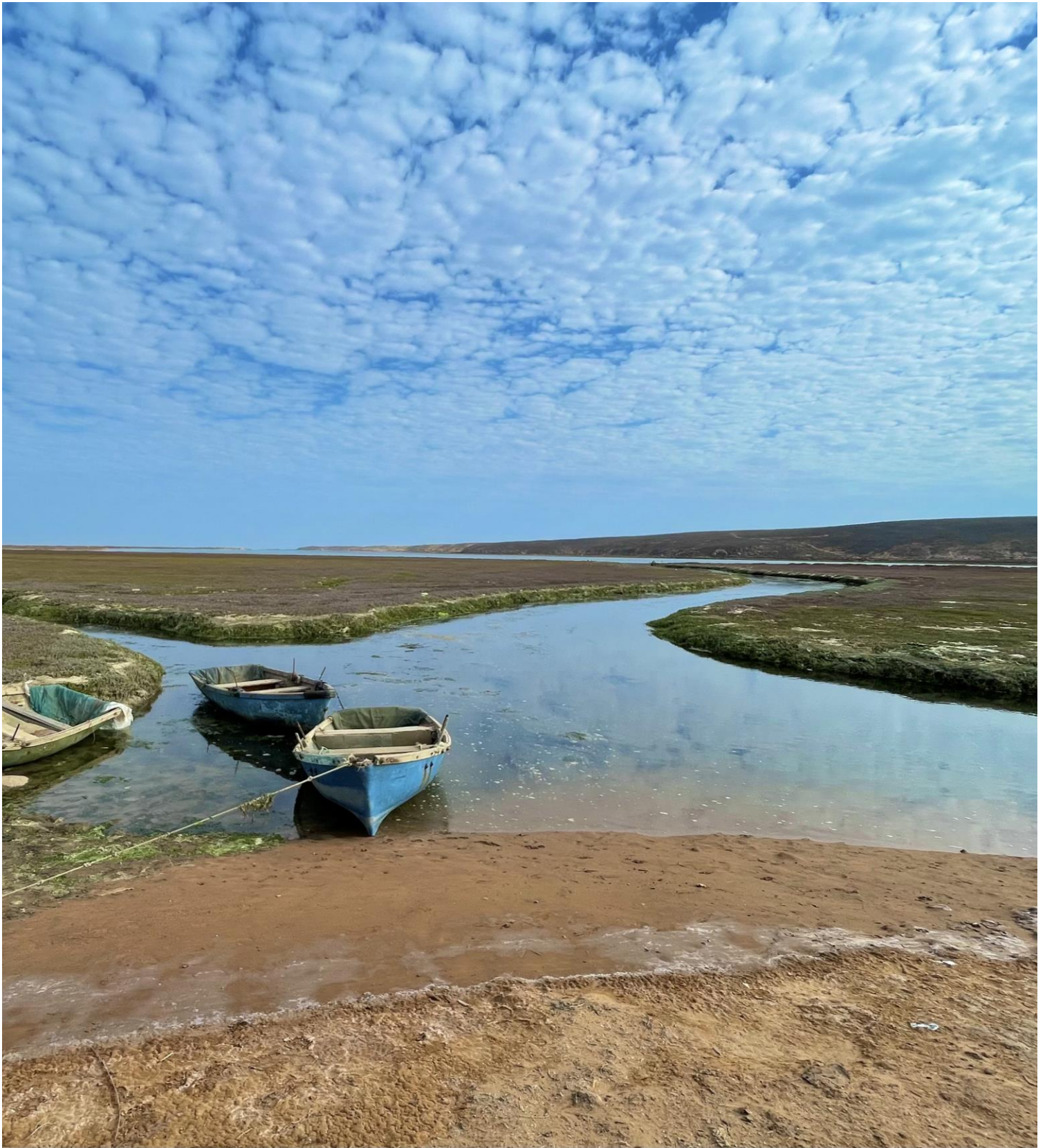


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# PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION



Marlene Laros  
Fishing boats at Olifants Estuary

## 1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

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## 2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

Abbreviations / Acronyms	Descriptions
AEL	Atmospheric Emission Licences
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AO	Accounting Officer
AOS	Accounting Officers System
APP	Annual Performance Plan
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AQOFs	Air Quality Officers' Forums
AQOs	Air Quality Officers
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BSP	Biodiversity Spatial Plan
CAPS	Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CGRO	Corporate Governance Review Outlook
CHEC	Cape Higher Education Consortium
CML	Coastal Management Line(s)
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CoE	Compensation of Employees
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSC	Corporate Service Centre
CWDM	Cape Winelands District Municipality
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment
DLG	Department of Local Government
DoP	Department of the Premier
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DRP	Disaster Recovery Plan
EAC	Environmental and Culture
EAF	Estuary Advisory Forum
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIIF	Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMFIS	Estuary Management Framework and Implementation Strategy
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ERPP	Environmental Resource Protection Plan
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GOVCOM	Governance Committee
GPS	Growth Potential Study
GPSSBC	General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council
GRR	Global Risks Report
HCoP	Honeybush Community of Practice

HCRW	Health Care Risk Waste
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HoD	Head of Department
ICMA	International City Managers Association
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDRC	International Development Research Center
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
IP	Intermediate Phase
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IRMSA	Institute of Risk Management South Africa
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
JDMA	Joint District and Metro Approach
LED	Local Economic Development
LG	Local Government
LG MTEC	Local Government Medium Term Expenditure Committee
LGSS	Local Government Support Strategy
MAB	Man and the Biosphere Programme
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MIP	Management Improvement Plan
MOP	Municipal Outreach Programme
MSCC	Multi Sectoral Communication Committee
MSDF	Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks
MTEF	Medium -Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAEIS	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System
NAQI	National Air Quality Index
NEM: AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Amendment
NEM: ICMA	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEMP	National Environmental Management Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NGP	New Growth Path
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NST	Natural Sciences and Technology
OD	Organisational Development
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OSCA	Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Area
PAJA	Promotion of Administrative Justice Act
PAY	Premier's Advancement of Youth
PBES	Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy
PBSAP	Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PCMP	Provincial Coastal Management Programme
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PILIR	Policy on Incapacity Leave and Ill-Health Retirement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

PSC	Public Service Commission
PSCBC	Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PSP	Provincial Strategic Plan
PESSPM	Provincial Environment Sector Standardised Performance Measures
PTIs	Provincial Treasury Instructions
RAC	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
REP	Restore Eden Programme
RSEP	Regional Socio-Economic Projects
RWOP	Remunerative Work Outside of the Public Service
SAAQIS	South African Air Quality Information System
SACE	South African Council for Educators
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANParks	South African National Parks
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SEMA	Specific Environmental Management Act
SHERQ	Safety Health Environment Risk and Quality
SIDAFF	Sustainable Infrastructure Delivery and Funding Facility
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Timely
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-Enterprise
SMS	Senior Management Service
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TRU	Transitional Residential Unit
TSEEP	Teacher Support Environmental Education Programme
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VIP	Vision Inspired Priorities
WC	Western Cape
WC PCASP	Western Cape Provincial Coastal Access Strategy and Plan
WCCCRS	Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy
WCED	Western Cape Education Department
WCEEF	Western Cape Environmental Educators' Forum
WCG	Western Cape Government
WCIDWRP	Western Cape Integrated Drought and Water Response Plan

### 3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



Looking at the global state of the environment, I am deeply concerned that government initiatives and actions are too slow to address the double challenges of climate change and rapid urbanization in South Africa. COP26, in November 2021, stated very clearly that human actions are causing environmental damages, and our carbon-based economies are contributing to climate change. Another report, the 2022 Global Risk Report, published by the World Economic Forum, stated that our inability to address environmental issues, is the number one risk for humanity over the next decade.

South Africa received financial commitments of R130 billion at COP26 to assist with a transition away from coal powered electricity generation, however there is currently no clarity on what the National Government is planning to do. There has been no official communication via the Climate Change Working Group on this important opportunity for us. I am concerned that our National Government is moving too slow and in an uncoordinated manner to use this opportunity it has been presented with by the international community.

We can get a good indication of the state of the Western Cape environment as described by in several studies and reports by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.

The latest update of [The State of Environment Outlook Report 2018](#) makes for sobering reading. It shows that the pressures on our natural systems are unsustainable. More needs to be done to protect critically sensitive or important environmental features, without which the ability of the Western Cape to adapt to impacts from increasing population and climate change is uncertain.

Compounding these challenges is the pressure of urbanisation on our natural environment. This is supported by recent work done by the Department which monitors the annual influx of people into the Western Cape and the dynamics of informal settlements. Protecting the environment needs to happen at the same time as we work to provide basic services to all our people.

I want to comment the ongoing work done by the Department which focus on water catchment programmes in the Berg and Breede River catchments through the [Berg River Improvement Plan](#) and the [Breede River Environmental Resource Protection Plan](#).

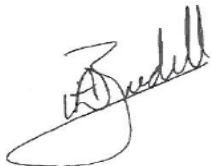
A total of [29 Estuaries Management Plans](#) has also been made available to the public for comment earlier this year, and the Department, together with CapeNature, are now in a review process after which the Plans will be finalised and approved.

These plans set out to coordinate and manage the various activities and impacts that occur within the estuarine functional zone. In some instances, this could ultimately lead to declaring an estuary as a protected area or special management area. Such has been the case with the Berg River Estuary, which was declared a Ramsar Site under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> iteration of the [Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan \(2021 – 2025\)](#) released this year, focus on air quality, air pollution and climate change. An investment of R10 million over the past 2 years to upgrade 12 atmospheric monitoring stations allows the Department to support Western Cape municipalities to know in real time what the status of their air quality is, and to assist them in drafting their individual Air Quality Plans.

These projects all work towards our long-term plans for a greener and sustainable environment, whilst contributing to the implementation of the Western Cape Climate Change Strategy: Vision 2050, which is currently being developed.

Yes, I am concerned about the state of our environment, but at the same time I am very proud of the work done by the Department. I also want to wish Gerhard Gerber, our new HoD, all the best and look forward to a dynamic and constructive working relationship.



**Anton Bredell**

**Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning**

**31 August 2022**

## 4. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



### Overview of the Operations of the Department

Through the leadership of Minister Bredell, Piet van Zyl (who retired as Head of Department at the end of February 2022) and the Senior and Middle Management Team, and through the collective effort of all the staff of the Department, the Department during 2021/22 managed to ensure the continuation of its services and the achievement of its targets despite the continued challenges posed by COVID-19.

During the latter part of the year, the Department, who was under funded to begin with, had to also adjust within its budget to cover costs which was beyond its control and remain within its baseline allocation.

As also confirmed by the "Mandate Analysis" that was undertaken by the Department of the Premier's Legal Services at end of 2020, the Department's programmes are directly aligned with its Constitutional and legislated mandates – many of which directly focus on the advancement of the Human Rights. To achieve and sustain the required Social Transformation and Economic Transformation, requires that the Ecological Transformation and Spatial Transformation be achieved at the same time. While short-term pressures can come at the risk of choosing options which result in the short-term being traded-off against the future, there are many options and opportunities available that can deliver in the short-term while also delivering the future we need. As will be clear from the overview information below, while there were challenges, great strides have been made during 2021/22; with many options and opportunities to now be taken forward together with our National Government, Western Cape Government and Local Government partners as well as Private Sector, Civil Society and International partners.

### Overview of the results and challenges for 2021/22

#### Spatial transformation and managed urbanisation

The Regional Socio-Economic Projects (RSEP) Programme was involved in the implementation of spatial integration and socio-economic upliftment projects in 12 municipalities during 2021/22. There are projects nearing completion and opening events of these projects were attended by the Premier and the Western Cape Minister of Local Government, Environmental

Affairs, and Development Planning. The RSEP Programme, once again during 2021/22, felt the implications of the COVID-19 lockdown regulations. These delays, inter alia a prohibition on any construction work with resultant delays in implementation and spending by some municipalities, with the subsequent need for applications for roll-over of funds to the 2021/22 financial year.

In response to the Department's strategic 'Spatial Transformation and Managed Urbanisation' priority, in 2020/21 Development Planning sought to promote sectoral implementation of provincial and regional spatial plans, a guidance note was developed for departments defining the obligations of the Provincial Spatial Planning function with respect to the Provincial annual performance planning process through an assessment framework tested in line with this guidance note and feedback was provided to Departments. Development Planning also set out to develop a Spatial Transformation Monitoring and Performance System and planning support system including a First-generation SharePoint site for purposes of development of a Spatial Planning Knowledge Hub with access by 3<sup>rd</sup> Party individuals from municipalities for more efficient data sharing and data access for joined planning was initiated. A Rural Development Toolkit was developed to support spatial planners to tackle rural development. The Provincial Infrastructure Investment database for the 2021/22 - 2023/24 MTEF, together with annual updates on adjustment estimates was spatially mapped and shared with all municipalities for their IDPs, SDFs and for PG MTEC and LG MTEC collaboration purposes. This information again informed the basis of Chapter 3 in the "Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2020" publication, and in collaboration with and in support to Provincial Treasury.

An annual review was conducted on progress made with the implementation of the Regional Spatial Implementation Frameworks (RSIF) for the Greater Cape Metro Region, the Greater Saldanha Region and the Garden Route region. An inter-governmental committee to lead and facilitate the implementation of the Greater Cape Metro Region covered significant ground in 2020/21, while the other RSIFs were promoted as strategic guidance for the work of the Joint District Management Approach in these districts.

The provision of dedicated Land Assembly and Development Facilitation Services continued as a support service to key departments in infrastructure and social facilities provisioning. Education facilities provisioning, with specific emphasis on support required by WCED and the DT&PW for Education Infrastructure to deal with the high demand for additional classrooms. The support and capacity building services to municipalities in terms of Municipal Regulatory Planning continued with the implementation of the first annual assessment of the Status Quo of Land Use Management Systems at municipalities. Continued support to municipalities' Municipal Planning Tribunals (either as voting members or technical support) are provided. An increasing number of under capacitated municipalities are supported with professional planning reports on land use management applications and / or appeals.

### **Climate Change and Water Security**

Through the Department's mandate to coordinate and mainstream a climate change response in the Province, the Climate Change Directorate facilitated a participatory process to draft the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy: Vision 2050(WCCCRS). The strategy sketches a climate action pathway that highlights the actions, innovations and investments required to achieve a net-zero emissions and climate resilient province by 2050. It also places special emphasis on mainstreaming gender considerations in climate responses.

**Vision 2050:**

- Responds to the urgency of the global climate change response and the dramatic global events of 2020.
- Addresses critical timelines to 2030, ultimately planning a trajectory for strategic outcomes in 2050
- Culminates in an implementation framework with incremental five-year horizons
- Transversal, aiming for systemic innovative response programmes that tackle the region's vulnerability to droughts, wild-urban interface fires, heat and floods.
- Guiding document for all sector stakeholders not only Western Cape Government departments

In alignment with the WCCCRS's vision and climate action pathway, work has continued on the development of a 2050 Emissions Pathway Analysis for the Western Cape. The first full GHG Emissions Inventory for the Western Cape has been finalized and shows the energy sector as the largest contributor to GHG emissions in the Western Cape. Mitigation measures that will be modelled as part of the 2050 Emissions Pathway Analysis have also been identified.

The Directorate is also leading in the development of DEA&DP's Environmental Risk and Vulnerability mapping initiative. Outputs from this initiative will highlight areas where compound risks threaten people, their livelihood and infrastructure.

Additionally, there is ongoing monitoring of water quality in both the Berg and Breede River and Estuary to identify water quality trends, address pollution sources, and to monitor the effectiveness of interventions implemented.

**Waste Management**

The Directorate: Waste Management completed all its deliverables as set out in the 2021/22 Annual Performance Plan. These included several initiatives that aligns with the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS), the Provincial Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) and the Departmental objectives.

The following reports were completed in support of the above, viz:

- State of Waste Report 2020
- Sewage Sludge Beneficiation Guideline
- Conducting Organic Waste workshops, presentations and receipt of Organic Waste Diversion Plans from municipalities to inform this Directorate on their strategies for diversion of 50% of organic waste by 2022, and 100% by 2027
- Wastepreneur Integration for the four pilot municipalities which included Cape Agulhas, Drakenstein, Swellendam and Witzenberg Municipality
- Gender Gap Analysis for inclusion in the updated Provincial IWMP

This Directorate had also conducted 52 audits of waste management facilities and issued 5 waste management licences and 10 variation licences, all of which were within the legislated timeframes.

The challenge that hampers further progress are the budgetary constraints, as more funds are needed to ensure more facilities can be audited, and more resources be recruited to ensure better management of hazardous waste management issues. More funds could also be used



to support initiatives within municipalities to achieve and attain the required waste management standards.

### **Biodiversity and Coastal Management**

The Western Cape Biodiversity Act, Act 6 of 2021 was assented to by the Premier on 14 December 2021, marking a major milestone in the legal reform for the sector in the Province. The participative review of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy, the Provincial Coastal Management Programme as well as the Provincial Estuary Management Programme has been a key focus during 2021/22. These strategic frameworks continue to enable the alignment of the plans of all spheres of government and external partners. This alignment and support of biodiversity conservation and coastal management improves the resilience of ecosystem goods and services and ensures that development in the province is sustainable and resilient.

The development of draft policy for to support the establishment and implementation of Coastal Management Lines in the Province has remained a key focus for enabling coastal resilience. Enabling coastal access continues to be a key focus through the development of Draft Coastal Access Bylaws to assist municipalities in the implementation of their statutory mandates.

With the publication of the National Estuarine Management Protocol in June 2021, 29 Draft Estuary Management Plans were prepared for publication for public comment, driving forward significantly the implementation of the estuaries programme.

The implementation of the Monitoring and Reporting System for the Performance of CapeNature and the oversight system for Western Cape Biosphere Reserves continues to be a priority. This is foundational to good governance in the sector to effect alignment of key agencies and partners to the Provincial and National priorities.

The biodiversity economy work by the Department has focused on ecological infrastructure investment and biomass economies, with reductions in budget allocation limiting planned expansion into other sub sectors. The development of an Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework, associated partnerships and implementation projects have continued to provide an important mechanism for the coordination of investment into priority ecological infrastructure that can enable the most strategic returns in addressing critical climate and water risks. A critical challenge however is attracting appropriate funding and staffing capacity to drive a truly transversal programme of investment in the Province. The inadequate resourcing of the biodiversity and coastal functions and the stalling of Organisational Design processes creates continues to stifle achievement of these core mandates and strategic priorities.

### **Environmental Compliance and Law Enforcement**

The Department successfully planned and executed or participated in 7 Intergovernmental Compliance and Enforcement Operations in conjunction with other organs of state (such as the national Department of Water and Sanitation, the national Department of the Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, South Africa Police Services, the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency, the provincial Department of Agriculture, provincial Department of Health and Wellness, CapeNature, and local authorities) to investigate complaints and ascertain the level of compliance with environmental legislation and authorisations/permits, within a number of environmental sectors such as, the farming industry, marine and coastal

areas, and the Ramsar sites within the province during this financial period.

In addition, as part of the Provincial COVID-19 Intervention Strategy, the Department executed a series of compliance inspection in collaboration with the provincial Department of Health and Wellness inspecting various provincial healthcare facility vaccination sites throughout the Province, to ensure compliance with the relevant healthcare risk waste legislation and policies, as well as to evaluate the facilities management of healthcare risk waste processes and to provide practical recommendations.

### **Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance**

The performance indicators and subsequent achievement included a favourable audit opinion, an indication that the Department manages its finances effectively and complied with all the relevant financial prescripts.

- **Gender and Human Rights Mainstreaming**

The 2020-2025 Departmental Gender Equity Strategic Framework was expanded in 2021 to include mainstreaming of other vulnerable groups such as children and youth, the elderly and people living with disabilities. The theory of change for this work targets the Departmental culture, governance, and technical mandate areas to embed inclusivity into the Department. The Gender Mainstreaming Forum supported a range of awareness interventions with staff during the year, with particular focus on Youth Day Women's Month and the 16 Days of Activism.

- **Youth focus**

A workshop focused on transformation opportunities was held with our staff under 35 (i.e., youth) to explore perceived and real barriers experience. This workshop provided advice to staff on how to engage with continued professional development and to progress in their careers. The workshop was well attended with over 100 participants. During October and November, a 5-day training course entitled "Youth and Gender" was held once a week with young professionals and interns within the Department. The programme had 44 registered participants who were able to benefit from virtual lectures and group activities. The programme was hosted virtually and therefore was also opened to interns in the national Department of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) and in other Departments in the WCG. The programme was aimed at informing the youth working in offices within the different spheres of government in South Africa about gender and gender mainstreaming initiatives in the public sector course focused on gender concepts and internalization of gender into technical work and the citizen impact thereof. To support these efforts infographics were prepared relating to the gender mainstreaming toolkit available to support staff in their efforts.

**Gender and Human Rights Gap Analyses:** The Department achieved the target of completing three Gender and Human Rights Gap Analyses during 2021/22.

- The **Coastal Management** Gender and Human Rights Gap Analysis which serves to inform the review of the Provincial Coastal Management Plan which is underway.
- The **Biodiversity** Gender and Human Rights Gap Analysis will inform the revision of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan which will be finalized in 22/23.
- **Spatial Transformation** analysis on establishing gender disaggregated data needs for inform gender Mainstreaming in Development Planning.

In addition, two additional technical areas undertook specific gender inclusion work

- The technical process for the **Waste Management** Gender Gap and Human Rights Analysis was undertaken during this reporting period and will inform the ongoing review of the Provincial Waste Management Plan.
- The Provincial **Air Quality Management** Plan incorporated gender and human rights into its revision during 21/22.

## Overview of the financial results of the Department

### Departmental receipts

The table below provides information on the sources of own revenue collected for the 2021/22 financial year.

Departmental receipts	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	665	668	(3)	631	567	64
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2 000	4 620	(2 620)	2 000	2 386	(386)
Sale of capital assets	-	7	(7)	-	9	(9)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	118	189	(71)	111	312	(201)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 783</b>	<b>5 484</b>	<b>(2 701)</b>	<b>2 742</b>	<b>3 274</b>	<b>(532)</b>

Revenue collected by the Department amounted to R5,484 million which represents an over collection of R2,701 million when compared to the own revenue budget. Fines, penalties and forfeits displayed significant over collection chiefly in respect of transgressions as per the National Environmental Management Act, Section 24G transgressions since a higher increased number of fines were paid than initially anticipated.

Financial transactions in assets and liabilities recorded an over collection of R71 000, this being mainly for money collected on contractual debt, for salary related expenses during the previous financial year recovered during the current year and unspent transfer payments of 2020/21 by the Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve Company, Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve Company and Bergriver municipality. The Department also collected revenue in respect of Sale of capital assets in terms of the asset disposal plan.

The tariff register, reviewed annually, are done on certain principles although the majority are determined by national legislation. These include access to information, fines pursuant to an application submitted in terms of Section 24G of the National Environmental Management Act and commission on insurance.

No free services were rendered by the Department in the 2021/22 financial year.

### Programme Expenditure

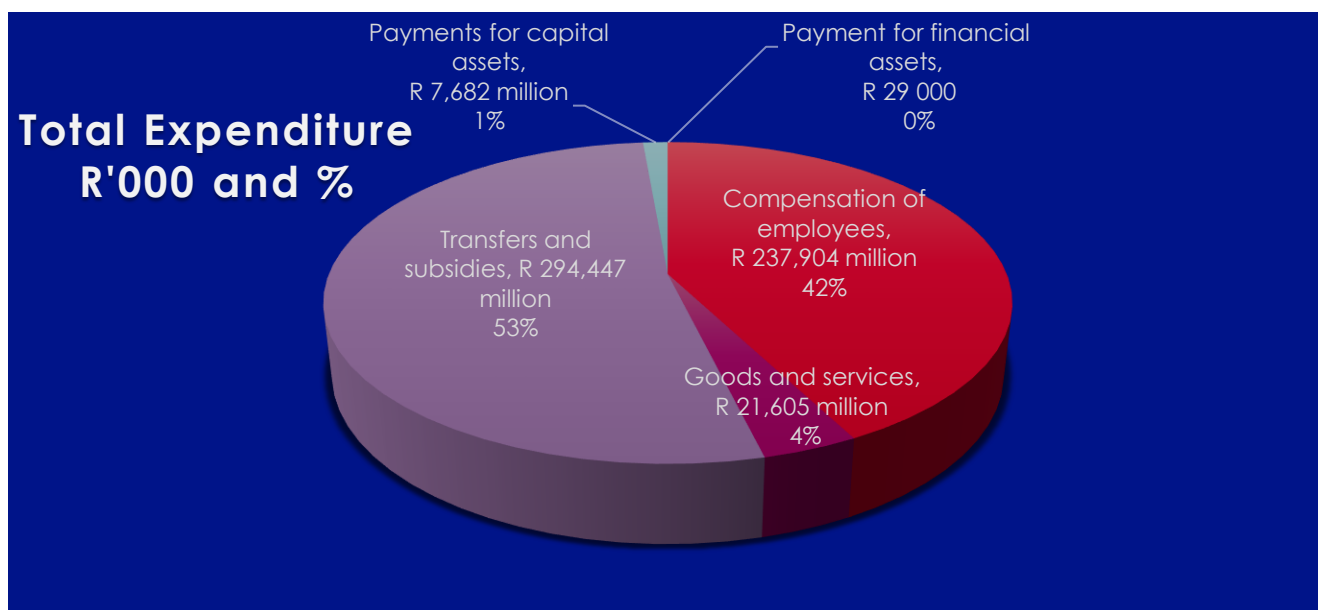
The following table reflects a high-level overview of 2021/22 expenditure against the final appropriation per programme, inclusive of comparative information for 2020/21.

Programme Name	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	70 873	70 564	309	68 573	66 783	1 790
Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination	19 225	19 137	88	18 407	18 080	327
Compliance and Enforcement	29 091	28 905	186	25 338	24 922	416
Environmental Quality Management	86 916	84 376	2 540	91 917	90 448	1 469
Biodiversity Management	300 107	300 020	87	309 778	309 314	464
Environmental Empowerment Services	736	714	22	655	616	39
Development Planning	58 469	57 951	518	73 864	73 588	276
<b>Total</b>	<b>565 417</b>	<b>561 667</b>	<b>3 750</b>	<b>588 532</b>	<b>583 751</b>	<b>4 781</b>

The Department spent R561,667 million or 99.3% of its final appropriation which translates into an underspending of R3,750 million of which R599 000 relates to Compensation of Employees due to vacant posts. In respect of Capital asset underspending, IT equipment (laptops) could not be provided by service providers due to an international shortage of microchips and the delivery of water quality equipment and a boat that were negatively affected due to international supply chain challenges.

Included in the actual expenditure for the 2021/22 financial year is a transfer payment of R286,757 million to the public entity, CapeNature.

The below diagram depicts spending of the Vote within the Economic Classifications:



### Virements

Approved virements between Programmes were applied from savings towards overspending as follows:

Programme (From)	Programme (To)	R'000	Purpose
3. Compliance and Enforcement	1. Administration	872	In respect of Good & services
	7. Development Planning	111	
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>983</b>	
7. Development Planning	1. Administration	54	In respect of Compensation of employees
	2. Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination	463	
	3. Compliance and Enforcement	96	
	5. Biodiversity Management	246	
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>859</b>	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 842</b>	

The virements were approved on 3 May 2022 by the Accounting Officer in terms of Section 43 (1) of the PFMA and the virements were managed within the 8% limitation in terms of Section 43 (2) of the PFMA. Virements have been applied from Programme 3 (Goods and services) to Programmes 1 and 7 (Good and services) as well as from Programme 7 (Compensation of employees) to Programmes 1,2,3 and 5 (Compensation of employees).

Application for roll-over of funds from the 2021/22 financial year to the 2022/23 financial year to the value of R2,312 million has been submitted to Provincial Treasury.

These are as follows:

Programme	R'000	Purpose
1. Administration	163	Procurement of laptops
3. Compliance and Enforcement	70	Procurement of laptops
	53	Uniform & Protective clothing
	502	Legal resource subscriptions
4. Environmental Quality Management	167	Procurement of laptops
	220	Cairsens sensors for WCG ambient air quality network
	500	Boat for water quality monitoring
	389	Water quality monitoring equipment
5. Biodiversity Management	54	Procurement of laptops
7. Development Planning	112	Procurement of laptops
	82	Housing Market Studies

All above roll-over requests stems from commitments for goods and services still to be delivered.

### Strategic focus over the short to medium term period

A major shift was required in 2021/22 in how the Department conducted its business and how services were delivered on a continuous basis. The COVID-19 pandemic again showed the importance of good governance, but it also exposed a few risks, vulnerabilities, and inefficiencies that Management could productively engage with.

The anticipated ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic has been factored into the Department's strategic focus for the short to medium term and these have been included in the planning for the 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan. The Department also needs to focus some resources on the Western Cape Government (WCG) Recovery Plan. This presents a challenge as it is the third year of the Strategic Plan for 2020-2025 and the new priorities would have to be aligned to the Departmental Five-year strategic plan and it would need to respond to the implementation of the Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) 2019-2024.

### Unauthorised, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

The Department did not incur any unauthorised, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

### Future plans for the Department

To ensure delivery of the Five-Year Strategic Plan 2020 – 2025.

### Public Private Partnerships

No public private partnerships were entered by the Department during the 2021/22 financial year.

### Discontinued activities / activities to be discontinued

No activities were discontinued during the 2021/22 financial year.

### New or proposed activities

None.

### **Supply Chain Management**

On 1 April 2021, DEA&DP implemented the Accounting Officer's System (AOS) for Supply Chain and Moveable Asset Management as approved by the Accounting Officer on 31 March 2021. This followed on the issuance of Treasury Circular No 30 of 2021: Issuance of the revised proforma (AOS) and accompanying annexures that seeks to guide Provincial Departments and Public Entities in developing and implementing their own AOS to ensure standardisation and uniformity across the Province.

The SCM unit conducted the AOS Implementation Workshops with departmental officials during the period 17-25 May 2021. The 2021/22 approved procurement plans were captured on the automated procurement planning toolkit. The toolkit allows for all planned procurement of goods and services greater than R100 thousand to be captured on the system annually. The roll out of the automated procurement planning toolkit assisted the Department to eliminate the manual procurement planning process and enable the Department to link procurement planning requirements to the associated planning and budgeting process. Furthermore, the toolkit allows the Department to improve monitoring, insight, reporting and analysis of planned procurement activities. The automated procurement planning toolkit will enable the monitoring of the Procurement Plan monthly with automated quarterly reports for submission to Provincial Treasury as a monitoring mechanism. This fosters a pro-active approach which ensures that procurement processes are initiated timeously to prevent delays and timely interventions can be made where necessary.

On 16 February 2022, the Constitutional Court handed down judgement in the application for leave to appeal against a judgement and order of the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA). This application was brought by the National Minister of Finance ("the Minister") against Afribusines NPC and concerns the validity of Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Regulations (PPFR) promulgated by the Minister on 20 January 2017, in terms of section 5 of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000. The SCA held that the Minister's promulgation of regulations 3(b) (to determine whether pre-qualification criteria are applicable to the tender as envisaged in regulation 4), regulation 4 (prequalification criteria for preferential procurement) and regulation 9 (subcontracting as a condition of tender) of the Procurement Regulations are unlawful. Due to the interconnectedness of the regulations, the SCA declared the entire Procurement Regulations invalid on the basis that the content of the Regulations exceeded the Minister's power on what could permissibly be regulated on in terms of section 5 of the Procurement Act and section 217 of the Constitution. Given that the Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2017 were declared as unconstitutional, the department held all procurement events advertised on or after 16 February 2022 in abeyance which resulted in the 4th quarter planned procurement events not being concluded subsequently leading to underspending of budgets and roll over requests being submitted to PT.

### **Gifts and Donations received in kind from non-related parties**

Refer to Part B, Section 7 Donor Funding and Part E Annexure 1E.

### **Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury**

There were no exemptions from the PFMA or Treasury Regulations or deviation from the financial reporting requirements.

### **Events after the reporting date**

None.

**Acknowledgement/s or Appreciation and Conclusion**

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Provincial Minister, Piet van Zyl (who retired as Head of Department at the end of February 2022) and the Senior Management Team and supporting staff. I wish to thank all our external and internal stakeholders that have been working closely with the Department. As a collective, we ensured the continuation of the Departments services and the achievement of its targets despite the continued challenges posed.

**Approval**



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**Gerhard Gerber**  
**Accounting Officer**  
**31 August 2022**



## 5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report is consistent with the annual financial statements audited by the Auditor General.

The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.


The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the Department for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Yours faithfully



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**Accounting Officer**  
**Gerhard Gerber**  
**Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning**  
**31 August 2022**

## 6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

### Vision

An environment conducive to sustainable life.

### Mission

To promote a resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment in support of human well-being.

### Values

The Department endorses the values of the Western Cape Government and commits itself to delivering services according to the following values.

### INNOVATION

TO CONTINUOUSLY LOOK FOR BETTER AND MORE COST-EFFECTIVE WAYS TO RENDER SERVICES

- We strive to be innovative in how we render our services
- We will always be cost-effective in rendering our services
- We will continuously investigate global and local best practices to enhance our own service delivery
- We will facilitate a culture of research and development as an integral part of conducting business
- We will actively integrate intelligence management as part of our business practice

### CARING

TO CARE FOR THOSE, WE SERVE AND WORK WITH

- We value all employees and citizens and treat them with dignity and respect
- We listen actively and display compassion towards employees and citizens
- We provide support to – and show interest in each other as employees and the citizens, caring for all our wellbeing
- We show appreciation and give recognition to employees and citizens

### COMPETENCE

THE ABILITY AND CAPACITY TO DO THE JOB APPOINTED TO DO

- We are able to do the job we are appointed to do, and always strive for excellence
- We develop and grow our people, enabling and empowering them to do their job in support of service delivery
- We empower employees to - and focus on rendering an excellent service to the people in the Western Cape

### ACCOUNTABILITY

WE TAKE RESPONSIBILITY

- We have a clear understanding of our vision, mission, strategic objectives, roles, delegations and responsibilities
- We all deliver on our outcomes and targets with quality, on budget and in time
- We hold each other accountable as Public Servants and know we can trust each other to deliver
- We individually take responsibility and ownership for our work, actions and decisions

## **INTEGRITY**

TO BE HONEST AND DO THE RIGHT THING

- We create an ethical environment by being honest, showing respect and living out positive values
- We seek the truth and do the right things in the right way in each situation
- We are reliable and trustworthy and behave consistently in word and in action
- We act with Integrity at all levels in all instances with zero tolerance for corruption

## **RESPONSIVENESS**

TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF OUR CITIZENS AND EMPLOYEES

- Our focus is the citizen, building relationships that allow us to anticipate their needs and deal with them proactively
- We take each other and citizens seriously, being accessible, listening and hearing their voice
- We respond with timeous action and within agreed timeframes
- We collaborate with each other and stakeholders, providing appropriate and reliable information and sharing it responsibly

## 7. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

The Department and its public entity, the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (CapeNature) derives its legislative mandate from Constitutional functional areas of environment, conservation/biodiversity, and planning as enacted in terms of the following legislation:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- Constitution of the Western Cape, 1998 (Act No. 1 of 1998)
- Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 19 of 1974)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)
- Western Cape Biosphere Reserves Act, 2011 (Act No. 6 of 2011)
- Western Cape Health Care Waste Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007)
- Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act No. 3 of 2014)
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 1998 (Act No. 15 of 1998)
- Western Cape Monitoring and Support of Municipalities Act, 2014 (Act No. 4 of 2014)

### POLICY MANDATES

- Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016)
- Medium Term Strategic Framework (2019–2024) (for the environmental sector)
- National Climate Change Response White Paper (2011)
- National Development Plan 2030 (2012)
- National Framework for Sustainable Development (2008)
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan
- National Waste Management Strategy (2020)
- National Framework on Air Quality Management in South Africa (2017)
- OneCape2040 (2013)
- Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2014)
- Western Cape Government: Provincial Strategic Plan (2019–2024)
- Western Cape Infrastructure Framework (2013)
- Western Cape Green Economy Strategic Framework (2013)
- Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy and Implementation Framework (2014)
- Western Cape Integrated Human Settlements Framework (2019)
- White Paper on Environmental Management (1997)
- White Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (1997)
- White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa (2000)
- White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean Policy (2013)
- White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management (2000)
- White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (2001)

## UPDATES TO INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

The Department envisages developing the following legislation:

### ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

#### NEMA/SEMA RATIONALISATION PROCESS

Together with the National Department of Environmental, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF), the Department has embarked on a process to rationalise pre-1994 legislation in order to align the environmental legislative regime with the current NEMA dispensation.

The National Department intends to repeal Regulations promulgated under the Environment Conservation Act (ECA). The impending repeal of ECA will necessitate the repeal of the Western Cape Noise Control Regulations, 2013 (P.N.200/2013), which was promulgated under section 25 of the ECA.

#### WESTERN CAPE BIODIVERSITY BILL, 2020

The Bill will reform the current legislative regime dealing with biodiversity in the Province and is intended to:

- Protect the integrity and the health of biodiversity in the Province;
- Promote human well-being and ecologically sustainable human communities by recognizing intrinsic rights and obligations;
- Establish institutions and conservation planning systems to promote conservation and ecologically sustainable development;
- Conserve indigenous plants, animals and ecological communities;
- Regulate the hunting and harvesting of wild species; and
- Align provincial and national legislation and to provide for incidental matters.

This Bill will also repeal the following:

- Sea-Shore Act, 21 of 1935
- Mountain Catchment Areas Act, 63 of 1967
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 15 of 1989
- Western Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance Amendment Act, 8 of 1999
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act, 3 of 2000
- Western Cape Biosphere Reserves Act, 6 of 2011
- Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974
- Nature Reserves Validation Ordinance, 3 of 1982

### SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE WESTERN CAPE LAND USE PLANNING ACT, 2014 (ACT NO.3 OF 2014)

The Land Use Planning Amendment Act, Act 4 of 2021 was promulgated in 2021 whereby section 44(2)(b) of the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act No. 3 of 2014) (LUPA) was deleted. The purpose of the amendment was to enable municipalities to make use of electronic communication methods during the COVID-19 Pandemic instead of registered post for public participation and communication with applicants and interested and affected parties.

In preparation of the full review and amendment of LUPA, a significance test was completed in fulfilment of a Regulatory Impact Assessment which was approved by the Central RIA

Committee. A Departmental team with assistance of Legal Services of the Department of the Premier is currently reviewing LUPA. A draft LUP Amendment bill is envisaged in the third quarter of this year.

A Departmental team is also representing the Department on a project steering committee and a technical committee of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development for the review of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA). Depending on the nature of such potential amendments, further amendments to the LUPA may also be necessary. The process to amend SPLUMA is lagging behind the process to amend LUPA which may affect the process in the Western Cape's own process. Depending on the nature and extent of the final amendments of LUPA there may also be a need to amend the LUPA Regulations.

### **POTENTIAL LITIGATION AND COURT RULINGS AFFECTING LAND USE PLANNING ACT (LUPA), NECESSITATING LEGISLATIVE REFORM**

Although no judgement has been issued yet, in the litigation matter between the Green Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association and the City of Cape Town, a constitutional challenge against SPLUMA itself and the restriction it places on representation of Councillors and Traditional Leaders on the Municipal Planning Tribunals of Municipalities has been raised, that will affect the planning decision-making in the country. The judgement may have consequences for the provincial and national planning legislation. No judgement has been handed down yet.

### **THE FOLLOWING DRAFT MODEL BY-LAWS WILL BE DEVELOPED**

- Proposed Draft Model Zoning Scheme By-law (to regulate and control municipal zoning); and
- The Draft Model By-law on Municipal Land Use Planning.

### **UPDATES TO RELEVANT COURT RULINGS**

All judgments relevant to the operations of the Department as handed down by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal, the High Court and the Labour Court are perused and implemented, where appropriate and applicable.

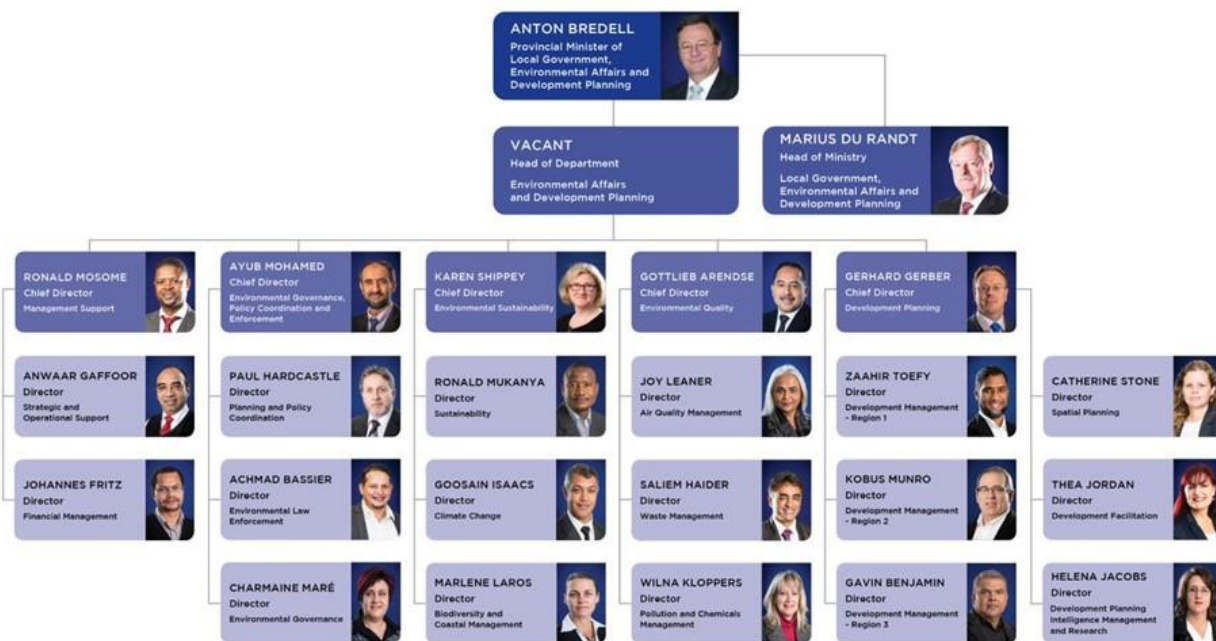
## 8. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



**Western Cape Government**  
FOR YOU

Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



## 9. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

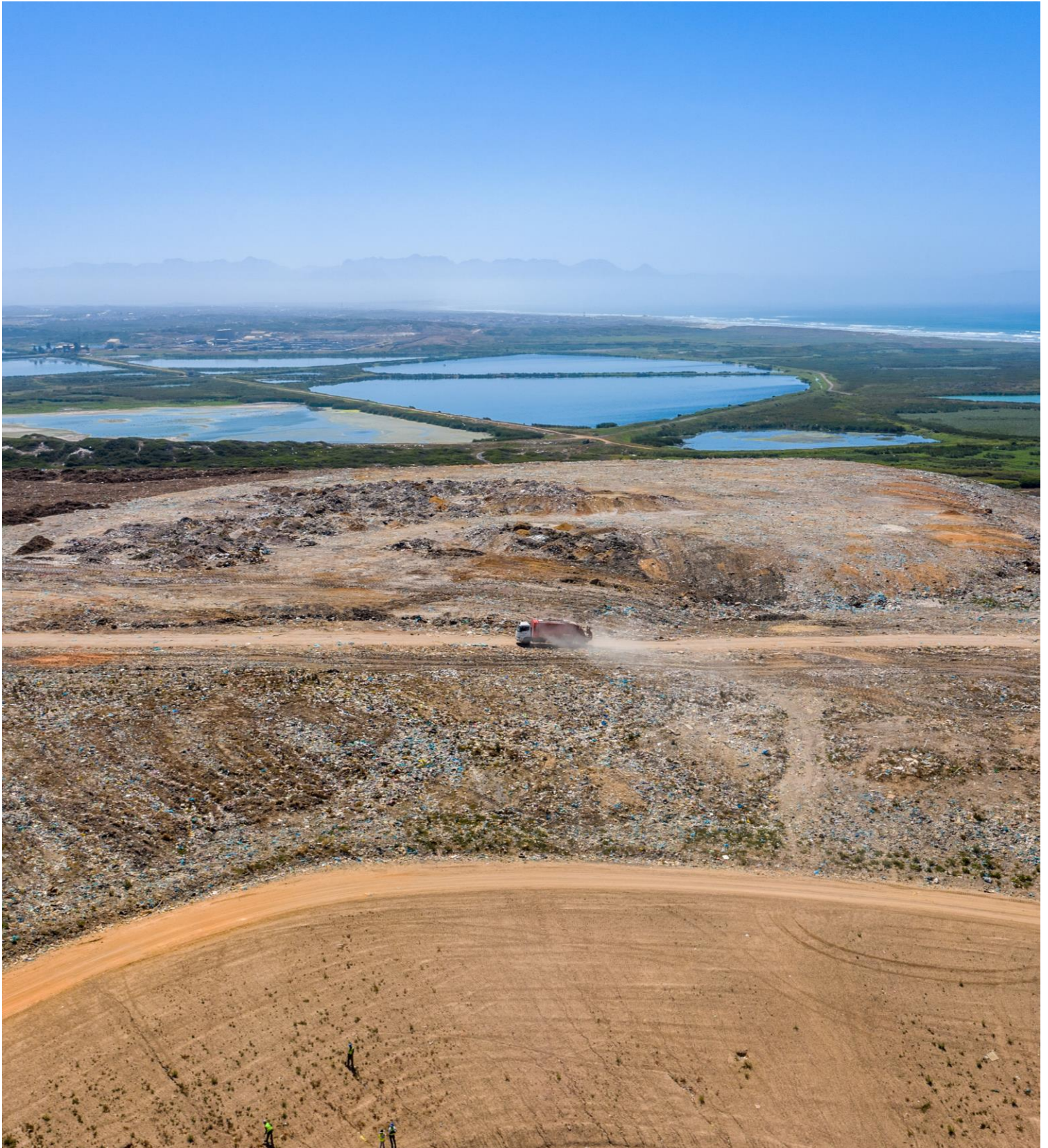
The table below indicates the entity that reports to the Minister.

NAME OF PUBLIC ENTITY	MANDATE	OUTCOMES
CapeNature	Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998)	Enhanced biodiversity conservation. Landscape resilience maintained. Advanced economic sustainability.
Commissioner of the Environment	Western Cape Constitution (s71)	The Commissioner for the Environment listed as a Schedule 3, Part C (PFMA) public entity, has not yet been established. During February 2021, the Standing Committee on the Premier and Constitutional Matters published the Constitution of the Western Cape First Amendment Bill [B 1–2021] to amend the Constitution of the Western Cape (1997), to repeal the provisions regarding the Commissioner for the Environment. This legislative process will determine whether this entity will continue or not.





## PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION



Muneeb Baderoon  
Coastal Park Waste Management Facility

## 1. AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

### 1.1. LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

The AGSA currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 179 of the Report of the Auditor General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

### 2.1. SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

#### Climate Change

Climate change projections anticipate temperatures and evapotranspiration rates, with regional drought frequencies increasing. Uncertainties remain with respect to rainfall patterns, but total rainfall is expected to remain stable or decline marginally, although seasonal patterns will change. Agriculture, terrestrial and aquatic ecological communities among others will be negatively impacted by these shifts in temperature and rainfall patterns.

The Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 2021/22 confirmed that this is the last decade with any scientifically plausible opportunity to bring global greenhouse gas emissions to zero by 2050 and limit the global mean temperature rise to 1.5°C. We will need to adapt to the changes already locked into the global climate system; Adaptation in the Western Cape in particular has to focus on water security, food security, coastal impacts, impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and on communities, especially the most vulnerable, particularly women and children, and those living in informality.

The Climate Change Directorate led the revision of the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy. The 2022 Strategy lists four guiding objectives for climate change response, namely: 1) Responding to the climate emergency, 2) Transitioning in an equitable and inclusive manner to net zero emissions by 2050, 3) Reducing climate risks and increasing resilience, and 4) Enabling a Just Transition through public sector, private sector and civil society collaboration. Each of the Guiding Objectives is supported by a preliminary list of key responses, which are still to be detailed in an Implementation Plan. The Strategy and Implementation Plan is provisionally aligned to the prescriptions of the Climate Change Bill, 2022, currently out for public consultation. The Bill places obligations on District and Metro municipalities for coordination of climate change responses.

As a first for the WCG, the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy is supported through a gender responsiveness review lens, to ensure that both strategic and implementation responses accommodate gender, especially in the form of reducing gender-based vulnerability.

The WCG, under the leadership of the Department, continues its global contributions to The Climate Group – States and Regions Alliance and the Under2 Coalition, in responding to climate change as a regional government, by undertaking a 2050 Emissions Pathway Analysis. The first phase of this work was the completion of a full Greenhouse Gas inventory for the Western Cape which covers the Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU), Waste and the Agriculture, Forestry

and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors; as well as the 4th iteration of the Energy Consumption and CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions database. The sectoral breakdown of GHG emissions for 2018 (the latest available data) for the province are 88% for Energy, 6% for the AFOLU sector, 5% for the Waste Sector and 1% for IPPU sector.

The second phase of this work is focused on modelling the mitigation measures that need to be implemented by 2050 in the Western Cape and South Africa in order to support the just transition to allow carbon economy. As the majority of our GHG emissions come from the energy sector, there is a strong focus on shifts in the electricity mix to renewable energy options, as well as zero emission vehicles, in the form of electric vehicles (powered by renewable energy) and other alternative low carbon and sustainable energy sources. Simultaneously, adaptation action will be pursued through improved risk and vulnerability assessment and response support to implementation projects aimed at restoring natural capital and a focus on making socio-economic post-Covid recovery increasingly climate change-proof. From a climate change perspective, several adaptation initiatives are supported within various Departmental functions, including the response to coastal erosion and flooding, and the restoration of strategic water source areas.

Because of persistent budgetary constraints, focus is on finding opportunities for accessing international climate funding and nurturing key partnerships to cultivate co-created climate change responses in the province. This will include multi-year grant funds via the Green Climate Fund and other international funding sources. Strategic partnerships have also been formed with The Climate Group, ICLEI Africa, local Universities and Provincial Disaster Management as well as the national Department of Forestry, and Fisheries and Environment.

The Department also supports Local and District Municipalities in their climate change adaptation and mitigation work, through direct engagement currently on an ad hoc basis, particularly around the development of Climate Change Response Strategies and mainstreaming of climate change into strategic documents such as Spatial Development Frameworks and sector plans. The intent is to revive the structured Municipal Support Programme under the guidance of the forthcoming Climate Change Act.

## **Sustainability**

The Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP) 4<sup>th</sup> Edition was compiled and gazetted in the 2020/21 financial year. During the 2020 – 2025 period, its focus will be on the planning, piloting and investing in the creation of a framework for implementing the transition to an environmentally sustainable and low-carbon economy in South Africa. This 4<sup>th</sup> edition EIP unpacks the Provincial Government's implementation of the programmes, plans and policies in terms of the broad strategic priorities as set out in the Environmental Implementation Plan (as gazetted in 2020).

The rolling out of 'Smart Procurement' Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) capacity building continued using the training and implementation manual that was developed. Since there is growing interest in mainstreaming SPP across municipalities, the rolling out of training and SPP implementation will continue in the next financial year as per the EIP and Local Government Support Strategy (LGSS) targets and commitments.

The Sustainable Infrastructure Development and Finance Facility (SIDAFF) is now under the auspices of the Department of Local Government (DLG) whose Phase 2 conceptualisation is currently being undertaken. Its creation was spearheaded by the Green Economy unit in DEA&DP during Phase 1. SIDAFF aims to develop a pipeline of sustainable, catalytic, impactful, and

integrated infrastructure projects from pre-feasibility to bankability and for them to be funded on a long-term basis and competitively priced basis using a blended finance approach (i.e., combining grants/concessional loans with commercial based finance), which is an approach that accesses the debt capital markets and development finance institutions as laid out in National Treasury's new Municipal Borrowing Policy Framework (2018). In addition to this, another SIDAFF complementary objective is to be able to include green investment in part of the programme to raise green financing. Once fully developed and operational, the SIDAFF Programme process should enable the targeted municipalities to integrate and achieve a more programmatic approach to:

- Spatial and development planning
- Budget development
- Capital Expenditure and Investment Framework development
- Project development and technical assistance
- Supply chain management
- Project finance
- ESG (Environment, Social & Governance) performance criteria, green / climate criteria and reporting framework

The roll out of the Moodle-based Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Resource Toolkits eLearning for Intermediate Phase Natural Science and Technology which the Environmental Education and Awareness team developed in consultation with the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) continued. The aim of the Programme is to capacitate Intermediate Phase (IP) Natural Sciences and Technology (NST) teachers to integrate Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and to improve the digital literacy of teachers using the existing e-Learning platform developed by DEA&DP which will also feature on the WCED e-Portal. It's aligned to the National Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS)

## **Environmental Impact Assessment**

Despite the challenging operating environment considering COVID-19 related impacts and resultant Disaster Management Regulations during 2021/22, the Department managed to continue to ensure business continuity in terms of the administration of environmental impact assessment processes; During the previous 2020/21 reporting year National Government through Disaster Management Directions initially suspended certain processes, but during the course of both 2020/21 and 2021/22 the Department worked with National Government to during the eased Alert Levels again provide for processes to continue. The Department also released circulars and provided guidance during the different Lockdown Alert Levels of the arrangements in terms of each Alert Level. On 22 March 2022, all previously issued Directions were withdrawn by the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

## **Compliance and Enforcement**

### **Compliance with Environmental Legislation**

The Department has continued to progressively implement the lessons adapted during the COVID-19 pandemic, by conducting virtual engagements with other governmental enforcement agencies and improving networking and capacity building amongst the Environmental Management Inspectors within the Local Authorities, to ensure compliance and enforcement operations and programmes continue to operate efficiently and effectively.

Despite the ongoing challenges, the Department has participated in, and planned a number of intergovernmental enforcement operations in conjunction with other environmental and enforcement agencies (i.e. the national Department of Water and Sanitation, the national Department of the Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, South Africa Police Services, the Western Cape Department of Agriculture, the Western Cape Department of Health, CapeNature, Breede-Gouritz Catchment Agency, and local authorities) to ascertain the level of compliance with environmental legislation and authorisations/permits and to investigate environmental transgressions, within a particular industrial/commercial sector or that biodiversity and ecological infrastructure which has been detrimentally impacted on by human-led environmental damage.

In addition, as part of the Department's continued collaboration with the Western Cape Department of Health Covid-19 Intervention, a series of compliance inspections were conducted at various healthcare facilities vaccination sites throughout the province to ensure compliance with the relevant healthcare risk waste legislation and policies, as well as other pieces of environmental legislation.

During this review period the Environmental Management Inspectors within the Directorate: Environmental Law Enforcement tackled a myriad of environmental threats affecting the province of which the most prevalent offences related to; degradation and loss of biodiversity and ecosystems (through illegal clearing of indigenous vegetation and infilling of wetlands), developments within watercourse (i.e. illegal dams and diversions of rivers/streams), incidents of pollution of watercourses (as a result of sewage spillages and lack of adequate sanitation), and pollution to land in the form of illegal dumping. These environmental offences not only cause significant and/or irrevocable harm to the environment and our natural resources, but also poses a danger to the health and wellbeing of the people within the province.

This has resulted in the Department issuing 279 administrative enforcement notices for non-compliance with environmental management legislation, culminating in an overall compliance percentage rate of 75% compliance with environmental legislation.

### **Environmental Legal Support Services: Litigation Management**

The Sub-Directorate: Environmental Legal Support Services' litigation portfolio for the period April 2021 to March 2022, 38 cases which are in various stages of the court process and are being actively managed in conjunction with Department of Premier: Legal Services. A total number of Ten new matters, citing the Department/Ministers as parties were received.

### **Environmental Appeals Management**

The Sub-directorate Environmental Appeals Management processes appeals lodged against environmental decisions issued in terms of NEMA and the Special Environmental Management Acts ("SEMA's"); appeals are lodged against Directives and Objections lodged against compliance notices issued in terms of the NEMA as well as applications for the amendment of the environmental decisions.

Service delivery continued for 2021/22 financial year despite the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic. 43 Appeals against environmental decisions and directives, objections lodged against compliance notices as well as amendments against environmental decisions were received, 34 processed and 38 finalised and 16 planned compliance inspections targeted were achieved.

### **Section 24G / Rectification**

Whilst the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions has resulted in challenges for the reporting period, implementation of business continuity strategies, such as alternative working arrangements and allowance of electronic platforms for the administration and processing of section 24G applications, has assisted in ensuring continued service delivery in this regard.

27 Applications were processed, and the 20 planned compliance inspections were conducted. An amount of R4,620 million in administrative fines were received.

## **Environmental Planning**

Increased prominence is being given to environmental planning as an important environmental sector mandate, with Environmental Management Frameworks being one of the essential environmental planning instruments.

The Drakenstein Environmental Management Framework (EMF) was finalised, and the adoption thereof has been gazetted. The EMF must be considered during regulatory processes and decision making.

## **Integrated Environmental Planning Performance**

Integrated planning, especially the integration between EMFs and SDFs are a key focus of the Department – i.e. ensuring that sustainable development is the outcome of aligned development planning and environmental planning initiatives, whilst improving the time and cost efficiency of regulatory processes. The alignment of the EMFs and SDFs for Saldanha Bay (completed), Drakenstein (completed) and Mossel Bay (in progress) Municipalities are ongoing initiatives that are identified to demonstrate environmental planning performance and achieving integrated planning. One of the outcomes of such integrated planning is the development of an environmental management instrument for Mossel Bay, applicable to housing development in specific geographical areas. This instrument (in the process of being finalised) will streamline regulatory processes whilst achieving environmental protection. Once adopted by the MEC, the instrument will be submitted for concurrence to the national Minister for the gazetting thereof for public comment.

## **Environmental Quality Management**

### **Air Quality Management**

Overall, the air quality in the Province has remained mostly below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards where measured in the Western Cape Government's Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network, except for Khayelitsha where elevated particulate matter levels measured at times, can likely be attributed to local influences such as windblown dust and smoke from local fires.

The Department successfully implemented Phase 2 of the review of the Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan, which culminated in the adoption of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Western Cape AQMP in February 2022. Progress against the 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation and subsequently, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Western Cape AQMP, was tracked via the Provincial Air Quality Officers' Forum (AQOFs) which the Department coordinates on a quarterly basis. The forums serve as a platform for officials to share a common understanding and approach to managing air quality in the Province, inclusive of air quality planning, monitoring and regulatory processes (licensing, noise, dust and offensive odour management). A total of five (5) AQOFs were coordinated during 2021-2022; the May, August and October 2021 AQOFs, as well as a special AQOFs held in July 2021, took place virtually as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic restrictions; whilst the February 2022 AQOF was hosted as a

hybrid meeting via Mossel Bay. All forums were well attended by the Province's Air Quality Officers (AQOs), which totalled 30 designated AQOs in the Province (viz. 1 Provincial and 29 Municipal). The ODM AQO retired in 2021, and although an official was appointed in January 2022, the official AQO designation is pending. At the forums, the Department provided oversight and guidance in respect of the implementation of the 29 Municipal Air Quality Management Plans that have been adopted, the implementation of which is measured against the Western Cape AQMP. Officials from the Department provided guidance and inputs to the draft Beaufort West Municipal AQMP; however, the COVID-19 Pandemic restrictions hampered the Municipality's planned public participation process in 2021, which is required before the AQMP can be adopted.

During the financial year, the Department worked closely with the National Department of Fisheries, Forestry and the Environment (DFFE) to ensure that the Western Cape Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network report in "real-time" to the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS; <http://saaqis.environment.gov.za>), hosted by the South African Weather Service. The Network comprises of 12 locations, viz. Mossel Bay, Paarl, Hermanus, Hout Bay, Khayelitsha, Malmesbury, Oudtshoorn, St Helena Bay/Saldanha Bay, Stellenbosch, Maitland, Worcester and George, with the latter two forming part of the National Air Quality Index (NAQI). The Network's infrastructure is aged; most analysers are either close to or at the end of its operational lifecycle and has resulted in increased analyser downtime (and lower data recovery).

During the 2021-2022 financial year, the Department continued to prioritise the incremental replacement of the aging infrastructure to improve air quality data recovery and reporting by the Network. There has been an improvement in the data recovery of stations due to the recapitalisation of equipment in the Network. Urgent infrastructure upgrades and prioritisation, as well as additional human resource capacity are however, required to improve and ensure the Network's ongoing efficiency at Provincial level.

The implementation of the recommendations of the Human Health Risk Assessment study on air quality in the Province continued to be impacted by budget constraints; the status of the implementation of the recommendations are as follows:

- No further air quality monitoring took place in St Helena Bay due to portable air quality sensors having reached their end of life;
- Vandalism at the St Helena Bay station in April 2021 resulted in its decommissioning and the air quality housing unit being moved to the Saldanha Bay Industrial Development Zone and commissioning in March 2022;
- The use of drone technology to monitor air quality in the Province was stopped; and
- The ambient air quality monitoring station in Paarl continued to measure sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone; however, this station is at risk of being decommissioned, as aging infrastructure cannot be replaced due to budget constraints.

In terms of the NEM: AQA, municipalities also have a responsibility to monitor ambient air quality in their jurisdictional areas. municipal air quality monitoring, however, remains limited in the Western Cape, with most of the municipal-owned stations being located and operated within the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipal area. The Department has also assisted municipalities in the West Coast, Overberg and Cape Winelands districts with their efforts to improve the monitoring of ambient air quality in their areas and has encouraged other local authorities to motivate for funding to acquire either passive or continuous air quality sampling in their jurisdictional areas.

The Department has issued one (1) Atmospheric Emission Licences (AELs) during the financial year, and has continued to regulate the existing facilities, where licences have been issued in the past.

In addition, officials have engaged with other AEL Licensing Authorities in the Province to regulate and manage the increased cremation pressures, which the COVID-19 pandemic has placed on the crematoriums in the Province. The status of the crematoria and its cremations handling in the Province were tracked and reported on weekly to understand the impact and demands placed on the facilities by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Compliance monitoring and enforcement in respect of air pollution has been hampered by human resource capacity constraints at both Provincial and Local level. This has required that officials work closely with each other on air quality complaints handling and enforcement. The regulatory aspect of air quality management remains challenging due to these constraints.

Further municipal support by the Department included hosting various virtual air quality management and air quality regulatory capacity building sessions, attended by local authorities. The Department is particularly concerned about the capacity in the Western Cape Province and municipalities to enforce compliance in respect of air pollution, including the implications for municipalities where AQOs were yet to be appointed and/or capacity constraints are experienced. Currently, the Department is hosting regular virtual meetings with Municipalities where increased efforts are required with regards to managing and/or regulating air pollution from localised sources such as dust control (construction and mining operations) and open burning permitting.

In terms of special projects on air quality and climate change, the Department has continued its partnership project on Climate-friendly Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) with the Free State of Bavaria, which links to the commitments made in the 2016 Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and focuses on alternative gases such as propane, butane and Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) that are more climate-friendly and energy saving, compared to conventional refrigerant gases. This project saw the opening of a Hydrocarbon Training Laboratory at the West Coast College, Atlantis Cape Town, on 6 December 2021, the aim of which is to train RAC technicians on the use of climate friendly RAC; a total of nine (9) students have been trained at this facility during the financial year.

## **Waste Management**

The Department continued to play a key role in the COVID-19 response of the Province by coordinating and guiding the waste management response of municipalities, monitoring of the compliance of health care facilities regarding health care risk waste management to reduce the risk of transmission to communities. The Department also assessed the treatment capacity of facilities in the Western Cape and found that it was sufficient to treat health care risk waste generated during the pandemic. Regular Waste Workstream meetings continued to take place to assess the impact of the pandemic on waste management services.

A Gender Gap Analysis of the Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) was undertaken to ensure that a gender-responsive approach is undertaken during the revision of the plan, whilst also taking cognisance of human rights and other vulnerable groups. This will ensure that a gender lens is applied during the development and monitoring of waste management activities and actions for implementation.

A Sewage Sludge Beneficiation Guideline with the aim to provide practical and environmentally sustainable options was developed, in support of the Organic Waste Diversion Strategy.

Valorisation of waste as a resource is crucial towards creating jobs, reduce the environmental impacts, enhancing the waste economy and protect the limited available landfill airspace. The



facilitation of regional cooperation regarding waste management services and facilities is continuing.

In the previous financial year, the Department commenced with the development of a municipal Waste Management Procurement Guide and Toolkits, to assist municipalities when procuring waste management services. A Tender Guideline Booklet was also developed to assist Small and Micro Enterprises (SMEs) understand the various roles and responsibilities of procurement and support Local Economic Development (LED). Four local municipalities were identified in 2021/22 who expressed their commitment to participate in a Wastepreneur initiative, viz Cape Agulhas, Swellendam, Witzenberg and Drakenstein Municipality. The Department commissioned a project to identify integration opportunities for Wastepreneurs, by researching and reviewing good practice models of waste management systems, design a municipal waste diversion system which integrates Wastepreneurs through consultation with relevant role players, identify and assist with development of legal documentation and processes, draft a procurement strategy and specifications by utilising the Department's MWM Procurement Guide and toolkit as a reference, and provide the necessary training and support requirements for relevant municipal officials, such as LED and SCM officials, and targeted Wastepreneurs and advise on further training needs and support for Wastepreneurs.

The current waste management governance platforms such as the Western Cape Waste Management Officers Forum, Western Cape Recycling Action Group and Industry Waste Management Forum continued to receive attention to ensure effective coordination, collaboration, creating partnerships and nurture innovation in waste management. The efforts to influence national policy and legislation to reduce the cost of waste management services also continued, and this is done through active participation in the MinTech Working Groups. In order for municipalities to realise the organic waste diversion targets as previously communicated, municipalities are obliged to provide Organic Waste Diversion (OWD) Plans which clearly articulate their diversion strategies of the organic waste stream, and how they intend to achieve the 50% target by 2022, and 100% diversion target by 2027. 14 Municipalities had submitted their OWD strategies as of March 2022.

A co-design workshop was conducted to support the local community of Nelspoort through education and awareness to unlock the potential value of waste as a resource.

Illegal dumping of waste has become an increasing concern over the last few years in the Western Cape Province, with municipalities struggling to find solutions on mitigating or preventing it from occurring. This has become even a greater issue since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020. The Department, in consultation with the municipalities, has developed a Strategy to Reduce Illegal Disposal for the Western Cape Province which were informed by the inputs received from municipalities on the current situation in each municipality, financial implications and possible solutions.

Illegal dumping in the Western Cape is not an isolated problem that can be solved with one solution. It will require a multi-pronged approach in order to decrease illegal dumping. The recommendations from this Strategy, gained from municipalities and academic research, highlights the need for community engagement and buy-in to incorporate solutions that empower a community to take ownership of their surroundings.

Through the identification of illegal dumping hotspots, the graphical representation thereof and subsequent community engagement, a municipality can establish the root causes of illegal dumping within areas of their municipality.

## Pollution and Chemicals Management

The overall focus is on water for growth and development in the Province whilst ensuring long term sustainability of the environment. This is done through the continued coordination and implementation of the Sustainable Water Management Plan (SWMP) for the Western Cape Province as a pro-active and collaborative approach to water management.

As part of the implementation of the SWMP, catchment-based River Improvement Plans, known as Environmental Resource Protection Plans, were developed for the Berg and Breede Catchments.

### Berg River Catchment

The vision of the Berg River Improvement Plan (BRIP) is for the enhancement and entrenchment of a water stewardship initiative to ensure the ecological integrity of the catchment to sustain economic growth and contribute to the Green Economy. The following projects are being implemented in support of this vision:

- Ongoing monitoring of Water Quality in the Berg River and Estuary to identify and address pollution sources and trends and to monitor the effectiveness of interventions implemented.
- Continued implementation of the Riparian Zone Rehabilitation programme in the Berg and upper Breede catchments.
- The Water Sensitive Cities Benchmarking and Implementation strategy has been undertaken as a joint project between the Department and the CoCT. The project aims to promote the transition to water sensitive cities within the Western Cape by working with the City of Cape Town through the application of a benchmarking process to develop an implementation strategy to achieve water security and resilience in the face of climate change. The project has been concluded and the focus will be on implementation of these principles within the City of Cape Town moving forward.
- The support for the Water Hub has continued in the form of support to and promotion of the research activities being undertaken at the site about the treatment and re-use of polluted waste streams.

### Breede River Catchment

The Environmental Resource Protection Plan (ERPP) for the Breede River catchment aims to address the challenge of water security and environmental sustainability in the Western Cape, and specifically the Breede River catchment in terms of its water quality and quantity and its ecological functioning, driving economic growth and creating jobs in rural areas. A key focus of the plan is to ensure that wastewater as well as stormwater and agricultural runoff is well managed to ensure that water quality is protected.

Key activities of the Breede River ERPP include:

- Ongoing monitoring of the Water Quality in the Breede River and Estuary in collaboration with the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA). In addition, quarterly water quality monitoring has been conducted in the catchment of the Theewaterskloof Dam as well as the Huis and Tradouw River catchments.

- Promotion of green infrastructure solutions in terms of the treatment of grey water and solid waste, in the informal settlement of Villiersdorp in collaboration with the Theewaterskloof Municipality. Support with implementation of specific recommendations in terms of waste management and recycling to improve living conditions of the communities and reduce the impact on the environment.
- Alien clearing project followed by restoration of riparian areas undertaken within the Huis River catchment in support of water security in this catchment as well as conservation of the endemic Barrydale redbin.

Integrated Pollution Management is a key focus and includes pro-active measures to prevent pollution and responding to complaints and incidents to rectify any pollution. The coordination and management of emergency incidents as well as the management of remediation of contaminated land also forms an important part of this function. A significant number of pollution incidents were investigated and addressed despite serious budget and human resource constraints. A large number of these pollution cases resulted from the City of Cape Town's sewage conveyance and wastewater treatment systems and has been exacerbated by loadshedding and vandalism of infrastructure. This has had a serious impact on the environment, human health and water users.

The Department supported the wastewater-based epidemiology (WBE) surveillance of SARS coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in wastewater as a monitoring program that can serve as an early warning system for the increase in COVID-19 cases in specific areas. This monitoring program complements the active testing of individuals for the virus.

## **Water Security**

There is growing competition for water between the agricultural, industrial and domestic sectors. Water is a key enabler of future provincial economic growth and ecosystem health. Although surface water resources are still the WC's primary source of water supply, the recent drought initiated a move to greater diversity of supply.

Despite good rains during the past winter season, it is important to keep water on the agenda and to put measures in place to ensure that the Western Cape is prepared for the next drought. As part of the response to the drought and in order to promote water security and water resilience in the Western Cape, a Western Cape Integrated Drought and Water Response Plan (WCIDWRP) is being developed, considering short-, medium- and long-term (15 year) planning and interventions. This project is being led by DLG with representation on the project steering committee by DEA&DP and other provincial departments.

The Western Cape Sustainable Water Management Plan forms the overall strategy for water management in the Province and defines a strategic and incremental approach towards the sustainable management of water in the Western Cape. Aligning goals and objectives with the natural cycle of water, the Plan takes a systems approach to water security, promoting good water management practice from source to sea. The focus is on the importance of protecting and restoring ecological infrastructure, promoting water resilience in all sectors, diversifying water supply options and stronger integration of development and water supply planning. To achieve this requires stronger transversal, transdisciplinary and whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. The Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework, which articulates with the SWMP has provided a spatial prioritisation of quaternary catchments to inform investment into

ecological infrastructure. The Environmental Resource Protection Plans also serve as a vehicle through which these priorities are implemented in the catchments.

Water has been identified as an Enterprise Risk for WCG, together with Climate Change, and as such all departments and public entities will need to incorporate this into their risk management activities and plans. These risks are currently being reviewed and updated with corporate assurance leading this process. Key risk indicators are also being developed to measure water risk on a continuous basis in order to respond appropriately.

## **Biodiversity Management**

The Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) continues to provide for the overarching strategic framework, mandate and legal reform for biodiversity management in the Western Cape. While the PBSAP had a 10-year planning horizon (2015 to 2025) the Department initiated a review process based on significant shifts in global and national biodiversity strategic context. A comprehensive and participative review the PBSAP and its associated PBES was thus undertaken within the 2021/22 financial year, informed by a Gender and Human Rights Gap Analysis with a view to improved mainstreaming of these imperatives. The strategic shifts in biodiversity sector were spurred by the IPBES Global Assessment Report (2019), Living Planet Report (2020) and the 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook (2020). Further, strategic frameworks taking its lead from these reports are the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030) and the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF 2021-2030).

The drought of recent years and long term COVID-19 lockdown implications confirmed the reality that biodiversity and ecological infrastructure are the foundation of long-term ecological resilience in the Province, providing critical goods and services as well as water resources (ecosystem goods and services). To drive the transitions required for an optimal institutional model for biodiversity management, the Department, together with CapeNature have prioritised the legal reform, organisational design, and alignment of integrated strategies. An ongoing focus is improved spatial planning and decision support through the Provincial Biodiversity Spatial Plan (BSP) and its implementation. The BSP also informs the Provincial Protected Areas Expansion Strategy. Mainstreaming has focused in industrial, agriculture and local government sectors. Ecological resilience has been leveraged through the development of a provincial-level Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIF) which will enable risk reduction for water, fire, and flooding through spatial targeting for investment. The EIIF informant spatial data has significantly contributed to the Environmental Risk and Vulnerability mapping process undertaken during 2020/21 and the framework became an integral driver within the perspective of the Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs) approaches to ensuring resilient water security and has spurred several projects of which implementation continued throughout 2021/22.

The PBSAP provided for the overarching strategic framework for legal reform in the drafting of the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill and as of 14 December 2021, the Western Cape Biodiversity Act, Act 6 of 2021 was assented to by the Premier. The Act will become effective through proclamation in a phased approach and through the promulgation of regulations. The PBSAP implementation reports compiled annually contribute to the strategy under review and is planned to align with the finalisation of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

The Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy (PBES) continues to strengthen, expand and transform the biodiversity economy while recognising and valuing the economic contribution of ecological services sustainably and inclusively to the province and its inhabitants.

## **Coastal and Estuary Management**

The Western Cape Government and this Department is continuing to promote resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living by implementing its mandate of coastal management by achieving the outcomes as identified in the Western Cape Provincial Coastal Management Programme (WC: PCMP). The WC: PCMP, 2016 has been systematically implemented over the past five years according to budget availability and it has achieved on several outputs as reported on in the annual implementation reports that have been produced. A Provincial Coastal Management Programme as per requirements of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act No 24 of 2008 (NEM: ICMA) must be reviewed at least every five years and may be amended. Such a review and amendment process has been undertaken and a Draft WC: PCMP 2022-2027 has been produced. This has been presented to Minister Bredell, who has approved a public commenting period. Once the commenting period has concluded and after any required amendments, an amended WC: PCMP 2022-2027 will be presented to the Minister for adoption. This amended programme will guide the implementation of coastal management in the province for the next five years

This second-generation PCMP which builds upon the strengths and successes of the 2016 PCMP has been informed by inputs received through stakeholder engagement, a Gender and Human Rights Gap Analysis as well as the outcomes of the 2018 State of the Coast Report. The programme supports the implementation of current legal mandates, policies, strategies, and projects, specifically in respect to enabling local government and creating a clearly mandated transversal system closely linked to the green and blue economy. It aims to optimise the economic potential of the coastal environment underpinned by improved protection, access, spatial planning, land use management and sustainable development of our coastal assets, particularly in the context of the impacts of climate change.

The Estuary Management Programme in the Western Cape forms a priority area within the Provincial Coastal Management Programme and Municipal Coastal Management Programmes. Legal and institutional impediments have slowed uptake by local government and hindered approval and implementation of the various EMPs. The DFFE acknowledged the shortcoming with regards to the NEMP and have published the final amendments to the NEMP in June 2021. The Department and CapeNature work closely together in the development and implementation of the Western Cape Estuary Management Programme in partnership with DFFE, South African National Parks, Municipalities, Non-Government Organisations and Estuary Advisory Forums. Since the amendment of the NEMP has been finalised, the Department together with its partners, could proceed with the next steps in the development and finalisation of the EMPs, in preparation for their approval by the MEC. 29 EMPs within the Western Cape have been gazetted for public comment and are in the process of finalisation and approval. Following approval, resourcing, and targeted implementation of the priority EMPs will need to be undertaken.

The Coastal Economy continues to be a focus of international and national economic development strategies. This is emulated at a national level in the identification of the Coastal Economy as a focus of Phase 1 of Operation Phakisa, undertaken by the Presidency and the National Department of Environmental Affairs in 2014. Critical capacity shortages to deliver on the provincial coastal management mandate have been highlighted, including in the compliance

management and enforcement of ICMA. The DEA&DP supports the various Operation Phakisa workstreams and participates in a Provincial Oceans Economy working groups which is aligned to the National Lab Committee in reporting on deliverables for the various Phakisa workstreams. The related Marine Spatial Planning system is also being developed through the development and integration of various sector plans.

Additionally, Coastal Management continues to focus on enabling spatial resilience through its work on the establishment and implementation of Coastal Management Lines (CML). Following the establishment of the City of Cape Town CML, the Department drafted and issued a circular to the coastal district municipalities regarding the consideration of coastal risk and the NEM: ICMA in land use decision making. This circular sets the foundation for the provincial policy for the implementation of CMLs. A draft policy was developed but on review of the policy it was determined that the implementation of CMLs is one of many adaptation strategies in response to impacts from climate change. The scope of the provincial policy will therefore be expanded to include a provincial coastal adaptation response in light of the ever-increasing severity of the impacts of climate change. The Province continues to lead the implementation of CMLs in the country and the draft policy referred to above was also a target achieved for the WG7 annual workplan.

The Department continues to be committed to the implementation of the WC Provincial Coastal Access Strategy and Plan. Key to this process has been the development draft coastal access by-law that was subject to legal vetting by the DotP: Legal Services. Based on this advice the following draft by-laws have been drafted:

1. Draft By-Law for the Designation of Coastal Access Land, 2022;
2. Draft By-Law to Amend the Designation of Coastal Access Land, 2022;
3. Draft By-Law to Withdraw the Designation of Coastal Access Land, 2022;
4. Draft By-Law to Determine (or Adjust) the Coastal Boundaries of Coastal Access Land, 2022.

Annual Implementation Reports (2021/22) on both the Coastal and Estuary Management programme have been approved and provides for cumulative overview of accomplishments and challenges.

## **Development Planning**

The operating environment in terms of development planning was again challenging due to the COVID-19 regulations and the resultant lockdown restrictions. On the municipal front most, municipalities were functioning fully from their offices and engaged with clients as required. Service delivery was nearly at full strength despite the COVID challenges. The Department, including development planning services continued to implement a hybrid model with professionals mostly operating from home. Service delivery was efficient and affective though with majority of communication, applications and reports being digital and virtual meetings platforms used.

Some municipalities remained constrained because of professional positions not being filled which results in less-than-optimal response times on the processing of development applications. Whilst the Department still facilitates various planning and development forums in all five regions as well as the overarching Municipal Planning Heads Forum quarterly, in three municipalities local platforms were created to enable dialogue between the construction industry, builders, developers and professionals within the fixed capital and property sector and the municipalities. These are City of Cape Town, Stellenbosch and Drakenstein. Frustrations and challenges that emerge from these

engagements mostly echo the themes that were also identified through the Premier's Fixed Capital and Property Development "War Room". The Department is considering various options to supplement the municipal capacity and to address the constraints and challenges where possible to ensure that service delivery and development particularly is not hampered.

Staff members of the Department serve on a number of municipal planning tribunals, on the one hand to provide additional capacity in areas where external members cannot be afforded and secondly also to expose our provincial officials to applications at municipal level. This is done to ensure that at Provincial level we maintain the required skills and experience to provide the necessary capacity, training and support where it is needed. Without direct exposure to practical experience at municipal level provincial planners will increasingly find it difficult to stay relevant and be able to provide a valuable service to our municipal colleagues

The Regional Socio-Economic Projects (RSEP) Programme was involved in the implementation of spatial integration and socio-economic upliftment projects in 12 municipalities during 2021/22. Some of the projects are nearing completion and opening events of these projects were attended by the Premier and the Western Cape Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs, and Development Planning.

The RSEP Programme, once again during 2021/22, felt the longer-term implications of the COVID-19 lockdown regulations enforced on 27 March 2020. By way of background, during March 2020 to May 2020 the Regulations stipulated inter alia a prohibition on any construction work. The RSEP Grant Funding are utilised by municipalities mainly for construction projects. On 1 June 2020 the country moved to level 3 lockdown regulations, which allowed the construction industry to continue. However, it had a ripple effect which resulted in delays of implementation and spending by municipalities, with the subsequent need for applications for roll-over of funds to the 2021/22 financial year. Unfortunately, these roll-overs, combined with the already planned projects with RSEP Grant Funding for 2021/22, caused an additional burden on the municipalities' SCM processes, implementation and project management.

## **Functional Environmental Information Management Systems**

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) provides critical and reliable information used to inform decision making on policy development and interventions for environmental management and development planning. Three GIS websites are maintained for the Department including an internal facing WebGIS and two external facing websites namely, the Environmental and Development Planning Atlas and a Coastal Management Website.

Keeping the websites up to date have been impacted by budget availability and resource constraints on the Corporate GIS Enterprise License Agreement (ELA). The reprioritisation of funding in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, reduced funding for services, including the new GIS ELA that commenced in October 2021. This resulted in slow updates to existing GIS data and no placement of new datasets on the Department's GIS websites.

## **2.2 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

In accordance with the DPSA Directive (DPSA Circular No. 1 of 2021), the Department will not be reporting on the SDIP for 2021/22 in this Annual Report. In this circular, DPSA informed all national and provincial departments that they were consulting various stakeholders to review the current

SDIP Directive (2008) to align the SDIP to departments' Strategic Planning and Annual Performance Plans Framework.

## 2.3 ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The three Organisational Development (OD) processes which were to be concluded in the 2020/21 financial year are still being held in abeyance by the Department of the Premier. These OD processes include: the RSEP Programme; the Berg River and Breede River Programmes; and the Directorate: Biodiversity and Coastal Management. The processes have highlighted significant shortfall in capacity to meet the legal mandate of the Department. These capacity shortfalls present significant risk to these areas of work – all three areas of work being focused on priority areas for the Province (e.g. Jobs, Safety, Climate Change, et cetera).

During 2022/23 the options in terms of all three OD Processes will again be explored by the Department, but also again explored in consultation with the Department of the Premier and Provincial Treasury, and a decision reached in terms of all three of these OD processes.

## 2.4 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Relevant legislation/policies gazetted during the 2021/22 financial year for implementation:

- a. Amendments to the Regulations Made in terms of Section 24(D) of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 Of 1989) in respect of Plastic Carrier Bags and Plastic Flat Bags, 2021, published in GG44421 GN317 on 7 April 2021
- b. Commencement of the Marine Spatial Planning Act, 2018, published in GG44383 GN4 on 1 April 2021
- c. Generic Environmental Management Programme relevant to an Application for Environmental Authorisation for the Development or Expansion of Gas Transmission Pipeline Infrastructure, published in GG44481 GN373 on 23 April 2021
- d. Expansion of Geographical Areas of Strategic Importance for the Development of Electricity Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure and of Procedures to be followed when applying for or Deciding on Environmental Authorisations for Large Scale Electricity Transmission or Distribution Development Activities, published in GG44504 GN383 on 29 April 2021
- e. Procedures to be followed when applying for or deciding on an Environmental Authorisation for the Development or Expansion of Gas Transmission Pipeline Infrastructure when occurring in Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors, published in GG44551 GN411 on 7 Mat 2021
- f. Regulations to Domesticate the Requirements of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, published in GG44558 GN413 on 12 May 2021
- g. Regulations to Prohibit the Production, Distribution, Import, Export, Sale and Use of Persistent Organic Pollutants that are Listed by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, published in GG44559 GN414 on 12 May 2021
- h. Amendments to Financial Provisioning Regulations, 2015, published in GG44698 GN495 on 11 June 2021
- i. Amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, Listing Notice 1, Listing Notice 2 and Listing Notice 3 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 in GG44701 GN517 on 11 June 2021
- j. National Estuarine Management Protocol, published in GG44724 GN533 on 18 June 2021



- k. Repeal of Regulations relating to the Inspection of Premises in a Dust Control Area Made in terms of Section 33(1)(b) of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 and the Dust Control Areas Declared in terms of Section 27(1) and 27(2) of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 in GG44724 GN536 on 18 June 2021
- l. Repeal of the Regulations regarding Fuel Burning Appliances in Dwelling Houses made in terms of Section 44(1)(dA) of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 on GG 44724 GN537 on 18 June 2021
- m. Repeal of the Smoke Control Regulations made in terms of Section 18(5) of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965, and the Smoke Control Zone Orders made in terms of Section 20(1) of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 in GG44724 GN538 on 18 June 2021
- n. National Norms and Standards for Organic Waste Composting in GG 44762 GN561 on 25 June 2021
- o. Directions Regarding measures to address, prevent and combat the spread of Covid-19 relating to the Biodiversity Sector in GG 44807 GN591 on 5 July 2021
- p. Notice of Decision on Applications received for the Exclusion of a Waste Stream or a Portion of a Waste Stream from the Definition of Waste for Beneficial Use in GG 45293 GN1021 on 8 October 2021
- q. Technical Guidelines for the Validation and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in GG 45452 GN1496 on 12 November 2021
- r. Methodological Guidelines for Quantification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Carbon Sequestration in the Forestry Industry in GG 45816 GN1700 on 28 January 2022
- s. Declaration of Certain Land as Part of the Existing Harold Porter National Botanical Garden in GG 45930 GN1763 on 18 February 2022
- t. Western Cape Biodiversity Act 2021 (Act No. 6 of 2021)
- u. Declaration of Land Situated in Western Cape as part of the existing Bontebok National Park in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003
- v. Withdrawal of the National Directions in Response to the COVID-19 State of Disaster by the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment in GG 46075 GN 1914 on 22 March 2022

### 3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

**Strategic Outcome:** Improved Governance for Spatial Transformation.

#### Development Planning and Spatial Transformation

One of the Department's strategic priorities is Spatial Transformation and Managed Urbanisation. As a result, the Development Planning programmes have been organised around two outcomes: Improved Governance for Spatial Transformation, and More Resilient and Spatially Transformed Western Cape Settlements.

During 2021/22 the Department continued to roll-out the following 5-Year Departmental Strategic Plan priority programmes associated with pursuing improved governance for spatial transformation and pursuing more resilient and spatially transformed Western Cape settlements:

- Measurement of Sustainable Spatial Transformation, and initiatives to promote sustainable compact settlements
- Pursuing applied research efforts on urbanisation and migration
- Further development of a framework and sharing platforms for a Planning Support System
- Provincial and regional spatial planning implementation of PSDF priority regions
- Western Cape Government Sector (spatial) Alignment
- Municipal Spatial Development Framework Support and Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) Programme
- Municipal Capital Expenditure Framework Support Programme
- Continued implementation of the RSEP Programme
- Municipal Support and Capacity Building Programme

A key programme to improve governance for spatial transformation is to leverage the role Western Cape Government sector departments play in implementing **Provincial and Regional Spatial Planning** objectives, as expressed in the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) and the supporting three Regional Spatial Implementation Frameworks. In 2021/22 work continued on the amendment to the PSDF implementation chapter, adapting to an evolving institutional context, within which the PSDF must find its rightful place.

In the 2021/22 year the Department continued to map out a path for more effective facilitation of the embedding of the Western Cape Government's spatial strategy in the planning of key Departments responsible for the built environment. Good traction was gained in the annual budgeting process to engage with key sectors' implicit or explicit spatial investment strategies, with useful collaboration with the Provincial Treasury and Department of the Premier. This work is supported by ongoing work within the Spatial Planning Directorate to build a better and deeper understanding of the different sectors and their planning informants, parameters and imperatives.

The ongoing effort to build a functional and spatially transformative Western Cape SPLUM Governance System, saw extensive support being provided to municipalities through the **Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) Support Programme**. Namely, in this period, the Department:

- drafted the Overberg District MSDF,
- finalised the Prince Albert MSDF; and
- commenced with the drafting of the Beaufort West MSDF on behalf of these Municipalities

In addition, the Department partnered with the George, Hessequa and Mossel Bay municipalities in their MSDF processes. A model terms of reference for MSDF preparation has assisted the Matzikama and Langeberg Municipalities in their processes to commission the compilation of new MSDFs. A guideline to assist municipalities in the annual performance review of MSDFs was also prepared. The team's capacity to engage more effectively with climate change in municipal planning has been further enhanced through engagement with the Department's Climate Change team.

The complementary **Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) Support Programme** saw the Department continue to test the methodology it developed and applied to Prince Albert and Oudtshoorn in the preparation of the groundwork for the preparation of CEFs for the Saldanha, Swartland, Bergrivier and Overberg CEFs. Regrettably, the continuation of this work is dependent on agreed support from the DBSA which has encountered unforeseen delays. The Prince Albert and Oudtshoorn CEFs were completed by the Department on behalf of the municipalities in this period and have started to demonstrate how these can be a monitoring instrument of reviewing budget alignment to planning in the draft IDP/ budget assessment processes. A model Terms of Reference and draft practice note on CEFs are also now available to municipalities.

The Regional Planning Programme saw the initiation of new work, under the auspices of the **Greater Cape Metro Region Inter-Governmental Committee** to model urban growth scenarios in the region, as well as work to model projected demand on provincial services in the region (outside of the Metro) as a pilot for extending such work to the whole Province.

Work to promote sustainable, compact settlements, continued through the drafting of the **Western Cape Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework**, engaging with extensive, detailed comments received in the public participation process and further engagements with key stakeholders. The Department was able to secure resources and procure a service provider to prepare **Housing Market Studies** for four of the Western Cape's intermediate cities and larger towns; namely, Stellenbosch town, the George City Area, Paarl-Wellington and Mossel Bay – Kwanonqaba – Hartenbos. These studies are well underway and are a key evidence base for testing the scope for application of a Western Cape Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework, as well as informing other strategies for promoting affordable housing supply.

Finally, ongoing effort to support the efficient preparation of MSDFs and the accessibility of the spatial data and intelligence embedded in MSDFs for decision-making saw the development of **spatial planning viewing tool** – consolidating spatial plans and the underlying evidence – in one place with a view to providing a strategic decision-support tool.

In terms of **Development Planning Intelligence Management and Research** the work during 2021/22 continued to focus on providing access to data, information, knowledge, and intelligence in general through its pre-determined projects and in response to specific requests.

In 2021/22 the Directorate continued with the development of a system to monitor spatial performance trends as one of the interventions in the Western Cape Spatial Planning and Land Use Management functional and spatially transformative Governance System performance area as a primary area of focus. The focus for 2021/22 was to:

- Update the Planning Support System Conceptual Framework report prepared in 2020-21 reporting period; and
- Investigate the multi-year strategy and business case for the development of a Planning Support System, spatial transformation monitoring framework and indicator reduction

process and testing of relevant data models to support a Spatial Performance Measurement and Spatial Transformation Monitoring system. Significant progress was made with the launch of the 1st Generation Knowledge Share ICT Platform that also gives access to external stakeholders in Municipalities to the information sharing platform *vide* Third Party access granted by CEI, and a multi-year strategy and theory of change for development of a Planning Support System.

In 2021/22 research continued to better understand urbanisation, and the differentiated nature thereof in response to the Department's focus on Spatial Transformation and Managed Urbanisation particularly. This research paper attempted to analyse to what extent urbanization patterns have changed in the Western Cape between 1996 and 2016. It is envisaged that once the latest Census 2022 Stats SA information become available, an update of this report will be drafted.

The **Provincial Infrastructure Investment** database for the 2022/23 - 2024/25 MTEF, together with annual updates on national and provincial departments' transfers and allocations, adjustment estimates, spatially mapped and shared the information with all municipalities for IDP, SDF and PG MTEC and LG MTEC planning purposes. This information again in formed the basis of Chapter 3 in the "Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment 2022" publication, and in collaboration with and in support to Provincial Treasury.

The Illenge Lethu (Malmesbury) informal trading area. The **RSEP Programme** continued to be one of the Western Cape Government's priority strategic initiatives. The Programme is supporting (financially, operationally and/or technically) a large number and huge variety of projects across 12 municipalities. During 2019/20 the VPUU Sub-Programme concluded its involvement in the City of Cape Town, Drakenstein Municipality and Theewaterskloof Municipality. However, to maintain a presence in the Drakenstein and Theewaterskloof municipalities, these two municipalities were added to the RSEP Programme during 2020/21, and continued to receive support (including grant funding) during 2021/22.

During the financial year the RSEP Programme was rolled-out in the following Municipalities:

- Swartland
- Breede Valley
- Saldanha Bay
- Bergrivier
- Witzenberg
- Mossel Bay
- Cape Agulhas
- Prince Albert
- Bitou
- Stellenbosch
- Drakenstein, and
- Theewaterskloof

Highlights of the past year were:

- The opening event of the Piketberg "Active Box" by the Premier and the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning;
- The opening event of the Vredenburg (Wesbank) pedestrian walkways, Live-Work Units and children play area.

- The completion of the Velddrif/Laaipek/Noordhoek pedestrian walkway;
- The completion of Phase 1 of the Darling Intercultural precinct. The opening event of the facility was attended by the Premier and the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning;
- The completion of the Prince Albert Phase One Municipal complex at the Thusong integration zone;
- The completion of Phase 1 of the Anene Booysen recreation, sport and economic precinct in Bredasdorp;
- Mossel Bay: Good progress has been made with the Mayixhale Street Business Hub (at the end of March 2022 it was approximately 60% complete).

The support and capacity building services to municipalities in terms of Municipal **Regulatory Planning** continued during 2021/22 with the implementation of the annual assessment of the Status Quo of Land Use Management Systems at Municipalities; the second of five Annual Reports was compiled, highlighting various challenges in the sector and identifying priority interventions to address the most pressing needs.

The Department during 2021/22 continued to provide support to municipalities' Municipal Planning Tribunals (either as voting members or technical support) and to provide training through the various SALGA Work Groups, quarterly Municipal Planning Heads Forum as well as District Planning Forums. An increasing number of under capacitated municipalities are supported with professional planning reports on land use management applications and / or appeals.

The Department is continuing with efforts to remove unnecessary regulatory burden from the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act 2014, (Act No. 3 of 2014) (LUPA) and make necessary improvements.

During 2021/22 the Department continued to implement the Provincial Environmental Impact Management System and the annual evaluation of the System was completed during the fourth quarter. Numerous capacity building events were presented or participated in. The annual target in respect of the percentage of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) applications finalised with the legislated timeframes was 95% of all EIA applications.

In terms of the **Environmental Municipal Support and Capacity Building Programme**, during 2021/22 DEA&DP continued to:

- Work closely with the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) and the other provincial departments responsible for environmental affairs to implement the Environmental Sector Local Government Support Strategy (LGSS) and its associated Annual Implementation Plan and continued to serve on the National Local Government Support Forum, which coordinates the implementation of the Strategy and each Annual Implementation Plan;
- Facilitate and actively participate in the DEA&DP-DFFE-SALGA Municipal Support Co-ordination Committee, which generally meets quarterly to coordinate national and provincial municipal support initiatives;
- Actively participate in the different SALGA Work Groups;
- Work with the Department of Local Government, Provincial Treasury and other Western Cape Government Departments to participate during the mid-year assessment of Municipal IDP's and assessing the Municipalities' tabled IDP's., The Department also continued to be an

effective partner during the Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA) processes, and developed and implemented a responsive DEA&DP Municipal Support Plan for each one of the 30 Municipalities in the Western Cape.

**Strategic Outcome:**

*More Resilient and Spatially Transformed Western Cape Settlements.*

**Land Assembly** aims to ensure alignment and improved sequencing through integrated work plan processes and the Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA) to facilitate co-planning, co-budgeting and co-implementation. The annual evaluation of the Land Assembly Programme was completed by the end of the fourth quarter and highlighted that over 50 projects received support. During 2021/22 the Department focussed on development facilitation and the creation of an enabling environment through:

- Improving the coordination, integration and alignment of national, provincial and Municipal plans, policies and strategies through the Provincial Spatial Development Framework that guide the location and form of both public and private sector investment;
- Ensuring alignment and improved sequencing through Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), including the roll-out of the Joint District and Metropolitan Approach (JDMA);
- Improving implementation of strategically aligned and well-located projects through enhanced portfolio, programme and project coordination, sequencing, and scheduling through interventions at the project selection and preparation stages (project pipeline development);
- Facilitating regulatory processes for all public sector projects by providing early regulatory advice and support, monitoring the progress with regulatory processes, and timeously assisting when delays or challenges are experienced. In 2021/22 specific focus was on increased support to the WCED required; and
- The provision of dedicated Land Assembly and Development Facilitation Service in terms of:
  - Integrated Human Settlements Projects as part of the implementation of the Western Cape Integrated Human Settlements Framework and the Informal Settlements Support Plan (ISSP) (Department of Human Settlements);
  - Roads Infrastructure (Department of Transport and Public Works);
  - General Infrastructure (Department of Transport and Public Works);
  - Health Infrastructure (Western Cape Department of Health and the Department of Transport and Public Works); and
  - Education Infrastructure (Western Cape Education Department and the Department of Transport and Public Works).

**Strategic Outcome:**

*The Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts tracked.*

Provinces and local authorities are key drivers of climate change programmes at the local level and with the development of the Climate Change Bill, legislative requirements in terms of a overarching response to climate change will be placed on them for the first time. The specifics around these requirements need to be expanded on to ensure alignment at all levels of government.

The Climate Change Municipal support programme continued on an ad-hoc basis, to municipalities who have reached out and to those receptive to pro-active approaches by the

Directorate. The Department has however been liaising with municipalities as well as participating in the SIME process on the review of the Integrated Development Plans to ensure that climate change considerations are integrated into municipal planning. Detailed municipal communications that serve as a guide for climate change inclusion into the next generation IDPs were developed and sent to all municipalities during the 2021/22 financial year.

The development of a 2050 Emissions Pathway Analysis for the Western Cape, which is being undertaken as part of the WCG's commitment to the Under2 Coalition has commenced, following the completion of the first full GHG Emissions inventory for the Western Cape. The Emissions Pathway Analysis required more detailed analysis of specific sectors, in particular the Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector and a detailed exercise to undertake an emissions profile and identify mitigation measures for that sector was completed in mid- 2021/22. Additionally, mitigation measures for the different sectors have been identified in preparation for the modelling component of the complete Pathway Analysis which is now being undertaken by the Climate Change Directorate.

The review of the Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy has been concluded, with a final draft document ready for Cabinet approval. The Strategy review was informed through stakeholder consultation during the 21/22 year. The Strategy is strongly focussed on action in the next decade with the goal of a net-zero and climate resilient Western Cape by 2050. Mainstreaming of climate change into all sectors and departments must be a priority for the Western Cape Government, particularly in terms of budget and resource allocation. Part of the work of developing the revised WCCCRS was to undertake a Gender Gap Analysis which informed a stronger gender and human rights lens and will remain an informant to the Implementation Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be developed next year.

The Department is engaged with funders and creating partnerships in order to advance climate change in the Province. The consultation component of the Municipal Risk Pooling Project funded by the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC) was delayed due to covid 19 but plans underway to conclude. The Department has pursued additional support from The Climate Group,) which has come in the form of technical support on the Western Cape Emissions Pathway Analysis. The development of a concept note to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to create Resilient Waterscapes in the Western Cape will be receiving support from SANBI to develop a project proposal when capacity becomes available.

The long-term vision of reducing environmental risk and vulnerability is being addressed through a Risk and Vulnerability Map project, coordinated by the Climate Change Directorate. The project has produced a composite map of the Province's environmental risks, which will be further refined through engagement with interested or affected stakeholders in the coming year. Already, some of the specific map products were used to inform spatial and environmental planning projects in the Department.

The Western Cape Sustainable Water Management Plan (SWMP) forms the overall strategy for water management in the Province and defines a strategic and incremental approach towards the sustainable management of water in the Western Cape. Several projects and programmes being implemented as part of the Environmental Resource Protection Programmes contribute to water security, including the Water Quality Monitoring Program as well as the Riparian Rehabilitation programme. Projects aimed at improving water quality such as the work being

done at the Water Hub and promotion of green infrastructure and water sensitive design principles is a pro-active approach to improving water security. This is supported by pollution management as a reactive measure to address and improve water quality and water security, through addressing a significant number of pollution incidents and complaints, despite challenges related to COVID restrictions as well as human resource and budgetary constraints.

The Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan forms the basis for air quality management in the Province. Information in respect of the atmospheric emissions licensing and regulatory services were used to inform the above-mentioned Risk and Vulnerability Map project. In particular, the locations of facilities relating to the NEM:AQA s21 Listing of Activities, as well as those of the NEM:AQA s23 controlled emitters, were used to inform the risks and vulnerability mapping, in respect of air quality in the Province.

**Strategic Outcome:**

*Improved integrated waste management service that supports a waste economy.*

Waste diversion for 2021 for the WC is at 24%, which is an improvement and recovery after a reduction in waste diversion was seen due to impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic challenges which the country is experiencing.

The Department appointed a service provider to engage and implement Wastepreneur integration for the four pilot municipalities of Drakenstein, Cape Agulhas, Swellendam and Witzenberg. This included assessing each of the municipalities' job creation and SMME promotional goals and objectives and identifying pilot wastepreneur integration models. These models included the development of formal contractual and governance arrangements between municipality and current wastepreneurs, formalising the business structure of current wastepreneurs, integrating wastepreneurs during the activation of the Materials Recovery Facility, vermicomposting, composting and local economic zone; activation of the municipal waste management forum, the development of a facilitation mechanism to increase recycling at minimal cost to the municipality by establishing formal governance arrangements with the relevant interested waste diversion industry players. 95.3 % of Households have access to basic refuse removal services (values were used from the municipal Annual Reports and integrated waste management plan.

34% of Waste facility owners are submitting compliance audit reports, which is an authorisation condition. Furthermore, about 49.3% of the audits received were internal audits, and 50.7% of the audits received were external audits. There are 50 waste facility owners in the Western Cape, 26 municipal owners (257 facilities) and 24 private sector owners (48 facilities), own the 305 waste management facilities in the province. The auditing by the facility owners now use the same audit methodology which is utilised for departmental audits. The owner's compliance audits are complemented by 52 authority audits to ensure that the compliance of waste management facilities improve.

52% of the 25 local municipalities aligned their by-laws to NEM: WA. The Department developed a generic integrated waste management by-law which is now available for municipalities to adopt and is also providing technical support to municipalities in this regard.

83% of Municipalities have 3<sup>rd</sup> generation plans. Several municipalities are also well on their way in developing the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> generation plans.



**Strategic Outcome:**

*Improved biodiversity conservation and coastal management for the resilience of ecosystems goods and services.*

**Biodiversity Management Governance System**

- The Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) continues to be implemented in partnership with CapeNature. This period also led in the review of the PBSAP through extensive stakeholder engagement, the realisation of gender and human rights within the PBSAP as well as a review of the CapeNature Cooperation Agreement to incorporate requirements of the new Biodiversity Act. The review of the high-level hierarchy of the PBSAP including the mission, vision, strategic objectives and its associated indicators and targets has been concluded during 2021/22 during this period.
- The Western Cape Biodiversity Bill legal vetting and Provincial Parliament processes were concluded, and the Western Cape Biodiversity Act, Act 6 of 2021 was assented to by the Premier on 14 December 2021.
- While a “fit for purpose” Service Delivery Model for Biodiversity Management in the Province has been finalised, the Organisational Design process has not advanced into the final stages of engagement with labour and the MPSA.
- The Department has continued to ensure and continually improve the monitoring and reporting system for the performance of Cape Nature leading to the review of the CapeNature Cooperation Agreement to incorporate requirements of the new Biodiversity Act.
- CapeNature, with the inputs of the Department has concluded a revision of the Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy.
- CapeNature has also produced a State of Conservation Report (2021), with review by the Department in progress towards the Western Cape State of Biodiversity
- CapeNature is planning for the review of the Provincial Biodiversity Spatial Plan in 2023/24.
- The Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework developed in 2020/21 has led to co-finance and partnerships with government and non-government organisations. Apart from an EIFF project pipeline developed during 2021/22 the Department also entered in a Collaboration Agreement with the WWF to focus on the restoration of the ecological infrastructure in Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs) in the province.

**Coastal Management Governance System:**

- The Provincial Coastal Management Programme (PCMP) and the Estuary Management Programme continue to be implemented in partnership with CapeNature and Municipalities. During the 2021 / 22 financial year a review and amendment of the WC: PCMP was undertaken along with a Gender and Human Rights Gap Analysis of the 2016 PCMP which further informed the amendment process and identified output indicators. The Draft WC: PCMP 2022-2027 will undergo a public participation process during this financial year and the amended WC: PCMP 2022-2027 will be presented to Minister for adoption.
- While a “fit for purpose” Service Delivery Model for Coastal Management in the Province has been finalised, the Organisational Design process has not advanced into the final stages of engagement with labour and the MPSA.
- While a generation one State of the Coast Report has been produced, the development of a web-based system has had to be put on hold due to resource constraints,
- The Department, in partnership with CapeNature, has moved forward with the advertising of 29 Estuarine Management Plans (EMPs) in 2021/22. The process was held in abeyance in 2020/21 pending the final publication of the amended National Estuarine Management

Programme. The final amendments to the NEMP were gazetted in June 2021 and the advertisements calling for public comment on 29 EMPs were placed in January 2022.

- The regulatory mechanisms for the implementation Coastal Management Lines (CML) in the Province has been advanced through the development of a draft CML Policy which will be developed further during the next financial year.
- The WC Provincial Coastal Access Strategy and Plan continues to be implemented. Municipalities are executing recommendations from the coastal access audits that were conducted and the Department provides varying degrees of technical support to municipalities as required to facilitate public coastal access. The draft Model Coastal Access By-laws were vetted, in preparation for distribution to municipalities for their tailoring and finalisation.

### **Municipalities integrating ecological infrastructure priorities into their IDPs**

- 57% of municipalities are integrating biodiversity spatial priorities into their IDPs according to the Provincial Biodiversity Spatial Plan land use planning guidelines (down from 63%), while 13% are assessed as being partially compliant (down from 17%) and 30% non-compliant (up from 20%).
- While all municipalities currently reflect the CML information within their SDFs, the formal adoption of the CMLs for Garden Route, Overberg and West Coast Districts is still to be undertaken. The City of Cape Town has adopted CML as the coastal edge within their SDF which is further supported by their Coastal Management By-law.

#### **Strategic Outcome:**

*Improved compliance with environmental legislation.*

75% of the regulated community is complying with their legislative obligations as required by environmental legislation, Directives and Compliance Notices. This means that where environmental transgressions are acted against, a larger percentage of those responsible are taking the necessary steps to remedy the transgressions. The Department aims to progressively increase the compliance rate in line with the MTSF targets.

#### **Strategic Outcome:**

*Efficient, Effective and Responsive governance.*

COVID-19 posed many challenges, but also created many opportunities. This was further complicated through budget reductions which necessitated the need to re-assess the Departmental operational model. Various amended procedures and processes were implemented, resulting in efficiencies and improved responsiveness. Combined with achievement of determined performance targets the Department obtained unqualified audit reports which demonstrates the maturity of corporate governance within the organisation.

### **Medium-Term Strategic Framework**

#### **Western Cape Environmental Education Forum (WCEEF)**

The Directorate: Sustainability has formalised Environmental Education strategic discussions and interventions by establishing the Western Cape Environmental Educators' Forum (WCEEF), which meets quarterly to integrate sustainability practices into education and training through its Environmental Education and Sustainability Awareness (EEA) mandate. The WCEEF functions to strengthen efforts of cooperative governance, minimising duplication of EEA projects,

programmes and various activities across the province. Driven by the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, No.13 of 2005, the forum has expanded to embody a network of intergovernmental entities that have environmental education as their mandate. In 2020/21 the Teacher Support Environmental Education Programme (TSEEP) National Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) aligned e-Learning ESD Moodle Toolkit initiative was implemented as part of Teacher Professional Development from a sectoral lens, training teachers per strand (*in the applicable subject themes: Earth and Beyond, Life and Living, Matter and Material, Energy and Change*) using the DEA&DP developed South African Council for Educators (SACE) accredited short course and e-Learning Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Moodle Toolkit. This contributes towards improving the quality of Education in the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) schools by building teachers' competency in teaching science with a focus on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). ESD is recognised as a key element of quality education and a crucial enabler for sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the global community which South Africa is a part of, recognise the importance of education in achieving their targets by 2030.

### **Women in the Green Economy (WIGE)**

DEA&DP undertook a web based "Women in Green Economy" workshop focused on: (1) women working on the upskilling of women and youth in nature conservation and food production and (2) women in the renewable energy and e-mobility sector - with the objective to increase the participation and leadership of women in the Green Economy, by unlocking opportunities for them to engage in and take advantage of the increasing focus on sustainable economic development, which aligns with the goal of facilitating efforts in the Green Economy of the Western Cape. Reaching out to Western Cape women in the environment and culture (EAC) sector, the event highlighted the activities of women in the green economy and helped participants derive insights into growth opportunities in 'green' job creation in industries such as renewable energy and in the agricultural sector (*both production and processing*) that were identified as potential drivers of inclusive growth. There is an opportunity to build resilience in the province through communities, new skills development, and job creation. The webinar was concluded with the learning that the green economy provides good opportunities in the quest of a fully recovered economy - both in terms of direct job creation, but also in terms of improving the energy and water resilience of the economy, consequently supporting growth.

### **Job Creation – Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)**

The ongoing Expanded Public Works Programme is still one of government's key programmes aimed at providing poverty and income relief through temporary work for the unemployed. EPWP is a nationwide programme covering all spheres of government and state-owned enterprises (SOEs). The programme provides an important avenue for labour intensive absorption and income transfers to poor households, in the short to medium-term. EPWP projects employ workers on a temporary or ongoing basis with government, contractors, or other non-governmental organisations under the Ministerial Conditions of Employment for the EPWP or learnership employment conditions. It also provides training and enterprise development support, at a sub-programme level.

EPWP creates work opportunities in four sectors, namely infrastructure, non-State, environment and culture and social, by:

- a) increasing the labour intensity of government-funded infrastructure projects
- b) creating work opportunities through the Non-Profit Organisation programme and Community Work Programme
- c) creating work opportunities in public environment and culture programmes

- d) creating work opportunities in public social programmes.

DEA&DP is the lead Provincial Department for the Environment and Culture (EAC) Sector of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). The Department contributed to environmental outcomes and job creation through overall EAC sector coordination in the Western Cape, as well as the riparian rehabilitation work of the Berg River Improvement Plan (BRIP). Despite the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions on movement and gatherings impacting on the Riparian Rehabilitation project, the targeted work opportunities were achieved. The EAC sector in the Western Cape achieved its set provincial target for 2021/22 with performance being impacted negatively by the fact that varying levels of work could be done at different lockdown restriction levels i.e., lower restriction levels enabled more work to be done whilst higher levels had the opposite effect. This was achieved in partnership with its conservation implementation agency, CapeNature and other sectoral public bodies in the Province.

### **Biodiversity and Coastal Management**

With resource constraints and the delay in moving forward to conclusion and implementation of the new service delivery model and structure, the Directorate is pursuing strategic partnerships and funding opportunities for projects.

The Biodiversity and Coastal Management Directorate, in cooperation with CapeNature, have contributed towards the delivery on the MTSF and have included a range of legislative, policy, programme and strategy developments, including progress on the legal reform process, the implementation of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP), the Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy (PBES), the Provincial Coastal Management programme and the Estuary Management Programme. These strategic frameworks have continued to drive delivery and alignment of the Departmental and CapeNature mandates.

The PBSAP (currently under review) continued the drive of key strategic objectives and saw the targeted engagement of local government and priority sectors, such as agriculture in mainstreaming the Provincial Biodiversity Spatial Plan (BSP) and its associated handbook and popular summary to familiarise users with its content and how to access it. The Biodiversity and Coastal Management Directorate has continued to engage in strategy development for ecosystems under threat, including working with stakeholders to address the conservation of the Renosterveld and driving critical components of the Saldanha Strategic Offset Strategy.

The Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework (EIIIF) as a critical response to water risk was concluded in February of 2021, with the current focus on implementing the framework through the Implementation and Monitoring Plan (one of the documents within the EIIIF series). This Framework will be both the basis for spatial prioritisation and strategic investment strategies to secure the ecosystem provisioning services of key water catchments of the Province. To supplement the findings of the EIIIF, a project was commissioned and completed in the 2021/22 financial year that unpacks the direct socioeconomic impacts (job creation) of ecological investment in three priority catchments of the Western Cape Province (the Holsloot, Keurbooms and Karatara catchments). This project has provided much needed clarity on the number of jobs that would be created through investment in these catchments, the impact of these jobs on households and communities within these catchments, as well as the capacity of these catchments to accommodate investment before available alien invasive plant clearing skills are oversubscribed.

A catchment prioritisation report was completed for the Province as part of the EIIIF, which identified the catchments that require urgent ecological infrastructure investments to secure or improve key ecosystem services (in particular, water provisioning, flood attenuation, fire regulation and primary productivity). Based on this prioritisation, a catchment-specific project was initiated in the Keurbooms catchment, to investigate the design of a Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) model to manage alien invasive species as well as general water security, biodiversity and disaster management in this area. In the 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial years, this project has been expanded on based on the collective design of a group farm concept put forward by the Keurbooms Ecological Infrastructure Investment Working Group. In addition to the development of two group farm concept plans, this project includes the coordination of the Keurbooms Ecological Infrastructure Investment Working Group's efforts for the project's duration. The project commenced in the 2021/22 financial year and will be concluded by October 2022.

An Alien Invasive Species Strategy Discussion Document has also been produced, which will be taken forward into a stakeholder engagement process to develop a draft strategy for public comment in the coming years.

A Collaboration Agreement was entered into with the WWF to focus on the restoration of the ecological infrastructure in Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs) in the province. A senior Ecological Infrastructure Coordinator was appointed by the WWF in January 2022 to work within the Biodiversity Management sub-directorate to catalyse and convene key stakeholders and support the Department with capacity building for municipalities and other stakeholders.

The Department gave prominence to the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) principles and supports the implementation of the Biosphere Reserves programme in the province. This includes the Kogelberg, Cape West Coast, Winelands, Gouritz Cluster and Garden Route Biosphere Reserves. The DEA&DP thus prioritised funding of the five individual Biosphere Reserves in the Province within a limited budget, mainly for logistical support such as operational expenses. An oversight committee continues to track and support the performance of Biosphere Reserves. The Biosphere reserves continue to deliver significant dividends to the Department in terms of conservation, logistics (research and knowledge management) as well as sustainable development considering their broad reach in the Western Cape landscape and its communities. The operational funding provided leverages significant additional funding for interventions and projects on the ground.

The PBES programme has continued to drive catalysation of priority value chains under several pilot projects. This includes projects associated with the EIIIF like the Keurbooms Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) approach mentioned previously and the development of a business model for the utilisation of alien species biomass to create products and markets for biochar, activated carbon and wood-vinegar whilst providing opportunities for livelihoods and jobs through the development of local community SMMEs.

This also included the development of a pilot project implementation plan for the Karatara catchment, one of the strategic water source areas in the Southern Cape. The Department is also a key contributor and developer of the Restore Eden Programme (REP), previously the "Plett rewild project", by incorporation of water security, fire and flooding risk and vulnerability as well as wildlife/natural products economies in a coherent focussed and multisectoral partnership with SANParks, CapeNature, Department of Agriculture, Local and District Government and the Forestry sector. The Biodiversity Management sub-directorate prepared a project pipeline with

project concept notes and implementation plans and a Special Purpose Vehicle is being established to receive and disburse funding/investment into the projects. Through the Honeybush Community of Practice (HCoP) the Department is also driving the development and implementation of the Honeybush Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) which was submitted to the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) during March 2021 for publishing by the Minister in a gazette for wider public comments. The Honeybush BMP was gazetted by the DFFE for public comment on 25 June 2021 and after comments were received and incorporated it was submitted to DFFE for finalisation at the end of 2021. The BMP was approved for implementation by an intergovernmental Working Group 1 meeting on the 18 January 2022. The Department continues to be the driving force in the province behind the sustainability, protection and equitable sharing of benefits in the natural products sector.

The wild bee population of the Western Cape remained a concern amid increasing threats related to forage availability, disease, overharvesting (swarming), pesticides and climate change. Some controversy was sparked among experts, scientists and conservationists in terms of the "Plan Bee" pilot bee conservation proposal which aimed at addressing the threats mentioned above. The Department made use of the opportunity to galvanise the divergent opinions and initiate a process moving towards developing an expert group that can coherently work together toward solutions for resilience of the wild bee population in the province. Due to funding constraints during Covid-19 budget cuts this process has been held in abeyance. The Bitou Agroforestry business concepts for trade in natural products delivered significant benefits to local community members in terms of improved revenue and food security. The expansion and upscaling of the projects was promoted through organic and permaculture approaches to enhance pricing and health as well as instituting a "micro-jobbing" approach. The Department drove this initiative by facilitating engagement between local mentors and champions with relevant communities and setting up an out-grower network for market access and enhanced value chain sharing. During 2021/22, the Department was successful in facilitation funding (R750 000 over three years) through the Table Mountain Fund to implement the micro-jobbing natural products concept for three local communities in the Southern Cape.

Within the Coastal Management component, achievements by the Province in all nine priority areas has continued to advance the implementation of the approved 2016 Provincial Coastal Management Programme despite financial constraints and caps on cost of employment which have hampered achievements of some targets. Some key achievement includes:

- After the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning established the City of Cape Town's coastal edge (defined in the City of Cape Town's Municipal Spatial Development Framework, 2018) as a coastal management line, in terms of section 25(1) of the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act 24 of 2008), the Department developed and circulated a Circular to coastal district municipalities for the consideration of coastal risk and NEM :ICMA in land use decision making. This Circular set the foundation for the draft policy for the implementation of CMLs in the province that was developed in the financial year. However, it became apparent that the implementation of CMLs is only one of many adaptation strategies that is required to mitigate the impacts of climate change along the coast. As such the envisaged CML implementation policy will be expanded to include a wider provincial coastal adaptation response to the impact of climate change. The CMLs for the coastal District and Local Municipalities, will continue to be established in a phased approach over the next two years and focus on embedding the CML and

associated risk information within SDFs as well as using other regulatory mechanisms. The Department, with CapeNature also actively contributed to the process for the establishment of CMLs in the Garden Route National Park. The province continues to lead the implementation of CMLs in the country and the draft policy referred to above was also a target achieved for the WG7 annual workplan.

- Coordination and strategic direction were provided through the work of the Provincial Coastal Committee and its members. Support and guidance were provided to the Estuary Advisory Forums (EAFs) around the Western Cape and ongoing support is provided, through attendance of Municipal Coastal Committees and direct engagement, to the Local Government officials dealing with coastal matters.
- Department continues to be committed to the implementation of the WC Provincial Coastal Access Strategy and Plan. Four Draft coastal access by-laws were developed with legal vetting provided by the DotP: Legal Services. These include a bylaw for the administrative process to be followed as well as bylaws for the designation, adjustment and withdrawal of coastal access land. In addition to the pilot study the Department has also been supporting other local municipalities with priority matters regarding the facilitation of public access to coastal public property.
- The State of the Coast Report and its supporting communications materials were concluded in 2019/20. The State of the Coast report presents information on nine coastal themes and shows a worrying decline in four (4) of the themes related to resource and protection. Budget reductions have resulted in holding in abeyance the development of the monitoring and information systems for the coast with the department of the Premier to develop web-based a State of the Coast Intelligence system. The Department submitted the Final State of the Coast to the National Minister and has received acknowledgement of the contents of the State of the Coast report.
- An important component for implementation of activities within the PCMP is the provincial support provided in the form of the Western Cape Estuaries Management Programme. Since the amendment of the National Estuarine Management Protocol was published in June 2021, the Department together with its partners, could proceed with the next steps in the development and finalisation of the EMPs, in preparation for their approval by the MEC. Preparatory work including the drafting of notices and adverts, vetting by legal services has been concluded. 29 EMPs within the Western Cape have been gazetted for public comment and are in the process of finalisation and approval. Following approval, resourcing and targeted implementation of the priority EMPs will need to be undertaken.
- The National Minister approved the Breede River Estuary Management Plan in 2018, which allows the Department to implement actions as approved in the Breede EMP, however, implementation is hampered by resource and capacity constraints. The Department has concluded the project to re-establish the Breede EAF and implement some of the priority actions from the EMP. Final products produced through project include institutional framework for Breede River Estuary Advisory Forum (BREAf), inaugural BREAf meeting in February 2022, research report including proposed management interventions, communication strategy and GIS information on flood lines, erosion zones, alien invasive species, riverine structure, land use and zonation.

The Department as lead agency for the coast in the Province must prioritise establishment of effective capacity to deliver on its estuary management mandate; either through Implementation Protocols with local government or through ensuring sufficient capacity exists

within the sub-directorate or in CapeNature. Regardless of institutional solution, significantly increased budgets for cost of employment and operations will be required. The Department is involved with the preparation of a Concept note for a project proposal to the Global Climate Fund, which will deal with coastal adaptation and will be incorporating aspects of estuarine and coastal ecosystem-based adaptation and enhancing resilience.

The 2016 PCMP underwent a review and amendment process as per the NEM: ICMA requirement under Section 46 along with a Gender and Human Rights Gap Analysis (GHRGA). The GHRGA was completed and submitted as part of the Department's contribution towards the national gender target. Further the amended Draft WC: PCMP 2022-2027 was completed, and approval was granted from Minister Bredell to undergo a public commenting period before being adopted.

While the enforcement of the NEM:ICMA still requires significant focus, the coastal management team have appointed and designated four (4) of its officials as EMIs. Capacity constraints are still a challenge, but with the support of the Departments environmental enforcement directorate, the enforcement of NEM:ICMA is progressing.

## **Waste Management**

In effort to mainstream gender equality a successful "Woman in Waste" webinar was conducted with more than 70 participants, with presenters that included international presenters and participants covering several topics in the mentioned theme. The findings of this webinar will be implemented in the new financial year.

The Gender Gap Analysis of the WC IWMP was undertaken to ensure that gender aspects are considered in the review of the plan and that all waste management programmes, practices and planned waste management activities are gender responsive. Proposed recommendations are provided that will be taken forward during the revision and updating of the WC IWMP.

## **Air Quality Management**

Capacity building courses were provided virtually to the regulated air quality community, as well as to municipalities, on air quality management planning and atmospheric emission licensing (particularly in respect of noise control) during the financial year.

The Department continued to implement its recognition programme for reducing air pollution, viz. SMART-air Programme, as mandated by Section 31 of the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004; NEM: AQA). Under the SMART-air Programme, the partnership project on RAC, undertaken with the Bavarian Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection resulted in the opening of the Hydrocarbon Training Laboratory at West Coast College in Atlantis Cape Town on 06 December 2021. A total of nine (9) students were trained in the use of climate friendly RAC.

The Western Cape Licensing Authorities continued to implement the Atmospheric Emission Licensing system in the Province and issued one (1) Atmospheric Emission License (AEL) during the financial year, while still continuing to regulate the existing facilities in the Province that have been granted AELs to operate Section 21 Listed Activities in the Western Cape. In concert with this, the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS) was updated, with regulated facilities reporting their atmospheric emissions to the system. All municipal facilities with Section 21 Listed Activities that have been granted AELs by the Department have complied with the NEM: AQA by reporting to the NAEIS. The emission inventory system remains an important tool that link air quality



regulatory systems and climate management, in terms of managing and reducing greenhouse gases and other air pollutants in the Province.

The Department's Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network, which comprises of 12 ambient air quality monitoring stations, located across the Province, contributed towards informing the National Air Quality Index, with the Department's Worcester and George stations providing real time ambient air quality information. Air quality monitoring data collected at the stations was verified and assessed before it was reported to the South African Air Quality Information System. Overall, the ambient air quality pollutants measured in the Province was generally below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Where exceedances were observed, these were likely due to fires (residential wood burning, refuse burning) and wind-blown dust from unpaved roads or construction, as well as natural weather events related to high wind speeds and temperature inversions. However, increasing trends in particulate matter and ground level ozone have been observed in recent years.

## Compliance and Enforcement

The Compliance and Enforcement function continues to make inroads into combating environmental crimes, notwithstanding the lack of resources and capacity challenges. The most prevalent offences related to; degradation and loss of biodiversity and ecosystems (through illegal clearing of indigenous vegetation and infilling of wetlands), developments within watercourse (i.e. illegal dams and diversions of rivers/streams), incidents of pollution of watercourses (as a result of sewage spillages and lack of adequate sanitation), and pollution to land in the form of illegal dumping. Action is directed at the sector's Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), of reaching 70% compliance with environmental legislation, which impacts on Governments' Priority 5 – "Social cohesion and safe communities". This is reciprocated in the Provincial Strategic Plan VIP 1: "Safe and Cohesive Communities - Focus Area 3: Increased social cohesion and safety of public spaces". Thus, through effective compliance and enforcement of environmental legislation the Department will ensure the Constitutional imperative of a healthy and clean environment, which advances livelihoods and promotes safe cohesive communities, of whom the most vulnerable are the poor, women, and children.

During the period under review the following was achieved:

- **Enforcement actions finalised taken for non-compliance with environmental management legislation:**

279 Enforcement actions were taken for non-compliance with environmental legislation during the reporting period. This exceeds the MTSF annual target of 210 by 69. This achievement is due to the Department conducting and participating in various intergovernmental blitz operations, which resulted in an increase in the number of administrative enforcement notices being issued. In addition, some environmental transgressions required that both a Pre-Compliance Notice/Compliance Notice and Pre-Directive/Directive be issued for the same matter, due to the nature of the offence, which relates to either the unlawful commencement of a listed activity in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations or listed activities in respect of the NEM: Waste Management Act, and for those offences which are causing pollution and/or degradation of the environment.

- **Criminal investigations finalised**

The Sub-Directorate: Criminal Investigations has completed and referred 10 criminal investigations to the National Prosecuting Authority ("NPA") during the reporting period, thus achieving the MTSF annual target of 10. The criminal investigation cases referred to the NPA during this reporting period relates to non-compliance with an Environmental Authorisation/ Waste Management Licence; illegal clearing of critical endangered vegetation; illegal excavation and infilling within a watercourse(wetlands or rivers); illegal construction of a dams; and unlawful activities which have resulted in significant pollution and/or degradation to the environment and have impacted negatively on people's health and wellbeing. Furthermore, the Department has also instituted criminal action against one municipality and referred the matter to the NPA for a decision to criminally prosecute, due to the municipality's failure to prevent pollution from causing significant harm to the environment and people's health and wellbeing.

- **Compliance Inspections Conducted**

354 Environmental Law Enforcement, 52 Waste, 4 Air Quality, 23 Section 24G and 16 Appeals management compliance inspections were conducted by the Department, totalling 449. The significant increase in the number of compliance inspections conducted by the Directorate: Environmental Law Enforcement was primarily due to the compliance inspections conducted in respect of the administrative enforcement notices issued, to ascertain compliance with the notices and the effectiveness of the enforcement action, as well as participating and executing of a number of intergovernmental compliance and enforcement blitz operations within a particular industrial/commercial sector or a biodiversity and ecological infrastructure which has been detrimental impacted as a result of human-led environmental damage.

- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

182 Applications were finalised of which 9 was finalised outside of timeframe. The Directorate has achieved the Annual target of 95% of applications finalized within timeframe.

The Directorate implemented several measures to meet the legislated timeframe to finalise application and to meet the APP target of 95% of applications finalized with the timeframe. These measures include, amongst others, two-weekly-case-load meetings between case officer and supervisor; manual counting of the 107-day due date of the EA and comparing this with the NEAS; inclusion of due date on the route form of submissions and regular email reminder to managers and competent authority of submissions sent via email. In addition, the directorate is investigating new measures to improve on the electronic administration of applications, one of which was the recently implemented of the central email for submission and distribution of applications and correspondence to and from our clients.

The DFFE and the department has complied with the request to change the target to 100% for the 2022/23 financial year.

## 4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

### PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

#### PURPOSE

To provide overall management of the Department and centralised support services.

#### LIST OF SUB-PROGRAMMES

**Sub-programme 1.1:** Office of the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

Purpose: Render advisory, secretarial, administrative and office support services to the Provincial Minister, including parliamentary liaison services.

**Sub-programme 1.2: Senior Management**

Purpose: Render oversight over the provincial public entity, the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, compliance with legislative requirements and governance framework and overall management of the Department.

**Sub-programme 1.3: Corporate Services**

Purpose: Corporate Services are responsible for the management of supply chain management, administration and related support and developmental services.

**Sub-programme 1.4: Financial Management**

Purpose: The Financial Management sub-programme is responsible for effective preparation and implementation of a financial plan and budget for the Department and the judicious application and control of public funds. These include ensuring that accurate financial accounts are kept and that financial procedures are being adhered to and for proper, effective and efficient use of resources as required by the Public Service Act, 1994 and the Public Finance Management Act, (Act 1 of 1999). The sub-programme makes limited provision for maintenance and accommodation needs.

#### OUTCOMES

Efficient, Effective and Responsive Governance

#### SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF TARGETS FOR THE OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

During the reporting period significant strides were made to strengthen and further improve the governance and control environment within the Department. This was achieved through amongst other the distribution, discussion and awareness sessions of internal circulars, e.g., supply chain management procedures and processes, irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure, ethics and fraud and corruption.

The Department has obtained an unqualified audit opinion with no findings for the 2020/21 financial year.

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

*There were no in-year changes tabled for this programme*

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Efficient, Effective and Responsive governance	Audit opinion obtained in respect of previous financial year	1.1 Audit opinion obtained in respect of previous financial year	1	Unqualified audit report	Unqualified audit report	Unqualified audit report	0	None
	Approved Departmental Communication plan	1.2 Approved Departmental Communication Plan	1	1	1	1	0	None

**STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE**

Not applicable

**LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS**

During the 2021/22 financial year Programme 1 had a final appropriation of R70,873 million. The expenditure is predominantly in respect of Compensation of employees as it comprises chiefly of Ministerial, Senior Management and support services related expenditure. Expenditure in respect of Compensation of employees is calculated at 82.3% of the final budget.

Sub- Programme Name	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Office of the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	8 383	8 201	182	8 132	7 977	155
Senior Management	20 653	20 603	50	21 245	20 843	402
Corporate Services	23 165	23 142	23	21 611	21 471	140
Financial Management	18 672	18 618	54	17 585	16 492	1 093
<b>Total</b>	<b>70 873</b>	<b>70 564</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>68 573</b>	<b>66 783</b>	<b>1 790</b>

**PROGRAMME 2: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION****PURPOSE**

To ensure the integration of environmental objectives in national, provincial and local government planning, including provincial growth and development strategies, local economic development plans and integrated development plans. The programme includes cross-cutting functions, such as research, departmental strategy, information management and climate change management.

**LIST OF SUB-PROGRAMMES**

**Sub-programme 2.1:** Intergovernmental Co-ordination, Spatial and Development Planning

Purpose: This sub-programme is responsible for the facilitation of cooperative and corporate governance and promotes the implementation of intergovernmental sector programmes.

**Sub-programme 2.2:** Legislative Development

Purpose: This sub-programme is responsible to ensure that legislation, policies, procedures, systems, and guidelines are developed to guide environmental decisions.

**Sub-programme 2.3:** Research and Development Support

Purpose: This sub-programme ensures that over-arching research and development activities required for policy coordination and environmental planning is undertaken.

**Sub-programme 2.4:** Environmental Information Management

Purpose: The aim of Environmental Information Management is to facilitate environmental information management for informed decision making. This encompasses the development of an integrated state of the environment reporting system, including the collection of data and development of provincial environmental performance indicators, and to develop and manage GIS systems to support reporting, spatial information, impact assessments and various information systems as required by legislation.

**Sub-programme 2.5:** Climate Change Management

Purpose: Climate Change Management is responsible for the development of strategies to respond to the challenges and potential impacts of climate change including the development of provincial climate change policies and programmes. These include both greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation programmes.

**OUTCOMES**

- Improved Governance for Spatial Transformation
- Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation
- The Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts tracked.

## SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF TARGETS FOR THE OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Western Cape Air Quality Management Plan was adopted in February 2022, for implementation in the Province.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

There were no in-year changes tabled for this programme

Sub-programme 2.1: Intergovernmental Co-ordination, Spatial and Development Planning								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Improved Governance for Spatial Transformation	To review an intergovernmental sector tool	2.1.1 Number of Intergovernmental sector programmes implemented  (PESSPM)	2	1	3	2	-1	The IDP Assessment Report for the Central Karoo District could not be issued, as the Council did not meet the submission deadline. A notice of intervention was issued by the MEC to rectify the non-performance of the Municipality.

\* Review of the Saldanha Bay EMF and Compliance Review of the Western Cape Environmental Implementation Plan

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

A notice of intervention was issued by the MEC to rectify the non-performance of the Municipality.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Sub-programme 2.2: Legislative Development								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation	To develop legislative tools	2.2.1 Number of legislated tools developed <b>(PESSPM)</b>	Not reported on during this period	3	3	2	-1	The Mossel Bay EMF is being developed as part of an integrated process and document with the Mossel Bay Spatial Development Framework. As such, the timelines of the EMF process are linked to the SDF. The SDF is being completed by May 2022. The remainder of the integrated EMF/SDF process will include the public participation and the endorsement by the



									<p>municipal council of this integrated document. The EMF cannot independently be adopted before these two steps are finalised. The adoption of the SDF/EMF is thus delayed to the first quarter of 2022/23.</p>
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\* WC 3rd Generation AQMP and Drakenstein EMF developed.

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

The integration/alignment between the Mossel Bay EMF and SDF is being finalised as a collaborative effort between the Department and the Municipality. As such, the timelines of the EMF process are linked to the SDF. The integrated SDF and EMF is planned to be completed by May/June 2022.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Sub-programme 2.3: Research and Development Support								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
The Western Cape's environmental	Green Economy reports Compiled	2.3.1 Number of Western Cape	1	N/A	1	1	0	None

vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts tracked.		Green Economy reports compiled						
	Environmental research projects completed	2.3.2 Number of environmental research projects completed <b>(PESSPM)</b>	Not reported on during this period	2	Not reported on during this period	Not reported on during this period	N/A	N/A

**STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE**

Not applicable

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

Sub-programme 2.4: Environmental Information Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
The Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts tracked.	Functional environmental information management systems maintained	2.4.1 Number of functional environmental information management systems maintained <b>(PESSPM)</b>	2	2	2	2	0	None

\*WebGIS and IPWIS

**STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE**

Not Applicable

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Sub-programme 2.5: Climate Change Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
The Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts tracked.	Revised Western Cape Climate Change Response Strategy	2.5.1 2050 Emissions Pathway Analysis for the Western Cape completed.	N/A	N/A	1	1	0	None
	Climate change response interventions implemented	2.5.2 Number of climate change response interventions implemented  (PESSPM)	1	Not reported on during this period	Not reported on during this period	Not reported on during this period	N/A	N/A

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Not applicable

**LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS**

During the 2021/22 financial year, an amount of R19,225 million was appropriated for this Programme. Of this, Compensation of employees accounted for R18,244 million, Goods and services were allocated R680 000, Transfers and subsidies amounted to R24 000, Payment for capital assets were R268 000 and Payment for financial assets amounted to R9 000.

Compensation of employees accounted for 95.3 % of the Programme expenditure, Goods and services accounted for 3.2 % whilst transfers and subsidies accounted for a mere 0.1 % and Payment for capital assets equated to 1.3 % of the expenditure.

The underspending reflected against this Programme mainly relates to lesser operational expenditure as well as IT equipment that was not delivered.

Sub- Programme Name	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intergovernmental Coordination, Spatial and Development Planning	4 787	4 743	44	4 308	4 205	103
Legislative Development	1	-	1	1	-	1
Research and Development Support	5 012	4 982	30	5 200	5 174	26
Environmental Information Management	4 129	4 122	7	3 646	3 458	188
Climate Change Management	5 296	5 290	6	5 252	5 243	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 225</b>	<b>19 137</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>18 407</b>	<b>18 080</b>	<b>327</b>

## **PROGRAMME 3: COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT**

### **PURPOSE**

To ensure that environmental compliance monitoring systems are established and implemented, enforce legislation and environmental authorisations, building compliance monitoring and enforcement capacity through the establishment, training of environmental management inspectorates, acting on complaints and notifications of environmental infringements and acting to monitor these complaints and enforce environmental compliance where required.

### **LIST OF SUB-PROGRAMMES**

**Sub-programme 3.1:** Environmental Quality Management, Compliance and Enforcement

Purpose: This sub-programme is responsible for ensuring environmental quality management through compliance monitoring and enforcement including NEMA section 24 Administration.

### **OUTCOMES**

- Effective Improve Compliance to/ with Environmental Legislation

### **SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF TARGETS FOR THE OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS**

Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 Lockdown Alert Levels, the Department still managed to investigate environmental complaints and attend to serious transgressions/ incidents of pollution and degradation of the environment, as well as presenting or participate in numerous environmental enforcement forums/programmes with other environmental and enforcement agencies through virtual platforms:

- 75% Compliance with Environmental Legislation achieved;
- 279 Administrative enforcement notices were issued for non-compliance with environmental legislation during the reporting period; and
- 10 Criminal matters were finalised and handed to the National Prosecuting Authority for prosecution.

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

*There were no in-year changes tabled for this programme*

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Effective Improve Compliance to/ with Environmental Legislation	Compliance to Environmental Legislation	3.1.1 Percentage compliance to legislative obligations in respect of licensed facilities inspected	N/A	65%	65%	75%	+10%	This is an efficiency indicator. The rate of compliance to legislative obligations is positive.
	Administrative enforcement notices complied with	3.1.2 Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental management legislation  <b>(PESSPM)</b>	252	238	210	279	+69	The number of administrative enforcement notices is dependent on the outcome of inspections and investigations into environmental complaints received, which warrants the issuing of administrative enforcement notices for environmental offences.

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Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
	Completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA	3.1.3 Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution <b>(PESSPM)</b>	14	8	10	10	0	None
	Compliance to legal obligations in respect of licensed facilities inspected	3.1.4 Number of compliance inspections conducted <b>(PESSPM)</b>	565	468	312	449	+137	This is a demand driven indicator. The number of compliance inspections conducted is dependent on the number of complaints received from the public and other organs of state that warrant administrative and/or criminal action, as well as conducting compliance inspections in respective of the administrative enforcement notices issued

**STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE**

Not applicable

**LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS**

During the 2021/22 financial year, an amount of R29,091 million was appropriated to this Programme. Of this, Compensation of employees accounted for R24,531 million, Goods and services R4,291 million, Transfers and subsidies R10 000, Payments for capital assets R252 000 and an amount of R7 000 for Payment for financial assets.

Compensation of employees accounted for 84.9% of the expenditure. Goods and services accounted for 14.5 % for the final expenditure of the Programme whilst Payment for capital assets accounted for 0.6 % of the expenditure.

Besides operational expenditure, the major cost drivers within this Programme relates to legal fees and computer services.

The majority underspending recorded on Programme 3 is in respect of the delayed delivery in respect of computer equipment as well as lower than anticipated legal fees.

Sub- Programme Name	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Environmental Quality Management Compliance and Enforcement	29 091	28 905	186	25 338	24 922	416
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 091</b>	<b>28 905</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>25 338</b>	<b>24 922</b>	<b>416</b>



## PROGRAMME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

### PURPOSE

To implement legislation, policies, norms, standards and guidelines for environmental impact management, air quality management, and the management of waste and pollution at provincial and local spheres of government.

### LIST OF SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### Sub-programme 4.1: Impact Management

Purpose: The sub-programme Impact Management is responsible for facilitating environmental impact mitigation to promote sustainable development and a safe, healthy and sustainable environment. This is achieved through the implementation of an Environmental Impact Management (EIM) system through the use of various tools, such as Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). An effective EIM system is supported by EMFs and other Environmental planning tools.

#### Sub-programme 4.2: Air Quality Management

Purpose: Air Quality Management is aimed at improving air and atmospheric quality through the implementation of air quality management legislation, policies and system at provincial level. The sub-programme is also responsible to support air quality management efforts at local, national and international levels and includes the implementation of air quality management tools such as the declaration of air quality priority areas, ambient air quality monitoring systems, and emission source inventories.

#### Sub-programme 4.3: Pollution and Waste Management

Purpose: This sub-programme is responsible for the development of legislation, policies, norms, standards, guidelines and action plans on pollution and waste management. Waste management includes the facilitation, development and implementation of IWMPs, providing oversight and support to municipalities to render waste management services, regulate waste management activities through the administration of the waste management licensing process as well as the monitoring of compliance of regulated waste management facilities development and implementation of waste information systems developing of waste management policy, the promotion of waste minimisation and inclusive secondary materials economy. Pollution Management focuses on the prevention and mitigation of pollution and promotion of integrated pollution management and safe and responsible chemicals management through the development and implementation of policy instruments, action plans, information management and environmental risk management.

### OUTCOMES

- More resilient and spatially transformed Western Cape settlements.
- The Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts tracked.
- Improved integrated waste management service that supports a waste economy.

### SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF TARGETS FOR THE OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

- Business continuing in respect of the administration of EIA processes was ensured during the COVID-19 Lockdown Alert Levels.

- All (100%) of waste management licence applications were finalised within legislative timeframes which is higher than the planned target of 95%.
- A significant number of pollution incidents were investigated and addressed despite COVID-19 restrictions.
- Water Quality monitoring continued in support of addressing pollution incidents and regulatory action, as well as the implementation of the Berg and Breede Environmental Resource Protection Programmes.
- The Riparian Rehabilitation programme has achieved much success in terms of stewardship established with landowners, creating job opportunities as well as restoration of ecological functioning of rivers, including filtering of pollution.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

There were no in-year changes tabled for this programme

Sub-programme 4.1: Impact Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
More resilient and spatially transformed Western Cape settlements	Provincial Environmental Impact Management System evaluation reports developed	4.1.1 Number of Provincial Environmental Impact Management System evaluation reports	1	1	1	1	0	None
		4.1.2 Percentage of complete Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) applications finalised within legislated timeframes <b>(PESSPM)</b>	97%	99%	95%	95%	0	None

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Not applicable

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Sub-programme 4.2: Air Quality Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance	Audited Actual Performance	Planned Annual Target	Actual Achievement	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement	Reasons for deviations
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22	
The Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change impacts tracked.	Report on the State of Air Quality Management	4.2.1 Report on the State of Air Quality Management	1	1	1	1	0	None
	Report on Air Quality Monitoring of the Western Cape Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network	4.2.2 Number of stations monitoring ambient air quality	12	12	12	12	0	None
	Atmospheric Emission Licenses (AELs) issued within legislated timeframes	4.2.3 Percentage of complete AELs issued within legislated timeframes <b>(PESSPM)</b>	N/A	100%	100%	100%	0	None

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Not applicable

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Sub-programme 4.3: Pollution and Waste Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Improved integrated waste management service that supports a waste economy,	Waste minimisation interventions undertaken	4.3.1 Number of waste minimisation intervention(s) undertaken for priority waste streams	1	1	1	1	0	None
	Hazardous waste interventions undertaken	4.3.2 Number of hazardous waste intervention(s) undertaken	1	1	1	1	0	None
	Waste management planning interventions undertaken	4.3.3 Number of waste management planning intervention(s) undertaken	1	1	1	1	0	None
	SMME support interventions undertaken	4.3.4 Number of SMME support interventions undertaken	N/A	1	1	1	0	None
	State of waste management report	4.3.5 Number of State of waste management reports.	1	Not reported on during this period	1	1	0	None

Sub-programme 4.3: Pollution and Waste Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
The Western Cape's environmental vulnerability and risks associated with water security and climate change Impacts tracked.	Waste licence applications finalised within legislative timeframes	4.3.6 Percentage of complete waste licence applications finalised within legislated timeframes <b>(PESSPM)</b>	94%	100%	95%	100%	+5%	More applications were at a stage where a final decision could be made within legislated timeframes.
	Annual progress report	4.3.7 Report on Sustainable Water Management Plan	1	1	1	1	0	None
		4.3.8 Number of river and estuarine sites monitored in respect of pollution control	42	42	42	42	0	None
		4.3.9 Number of riverine sites targeted for rehabilitation	6	4	2	2	0	None
	Site inspection Reports	4.3.10 Number of inspections in respect of pollution control	5	5	5	5	0	None
	Closure letters issued	4.3.11 Number of closure letters issued in respect of S30 cases	4	5	4	7	+3	This is a demand driven indicator and more closure letters could be issued.

Sub-programme 4.3: Pollution and Waste Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
	Decisions issued	4.3.12 Number of decisions issued in respect of contaminated land cases received	4	4	4	4	0	None

#### STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Not applicable

**LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS**

During the 2021/22 financial year, an amount of R86,916 million was appropriated to Programme 4. The expenditure in respect of Compensation of employees amounted to R75,180 million, Goods and services R5,484 million, Transfers and subsidies R331 000 and payments for capital assets R3,381 million. Translated as a percentage Compensation of employees were 89.1 % of the final expenditure of the Programme. Goods and services accounted for 6.5 % of the final expenditure of the Programme whilst Transfers and subsidies equated to 0.4 % and Payments for capital assets were 4%.

The underspending relates to Air Quality Management, Sustainable Water Programme and the delay in delivery of capital equipment in respect of laptops by 31 March 2022.

Sub-Programme Name	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Impact Management	29 165	29 079	86	29 624	29 580	44
Air Quality Management	15 999	15 190	809	17 613	17 266	347
Pollution and Waste Management	41 752	40 107	1 645	44 680	43 602	1 078
<b>Total</b>	<b>86 916</b>	<b>84 376</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>91 917</b>	<b>90 448</b>	<b>1 469</b>



## PROGRAMME 5: BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

### PURPOSE

To promote equitable and sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services to contribute to economic development, by managing biodiversity, and its components, processes, habitats and functions.

### LIST OF SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### **Sub-programme 5.1:** Biodiversity and Protected Area Planning and Management

Purpose: The sub-programme Biodiversity and Protected Area Planning and Management is responsible for sustainable use of indigenous biological resources, access to and sharing of the benefits arising from use of biological resources, bioprospecting and the implementation of biodiversity related regulations and community-based land management.

#### **Sub-programme 5.2:** Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (WCNCB), trading as CapeNature, was established as a conservation agency in terms of the WCNCBA, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998) and was listed as a provincial public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PMFA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999). The responsibilities of this sub-programme include the management of specific land areas and related conservation activities, build a sound scientific base for the effective management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation decision-making. As a conservation agency, CapeNature is primarily engaged in nature conservation, the tourism and hospitality industry, as well as research, education and visitor services.

#### **Sub-programme 5.3:** Coastal Management

The sub-programme Coastal Management is responsible for promoting of integrated marine and coastal management and ensuring a balance between socio-economic development and the coastal and marine ecology.

### OUTCOMES

Improved biodiversity conservation and coastal management for the resilience of ecosystems goods and services.

### SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF TARGETS FOR THE OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

- Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 Lockdown Alert Levels, the Department continued the implementation of the Western Cape Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP), Provincial Biodiversity Economy Programme, Provincial Coastal Management and Provincial Estuary Management Programmes.
- Further, as the Programme responsible for implementing the Performance Management and Reporting system for CapeNature and the Oversight mechanisms for the Biosphere Reserves, in terms of transfer payments, the programme achieved further refinements of these governance systems.

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

There were no in-year changes tabled for this programme

Sub-programme 5.1: Biodiversity and Protected Area Planning and Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Improved biodiversity conservation and coastal management for the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Implementation of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	5.1.1 Report on the Implementation of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	1	1	1	1	0	None
	Implementation of the Provincial Biodiversity Economy Strategy	5.1.2 Report on the Implementation of the Provincial Biodiversity Economy Programme	1	1	1	1	0	None
		5.1.3 Number of Biodiversity Economy initiatives implemented  <b>(PESSPM)</b>	Not reported on during this period	Not reported on during this period	Not reported on during this period	Not reported on during this period	N/A	N/A
	Implementation of the oversight system for Western Cape Biosphere reserves	5.1.4 Annual Oversight Report for Western Cape Biosphere Reserves	N/A	1	1	1	0	None

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Not Applicable

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Sub-programme 5.2: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Improved biodiversity conservation and coastal management for the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Implementation of the monitoring and reporting system for the performance of Cape Nature	5.2.1 Annual Report on the performance of CapeNature	1	1	1	1	0	None

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Not Applicable

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Sub-programme 5.3: Coastal Management								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Improved biodiversity conservation and coastal management for the resilience of ecosystems goods and services	Implementation of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme	5.3.1 Report on the Implementation of the Provincial Coastal Management Programme	1	1	1	1	0	None
	Implementation of the Provincial Estuary Management Programme	5.3.2 Report on the Implementation of the Provincial Estuary Management Programme	1	1	1	1	0	None

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Not Applicable

**LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS**

During the 2021/22 financial year, an amount of R300,107 million was appropriated to the Programme of which the actual expenditure amounted to R300,020 million. This translates to actual expenditure of 100 % of the Programme's total budget. An amount of R286,757 million or 95.6 % of the expenditure is in respect of the provincial public entity, CapeNature, as a transfer payment.

The underspending registered against this Programme is as a result of capital equipment in respect of laptops that could not be delivered by 31 March 2022.

Sub-Programme Name	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Biodiversity and Protected Area Planning and Management	7 086	7 049	37	6 984	6 807	177
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	286 757	286 757	-	297 087	297 087	-
Coastal Management	6 264	6 214	50	5 707	5 420	287
<b>Total</b>	<b>300 107</b>	<b>300 020</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>309 778</b>	<b>309 314</b>	<b>464</b>

## **PROGRAMME 6: ENVIRONMENTAL EMPOWERMENT SERVICES**

### **PURPOSE**

To implement and enhance programmes to interact with stakeholders and empower communities to partner with government in implementing environmental and social economic programmes.

### **LIST OF SUB-PROGRAMMES**

**Sub-programme 6.1:** Environmental Capacity Development and Support

Purpose: The sub-programme Environmental Capacity Development and Support promotes environmental capacity development and support (internal and external) and the implementation of community based environmental infrastructure development and economic empowerment programmes.

**Sub-programme 6.2:** Environmental Communication and Awareness Raising

Purpose: Environmental Communication and Awareness Raising is responsible to empower the general public in terms of environmental management, through raising public awareness. This includes the implementation of community-based promotion and awareness of and compliance with environmental legislation and environmentally sound practices.

### **OUTCOMES**

- Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation.

### **SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF TARGETS FOR THE OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS**

- The Department had created more work opportunities and exceeded its target.

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

There were no in-year changes tabled for this programme

Sub-programme 6.1: Environmental Capacity Development and Support								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation	Environmental capacity building activities conducted	6.1.1 Number of work opportunities created through environment sector public employment programmes  <b>(PESSPM)</b>	40	28	30	32	+2	The additional work opportunities were created due to staff turnover resulting in an overachievement.
		6.1.2 Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted  <b>(PESSPM)</b>	65	46	40	43	+3	Additional capacity building activities were conducted for stakeholder development on revised regulations; and in response to requests from stakeholders.

**STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE**

Not applicable

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

Sub-programme 6.2: Environmental Communication and Awareness Raising								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Improve Compliance to Environmental Legislation	Environmental awareness activities conducted	6.2.1 Number of environmental awareness activities conducted  (PESSPM)	14	10	10	13	+3	Additional 2Wise2Waste awareness raising activities were conducted.

**STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE**

Not applicable



**LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS**

The Programme promotes environmental capacity development and support as well as empowering the general public in terms of environmental management, through raising public awareness. The underspending is largely related to the Wastepreneurs project that was lower than anticipated.

Sub- Programme Name	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Environmental Capacity Development and support	623	601	22	655	616	39
Environmental Communication and Awareness Raising	113	113	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>39</b>

## PROGRAMME 7: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

### PURPOSE

To implement national and provincial spatial planning and land use management legislation, policies, norms and standards at the provincial sphere of government and to assist and support the municipal sphere of government with the implementation thereof. The programme further provides for a regional planning and management service and a development facilitation service, to ensure provincial and municipal coherence and logic in terms of development planning through the inter-governmental and inter-sectoral coordination of plans, programmes and projects and the provision of project specific facilitation services and the provision of a development planning intelligence management service.

### LIST OF SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### **Sub-programme 7.1:** Development Facilitation

The purpose of this sub-programme is to provide a provincial development facilitation service, to both the public and private sectors and to provide a provincial development planning intelligence management service, to ensure spatial coherence and logic of physical development initiatives and informed decision-making.

#### **Sub-programme 7.2:** Spatial Planning, Land Use Management and Municipal Support

The purpose of this sub-programme is to provide a provincial spatial planning and land use management policy development and implementation service and to monitor municipal performance, in terms of municipal spatial planning and land use management and to provide the necessary support to municipalities and other clients in this regard.

#### **Sub-programme 7.3:** Regional Planning and Management and Special Programmes

The purpose of this sub-programme is to provide a regional planning and management service so as to promote inter-governmental and inter-sectoral coordination so as to ensure improved impact of public and private investment in physical development initiatives and to implement the RSEP programme in order to promote a "whole-of-society" approach to development planning and, in addition, to implement other development planning special projects.

### OUTCOMES

- Improved Governance that enables Spatial Transformation
- More Resilient and Spatially Transformed Western Cape Settlements

### SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF TARGETS FOR THE OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

In the 2021/22 year the worked continued to map out a path for more effective facilitation of the embedding of the Western Cape Government's spatial strategy in the planning of key Departments responsible for the built environment.

The support provided to municipalities through the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) Support Programme, and the complementary Capital Expenditure Framework Support Programme saw the continuation to test the methodology.

- The Regional Planning Programme saw the initiation of new work, under the auspices of the Greater Cape Metro Region Inter-Governmental Committee to model urban growth scenarios and impact on demand on provincial services in the region.

- Work to promote sustainable, compact settlements, continued through the drafting of a Land Assembly Tool and work relating to the tool is ongoing. Work continued on drafting of the Western Cape Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework, and the Department was able to secure resources and procure a service provider to prepare Housing Market Studies for select municipalities.
- Further development of a Spatial Performance & Transformation Monitoring System as part of a planning support system and development of a SharePoint Site with Third-Party access to Municipal staff to share intelligence and knowledge for joint and collaborative decision-making processes in the Western Cape, RSEP Programme implemented in 12 municipalities.

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

There were no in-year changes tabled for this programme

Sub-programme 7.1: Development Facilitation								
Strategic Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
More resilient and spatially transformed Western Cape settlements	Well-located land parcels assembled for development aimed at improved spatial transformation.	7.1.1 Number of well-located land parcels assembled for development aimed at improved spatial transformation	N/A	2	2	2	0	None

**STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE**

Not applicable

**OUTPUT INDICATORS**

Sub-programme 7.2: Spatial Planning, Land Use Management and Municipal Support								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
Improved Governance that enables Spatial Transformation.	Western Cape Government's spatial strategy is embedded in the planning of	7.2.1 Number of reports on the Western Cape Government	N/A	1	1	1	0	None

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Sub-programme 7.2: Spatial Planning, Land Use Management and Municipal Support								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
	key Departments responsible for the built environment	Sector Planning alignment						
	Functional and spatially transformative Western Cape SPLUM Governance System	7.2.2 Number of SPLUM capacity building activities conducted	N/A	15	8	14	+6	Additional capacity building activities were conducted due to stakeholder requests
		7.2.3 Annual report on the Status Quo of MSDFs	N/A	1	1	1	0	None
		7.2.4 Annual report on the Municipal Capital Expenditure Frameworks Support	N/A	1	1	1	0	None
	Municipal Land Use Management Performance Monitoring system	7.2.5 Annual report on the Status Quo of Municipal Land Use Management systems	N/A	1	1	1	0	None

Sub-programme 7.2: Spatial Planning, Land Use Management and Municipal Support								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
	Functional and spatially transformative Western Cape SPLUM Governance System	7.2.6 Number of Western Cape spatial priority regions where spatial performance trends are monitored	N/A	1	1	1	0	None
More resilient and spatially transformed Western Cape settlements	Compact settlements for managing rapid informal urbanisation.	7.2.7 Number of initiatives that promote sustainable compact settlements.	N/A	1	1	1	0	None

### STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Not applicable

## OUTPUT INDICATORS

Sub-programme 7.3: Regional Planning and Management and Special Programmes								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for deviations
More resilient and spatially transformed Western Cape settlements.	Implementation of the RSEP	7.3.1 Number of municipalities within which the Western Cape Government RSEP is implemented	13	12	12	12	0	None
			(Theewaterskloof; Drakenstein; Cape Town; Saldanha Bay; Swartland; Breede Valley; Bergrivier; Witzenberg; Mossel Bay and Cape Agulhas; Bitou; Stellenbosch and Prince Albert)	(Theewaterskloof; Drakenstein; Breede Valley; Saldanha Bay; Swartland; Bergrivier; Witzenberg; Mossel Bay, Cape Agulhas; Bitou; Stellenbosch and Prince Albert)				

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Not applicable

**LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS**

During the 2021/22 financial year, an amount of R58,469 million was appropriated to the Programme of which the actual expenditure amounted to R57,951 million. This translates to actual expenditure of 99.1 % of the Programme's total budget. An overview of the funds spent per economic classification is as follows:

- Compensation of employees accounted for R50,618 million or 87.3 % of total expenditure;
- Goods and services accounted for R1,562 million or 2.7 % of total expenditure;
- Transfers and subsidies accounted for R5,640 million or 9.7 % of total expenditure; and
- Payments for capital assets amounted to R131 000 or 0.2 % of total expenditure.

The transfers were mainly in respect of allocations to municipalities in respect of the Regional Socio-Economic Projects Programme.

The underspending was predominantly incurred against Compensation of employees as a result of vacancies and movement of Land Use Regulator staff that was re-allocated within the Department.

Sub-Programme Name	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Development Facilitation	21 889	21 864	25	20 745	20 600	145
Spatial Planning, Land Use Management and Municipal Support	24 492	23 999	493	24 319	24 188	131
Regional Planning and Management and Special Programmes	12 088	12 088	-	28 800	28 800	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 469</b>	<b>57 951</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>73 864</b>	<b>73 588</b>	<b>276</b>



## Provincial Environment Sector Standardised Performance Measures (PESSPM)

PROGRAMME 2	PROGRAMME 3	PROGRAMME 4	PROGRAMME 5	PROGRAMME 6
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, PLANNING AND COORDINATION</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL EMPOWERMENT SERVICES</b>
Number of inter-governmental sector programmes implemented	Number of administrative enforcement notices issued for non-compliance with environmental management legislation	Percentage of complete Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) applications finalized within legislated timeframes	Number of hectares under the conservation estate*	Number of work opportunities created through environment sector public employment programmes
Number of legislated tools developed	Number of completed criminal investigations handed to the NPA for prosecution	Percentage of complete Atmospheric Emission Licenses (AELs) issued within legislated timeframes	Percentage of area of state managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%*	Number of environmental awareness activities conducted
Number of environmental research projects completed	Number of compliance inspections conducted	Percentage of complete Waste License applications finalized within legislated timeframes	Percentage of complete biodiversity management permits issued within legislated timeframes*	Number of environmental capacity building activities conducted
Number of functional environmental information management systems maintained			Number of Biodiversity Economy initiatives implemented	
Number of climate change response interventions implemented				

\*Please refer to the 2021/22 APP of CapeNature, for the respective Programme Performance Information.

## Reporting on the Institutional Response to the COVID-19 pandemic

During the COVID-19 pandemic the Department established a weekly Waste Workstream meeting, to coordinate and direct the waste management response of the province through developing guidelines and protocols, providing technical support to municipalities and monitoring of environmental compliance health care risk waste treatment plants and health care facilities.

- An intergovernmental task team (ITT) was established by the DEA&DP in collaboration with the provincial Department of Health (DoH) to adopt a more proactive approach on assessing the HCRW streams being generated at health care facilities, as well as the treatment and disposal thereof by HCRW service providers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic ("cradle to grave").
- An enforcement campaign consisting of a series of intergovernmental compliance and enforcement blitz operations ("the blitz operation") was conducted in conjunction with the DoH, the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, the City of Cape Town Metropolitan and other district municipalities.
- Intergovernmental blitz operations were successfully executed, comprising of compliance inspections conducted at various hospitals (provincial and private hospitals), community health centres, municipal health clinics, HCRW service providers (includes treatment facilities), crematoriums and Quarantine and Isolation facilities, situated within the provincial District Hotspot Areas.
- In addition to the departmental interventions, the Department participated in the DLG coordinated Mass Fatalities COVID-19 Workstream by monitoring and reporting on operations of crematoria and burial sites.
- The Department supported the wastewater-based epidemiology (WBE) surveillance of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in wastewater as a monitoring program that can serve as an early warning system for the increase in COVID-19 cases in specific areas. This monitoring program complements the active testing of individuals for the virus.
- The Department was represented at the various COVID-19 Hotspot Workgroups for the Province.

**Progress on Institutional Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic**

Budget Programme	Intervention	Geographic location (Province/ District/local municipality) (Where Possible)	No. of beneficiaries (Where Possible)	Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (Where Possible)	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention (R'000)	Contribution to the Outputs in the APP (where applicable)	Immediate outcomes
1	Procurement of PPE (Medical Supplies)	Whole of the Western Cape	N/A	N/A	18	18	N/A	To protect the officials, including those who go out to health care facilities and engage with communities to protect themselves.
2	Compliance Inspections at Health Care Facilities	Whole of the Western Cape	N/A	N/A	Cost of Employment and Operational Costs	Cost of Employment and Operational Costs	N/A	The purpose of the operation is to address the negligent and/or unlawful gathering, transporting, management and unlawful disposal of COVID-19 HCW and other HCRW (including sanitary waste) which are generated at healthcare facilities within the Province, in accordance with the relevant national/provincial legislative frameworks and guidelines.
3	Waste Management during COVID-19	Whole of the Western Cape	N/A	N/A	Cost of Employment and Operational Costs	Cost of Employment and Operational Costs	N/A	The purpose of the operation is to address the negligent and/or unlawful disposal of

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Budget Programme	Intervention	Geographic location (Province/District/local municipality) (Where Possible)	No. of beneficiaries (Where Possible)	Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (Where Possible)	Total budget allocation per intervention (R'000)	Budget spent per intervention (R'000)	Contribution to the Outputs in the APP (where applicable)	Immediate outcomes
								<p>COVID-19 HCW and other</p> <p>HCRW (including sanitary waste and PPE) which are generated at healthcare facilities (quarantine and isolation sites) within the Province, in accordance with the relevant national/provincial legislative frameworks and guideline. This also includes medical waste removal from private residences.</p>

## 5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Total transfer payments over the financial year were R294,447 million of which R286,757 million was in respect of CapeNature. The remainder of R7,690 million was transferred to municipalities, non-profit institutions and households as well as the South African Broadcasting Corporation (television licences).

### 5.1. Transfer payments to public entities

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is a provincial executive organ of state as defined by the Constitution and is mandated to be responsible for environmental and development planning matters in the Province. CapeNature is a provincial public entity with the primary responsibility for promoting and ensuring conservation and related matters in the Province.

Name of Public Entity	Services rendered by the public entity	Amount transferred to the public entity R'000	Amount spent by the public entity R'000	Achievements of the public entity
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	<p>The objectives of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board are to:</p> <p>a) Promote and ensure nature conservation and related matters in the Province.</p> <p>b) Render service and provide facilities for research and training in connection with nature conservation and related matters in the Province.</p> <p>c) Ensuring the objectives set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) above to generate income.</p>	286 757	286 757	During the 2021/22 reporting period CapeNature had 17 indicators as set out in the Annual Performance Plan. 15 indicators were achieved (targets were set) and for two indicators it was required to set baselines (targets were not set).

Funding to CapeNature is provided as a transfer payment from Programme 5: Biodiversity Management. This includes allocations for disaster prevention measures, infrastructure upgrades and related capital needs as well as a national conditional grant: Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Provinces.

## 5.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity (R'000)	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
Bitou	Municipality	Implementation of the RSEP Programme	Yes	500	-	Unresponsive request for tenders led to readvertisement which delayed the project with three months. Site establishment occurred beginning March 2022 and the contractor is making good progress. It is expected that the funds will be spent by end of the municipal reporting period (June 2022).
Prince Albert	Municipality	Implementation of the RSEP Programme	Yes	1 000	-	One of the new municipal complexes at the Thusong centre integration zone was completed with the funding of the 2020/21 rollover. There is a possibility that the 2021/22 funds will not all be spent by end of the municipal reporting period (June 2022) since several delays were experienced with the SCM process. The tenders were higher than anticipated. The municipality managed to secure additional funds, however there is still a shortfall. The project could be scaled-down or additional funds will have to be sourced which will require time to conclude all the processes.
Drakenstein	Municipality	Implementation of the RSEP Programme	Yes	1 300	1 300	A boundary wall, soccer field and netball court were completed

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity (R'000)	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
						within two months with the RSEP funding.
Stellenbosch	Municipality	Implementation of the RSEP Programme	Yes	1 000	-	<p>Formalising the Kayamandi Gateway Taxi Rank &amp; Informal Traders Project: The Supply Chain Management processes are nearing completion. The original specifications document had to be amended to phase the entire project because of the exorbitant cost of the project. The phase one specifications were finalized and the SCM process is currently in the appeal period.</p> <p>Adam Tas Corridor Project: The project includes the private sector as partner and co-funder. The final draft Local Spatial Development Framework is completed and will be advertised for public comment, however the current year funds will not all be spent by end of the municipal reporting period (June 2022) due to the delay in the approval process of the public participation framework by the municipal Council.</p>
Cape Agulhas	Municipality	Implementation of the RSEP Programme	Yes	800	317	<p>The Anene Booysen Urban Park project: Phase one of the project, comprising of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• earth works/civil works (paved pedestrian pathways,</li> </ul>

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity (R'000)	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
						<p>paved access road and parking, public seating and landscaping),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an outdoor gym,</li> <li>• 5-a-side soccer field and</li> <li>• ablution facility was completed during the 2021/22 financial year.</li> </ul> <p>Phase two is 50 % completed. The current year funds will not all be spent by end of the municipal reporting period (June 2022) due to insufficient funds to complete the proposed skate/BMX park and hence the 2022/23 financial year funds will be combined to complete this project.</p>
Witzenberg	Municipality	Implementation of the RSEP Programme	Yes	800	-	<p>Prince Alfred Hamlet: Local Economic Development upgrading, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improved security,</li> <li>• stormwater drainage,</li> <li>• parking and</li> <li>• general beautification of the economic hub.</li> </ul> <p>The security included 2 x 6m (electrical) gates, a hinge gate, and fences which were completed by 31 March 2022. The electricity connection will be completed by mid-May 2022. The "paving" includes parking, stormwater drainage, a fire</p>



Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity (R'000)	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
						hydrant, and traffic markings. The contractor is currently on-site and the project is anticipated to be completed by June 2022.
Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve Company	Non-Profit Institution	Biosphere Reserve operational expenditure	Yes	200	200	N/A
Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve Company	Non-Profit Institution	Biosphere Reserve operational expenditure	Yes	200	200	N/A
Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve Company	Non-Profit Institution	Biosphere Reserve operational expenditure	Yes	200	200	N/A
Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve Company	Non-Profit Institution	Biosphere Reserve operational expenditure	Yes	200	200	N/A
Garden Route Biosphere Reserve Company	Non-Profit Institution	Biosphere Reserve operational expenditure	Yes	200	200	N/A
South African Broadcasting Corporation	Public entity	TV licences	N/A	27	27	N/A
Various officials exited the employ of the Department	Employees	Leave gratuity	N/A	702	702	N/A
Government Employee Pension Fund	Defined Benefit pension fund	Early retirement pension penalty	N/A	550	550	N/A

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity (R'000)	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
Dr WE Scribante and Partners	Medical service provider	Injury on duty of official	N/A	2	2	N/A
T Faber	Employee	Ex-gratia payment to official	N/A	9	9	N/A

## 6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

The following tables below details the conditional grant and earmarked funds received during for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

### 6.1. Conditional Grant – Expanded Public Works Programme

Department who transferred the grant	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
Purpose of the grant	To create employment opportunities for 49 full time equivalent jobs (FTEs) that will contribute towards biodiversity conservation initiatives within the Environment and Culture EPWP programmes/ projects for the 2021/22 financial year.
Expected outputs of the grant	49 FTEs to be employed in four specified CapeNature Reserves, (Driftsands Nature reserve, Waterval Nature reserve, Vrolijkheid Nature reserve and Dassenberg Coastal Complex Partnership).
Actual outputs achieved	82 participants were employed, and 16 547 person days were generated that translates to 71 FTEs.
Amount per amended DORA	R3,704 million
Amount received	R3,704 million
Reasons if amount as per DORA was not received	N/A
Amount spent by the department	R3,704 million
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	N/A
Reasons for deviations on performance	The target was exceeded by 22 FTEs. This was due to excellent implementation of the project and the fact that some operational activities were supplemented by other EPWP acquired funding, therefore the Integrated Grant could focus more on direct employment of participants.

<p>Measures taken to improve performance</p>	<p>Project assessments, i.e. to monitor and evaluate project implementation, were conducted in all four projects in conjunction with the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. 19 Different types of training (accredited and unaccredited) were delivered to the beneficiaries as part of capacity building and to enhance participants employability. These training included the following: Excellent Customer Service, Fire Marshall Training, First Aid L1, Gender Based Violence, How to start your own business training, EPWP Induction, Brush-cutter Operator, Herbicide Applicator, Health and Safety, Chainsaw Operator, Wildfire Suppression, Basic Marshall Training, Life Skills - Job Preparedness and Entrepreneurship, Snake Handling, Pre-Sea Training, Firefighting (Incident Command Type 4 Initial Attack), 4X4 Driving Training, Basic Snake Identification and Microsoft Excel Basic.</p>
<p>Monitoring mechanism by the receiving department</p>	<p>Compulsory compliance monitoring site visits were conducted to all the projects to ensure compliance. Regular and timeous reporting on the Expanded Public Works Reporting System (EPWPRS) allowed compliance and consistent desktop monitoring. Excellent planning and adaptive implementation ensured achievement of vulnerability targets. Good teamwork between public bodies (CapeNature), lead department (WC-DEA&amp;DP) and other participating provincial departments are fostered and continue to yield excellent results.</p>

## 6.2. Earmarked Allocations

<p>Department who transferred earmarked allocation</p>	<p>Provincial Treasury</p>
<p>Purpose of the earmarked funds</p>	<p>Regional based socio-economic projects:  To implement and enhance programmes to interact with stakeholders and empower communities to partner with government in implementing socio-economic and urban upgrading programmes</p>
<p>Expected outputs of the grant</p>	<p>The RSEP aims to plan, and in some instances assist with the design of projects, and to implement infrastructure-related projects (new and existing) in 12 municipalities, representing 19 towns, and to transfer R5,400 million to relevant municipalities for the implementation of projects.</p>

<p>Actual outputs achieved</p>	<p>The RSEP Programme assisted 12 municipalities (19 towns) with planning, design and implementation of projects.</p> <p>An amount of R5,400 million as grant funding was transferred to relevant municipalities whilst R6,458 million was utilised for Compensation of employees and operational needs.</p> <p>The RSEP Programme promoted awareness of what municipalities can do in under-served communities and aimed to integrate towns. It also promoted integrated and aligned planning in the Western Cape and within municipalities and in so doing be informed by local learning. The RSEP Programme also contributed practically and conceptually to the provincial VIPs, and Recovery Plan implementation. It managed to create a footprint in municipalities and succeeded in promoting the WCG as a partner towards serving communities.</p>
<p>Amount per amended DORA</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Amount received</p>	<p>R12,087 million</p>
<p>Reasons if amount as per DORA was not received</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Amount spent by the department</p>	<p>R12,087 million</p>
<p>Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Reasons for deviations on performance</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Measures taken to improve performance</p>	<p>Performance regarding the spending of the grant funding once transferred to the municipalities, is the responsibility of the municipalities. The RSEP Office has a very close and good relationship with the receiving municipalities and is continuously improving assistance provided to the municipalities. However, the RSEP Office cannot intervene with the normal processes and procedures of the municipalities (e.g. the SCM processes of municipalities). The Programme Office is continuously seeking ways to improve its own, but also the performance of municipalities by using lessons learnt through the interaction with the RSEP municipalities as well as other stakeholders, and introducing new processes if possible (for instance assisting with planning and design by the RSEP Team) and mitigating measures.</p>

Monitoring mechanism by the receiving department	<p>Municipalities submit monthly expenditure tables to the Department.</p> <p>A Management Plan is completed monthly by each receiving municipality. Ad hoc meetings and site visits are also undertaken to monitor the progress.</p> <p>In addition, the Programme Office keeps and updates an "expenditure and risk table" in order to timeously introduce mitigating measures as and when required.</p>
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Department who transferred earmarked allocation	Provincial Treasury
Purpose of the earmarked funds	<p>CapeNature:</p> <p>Disaster prevention measures – management of wildfires, floods, and other risks.</p>
Expected outputs of the grant	Specialised fire-fighting Personal Protective Clothing and equipment as per the needs analysis purchased and distributed. 157 CapeNature staff trained in fire-fighting. Six agreements in place to manage nine CapeNature Working on Fire teams. Fire Protection Association Membership Fees and Fire Insurance. Response to wildfires, floods and other risks.
Actual outputs achieved	All specialised fire-fighting Personal Protective Clothing and equipment as per the needs analysis were purchased and distributed. 110 CapeNature staff trained in firefighting. Six agreements in place to manage nine CapeNature Working on Fire teams. Fire Protection Association Membership Fees and Fire Insurance paid. Responded to 86 wildfires. No response to floods or other risks.
Amount per amended DORA	N/A
Amount received	R10,440 million
Reasons if amount as per DORA was not received	N/A
Amount spent by the department	R10,440 million
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	N/A

Reasons for deviations on performance	Cause and origin training could not be conducted for 47 staff due to the high number of wildfires in Quarter 4.
Measures taken to improve performance	Fire training will be conducted earlier in the year so as not to be impacted by summer wildfires.
Monitoring mechanism by the receiving department	Various systems and internal guidelines to ensure a consistent response to disasters are in place within the Entity. Monthly and quarterly reporting is required both internally and to DEA&DP.

Department who transferred earmarked allocation	Provincial Treasury
Purpose of the earmarked funds	CapeNature: Infrastructure upgrades and scheduled maintenance at selected nature reserves to improve existing products and enhance visitor experiences to generate additional revenue for Biodiversity Conservation.
Expected outputs of the grant	Completion of projects related to upgrades and maintenance of tourism facilities.
Actual outputs achieved	A total of 12 APP projects have been completed during the financial year. An additional 60 minor maintenance projects have also been concluded at various nature reserves across the Western Cape.
Amount per amended DORA	N/A
Amount received	R39,577 million
Reasons if amount as per DORA was not received	N/A
Amount spent by the department	R39,577 million
Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity	N/A
Reasons for deviations on performance	N/A
Measures taken to improve performance	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the receiving department	Monthly Progress Reports to Provincial Treasury. Monthly non-financial progress reports to executive members of the public entity. Project and Procurement Plans.

## 7. DONOR FUNDS

### 7.1. DONOR FUNDS RECEIVED

The table below details the donor funds received during for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Name of donor	International Institute of Sustainable Development
Full amount of the funding	R 805 800
Period of the commitment	Results of the project valuation being presented to stakeholders and/or the wide public.
Purpose of the funding	Modelling of the nature-based interventions for wastewater treatment affecting the Hartenbos Estuary.
Expected outputs	Provide recommendations to Mossel Bay Municipality regarding future wastewater treatment and discharge options with regards to the Hartenbos Estuary. Provide an overview of the possibilities of using nature-based infrastructure in future which can be used by all municipalities.
Actual outputs achieved	N/A
Amount received	In-kind
Amount spent by the department	N/A
Reasons for the funds unspent	N/A
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Virtual meetings between stakeholders

### 7.2. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

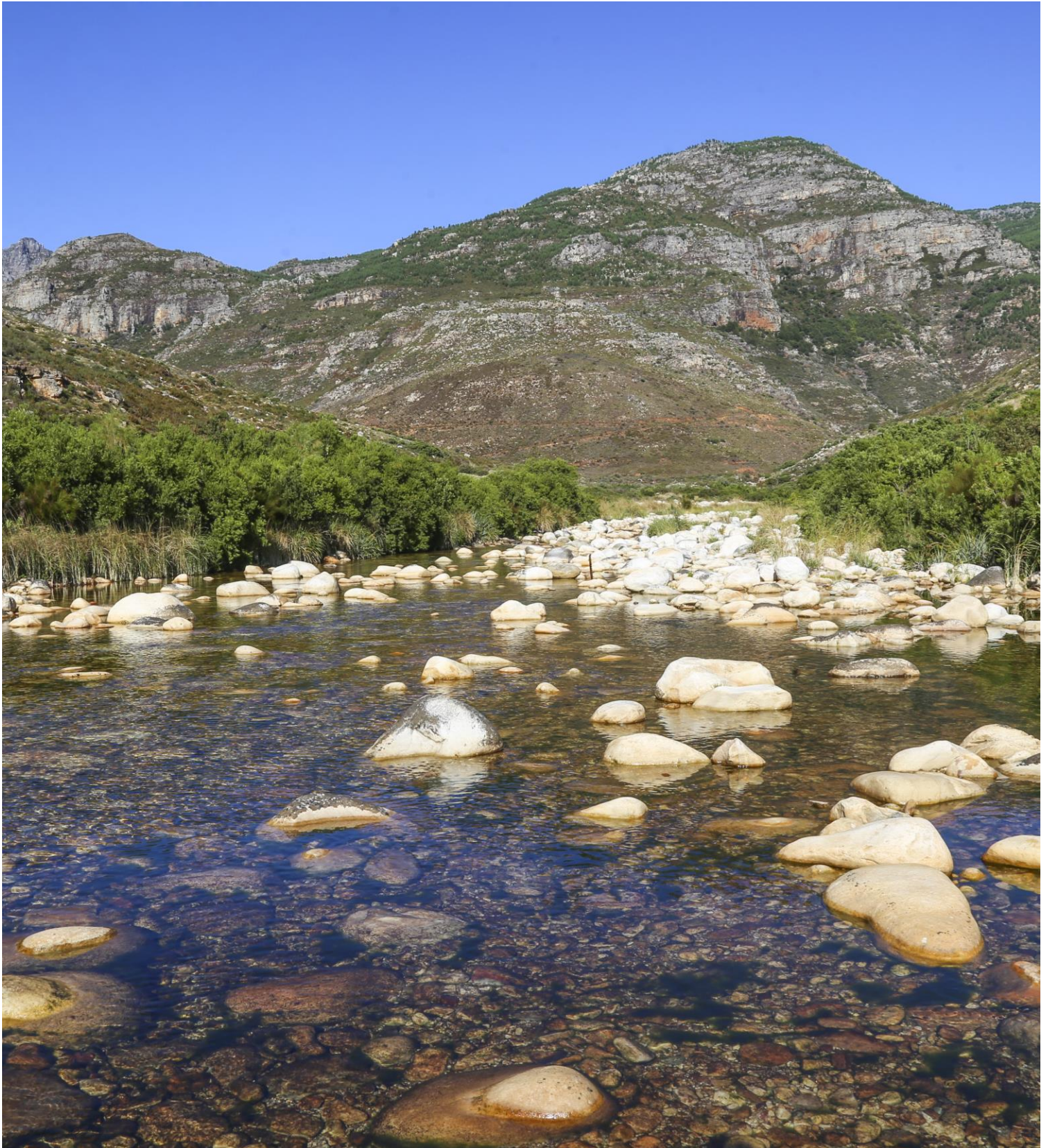
#### 7.2.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

The buildings occupied by the Department are managed by the Department of Transport and Public Works (DTPW).

Maintenance work for these buildings is undertaken by DTPW while the Department is responsible for smaller operational maintenance.



## PART C: GOVERNANCE



Zanele Jam-Jam  
Breede River

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Department is committed to uphold the requirements set out in the PFMA and the King IV Report on Corporate Governance. This is to provide Management with reasonable assurance that the internal controls are adequate and effective. This is achieved by a risk-based Internal Audit plan, Internal Audit assessing the adequacy of controls mitigating the risks and the Audit Committee monitoring implementation of corrective action. Progress has been made with the implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management Strategy and Implementation Plan, which was approved on 31 March 2020 and the strategic programme risks were rearticulated based on the Department's Strategic Objectives. Compliance with the Department's policies and procedures, laws and regulations, strong and efficient governance is considered key to the Department's success.

## 2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Accounting Officer (AO) for the Department takes responsibility for implementing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) in accordance with the National Treasury Public Sector Risk Management Framework (PSRMF) and the Directorate Enterprise Risk Management (D: ERM) in the Department of the Premier (DotP) provides a centralised service to the Department.

The Department established a Governance Committee (GOVCOM) to assist the Accounting Officer in executing his responsibilities relating to risk management.

### GOVCOM RESPONSIBILITY

The GOVCOM reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1)(a)(i) of the Public Finance Management Act, Treasury Regulation 3.2.1 and Public Service Regulations of 2016, Chapter 2, Part 1, 2 and 3. The GOVCOM also reports that it has adopted an appropriate formal Terms of Reference (approved by Accounting Officer on 26 July 2021) and regulated its affairs in compliance with this Terms of Reference and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

### GOVCOM MEMBERS

The GOVCOM comprises of selected members of the Department's senior management team. As per its Terms of Reference the GOVCOM met four times (quarterly) during the year under review.

The table below discloses relevant information on GOVCOM members:

Name	Position	Meetings attended	Date Appointed
Mr P Van Zyl	Accounting Officer (Chairperson)	4	N/A
Mr RT Mosome	CD: Management Support – (CFO)	2	10/08/2021
Mr G Gerber	CD: Development Planning	4	01/11/2020
Mr A Mohamed	CD: Environmental Governance, Policy Co-ordination and Enforcement	2*	16/04/2018
Mr G Arendse	CD: Environmental Quality	4	16/04/2018
Ms K Shippey	CD: Environmental Sustainability	4	16/04/2018
Mr J Fritz	D: Financial Management	3*	16/04/2018
Mr A Gaffoor	D: Strategic and Operational Support	3*	16/04/2018

\* Where the appointed member could not attend a meeting, a delegated secundi attended as per the approved Terms of Reference.

The following is an indication of other officials who attended the GOVCOM meetings for the year under review:

Name	Position	Meetings attended
Ms V Simpson-Murray	D: Internal Audit (DotP)	4
Ms S Carelse	DD: Internal Audit (DotP)	4
Ms A Haq	D: Enterprise Risk Management (DoTP)	3
Mr S Africa	Chief Risk Advisor: Enterprise Risk Management (DotP)	4
Ms B Cebekhulu	DD: Provincial Forensic Services (DotP)	3
Mr T Jacobs	DD: Provincial Forensic Services (DotP)	1
Ms E de Bruyn	D: Ce-I (DoTP)	3
Mr F Gamiet	DD: ICT Services Manager (DotP)	1
Ms M Kroese	DD: CRU / Ethics Officer	3
Mr S Smith	DD: Internal Control	4
Mr N Liphuko	Internal Control / Secretariat	4

### GOVCOM KEY ACTIVITIES

The Accounting Officer is the Chairperson of the GOVCOM and the Director: Strategic and Operational Support was appointed as the Risk Champion.

In executing its function, the GOVCOM performed the following key activities during the year:

- Reviewed the Department's Risk Management Policy, Strategy, and Implementation Plan; for recommendation by the Audit Committee and approval by the Accounting Officer;
- Set, reviewed and applied appropriate risk appetite and tolerances, and recommended same for approval by the Accounting Officer;
- Reported to the Accounting Officer any material changes to the risk profile of the Department;
- Evaluated the extent and effectiveness of integration of risk management within the Department;
- Assessed the implementation of the departmental Risk Management Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan;
- Evaluated the effectiveness and mitigating strategies to address the material strategic, operational, ethics and economic crime risks;
- Reviewed the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Plan and Response Plan as well as the concomitant Implementation Plan and recommended for approval by the Accounting Officer;
- Monitored the implementation of the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Implementation Plan;
- Assessed the implementation of the departmental Ethics Management Implementation Plan;
- Provided oversight on ethics management in the Department.

**KEY RISKS CONSIDERED AND ADDRESSED DURING THE YEAR**

The following are key strategic risks for the Department that were reviewed during the year, including the assessment of existing and additional mitigating measures in place:

- **“Unsustainable use of Western Cape natural resource base”**, in reference to the current State of Environment Report for the WCG which confirms that all natural indicators are in decline and under extreme pressure. This has fundamental disruptive impacts on the provincial economy and reduces the ability of the region to withstand severe weather and other shocks and disasters.
- **“Inability to restore critical business services in the event of a disaster”**. The COVID-19 pandemic and National Disaster Regulations with alert levels exacerbated this risk, impacting on business continuity. With regards to the Business Continuity Plan and response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department continuously monitored adherence with the Disaster Management Regulations with the key focus to ensure business continuity and safeguarding of personnel and clients.
- **“Inability to attract and retain suitable staff”**. The COE budget and remuneration packages offered to potential new recruits and lack of a comprehensive retention policy are key contributing factors to this risk. New recruits would rather accept more lucrative offers in the private sectors.
- **“Limited availability and access to quality, reliable and accurate information”**. This risk could have a bearing on the integrity of performance information and thereby compromising and impacting decision making and planning.
- **“Poor spatial and land use management performance by all spheres of government in the Western Cape”**. A major causal factor to this risk is the shared development planning mandate across all spheres of government and all sectors and the distinctiveness of the three spheres of government.

Comparing the departmental risk profile with the World Economic Forum's (The Global Risks Report 2022) top risks in terms of likelihood and impact indicates a direct alignment (link) with some of the departmental key risks, namely:

- Limited response to Climate Change & Sustainable Development opportunities (WCG & LG)
- Ineffective oversight of Provincial Biodiversity mandate
- Unsustainable use of Western Cape natural resource base
- Inadequate management of the coastal zone, increasing vulnerability of coastal communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems
- Inability to restore critical business services in the event of a disaster (COVID-19).

Climate change is already manifesting rapidly in the form of droughts, fires, extreme temperatures, floods, resource scarcity and species loss, among other impacts. Climate change continues to be perceived as the gravest threat to humanity. Local State of Environment Report and the international reports on Climate Change (IPCC6) indicate that we have less than 10 years to reverse the damage done to our systems. We spent less than 1% of the provincial budget on protecting, restoring and maintaining these life sustaining systems which we cannot replace with man-made solutions. Fiscal constraints are impacting this further. Systemic and collaborative efforts are required to position the region to withstand further disasters and start to reverse the damage which has occurred. We continue to look for enhanced maturity and complex responses to these complex problems.

The Department acknowledges that much more must be done and remains hopeful that together with communities and key stakeholders, it will contain this risk, although it may take years before the effects of these risk mitigations come to fruition.

The Department has implemented appropriate measures to ensure business as usual (continuity) and to safeguard its staff in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and National Lockdown Alert Levels.

The Department has appointed an internal task team to ensure compliance with the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA).

Each Chief Directorate's risks were deliberated/debated at the quarterly GOVCOM meetings. Chief Directors were required to provide feedback on progress with implementation of action plans to reduce the likelihood of risks materialising and/or the impact should they materialise. GOVCOM also referred risks back that should be analysed more extensively and recommended additional mitigations or actions to manage risks.

The Economic Cluster Audit Committee provided independent oversight of the department's system of risk management. The Audit Committee was furnished with Quarterly ERM progress reports and risk registers to execute their independent oversight role.

### **KEY EMERGING RISKS FOR THE FOLLOWING FINANCIAL YEAR**

The risk of increased loadshedding impacts the continuous operation of the Air Quality Monitoring stations and the Department's ability to report the data to the relevant stakeholders. This will be further unpacked in the new financial year.

A risk in respect of "Safety of Environmental Management Inspectors" will be unpacked during the 2022/23 FY for consideration by the Department to include in its risk profile. The Department scans its environment on an ongoing basis to identify possible and emerging risks and update its risk profile accordingly.

### **CONCLUSION**

The State of the Environment Outlook Report (SoEOR) (2018) shows that the current pressures on natural systems within our region are unsustainable. More needs to be done to protect environmental infrastructure, without which the ability of the region and its communities to adapt to impacts from increasing population and climate change is uncertain. In addition to the high level of WCG planning processes, the Department together with CapeNature have ensured that its top priority risks are aligned with that of the World Economic Forum

#### *State of Development Planning*

The Department, over the short to medium term horizons envisage to deliver against the following service delivery objectives:

- Improved Governance for Spatial Transformation; and
- More Resilient and Spatially Transformed Western Cape Settlements.

These service delivery areas directly impact the Department's legislated mandates and directly affect the risks attached to the state of development planning.

Changing the trajectories of spatial development will require bold measures over a sustained period. Given the fiscal constraints, these service delivery objectives will have to be achieved through allocative and productive efficiencies in that baselines in terms of these programmes will not be increased, through reprioritisation in response to the change in the service delivery context, as well as in response to policy priorities and risks, through increased efficiencies and effectiveness by sustaining alternative work arrangements and use of technology, as well as improved coordination, integration and functional in order to realise improved and sustained impact.

### 3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Fraud and corruption represent potential risks to the Department and can negatively impact on service delivery efficiency and the Department's reputation.

The WCG adopted an Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy which confirms the Province's zero-tolerance stance towards fraud, theft and corruption. In line with this strategy the Department is committed to zero-tolerance with regard to corrupt, fraudulent or any other criminal activities, whether internal or external, and vigorously pursues and prosecutes by all legal means available, any parties who engage in such practices or attempt to do so.

The Department has an approved Fraud and Corruption Prevention Plan and a concomitant Fraud Prevention Implementation Plan which gives effect to the Prevention Plan.

Various channels for reporting allegations of fraud, theft and corruption exist and these are described in detail in the Provincial Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy, the WCG Whistle-blowing Policy and the Departmental Fraud and Corruption Prevention Plan. Each allegation received by the Provincial Forensic Services (PFS) Unit is recorded in a Case Management System which is used as a management tool to report on progress made with cases relating to the Department and to generate statistics for the WCG and the Department.

Employees and workers who blow the whistle on suspicions of fraud, corruption and theft are protected if the disclosure is a protected disclosure (i.e., meets statutory requirements of the Protected Disclosures Act, No. 26 of 2000 e.g., if the disclosure was made in good faith). The WCG Whistle-blowing Policy provides guidelines to employees and workers on how to raise concerns with the appropriate line management, specific designated persons in the WCG or external institutions, where they have reasonable grounds for believing that offences or improprieties have been or are being perpetrated in the WCG. The opportunity to remain anonymous is afforded to any person who would like to report acts of fraud, theft and corruption and, should they do so in person, their identities are kept confidential by the person to whom they are reporting.

If, after investigation, fraud, theft or corruption is confirmed, the employee who participated in such acts is subjected to a disciplinary hearing. The WCG representative initiating the disciplinary proceedings is required to recommend dismissal of the employee concerned. Where *prima facie* evidence of criminal conduct is detected, a criminal matter is reported to the South African Police Services.

For the year under review, PFS issued a Case Movement Certificate for the Department noting the following:

Cases	Number of cases
Open cases as at 1 April 2021	0
New cases (2021/22)	0
Closed cases (2021/22)	0
Open cases as at 31 March 2022	0

## 4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Department's 2021/22 Enterprise Risk Management Implementation Plan was fully implemented. Financial disclosures of Senior Management Services members were completed and submitted to the Public Service Commission (PSC) and the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA). The financial interest of staff members on PERSAL were regularly reconciled to the Western Cape Supplier Database. The policy on Remunerative Work Outside of the Public Service (RWOPS) was circulated to all staff. Staff members were required to apply for approval to the HoD for any remunerative work they may perform outside of the workplace. They were further cautioned to ensure that they have the necessary approval, and failing which, will result in disciplinary action.

To achieve conflict of interest coverage and prevention thereof, the Department cemented its stance in terms of ethical service delivery practices and ensured the following:

- All departmental bid committee members signed a declaration of interest for each bid/quotation and if any conflict may exist, the relevant members are required to recuse themselves from the meeting. This declaration also mitigates any potential confidentiality issues that may arise.
- Suppliers were required to complete a WCBD4 document, which requires them to disclose any family members that are involved in the procurement process or employed in the Department. The information on the WCBD4 is verified by the Department prior to the evaluation of a bid or quotation.
- Verified that bidders were not listed on the register of tender defaulters.

The Department's Gift Policy states that under no circumstances may an employee accept a gift where he/she could be compromised or be bound in his/her work or where his/her judgement could be influenced. The gifts register is maintained within the Office of the Accounting Officer.

## 5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Public Service Code of Conduct acts as a guideline to employees as to what is expected of them from an ethical point of view, both in their individual conduct and in their relationships with others. Compliance with the Code can be expected to enhance professionalism and help to ensure confidence in the Public Service.

The primary purpose of the Code is a positive one, viz. to promote exemplary conduct. Notwithstanding this, an employee shall be guilty of misconduct in terms of Section 20 (t) of the Public Service Act, 1994, and may be dealt with in accordance with the relevant sections of the Act if an employee contravenes any provision of the Code of Conduct or fails to comply with any provision thereof.

The Induction programme of the WCG includes training on the Public Service Code of Conduct. The induction programme is compulsory for all new employees on probation in the WCG.

The Department ensures that the Public Service Code of Conduct is circulated to all employees on an annual basis. If an employee contravenes the Public Service Code of Conduct, such employee shall be disciplined in terms of the relevant resolutions and transversal WCG policies.

The Department strives to promote high standards of professional ethics within the organisation. In pursuing an ethical environment, the Accounting Officer appointed Ethics Officers to promote integrity and ethical behaviour in the Department. An Ethics Committee was established that reports to the quarterly GOVCOM meetings.

## **6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

In terms of Section 8 (1) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, it is the responsibility of the employer to provide and maintain, as far as is reasonably practical, a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health of its employees.

To comply with the above provision, the Department implemented an Occupational Health and Safety Policy, to address the aspects pertaining to the employees' health and safety in the Department.

Emergency personnel have been appointed and trained to perform specific roles during an evacuation, real or simulated. Regular health and safety inspections are being conducted and status reports are submitted to the Head of Department. Most issues identified in these inspections are dependent on the cooperation of two external departments, namely the Department of Transport and Public Works and the Department of Community Safety.

The Department promptly responded to the COVID-19 pandemic and established a Special COVID-19 OHS Task Team to evaluate the departmental risk and develop appropriate responses in line with the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) prescripts, the Department of Employment and Labour Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Regulations and the Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) National Lock Down Regulations.

The Department concluded an amended OHS Policy, Workplace Plan: Public Service return to work after easing of National Lockdown, departmental Risk Assessment, and an amended Business Continuity Plan. Furthermore, a COVID-19 Compliance Officer was appointed for the Department and an Assistant COVID-19 Compliance Officer was appointed to oversee operations at the George Office.

The COVID-19 Compliance Officer and OHS Committee convened frequent meetings to discuss arrangements and procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). These arrangements were implemented to give effect to the OHS Policy and Workplace Plan. It included strict screening at building entrances, visitor management and cleaning measures throughout the workplace. It further included enhanced hygiene protocols for the workplace and provision of hand sanitiser at main entrances and to all staff members. Furthermore, staff's physical attendance was limited, social distancing and mask wearing were compulsory. In addition, training was provided to OHS staff where required.

The reporting of COVID-19 cases was described in the Workplace Plan and entailed cases being reported directly to the COVID-19 Compliance Officer. The COVID-19 Compliance Officer implemented office closures and decontamination as deemed necessary in terms of the WCG Cleaning and Disinfecting Protocol. All cases were investigated by the COVID-19 Compliance Officer, appropriately documented for approval by the OHS Committee Chair and submitted to the Department of Employment and Labour.



## 7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

Date	Matter Raised	Comments/Further Action
1 June 2021	<b>Agenda item:</b> Briefing by CapeNature, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment on invasive alien vegetation clearing with specific reference to initiatives, challenges, the current status of alien invasive species clearing programmes and the criteria for prioritising certain areas	
	The Committee REQUESTED that the Department provides it with the Aviation Fuel Study that was undertaken.	RESOLVED.
	The Committee RESOLVED that it would: invite the Department to brief it on its Biomass Programme as well as on the Aviation Fuel Study that was undertaken with specific reference to how biomass can be used as an opportunity for energy security and aviation fuel.	RESOLVED. Meeting took place on 3 August 2021.
	The Committee RESOLVED that it would invite the Department and CapeNature to brief it on the various species of Blue Gum with specific reference its classification, the issuing of permits and the role that it plays in the ecosystem.	RESOLVED. Meeting took place on 3 August 2021.
	The Committee RECOMMENDED that The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, in collaboration with the Departments of Local Government and Human Settlements, launch an inquiry to determine the effect informal settlements have on the Western Cape's water supply and what remedial steps can be taken in this regard with the view to design a set of best practices in order to protect the quality of the Western Cape's water sources.	RESOLVED.  The Department has requested an extension to comment by 16 August 2021. Comment received on 11 August 2021. Committee to advise if further action is necessary. No request for further action was received by the Committee.
15 June 2021	Briefing by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2–2021].  Discussion on the public participation process to be followed in respect of the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2–2021].	
	The Committee AGREED that: Advertisements be placed in the Die Burger, Weekend Argus, Cape Times, Son and Voice;  The closing date for comment be 30 July 2021 or as close to this date as possible;  Members of the public be given an opportunity to comment on social media platforms and to leave voice notes on WhatsApp; and	Advertisements were placed in print media from 10 until 12 July 2021. Social media platforms linked to the print publication was not used due to the associated cost. Committee to advise if public hearings will take place. There was no interest in appearing

	It would consider to conduct public hearings based on the interest and response from members of the public.	before the Committee instead written submissions were received.
3 August 2021	Briefing by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on its Biomass Programme as well as on the Aviation Fuel Study that was undertaken with specific reference to how biomass can be used as an opportunity for energy security and aviation fuel.	
	The Committee REQUESTED that, in light of the requirement that assurance must be obtained to ensure that products produced at independent timber mills were harvested equitably, that people were benefited and that restoration was associated with the process, the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (Provincial Minister) provides it with a response in terms of who the responsible entity is for providing such assurance on the quality of the wood produced at such timber mills.	Response received.
	In light of the above and dependent on the Provincial Minister's response, the Committee RECOMMENDED that the Provincial Minister, if the Department and/or Provincial Minister is responsible for granting the assurance, should give consideration to providing such assurance particularly in respect of the Harkerville Timber Mill and if it is the responsibility of the National Department or other Entity, that the Provincial Minister engages the National Minister or Entity for the provision of such assurance.	Response received.
	The Committee REQUESTED that: The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning provides it with a detailed report on the status of the Snail Farm Project that was established in 2007 in Saldanha Bay outlining the lessons learnt from this project;	On enquiry, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development stated that this project does not fall within the Department. It was a project initiated by the Department of Social Development with no involvement by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. Committee to advise on further action. No further action proposed.
	The Committee FURTHER RESOLVED to invite the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning to brief it on the Draft Western Cape Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework with specific reference to content, impact, public consultation process and public comments received as well as the extent to which public input will be incorporated into the Policy Framework.	Meeting took place on 10 August 2021.
10 August 2021		

	Briefing by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on the Draft Western Cape Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework.	
	The Committee REQUESTED that the Department provides it with the research, including the international case studies that were undertaken as a basis for the Draft Western Cape Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework, with specific reference to the aspect of affordability preservation.	RESOLVED
31 August 2021	Discussion on submissions received in respect of the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2-2021].	
	Due to the number of submissions received and the detailed presentation on the submissions, the Committee was not able to conclude its discussion within the time allotted for the meeting and agreed that this discussion be continued at its next meeting on 14 September 2021. Similarly, Committee documentation that was scheduled to be considered and adopted in the meeting, were deferred to the next meeting.	Department has responded.
14 September 2021	Further discussion on submissions received in respect of the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2-2021]	
	Definition: "well-being" Well-being is not limited to animals as the term is used in clause 2(d) with reference to human well-being. Proposal: To consider inserting a qualification to the definition so that reference is made to animals unless the context indicates otherwise.	RESOLVED Department has responded.
	Clause 16: Chairperson of the Board In clause 16(3)(b) it appeared that the Vice-Chairperson's position is limited in that only the Chairperson can call for a meeting of the Board if the majority of the members request him or her to call for such a meeting. In relation to the Board remaining functional, the concern was that the Bill is unclear as to who will be mandated to call a meeting if the Chairperson resigns and there is a vacancy of a Vice-Chairperson. Proposal: To consider inserting an additional clause 4 to read as follows:  "The Vice-Chairperson will act as Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson or when requested by the Chairperson to do so or if the Chairperson is unable to fulfil his or her duties".  Proposal: To consider including a clause where the Chief Executive Officer may call for a Board meeting in the case where there is no Chairperson or Vice Chairperson as follows:  "If there is no Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson or Acting Chairperson for a period of four weeks, the Chief Executive Officer may call a Board meeting"	RESOLVED Department has responded.
	Clause 63: Routine Inspections If the only intention of clause 63(1) is to inspect, then the current wording of the	RESOLVED

	<p>clause raises concerns regarding the infringement of rights in a routine inspection.</p> <p>In this regard, the Bill appears silent on the consequences and remedies for any abuse of power or infringement of rights by Nature Conservation Officers or Rangers or other Enforcement Officials in terms of the rights granted under this clause.</p> <p>Proposal: The Western Cape Legal Advisor advised that if the objective of clause 63(1) is for Nature Conservation Officers to inspect for the purpose of ascertaining compliance, the words "...search and.." should be deleted.</p>	<p>Department has responded.</p>
	<p>Clause 71: Administrative Penalties This clause does not make provision for admission of guilt or spot fines and the reviewing of penalties on a regular basis.</p> <p>Proposal: To consider inserting these provisions into the Bill.</p>	<p>RESOLVED</p> <p>Department has responded.</p>
9 November 2021	<p>Further deliberation on the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2–2021] 2. Consideration of possible amendments to the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2–2021]</p>	
	<p>The Committee agreed to amendments pertaining to Clauses 1, 5, 16, 40, 47, 51, 52 and 63 and was satisfied with the Department's response to the other submissions.</p>	<p>RESOLVED.</p>
10 November 2021	<p>Further deliberation on the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2–2021]</p>	
	<p>The Chairperson then presented the Committee with a summary of all the amendments that were deemed appropriate to be effected to the Bill and then referred it to the WCPP Legal Advisor to ensure that the amendments are drafted in the correct legal and technical language and that consequential amendments are addressed.</p>	<p>RESOLVED.</p>
18 November 2021	<p>Deliberation on the Annual Reports of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and CapeNature for the period 2020/21</p>	
	<p>The Committee REQUESTED that the Department provides it with: The policies, processes and/or related documents that have been reviewed to improve safety through urban and rural design and spatial planning that assists in building social cohesion in communities.</p> <p>3.1.2 A report on land invasion that may have taken place on land parcels assembled for development and on protected areas outlining the current status and the mitigating plans that are in place; and</p> <p>3.1.3 The Annual Review Report of the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan outlining the targets that were measured.</p>	<p>RESOLVED.</p> <p>Information received. Committee to indicate if further action is necessary.</p>
19 November 2021	<p>Consideration of the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2–2021]. Consideration and Adoption of Draft Committee Report on the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2–2021]</p>	

	The Chairperson moved: "That in the opinion of the Committee, legislation is desirable to provide for the framework and institutions for nature conservation and the protection, management and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems in the Province; and for matters incidental thereto, and that the legislation referred to the Committee be taken as a basis."	RESOLVED.
30 November 2021	Consideration of the amendments agreed to by the NCOP Select Committee on Land Reform, Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy in respect of the National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Bill [B 14F-2017] (s76)	
	The Chairperson requested that when the F-version of the Bill is received, the WCPP Legal Adviser and Department check to see if the list of amendments were incorporated into the final version of the Amendment Bill and whether there were further matters that should be of concern to the Committee.	RESOLVED.
3 December 2021	1. Consideration and adoption of the Draft Final Mandate Stage Report on the National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Bill [B 14F-2017] (s76) 2. Reviewing of the Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2A-2021] and [B 2B-2021]	
	The Committee deliberated after which the Chairperson submitted the Draft Final Mandate Report which was considered and adopted.	RESOLVED.
	The Chairperson informed the Committee that the A-and B-Bill were circulated and requested the Committee to note that the amendments as agreed to were incorporated into the Bill and that translation has been completed.	RESOLVED.
7 December 2021	Deliberation on Vote 9: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, in the Schedule to the Western Cape Adjustments Appropriation Bill, 2021 2. Consideration and adoption of the Draft Committee Report on Vote 9: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, in the Schedule to the Western Cape Adjustments Appropriation Bill, 2021	
	Upon conclusion of its deliberations the Chairperson submitted a Draft Report. The African National Congress requested that their minority view be included in the Report, after which the Report was considered and adopted.	RESOLVED.
8 March 2022	Briefing by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on the subject of waste management, inclusive of organic waste and solid waste disposal sites, with specific reference to best practices, sorting of waste, energy from waste, recycling options as well as costs and future opportunities.	
	The Committee REQUESTED that the Department provides it with: A report on the interventions in terms the challenges experienced by waste pickers with specific reference to the outcomes thereof as well as the status and successes of these interventions;  3.1.2 A report on the Vissershok landfill site with specific reference to the safety of children having access to the landfill site as well as that of waste pickers on the landfill site. In addition, the Department to ascertain if there is a	RESOLVED.  Information received. Committee to indicate if further action is necessary.

	<p>possibility of diverting some of the waste that is presently transported to this site such as beer bottles and food to other landfill sites;</p> <p>3.1.3 A report on which municipalities have domestic recycling in place and, where lacking, an indication if there are any plans for this to happen in the future. The report must also outline how this will be integrated into the waste pickers system and also give an indication if it will alleviate the limited air space available at landfill sites;</p> <p>3.1.4 An indication of the processes and progress regarding the establishment of regional waste sites; and</p> <p>3.1.5 A status report on the upgrade of the Zandvliet Waste Water Treatment Works that is discharging into the Kuils River.</p>	
16 March 2022	<p>Deliberation on Vote 9: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, in the Schedule to the Western Cape Appropriation Bill, 2022 Consideration and adoption of the Draft Committee Report on Vote 9: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, in the Schedule to the Western Cape Appropriation Bill, 2022</p> <p>Upon conclusion of its deliberations the Chairperson submitted a Draft Report which was considered and adopted.</p>	RESOLVED.

## 8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

None.

### List of Information Requested:

The Committee requested that the Department furnish it with its State of Biodiversity and State of Environment Report, as discussed by the Committee while engaging the Department on its key risks considered and addressed during the year, as highlighted on pages 89 and 90 of the Annual Report of the Department.

Department submitted relevant information requested on 26 April 2022.

## 9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

As per the 2020/21 AGSA Audit report, no matters of non-compliance were identified.

There were no prior year modifications to the audit report.

## 10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

Internal Control is a multi-dimensional interactive process of on-going tasks and activities that ensures adherence to policies and systems. An effective internal control system ensures that management and those charged with governance have reasonable assurance that operations are managed efficiently and effectively, financial and non-financial reporting is reliable, and laws and regulations

are complied with. The leadership of an organisation sets the tone from the top regarding the importance of internal controls and expected standards of conduct. This establishes the control environment which is the foundation for the other components of internal control and provides discipline, process and structure.

The Departmental Internal Control Unit embarked on a range of financial compliance inspections. The Unit conducted audits on high-risk financial processes and performed the secretariat function to the Departmental GOVCOM. The Internal Control Unit also coordinated the Departmental Management Improvement Plan (MIP) to monitor the Department's progress in addressing audit findings in the Auditor General's Management Report for 2020/21 and reviewed compliance to legislative standards. The MIP progress reports were submitted quarterly to the Shared Economic Cluster Audit Committee.

## 11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

Internal Audit provides management with independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and to continuously improve the operations of the Department. It should assist the Department to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of Governance, Risk Management and Control processes. The following key activities are performed in this regard:

- Assess and make appropriate recommendations for improving the governance processes in achieving the department's objectives;
- Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness and contribute to the improvement of the risk management process;
- Assist the Accounting Officer in maintaining efficient and effective controls by evaluating those controls to determine their effectiveness and efficiency, and by developing recommendations for enhancement or improvement.

Internal Audit work completed during the year under review for the Department included five assurance engagements (including 1 transversal engagement), and one consulting engagement (including 1 transversal engagement) and three follow ups. The details of these engagements are included in the Audit Committee report.

The Audit Committee is established as an oversight body, providing independent oversight over governance, risk management and control processes in the Department, which include oversight and review of the following:

- Internal Audit function;
- External Audit function (Auditor General of South Africa - AGSA);
- Departmental Accounting and Reporting;
- Departmental Accounting Policies;
- AGSA Management Report;
- Review of AGSA Audit Report;
- Departmental In year Monitoring;
- Departmental Risk Management;
- Internal Control;
- Pre-determined Objectives;
- Ethics and Forensic Investigations.

The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date Resigned	No. of Meetings attended
Mr Richard Rhoda (Chairperson)	CA(SA); CTA (UCT) Advanced Executive Program (Unisa); Tier1 IPFA (Public Finance and Auditing)	External	N/A	1 January 2019 (1 <sup>st</sup> Term)	31 December 2021	5
Mr Comfort Bunting (Chairperson)	ND: Internal Audit MBA	External	N/A	1 January 2022 (1 <sup>st</sup> Term)	N/A	2
Ms Annelise Cilliers	CA (SA)	External	N/A	1 January 2019 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Term)	N/A	7
Ms Merle Kinnes	BA; LLB; Certificate Forensic Examination; Attorney of the High Court of SA.	External	N/A	1 January 2018 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Term)	31 December 2021	5
Ms Lynne Tromp	CA(SA); MBA	External	N/A	1 January 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> Term)	N/A	7
Mr Tsepo Lesihla	ND: IT Master of Technology in IT	External	N/A	1 January 2022 (1 <sup>st</sup> Term)	N/A	2



## 12. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

### Audit Committee Responsibility

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from **Section 38 (1) (a) (ii)** of the **Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and National Treasury Regulations 3.1**. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted an appropriate formal Terms of Reference and has regulated its affairs in compliance with its Charter.

### The Effectiveness of Internal Control

The Department is required to develop and maintain systems of internal control that would improve the likelihood of achieving its objectives, to adapt to changes in the environment it operates in and to promote efficiency and effectiveness of operations, supports reliable reporting and compliance with laws and regulations. The WCG adopted a Combined Assurance Framework which identifies and integrates assurance providers and used for planning purposes. The first level of assurance is management assurance, requiring of line management to maintain effective internal controls and execute those procedures on a day-to-day basis by means of supervisory controls and taking remedial action where required. The second level of assurance is internal assurance provided by functions separate from direct line management, entrusted with assessing adherence to policies, procedures, norms, standards and frameworks. The third level of assurance is independent assurance providers that are guided by professional standards requiring the highest levels of independence.

A risk-based Combined Assurance Plan was developed for the Department, facilitated by Internal Audit, who is also an independent assurance provider. Internal Audit provides the Audit Committee and Management with reasonable assurance that the internal controls are adequate and effective. This is achieved by an approved risk-based internal audit plan, Internal Audit assessing the adequacy of controls mitigating the risks and the Audit Committee monitoring implementation of corrective actions.

The following internal audit engagements were approved by the Audit Committee for the year under review:

#### Assurance Engagements:

- Integrated Waste Management Planning
- Environmental Appeals Management
- Transfer Payments
- Municipal Land Use Management (Change Management Monitoring Tool)
- Implementation of the Irregular Expenditure Framework (WCG Transversal IA Plan).

#### Consulting engagement

- CGF Maturity Assessment (WCG Transversal IA Plan)

The internal audit plan was completed for the year. The areas for improvement, as noted by Internal Audit during the performance of their work, were agreed to by management. The Audit Committee continues to monitor the implementation of agreed actions on a quarterly basis.

### **In-Year Monitoring Monthly/Quarterly Report**

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the content and quality of the quarterly in-year management and performance reports issued during the year under review by the Accounting Officer of the Department in terms of the National Treasury Regulations and the Division of Revenue Act..

### **Evaluation of Financial Statements**

The Audit Committee has:

- reviewed and discussed the Audited Annual Financial Statements to be included in the Annual Report;
- reviewed the AGSA's Management Report and management's response thereto;
- reviewed changes to accounting policies and practices as reported in the Annual Financial Statements;
- reviewed material adjustments resulting from the audit of the Department.

### **Compliance**

The Audit Committee has reviewed the Department's processes for compliance with legal and regulatory provisions.

### **Performance Information**

The Audit Committee has reviewed the information on predetermined objectives as reported in the Annual Report..

### **Report of the Auditor-General South Africa**

We have on a quarterly basis reviewed the Department's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the prior year. The Audit Committee has met with the AGSA to ensure that there are no unresolved issues that emanated from the regulatory audit. Corrective actions on the detailed findings raised by the AGSA are monitored by the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the AGSA's opinion regarding the Annual Financial Statements and proposes that these Audited Annual Financial Statements be accepted and read together with their report

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**Mr Comfort Bunting**

**Chairperson of the Economic Cluster Audit Committee**

**Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning**

**Date: 12.08.2022**

**B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the BBEE requirements of the BBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

<b>Has the Department applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Response Yes / No</b>	<b>Discussion <i>(include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)</i></b>
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions, or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	Not applicable	Department does not issue licences, concessions, or other authorisations in respect of economic activity.
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	No	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When the 2017 Regulations were issued, the Provincial Treasury presented to Cabinet the implementation challenges which inter alia included the raising of the threshold of the 80/20 point scoring system from a threshold of R1 million to R50 million will result in a “premium” increase for preferencing; introduction of pre-qualification criteria; introduction of a negotiation process and a passing over provision as a corrective measure for procuring entities to deal with the potential distortion of market related prices as a result of the introduction of prequalification criteria; contradiction in terms of where it speaks to “if feasible [own emphasis] to sub-contract for a contract above R30 million, an organ of state must [own emphasis] apply subcontracting to advance designated group” and local production and content challenges.</li> <li>2. Cabinet approved the following strategy for WCG: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 The issuance of an interim strategy to deal with the requirements of the PPRs, as well as supply chain management governance requirements via Provincial Treasury Instructions (PTIs) that makes provision for the WCG to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. apply its discretion not to implement the pre-qualification criteria (i.e. regulation 4);</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. apply its discretion not to implement regulation 6(9)(a)–(c) and 7(9)(a)–(c);</li> <li>c. conduct empowerment assessments for all procurement above R10 million (EME threshold), and further enabling departments to lower the threshold should its analysis so dictate; and</li> <li>d. implement regional indicators to target local suppliers using the e-procurement system and simultaneously consider the rotation of suppliers.</li> </ul> <p>2.2 The development and implementation of an Economic Procurement Policy, in partnership with the Departments of Economic Development and Tourism and the Department of the Premier, that is aligned to Provincial Strategic Goal 1 (which covers job creation and infrastructure development) and is aligned to the Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement. The EPP has been drafted and finalised for implementation.</p> <p>2.3 The development and implementation of a broader economic transformation policy that seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. promote private sector procurement towards targeted provincial economic growth areas; and</li> <li>b. further strengthen the partnership with the private sector by enabling access to the WCG supplier database.</li> </ul> <p>2.4 Specific commodity focused strategies that target economic transformation e.g. security and catering strategies (PT led initiatives to look at transversal strategies and transversal contracts) will be a key focus to implement strategic procurement initiatives. To date the Provincial Treasury has implemented a transversal security framework agreement in keeping with this for the Province.</p> <p>2.5 Leveraging the economies of scale principle by packaging projects into longer term contracts, longer than 3 years based on criteria such as a corporate social responsibility plan, quality of service, etc.</p>
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		2.6 The roll-out of the framework agreement model for goods and services and investigate contractor development in the context of goods and services.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	N/A	This is not applicable as there has not been such a sale.
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	Not applicable	The Department did not enter into any partnerships with the private sector.
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	No	The Department did not offered incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Black Economic Empowerment.

## PART D: PEOPLE MANAGEMENT



Zanele JamJam  
Malmesbury  
Recreational Node Project

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning | [www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp](http://www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Our contribution to the work of the Western Cape Government is as a result of the persistent, and often selfless, efforts of the people within the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.

To consistently deliver improved services to the citizens of the Western Cape Province is not without its own challenges. The modern people management landscape has shifted significantly in recent years and requires complex navigation between a range of competing variables.

Apart from the fact that these variables are inter-dependent and inter-related, they are also governed by stringent rules and regulations, which prove difficult when retention and attraction initiatives are explored.

These include balancing service delivery imperatives, the attraction and retention of critical and scarce skills, workforce empowerment, career management, succession planning, employment equity and creating an enabling environment where employees are able to thrive. Further to this, the Department is required to function within an austere environment, which demands that managers consider the impact of “doing more with less”.

Despite the changing patterns and demands impacting on the modern workplace, the consistent hard work of our people, has resulted in remarkable achievements and service delivery improvement during the year under review.

## 2. STATUS OF PEOPLE MANAGEMENT AT THE DEPARTMENT

### 2.1. 2.1 Departmental Workforce Planning Priorities

- The role of Workforce Planning is important to ensure that the Department has the required number of people with the requisite skills, knowledge and attitudes to perform the work. Through this process the Department annually assesses its workforce profile against current and future organisational needs.
- The aim of this assessment is to identify to what extent the current workforce profile addresses the key people management outcomes that would guarantee service continuity and value.
- The Workforce Plan 2020 - 2025 is therefore aligned to the vision and mission of the Department's Strategic Plan.
- The assumptions on which this Workforce Plan was developed are still valid and the Action Plan was reviewed to ensure that strategies (as per the listed priorities) would achieve its outcomes:
  - *An optimised and aligned Departmental design;*
  - *Innovative People practices;*
  - *Improved employee value proposition;*
  - *Sustained progress toward meeting EE goals;*
  - *Talent pool developed and utilised;*
  - *Innovative People Practices;*
  - *Improved employee value proposition;*
  - *Competent people in the right numbers at the right place at the right time with the right attitude;*
  - *Leaders that are exemplars of the behaviours associated with the organisation's values;*
  - *Highly engaged people;*
  - *A citizen-centric performance culture; and*
  - *A healthy and engaged workforce.*
- The Workforce Plan was reviewed to ensure that the Workforce Strategies and key activities remained valid and appropriate for the 2021/22 financial year.

### 2.2. Employee Performance Management

The purpose of Performance Management is to increase performance by encouraging individual commitment, accountability and motivation.

All employees are required to complete a performance agreement before 31 May each year. The agreement is in essence a contract between the employer and the employee containing the projects, programmes, activities, expectations and standards for the required delivery. In order to facilitate a standardised administration process, the Western Cape Government has devised an



electronic system, namely PERMIS (Performance Management Information System), that allows for the entire performance management process to be captured, monitored and managed.

The performance management process requires that a mid-year review and an annual assessment is conducted, but that the operational targets and achievements linked to the performance agreement be monitored and communicated on an ongoing basis. In instances where targets or performance expectations are not met, the gaps are addressed through the management of poor performance. In this context, a performance consulting unit has been established within the Department of the Premier (Chief Directorate: People Management Practices) to assist line managers (people managers) in dealing with poor performance. The process is developmental, however, in instances where individuals have been identified as poor performers in terms of the legislative framework, they are required to subject themselves to a developmental plan or alternatively to disciplinary action.

### **2.3. Employee Wellness**

The WCG's transversal Employee Health and Wellness Programme (EHW) follows a holistic approach to employee well-being and is largely preventative in nature, offering both primary and secondary services.

The EHW Programme is monitored in the Department through monthly utilisation reports for primary services (24/7/365 telephonic counselling service, online e-Care service and reporting) and secondary services (face-to-face counselling, trauma and critical incidents, training and targeted intervention, executive coaching, advocacy).

A quarterly report is prepared by the Directorate: Organisational Behaviour within the Department of the Premier that provides a trend analysis of utilisation, risk identification and its impact on productivity. Furthermore, on-going reporting to the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) is a requirement and such reporting focuses on four areas namely, HIV/ AIDS, Health and Productivity, Wellness Management and SHERQ (Safety Health Environment Risk and Quality).

### **2.4. People Management Monitoring**

The Department, in collaboration with the Department of the Premier monitors the implementation of a range of people management compliance indicators. The monthly Barometer Fact File, that is developed by the Chief-Directorate: People Management Practices within the Department of the Premier, provides the Department with regular updates on the workforce profile and other relevant people management data to enable decision-making. The indicators include, inter alia, staff establishment information, headcount, people expenditure projections, sick leave patterns, the monetary value of annual leave credits, discipline cases, vacancy rates, staff movement, employment equity etcetera.

### 3. PEOPLE MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

#### 3.1. Personnel related expenditure

The following tables summarise final audited expenditure by programme (Table 3.1.1) and by salary bands (Table 3.1.2).

The figures in Table 3.1.1 are drawn from the Basic Accounting System and the figures in Table 3.1.2 are drawn from the PERSAL [Personnel Salary] system. The two systems are not synchronised for salary refunds in respect of staff appointments and resignations and/or transfers to and from other departments. This means there may be a difference in the total expenditure reflected on these systems.

The key in the table below is a description of the Programmes within the Department. Programmes will be referred to by their number from this point forward.

Programme	Programme Designation
Programme 1	Administration
Programme 2	Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination
Programme 3	Compliance and Enforcement
Programme 4	Environmental Quality Management
Programme 5	Biodiversity Management
Programme 6*	Environmental Empowerment Services
Programme 7	Development Planning

\*Note: The Programme only caters for operational expenses whilst the personnel costs are carried against the relevant programmes as per the Departmental establishment.

Table 3.1.1: Personnel expenditure by programme, 2021/22

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Goods & Services (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel expenditure per employee (R'000)	Number of Employees remunerated
Programme 1	70 564	58 320	21	7 806	82,6	530	110
Programme 2	19 137	18 244	19	609	95,3	570	32
Programme 3	28 905	24 531	3	4 179	84,9	533	46
Programme 4	84 376	75 180	69	5 484	89,1	592	127
Programme 5	300 020	11 011	7	1 251	3,7	648	17
Programme 6	714	-	94	714	0,0	-	-
Programme 7	57 951	50 618	162	1 562	87,3	791	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>561 667</b>	<b>237 904</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>21 605</b>	<b>42,4</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>396</b>

Note: The number of employees refers to all individuals remunerated during the reporting period, including interns (i.e. Premier's Advancement of Youth [PAY], graduate and student] and the Provincial Minister. The number of employees is cumulative and not a snapshot as at a specific date. The figures in Table 3.1.1 are drawn from the Basic Accounting System and the figures in Table 3.1.2 are drawn from the PERSAL [Personnel Salary] system. The two systems are not synchronised for salary refunds in respect of staff appointments and resignations and/or transfers to and from other departments. This means there may be a difference in the total expenditure reflected on these systems.

Table 3.1.2: Personnel expenditure by salary band, 2021/22

Salary bands	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	% of total personnel expenditure	Average personnel expenditure per employee (R'000)	Number of Employees
Interns	286	0,1	72	4
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	779	0,3	195	4
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	11 297	4,7	263	43
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	45 503	19,0	418	109
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	152 211	63,5	725	210
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	29 507	12,3	1 180	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>239 583</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>395</b>

Note: The number of employees refers to all individuals remunerated during the reporting period, including interns (i.e. PAY, graduate and student], but excluding the Provincial Minister. The number of employees is cumulative and not a snapshot as at a specific date. The figures in Table 3.1.1 are drawn from the Basic Accounting System and the figures in Table 3.1.2 are drawn from the PERSAL [Personnel Salary] system. The two systems are not synchronised for salary refunds in respect of staff appointments and resignations and/or transfers to and from other departments. This means there may be a difference in the total expenditure reflected on these systems.

The following tables provide a summary per programme (Table 3.1.3) and salary bands (Table 3.1.4), of expenditure incurred as a result of salaries, overtime, housing allowance and medical assistance. These tables do not make provision for other expenditure such as Pensions, Performance Bonus and other allowances, which make up the total personnel expenditure. In each case, the table provides an indication of the percentage of the personnel expenditure that was used for these items.

Table 3.1.3: Salaries, Overtime, Housing Allowance and Medical Assistance by programme, 2021/22

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Housing allowance		Medical assistance	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Housing allowance as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Medical assistance as a % of personnel expenditure
Programme 1	38 964	16,3	76	0,0	1 231	0,5	2 707	1,1
Programme 2	13 846	5,8	-	-	301	0,1	910	0,4
Programme 3	18 484	7,7	-	-	463	0,2	1 090	0,5
Programme 4	53 626	22,4	-	-	1 332	0,6	3 255	1,4
Programme 5	7 943	3,3	-	-	175	0,1	621	0,3
Programme 7	33 864	14,1	-	-	223	0,1	718	0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>166 728</b>	<b>69,6</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>9 301</b>	<b>3,9</b>

Note: The figures in Table 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 are drawn from the PERSAL [Personnel Salary] system and not the Basic Accounting System. The two systems are not synchronised for salary refunds in respect of staff appointments and resignations and/or transfers to and from other departments. This means there may be a difference in the expenditure reflected on these systems, e.g. Salaries, Overtime, Housing and Medical Assistance. Further to this, the table above does not make provision for other

expenditure such as Pensions, Performance Bonus and other allowances, which make up the total personnel expenditure. The above expenditure reflects for all individuals remunerated during the reporting period, including interns (PAY, graduate and student), but excluding the Provincial Minister.

Table 3.1.4: Salaries, Overtime, Housing Allowance and Medical Assistance by salary band, 2021/22

Salary Bands	Salaries		Overtime		Housing allowance		Medical assistance	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Housing allowance as a % of personnel expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Medical assistance as a % of personnel expenditure
Interns	279	0,1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	445	0,2	-	-	70	0,0	111	0,0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	7 467	3,1	43	0,0	454	0,2	931	0,4
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	31 462	13,1	26	0,0	1 473	0,6	3 295	1,4
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	107 389	44,8	7	0,0	1 728	0,7	4 667	1,9
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	19 686	8,2	-	-	-	-	297	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>166 728</b>	<b>69,6</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>9 301</b>	<b>3,9</b>

Note: The figures in Table 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 are drawn from the PERSAL [Personnel Salary] system and not the Basic Accounting System. The two systems are not synchronised for salary refunds in respect of staff appointments and resignations and/or transfers to and from other departments. This means there may be a difference in the expenditure reflected on these systems, e.g. Salaries, Overtime, Housing and Medical Assistance. Further to this, the table above does not make provision for other expenditure such as Pensions, Performance Bonus and other allowances, which make up the total personnel expenditure. The above expenditure reflects for all individuals remunerated during the reporting period, including interns (PAY, graduate and student), but excluding the Provincial Minister.

### 3.2. EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The following tables summarise the number of active posts on the establishment, the number of employees (excluding interns and the Provincial Minister), and the percentage active vacant posts as at the end of the financial year. This information is presented in terms of three key variables, namely: Programme (Table 3.2.1), Salary Band (Table 3.2.2) and Critical Occupations (Table 3.2.3). All information in this section is provided as a snapshot as at the end of the financial year under review.

Table 3.2.1: Employment and vacancies by programme, as at 31 March 2022

Programme	Number of active posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate %
Programme 1	99	99	-
Programme 2	30	30	-
Programme 3	42	42	-
Programme 4	119	118	0,8
Programme 5	17	17	-
Programme 7	56	55	1,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>0,6</b>

Note: The number of active posts refers to posts that either are occupied (filled by a warm body) or vacant for which there is funding, and which is actively being recruited for.

Table 3.2.2: Employment and vacancies by salary band, as at 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Number of active posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate %
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4	4	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	38	38	-
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	108	108	-
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	190	188	1,1
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	23	23	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>0,6</b>

Note: The number of active posts refers to posts that either are occupied (filled by a warm body) or vacant for which there is funding, and which is actively being recruited for.

Table 3.2.3: Employment and vacancies by critical occupation, as at 31 March 2022

Critical Occupations	Number of active posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate %
Environmental Officer	134	133	0,7
GIS Technician	7	7	-
Town and Regional Planner	39	38	2,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,1</b>

Note: Critical occupations - refer to occupations that are critical for service delivery. If these occupations are not present in the department, the function/services will collapse. The number of active posts refers to posts that either are occupied (filled by a warm body) or vacant for which there is funding, and which is actively being recruited for.

### 3.3. JOB EVALUATION

Job evaluation was introduced as a way of ensuring that work of equal value is remunerated equally. Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities are required to evaluate each new post in his or her organisation or re-evaluate any post where the post mandate or content has significantly changed. This job evaluation process determines the grading and salary level of a post. Job Evaluation and Staff Performance Management differ in the sense that Job Evaluation refers to the value/weighting of the activities that are associated with the post and Staff Performance Management refers to the review of an individual's performance.

Table 3.3.1 summarises the number of posts that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

Table 3.3.1: Job evaluation, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Number of active posts as at 31 March 2022	Number of posts evaluated	% of posts evaluated	Posts Upgraded		Posts Downgraded	
				Number	Posts upgraded as a % of total posts	Number	Posts downgraded as a % of total posts
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band A (Level 13)	18	1	0,3	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band B (Level 14)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band C (Level 15)	-	1	0,3	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: The "Number of posts evaluated" per Salary Band reflects the Final Approved Post Level after Job Evaluation. The number of active posts refers to posts that either are occupied or vacant for which there is funding, and which is actively being recruited for.

Table 3.3.2: Profile of employees whose salary positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Beneficiaries	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
None					

Table 3.3.3 summarises the number of cases where salary levels exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation or where higher notches awarded to employees within a particular salary level. Each salary level consists of 12 notches.

Table 3.3.3: Employees who have been granted higher salaries than those determined by job evaluation per major occupation, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Major Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration on a higher salary level	Remuneration on a higher notch of the same salary level	Reason for deviation
None					

Table 3.3.4: Profile of employees who have been granted higher salaries than those determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Beneficiaries	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
None					

### 3.4. EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the Department during the year under review. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band (Table 3.4.1) and by critical occupation (Table 3.4.2). This section does not include information related to interns.

Table 3.4.1: Annual turnover rates by salary band, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Number of employees as at 31 March 2021	Turnover rate % 2020/21	Appointments into the Department	Transfers into the Department	Terminations out of the Department	Transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate % 2021/22
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	43	11,4	2	1	3	3	14,0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	113	6,7	2	-	7	2	8,0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	189	8,0	13	-	11	4	7,9
Senior Management Service Band A (Level 13)	17	0,0	2	-	1	-	5,9
Senior Management Service Band B (Level 14)	4	40,0	1	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band C (Level 15)	1	0,0	-	-	1	-	100,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8,6</b>
				<b>21</b>		<b>32</b>	

Note: "Transfers" refer to the lateral movement of employees from one Public Service Department to another (Both Provincially & Nationally). The turnover rate is determined by calculating the total exits as a percentage of the baseline (Number of employees as at 31 March 2021).



Table 3.4.2: Annual turnover rates by critical occupation, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical Occupation	Number of employees as at 31 March 2021	Turnover rate % 2020/21	Appointments into the Department	Transfers into the Department	Terminations out of the Department	Transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate % 2021/22
Environmental Officer	141	3,9	6	-	12	2	9,9
GIS Technician	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town and Regional Planner	34	22,9	5	-	1	-	2,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,2</b>
			<b>11</b>		<b>15</b>		

Note: "Transfers" refer to the lateral movement of employees from one Public Service Department to another (Both Provincially & Nationally). The turnover rate is determined by calculating the total exits as a percentage of the baseline (Number of employees as at 31 March 2021).

Table 3.4.3: Staff leaving the employ of the Department, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Exit Category	Number	% of total exits	Number of exits as a % of total number of employees as at 31 March 2021
Death	1	3,1	0,3
Resignation *	12	37,5	3,2
Expiry of contract	4	12,5	1,1
Dismissal – operational changes	-	-	-
Dismissal – misconduct	-	-	-
Dismissal – inefficiency	-	-	-
Discharged due to ill-health	1	3,1	0,3
Retirement	5	15,6	1,3
Employee initiated severance package	-	-	-
Transfers to Statutory Body	-	-	-
Transfers to other Public Service departments	5	15,6	1,3
Promotion to another WCG Department	4	12,5	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8,6</b>

Note: Table 3.4.3 identifies the various exit categories for those staff members who have left the employ of the Department.  
\* Resignations are further discussed in tables 3.4.4 and 3.4.5.

Table 3.4.4: Reasons why staff resigned, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Resignation Reasons	Number	% of total resignations
Balance between work and life	1	8,3
Current Remuneration	1	8,3
No reason provided	8	66,7
Other Occupation	1	8,3
Pursuing full-time studies	1	8,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 3.4.5: Different age groups of staff who resigned, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Age group	Number	% of total resignations
Ages <19	-	-
Ages 20 to 24	1	8,3
Ages 25 to 29	1	8,3
Ages 30 to 34	3	25,0
Ages 35 to 39	3	25,0

Ages 40 to 44	3	25,0
Ages 45 to 49	1	8,3
Ages 50 to 54	-	-
Ages 55 to 59	-	-
Ages 60 to 64	-	-
Ages 65 >	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 3.4.6 Employee initiated severance packages.

<b>Total number of employee-initiated severance packages offered in 2021/22</b>	<b>None</b>
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Table 3.4.7: Promotions by salary band, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Number of Employees as at 31 March 2021	Promotions to another salary level	Promotions as a % of total employees	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progressions as a % of total employees
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	43	-	-	1	2,3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	113	3	2,7	1	0,9
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	189	2	1,1	1	0,5
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	22	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0,8</b>

Note: Promotions refer to the total number of employees who have advanced to a higher post level within the Department by applying and being successful for an advertised post through the recruitment and selection process. The information reflects the salary level of an employee after he/she was promoted. Employees who do not qualify for notch progressions are not included.

Table 3.4.8: Promotions by critical occupation, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical Occupation	Number of Employees as at 31 March 2021	Promotions to another salary level	Promotions as a % of total employees in critical occupations	Progressions to another notch within a critical occupation	Notch progressions as a % of total employees in critical occupations
Environmental Officer	141	1	0,7	-	-
GIS Technician	7	-	-	-	-
Town and Regional Planner	34	1	2,9	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: Promotions refer to the total number of employees who have advanced to a higher post level within the Department by applying and being successful for an advertised post through the recruitment and selection process. The information reflects the salary level of an employee after he/she was promoted. Employees who do not qualify for notch progressions are not included.

### 3.5. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

Table 3.5.1: Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational levels, as at 31 March 2022

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 15-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management (Levels 13-14)	1	7	2	4	-	1	-	7	1	-	<b>23</b>
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 9-12)	13	44	5	33	12	52	2	32	1	2	<b>196</b>
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 6-8)	9	13	-	2	17	47	2	11	-	-	<b>101</b>
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 3-5)	3	13	-	1	4	15	-	1	-	-	<b>37</b>
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-2)	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>361</b>
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>361</b>

A = African; C = Coloured; I = Indian; W = White.

Note: The figures reflected per occupational levels include all permanent, part-time and contract employees, but exclude interns. Furthermore, the information is presented by salary level and not post level.

For the number of employees with disabilities, refer to Table 3.5.2.

Table 3.5.2: Total number of employees (with disabilities only) in each of the following occupational levels, as at 31 March 2022

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 15-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management (Levels 13-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 9-12)	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	7
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 6-8)	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 3-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	9
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand total</b>	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	9

A = African; C = Coloured; I = Indian; W = White.

Note: The figures reflected per occupational level include all permanent, part-time and contract employees, but exclude interns. Furthermore, the information is presented by salary level and not post level.

Table 3.5.3: Recruitment, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 15-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management (Levels 13-14)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 9-12)	3	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	13
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 6-8)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 3-5)	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>

A = African; C = Coloured; I = Indian; W = White.

Note: Recruitment refers to the appointment of new employees to the staff establishment of the Department but exclude interns. The totals include transfers from other government departments and / or institutions, as per Table 3.4.1.

Table 3.5.4: Promotions, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 15-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management (Levels 13-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 9-12)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 6-8)	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 3-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>

A = African; C = Coloured; I = Indian; W = White.

Note: Promotions refer to the total number of employees who have advanced to a higher post level within the Department, by applying and being successful for an advertised post, through the recruitment and selection process as per Table 3.4.7.

Table 3.5.5: Terminations, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management (Levels 15-16)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Senior management (Levels 13-14)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 9-12)	1	2	-	2	4	1	1	4	-	-	15
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 6-8)	-	-	-	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	9
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 3-5)	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	6
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>

A = African; C = Coloured; I = Indian; W = White.

Note: Terminations refer to those employees (excluding interns) who have left the employ of the Department, including transfers to other departments, as per Table 3.4.1.

Table 3.5.6: Disciplinary actions, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Disciplinary Actions	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
None											

A = African; C = Coloured; I = Indian; W = White.

Note: The disciplinary actions total refers to formal outcomes only and not headcount. For further information on the outcomes of the disciplinary hearings and the types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, refer to Tables 3.12.2 and Table 3.12.3.



Table 3.5.7: Skills development, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Top management (Levels 15-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management (Levels 13-14)	2	5	1	2	-	2	-	4	16
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (Levels 9-12)	14	36	2	22	9	51	2	28	164
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (Levels 6-8)	7	7	-	3	13	40	4	8	82
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (Levels 3-5)	2	7	-	-	4	11	-	1	25
Unskilled and defined decision making (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>289</b>
Temporary employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>289</b>

A = African; C = Coloured; I = Indian; W = White.

Note: The above table refers to the total number of employees who have received training during the period under review, and not the number of training interventions attended by individuals. For further information on the actual training provided, refer to Table 3.13.2.

### 3.6. SIGNING OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS BY SMS MEMBERS

Table 3.6.1: Signing of Performance Agreements by SMS Members, as at 31 May 2021

SMS Post Level	Number of active SMS posts per level	Number of SMS members per level	Number of signed Performance Agreements per level	Signed Performance Agreements as % of SMS members per level
Head of Department	1	1	1	100,0
Salary Level 14	4	4	4	100,0
Salary Level 13	17	17	17	100,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Note: This table refers to employees who are appointed as Senior Management Service (SMS) members only. Employees who are remunerated higher than a SL12, but who are not SMS members have been excluded. Furthermore, the table reflects post salary details and not the individual salary level of employees. The allocation of performance-related rewards (cash bonus) for SMS members is dealt with later in the report. Refer to Table 3.8.5 in this regard.

Table 3.6.2: Reasons for not having concluded Performance Agreements with all SMS Members on 31 May 2021

Reasons for not concluding Performance Agreements with all SMS
None

Table 3.6.3: Disciplinary steps taken against SMS Members for not having concluded Performance Agreements on 31 May 2021

Disciplinary steps taken against SMS Members for not having concluded Performance Agreements
None required

### 3.7. FILLING OF SMS POSTS

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the SMS by salary level. It also provides information of advertising and the filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken in cases of non-compliance.

Table 3.7.1: SMS posts information, as at 30 September 2021

SMS Level	Number of active SMS posts per level	Number of SMS posts filled per level	% of SMS posts filled per level	Number of SMS posts vacant per level	% of SMS posts vacant per level
Head of Department	1	1	100,0	-	-
Salary Level 14	5	5	100,0	-	-
Salary Level 13	18	18	100,0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: This table refers to employees who are appointed as Senior Management Service (SMS) members only. Employees who are remunerated higher than a SL12, but who are not SMS members have been excluded. The number of active posts refers to posts that either are occupied {filled by a warm body} or vacant for which there is funding, and which is actively being recruited for.

Table 3.7.2: SMS posts information, as at 31 March 2022

SMS Level	Number of active SMS posts per level	Number of SMS posts filled per level	% of SMS posts filled per level	Number of SMS posts vacant per level	% of SMS posts vacant per level
Head of Department	-	-	-	-	-
Salary Level 14	5	5	100,0	-	-
Salary Level 13	18	18	100,0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: This table refers to employees who are appointed as Senior Management Service (SMS) members only. Employees who are remunerated higher than a SL12, but who are not SMS members have been excluded. The number of active posts refers to posts that either are occupied {filled by a warm body} or vacant for which there is funding, and which is actively being recruited for.

Table 3.7.3: Advertising and Filling of SMS posts, as at 31 March 2022

SMS Level	Advertising	Filling of Posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months after becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Head of Department	1	-	-
Salary Level 14	-	1	-
Salary Level 13	1	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 3.7.4: Reasons for not having complied with the filling of active vacant SMS posts – Advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant

SMS Level	Reasons for non-compliance
Head of Department	N/A
Salary Level 14	N/A
Salary Level 13	N/A

Table 3.7.5: Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months

Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts
None

### 3.8. EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

The following tables note the number of staff by salary band (table 3.8.1) and staff within critical occupations (3.8.2) who received a notch progression as a result of performance management. (i.e. qualifying employees who scored between 3 – 4 in their performance ratings).

Table 3.8.1: Notch progressions by salary band, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Band	Employees as at 31 March 2021	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progressions as a % of employees by salary band
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	43	1	2,3
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	113	1	0,9
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	189	1	0,5
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	22	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0,8</b>

Table 3.8.2: Notch progressions by critical occupation, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical Occupations	Employees as at 31 March 2021	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progressions as a % of employees by salary band
Environmental Officer	141	-	-
GIS Technician	7	-	-
Town and Regional Planner	34	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 3.8.3: Performance rewards by race, gender, and disability, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Race and Gender	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 31 March 2021	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary (R)
<b>African</b>	-	<b>62</b>	-	-	-
Male	-	24	-	-	-
Female	-	38	-	-	-
<b>Coloured</b>	-	<b>202</b>	-	-	-
Male	-	79	-	-	-
Female	-	123	-	-	-
<b>Indian</b>	-	<b>9</b>	-	-	-
Male	-	5	-	-	-
Female	-	4	-	-	-
<b>White</b>	-	<b>92</b>	-	-	-
Male	-	40	-	-	-
Female	-	52	-	-	-
<b>Employees with a disability</b>	-	<b>6</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>371</b>	-	-	-

Table 3.8.4: Performance rewards (cash bonus), by salary bands for personnel below Senior Management Service level, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Bands	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 31 March 2021	% of total within salary bands	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary (R)	Cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	-	4	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	-	43	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	-	113	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	-	189	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>349</b>	-	-	-	-

Table 3.8.5: Performance rewards (cash bonus), by salary band, for Senior Management Service level, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Bands	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 31 March 2021	% of total within salary bands	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary (R)	Cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
Senior Management Service Band A (Level 13)	-	17	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band B (Level 14)	-	4	-	-	-	-
Senior Management Service Band C (Level 15)	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>22</b>	-	-	-	-

Table 3.8.6: Performance rewards (cash bonus) by critical occupation, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical Occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 31 March 2021	% of total within salary bands	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per beneficiary (R)	Cost as a % of total personnel expenditure
Environmental Officer	-	141	-	-	-	-
GIS Technician	-	7	-	-	-	-
Town and Regional Planner	-	34	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>182</b>	-	-	-	-

### 3.9. FOREIGN WORKERS

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the Department in terms of salary bands (Table 3.9.1) and major occupation (Table 3.9.2). The tables also summarise changes in the total number of foreign workers in each salary band and by each major occupation.

Table 3.9.1: Foreign Workers by salary band, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary Band	1 April 2021		31 March 2022		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% change
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3	75,0	3	75,0	-	-
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1	25,0	1	25,0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: The table above includes non-citizens with permanent residence in the Republic of South Africa.

Table 3.9.2: Foreign Workers by major occupation, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Major Occupation	1 April 2021		31 March 2022		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% change
Director	1	25,0	1	25,0	-	-
Environmental Officer (Specialised Production)	2	50,0	2	50,0	-	-
Chief Town and Regional Planner	1	25,0	1	25,0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: The table above includes non-citizens with permanent residence in the Republic of South Africa.



### 3.10. LEAVE UTILISATION FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2021 TO 31 DECEMBER 2021

The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave (Table 3.10.1) and incapacity leave (Table 3.10.2). In both instances, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 3.10.1: Sick leave, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Salary Band	Total days	% days with medical certification	Number of Employees using sick leave	Total number of employees	% of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Interns	14	92,9	2	5	40,0	7	8
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	8	75,0	3	4	75,0	3	3
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	189	81,5	28	44	63,6	7	140
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	483	84,9	66	111	59,5	7	567
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	818	85,6	119	212	56,1	7	1 687
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	122	90,2	13	25	52,0	9	407
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>85,3</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>57,6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2 812</b>

Note: The leave dispensation as determined in the "Leave Determination", read with the applicable collective agreements, provides for normal sick leave of 36 working days in a sick leave cycle of three years. The three-year sick leave cycle started in January 2019 and ends in December 2021. The information in each case reflects the totals excluding incapacity leave taken by employees. For an indication of incapacity leave taken, refer to Table 3.10.2.

Table 3.10.2: Incapacity leave, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Salary Band	Total days	% days with medical certification	Number of Employees using incapacity leave	Total number of employees	% of total employees using incapacity leave	Average days per employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Interns	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2	100,0	1	44	2,3	2	2
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	25	100,0	2	111	1,8	13	28
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	120	100,0	5	212	2,4	24	202
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>232</b>

Note: The leave dispensation as determined in the "Leave Determination", read with the applicable collective agreements, provides for normal sick leave of 36 working days in a sick leave cycle of three years. If an employee has exhausted his or her normal sick leave, the employer must conduct an investigation into the nature and extent of the employee's incapacity. Such investigations must be carried out in accordance with item 10(1) of Schedule 8 of the Labour Relations Act (LRA).

Incapacity leave is not an unlimited amount of additional sick leave days at an employee's disposal. Incapacity leave is additional sick leave granted conditionally at the employer's discretion, as provided for in the Leave Determination and Policy on Incapacity Leave and Ill-Health Retirement (PILIR).

Table 3.10.3 summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) in 2000 requires management of annual leave to prevent high levels of accrued leave having to be paid at the time of termination of service.

Table 3.10.3: Annual Leave, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Salary Band	Total days taken	Total number employees using annual leave	Average number of days taken per employee
Interns	34	4	9
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	112	4	28
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	962	42	23
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2 534	107	24
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 726	200	24
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	622	24	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 990</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>24</b>

Table 3.10.4: Capped leave, 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Salary Band	Total capped leave available as at 31 Dec 2020	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees using capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Number of employees with capped leave as at 31 Dec 2021	Total capped leave available as at 31 Dec 2021
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	33	-	-	-	3	33
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	139	7	1	7	6	132
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	402	-	-	-	19	402
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	190	45	1	45	6	145
<b>Total</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>711</b>

Note: It is possible for the total number of capped leave days to increase as employees who were promoted or transferred into the Department, retain their capped leave credits, which form part of that specific salary band and ultimately the departmental total.

Table 3.10.5: Leave pay-outs, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Reason	Total Amount (R'000)	Number of Employees	Average payment per employee
Leave pay-outs during 2021/22 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	-	-	-
Capped leave pay-outs on termination of service	179	2	89 375
Current leave pay-outs on termination of service	559	16	34 934

### 3.11. HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES, INCLUDING HIV AND AIDS

Table 3.11.1: Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
<p>The nature of the Department's work does not expose employees to increased risk of contracting HIV &amp; AIDS. Despite the very low occupational risk, all employees have been targeted at all levels within the Department.</p>	<p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown conditions the HCT and wellness services were suspended.</p> <p>Employee Health and Wellness Services are rendered to all employees in need and include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 24/7/365 Telephone counselling;</li> <li>▪ Face to face counselling (6 session model);</li> <li>▪ Trauma and critical incident counselling;</li> <li>▪ Advocacy on HIV&amp;AIDS awareness, including online services.</li> <li>▪ Training, coaching and targeted Interventions as required.</li> </ul>

Table 3.11.2: Details of Health Promotion including HIV & AIDS Programmes, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016? If so, provide her/his name and position.	✓		Ms Letitia Isaacs, Acting Director: Organisational Behaviour (Department of the Premier)
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	✓		<p>The Department of the Premier provides a transversal service to eleven (11) provincial departments, including the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning</p> <p>A designated Employee Health and Wellness unit within the Directorate Organisational Behaviour and the Chief Directorate Organisation Development serves to promote the health and well-being of employees in the eleven (11) client departments.</p>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
			<p>The unit consists of a Deputy Director, three (3) Assistant Directors, and two (2) EHW Practitioners.</p> <p>Budget: R3.5 m</p>
<p>3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of this Programme.</p>	✓		<p>The Department of the Premier has entered into a service level agreement with Metropolitan Health (external service provider) to render an Employee Health and Wellness Service to eleven (11) provincial departments.</p> <p>The following interventions were conducted: Resilience, Emotional intelligence, Self-care and wellbeing, identify employee in crisis, post-traumatic stress post Covid-19, Understanding the psychological impact of Covid-19, Covid-19 health issues and healing process, Developing and managing your personal branding, flourishing teams and Coping during crisis.</p> <p>These interventions are based on the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as trends reflected in the quarterly reports and implemented to address employee or departmental needs.</p> <p>The targeted interventions for both employees and managers were aimed at personal development; promotion of healthy lifestyles; and improving coping skills. This involved presentations, workshops, group discussions to create awareness and encourage employees to have a pro-active approach to limit the impact of these problems in the workplace. Targeted Interventions were also implemented to equip managers with tools to engage employees in the workplace.</p> <p>Employee Health and Wellness Information on how to access the Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) Programme was conducted.</p>
<p>4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.</p>	✓		<p>The Provincial Employee Health and Wellness Steering Committee has been established with members nominated by each department.</p> <p>The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is represented by Ms Mariana Kroese and Ms Pearl Cloete.</p>
<p>5. Has the department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the</p>	✓		<p>The Transversal Management Framework for Employee Health and Wellness Programmes in the Western Cape Government is in effect and was adopted by the Co-ordinating Chamber of the PSCBC for the Western Cape Province in December 2016.</p>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
<p>employment policies/practices so reviewed.</p>			<p>In this regard, all employment policies make provision for fair practices, regardless of the HIV status of staff or applicants. Workplace practices are constantly monitored to ensure policy compliance and fairness.</p> <p>Under the EHW banner, four EHW Policies were approved which includes HIV, STI's and TB Management that responds to the prevention of discrimination against employees affected and infected by HIV &amp; AIDS and TB in the workplace.</p> <p>Further to this, the Department of Health, that is the lead department for HIV &amp; AIDS, has approved the Transversal HIV and AIDS/STI Workplace Policy and Programme that is applicable to all departments of the Western Cape Government. The document is in line with National EHW Strategic Framework 2018 as amended.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the transversal EHW policies including the HIV, STI's and TB Management Policy have been reviewed against the DPSA policies as well as the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs (2017-2022) which ensures inclusivity and elimination of discrimination and stigma against employees with HIV.</p>
<p>6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.</p>	<p>✓</p>		<p>The Provincial Implementation Plan on HIV &amp; AIDS, STIs and TB 2017-2022 has been implemented to mainstream HIV and TB and its gender and rights-based dimensions into the core mandates to reduce HIV-related stigma.</p> <p>The aim is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce HIV and TB discrimination in the workplace. This included campaigns against unfair discrimination and empowerment of employees.</li> <li>▪ Reduce unfair discrimination in access to services. This included ensuring that the Directorate Employee Relations addresses complaints or grievances relating to unfair discrimination and provides training to employees.</li> </ul> <p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department could not implement the planned measures to address the stigma and discrimination against those infected or perceived to be infective with HIV, which include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wellness Screenings (Blood pressure, Glucose, Cholesterol, TB, BMI)</li> <li>▪ HCT Screenings</li> </ul>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TB Talks and Screenings</li> <li>▪ Distributing posters and pamphlets; and</li> <li>▪ Condom distribution and spot talks</li> </ul>
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo HIV counselling and testing (HCT)? If so, list the results that you have you achieved.	✓		<b>HCT SESSIONS:</b> Wellness and HCT screening sessions was arranged during World AIDS day: 0 attendees. No attendance might be due to Covid-19 pandemic.
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	✓		The EHWP is monitored through Quarterly and Annual reporting and trend analysis can be derived through comparison of departmental utilisation and demographics i.e. age, gender, problem profiling, employee vs. manager utilisation, number of cases. Themes and trends also provide a picture of the risks and impact the EHW issues have on individual and the workplace.

### 3.12. LABOUR RELATIONS

The following provincial collective agreements were entered into with trade unions for the period under review.

Table 3.12.1: Collective agreements, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Total collective agreements	None

Table 3.12.2 summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the Department for the period.

Table 3.12.2: Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number of cases finalised	% of total
None		

Note: Outcomes of disciplinary hearings refer to formal cases only.

Table 3.12.3: Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
None		

Table 3.12.4: Grievances lodged, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Grievances lodged	Number	% of total
None		

Note: Grievances lodged refers to cases that were finalised within the reporting period. Grievances **not resolved** refers to cases where the outcome was **not in favour of the aggrieved**. All cases, resolved and not resolved have been finalised.

Table 3.12.5: Disputes lodged with Councils, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Disputes lodged with Councils	Number	% of total
None		

Note: Councils refer to the Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council (PSCBC) and General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council (GPSSBC). When a dispute is "upheld", it means that the Council endorses the appeal as legitimate and credible in favour of the aggrieved. When a dispute is "dismissed", it means that the Council is not ruling in favour of the aggrieved.

Table 3.12.6: Strike actions, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Strike actions	Number
None	

Table 3.12.7: Precautionary suspensions, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Precautionary suspensions	Number
None	

Note: Precautionary suspensions refer to staff who were suspended with full pay, whilst the case was being investigated.

### 3.13. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the Department with regard to skills development. Table 3.13.1 reflect the training needs as at the beginning of the period under review, and Table 3.13.2 the actual training provided.

Table 3.13.1: Training needs identified, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2021	Training needs identified at start of reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers (Salary Band 13 – 16)	Female	7	-	18	-	<b>18</b>
	Male	15	-	27	-	<b>27</b>
Professionals (Salary Band 9 - 12)	Female	102	-	130	-	<b>130</b>
	Male	92	-	151	-	<b>151</b>
Technicians and associate professionals (Salary Band 6 - 8)	Female	80	-	91	-	<b>91</b>
	Male	22	-	47	-	<b>47</b>
Clerks (Salary Band 3 – 5)	Female	23	-	14	-	<b>14</b>
	Male	19	-	19	-	<b>19</b>
Elementary occupations (Salary Band 1 – 2)	Female	3	-	-	-	-
	Male	1	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	Female	<b>215</b>	-	<b>253</b>	-	<b>253</b>
	Male	<b>149</b>	-	<b>244</b>	-	<b>244</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>364</b>	-	<b>497</b>	-	<b>497</b>
Employees with disabilities	Female	2	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
	Male	4	-	1	-	<b>1</b>

Note: The above table identifies the training needs at the start of the reporting period as per the Department's Workplace Skills Plan.



Table 3.13.2: Training provided, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of employees as at 31 March 2022	Training provided during the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers (Salary Band 13 – 16)	Female	8	-	10	-	10
	Male	15	-	30	-	30
Professionals (Salary Band 9 - 12)	Female	100	-	278	-	278
	Male	96	-	183	-	183
Technicians and associate professionals (Salary Band 6 - 8)	Female	77	-	233	-	233
	Male	24	-	62	-	62
Clerks (Salary Band 3 – 5)	Female	20	-	40	-	40
	Male	17	-	21	-	21
Elementary occupations (Salary Band 1 – 2)	Female	3	-	8	-	8
	Male	1	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	Female	208	-	569	-	569
	Male	153	-	296	-	296
<b>Total</b>		<b>361</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>865</b>
Employees with disabilities	Female	5	-	-	-	0
	Male	4	-	1	-	1

Note: The above table identifies the number of training courses attended by individuals during the period under review.

### 3.14. INJURY ON DUTY

This section provides basic information on injuries sustained whilst being on official duty.

Table 3.14.1: Injury on duty, 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	1	50,0
Temporary disablement	1	50,0
Permanent disablement	-	-
Fatal	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Percentage of total employment		0,5

### 3.15. UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

Table 3.15.1: Consultant appointments using appropriated funds

Programme	Consulting Firm	Project Title	Nature of the Project	Total Number of Consultants that Worked on the Project	Duration: Work Days/ Hours	Contract Value in Rand	Total Number of Projects	Total Individual Consultants	BBBEE Level
4	Intaba Environmental Services	Implementation of the Berg and Breede Riparian Rehabilitation Programme	Advisory Consulting Services	2	1 453.97 hrs	R 5,258,465.49	1	5	Level 4
5	Errol Cerff	Breede River Estuary Management Plan implementation	Advisory Consulting Services	2	388 hrs	R 429,800.00	1	2	Level 4
2	Cirrus Advisory Services CC	Development of an Emissions Profile and identification of mitigation measures for the Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Sector in the Western Cape	Advisory Consulting Services	3	72.5 days	R 760,322.50	1	3	Level 4

Programme	Consulting Firm	Project Title	Nature of the Project	Total Number of Consultants that Worked on the Project	Duration: Work Days/ Hours	Contract Value in Rand	Total Number of Projects	Total Individual Consultants	BBBEE Level
6	Brasika Consulting	Green Economy: Waste entrepreneurs support: The development and implementation of a procurement strategy for waste services in municipalities	Advisory Consulting Services	3	293 hrs	R 495,247.00	1	3	Level 4
5	Toma-Tomorrow Matters Now	Evaluation of the job creation potential arising from ecological investment in the Holsloot, Keurbooms and Karatara catchments	Advisory Consulting Services	4	495.20 hrs	R 381,570.00	1	4	Level 1
5	Toma-Tomorrow Matters Now	Coordination of Ecological Infrastructure Investment objective and approaches in the Keurbooms catchment	Advisory Consulting Services	4	388.8 hrs	R473,348.50	1	4	Level 1
7	Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa	Conducting of a housing market study in selected intermediate cities and larger towns in the Western Cape	Advisory Consulting Services	3	61.25 days	R 688,103.00	1	5	Level 2

Programme	Consulting Firm	Project Title	Nature of the Project	Total Number of Consultants that Worked on the Project	Duration: Work Days/ Hours	Contract Value in Rand	Total Number of Projects	Total Individual Consultants	BBBEE Level
1	Department of the Premier	SMS Competence Based Assessments	Human Resource	1	N/A	R44,572.00	2	1	N/A

Table 3.15.2: Consultant appointments using Donor funds

There were no consultants appointed that utilised donor funds.

## PART E : FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Unequal Scenes  
Johnny Miller

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**Report of the auditor-general to Western Cape Provincial Parliament on vote no. 9:  
Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements**

**Opinion**

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning set out on pages 185 to 235, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning as at 31 March 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act 9 of 2021 (Dora).

**Basis for opinion**

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

**Emphasis of matter**

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Contingent Liabilities**

7. With reference to note 16.1 to the financial statements, the department is the defendant in a damages claim lawsuit. The department is opposing the claim, as it believes that the



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department was incorrectly cited by the plaintiff in the claim. The ultimate outcome of the matter could not be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

**Other matter**

8. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Unaudited supplementary schedules**

9. The supplementary information set out on pages 236 to 244 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

**Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements**

10. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS as prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the PFMA and Dora, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
11. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

12. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
13. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

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**Report on the audit of the annual performance report**

**Introduction and scope**

14. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programme presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
15. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the department's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
16. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the department's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2022:

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Pages in the annual performance report</b>
Programme 5 – biodiversity management	83 - 87

17. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
18. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for this programme:
- Programme 5 – biodiversity management.

**Other matter**

19. I draw attention to the matter below.

**Achievement of planned targets**

20. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 84 to 86 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year.

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**Report on the audit of compliance with legislation**

**Introduction and scope**

21. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
22. I did not identify any material findings on compliance with the specific matters in key legislation set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA.

**Other information**

23. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.
24. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
25. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
26. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report on that fact.
27. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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**Internal control deficiencies**

28. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

*Auditor-General*

Cape Town

31 July 2022



AUDITOR-GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA

*Auditing to build public confidence*

## **Annexure – Auditor-general’s responsibility for the audit**

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programme and on the department’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

### **Financial statements**

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor’s report, I also:
  - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
  - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department’s internal control
  - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer
  - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
  - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

### **Communication with those charged with governance**

3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

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4. I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
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Appropriation per programme									
2021/22								2020/21	
Programme	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1. Administration	69 947	-	926	70 873	70 564	309	99.6	68 573	66 783
2. Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination	18 762	-	463	19 225	19 137	88	99.5	18 407	18 080
3. Compliance and Enforcement	29 978	-	(887)	29 091	28 905	186	99.4	25 338	24 922
4. Environmental Quality Management	86 916	-	-	86 916	84 376	2 540	97.1	91 917	90 448
5. Biodiversity Management	299 861	-	246	300 107	300 020	87	100.0	309 778	309 314
6. Environmental Empowerment Services	736	-	-	736	714	22	97.0	655	616
7. Development Planning	59 217	-	(748)	58 469	57 951	518	99.1	73 864	73 588
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>565 417</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>565 417</b>	<b>561 667</b>	<b>3 750</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>588 532</b>	<b>583 751</b>
<b>Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance</b>									
<b>Add:</b>									
<b>Departmental receipts</b>				2 701				532	
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total revenue)</b>				568 118				589 064	
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total expenditure)</b>					561 667				583 751

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**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
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Appropriation per economic classification									
2021/22								2020/21	
Economic classification	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>261 864</b>	<b>(154)</b>	-	<b>261 710</b>	<b>259 509</b>	<b>2 201</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>254 264</b>	<b>250 633</b>
Compensation of employees	238 554	(51)	-	<b>238 503</b>	<b>237 904</b>	599	99.7	225 837	224 739
Goods and services	23 310	(103)	-	<b>23 207</b>	<b>21 605</b>	1 602	93.1	28 427	25 894
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>294 330</b>	<b>117</b>	-	<b>294 447</b>	<b>294 447</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>	<b>322 263</b>	<b>322 263</b>
Provinces and municipalities	5 400	-	-	<b>5 400</b>	<b>5 400</b>	-	100.0	23 400	23 400
Departmental agencies and accounts	286 773	11	-	<b>286 784</b>	<b>286 784</b>	-	100.0	297 098	297 098
Non-profit institutions	1 000	-	-	<b>1 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>	-	100.0	1 000	1 000
Households	1 157	106	-	<b>1 263</b>	<b>1 263</b>	-	100.0	765	765
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>9 223</b>	<b>8</b>	-	<b>9 231</b>	<b>7 682</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>11 995</b>	<b>10 845</b>
Machinery and equipment	9 223	8	-	<b>9 231</b>	<b>7 682</b>	1 549	83.2	11 604	10 454
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	391
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	-	<b>29</b>	-	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>565 417</b>	-	-	<b>565 417</b>	<b>561 667</b>	<b>3 750</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>588 532</b>	<b>583 751</b>



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**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
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<b>PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION</b>									
<b>2021/22</b>								<b>2020/21</b>	
	<b>Adjusted Appropriation</b>	<b>Shifting of Funds</b>	<b>Virement</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Expenditure as % of final appropriation</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. Office of the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	8 366	17	-	8 383	8 201	182	97.8	8 132	7 977
2. Senior Management	20 511	88	54	20 653	20 603	50	99.8	21 245	20 843
3. Corporate Services	23 480	(315)	-	23 165	23 142	23	99.9	21 611	21 471
4. Financial Management	17 590	210	872	18 672	18 618	54	99.7	17 585	16 492
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>69 947</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>70 873</b>	<b>70 564</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>68 573</b>	<b>66 783</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>65 271</b>	<b>(71)</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>66 126</b>	<b>66 126</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63 973</b>	<b>62 498</b>
Compensation of employees	58 317	(51)	54	58 320	58 320	-	100.0	55 169	54 329
Goods and services	6 954	(20)	872	7 806	7 806	-	100.0	8 804	8 169
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>604</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	9	7	-	16	16	-	100.0	8	8
Households	617	51	-	668	668	-	100.0	596	596
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>4 050</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 050</b>	<b>3 741</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>3 994</b>	<b>3 679</b>
Machinery and equipment	4 050	-	-	4 050	3 741	309	92.4	3 994	3 679
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 947</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>70 873</b>	<b>70 564</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>68 573</b>	<b>66 783</b>

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<b>PROGRAMME 2: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, PLANNING AND COORDINATION</b>									
<b>2021/22</b>								<b>2020/21</b>	
	<b>Adjusted Appropriation</b>	<b>Shifting of Funds</b>	<b>Virement</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Expenditure as % of final appropriation</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. Intergovernmental Coordination, Spatial and Development Planning	4 656	-	131	<b>4 787</b>	<b>4 743</b>	44	99.1	<b>4 308</b>	<b>4 205</b>
2. Legislative Development	1	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	1	-	<b>1</b>	-
3. Research and Development Support	4 839	-	173	<b>5 012</b>	<b>4 982</b>	30	99.4	<b>5 200</b>	<b>5 174</b>
4. Environmental Information Management	4 128	-	1	<b>4 129</b>	<b>4 122</b>	7	99.8	<b>3 646</b>	<b>3 458</b>
5. Climate Change Management	5 138	-	158	<b>5 296</b>	<b>5 290</b>	6	99.9	<b>5 252</b>	<b>5 243</b>
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>18 762</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>19 225</b>	<b>19 137</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>18 407</b>	<b>18 080</b>

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	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>18 494</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>18 924</b>	<b>18 853</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>17 857</b>	<b>17 768</b>
Compensation of employees	17 781	-	463	<b>18 244</b>	<b>18 244</b>	-	100.0	16 284	16 264
Goods and services	713	(33)	-	<b>680</b>	<b>609</b>	71	89.6	1 573	1 504
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	1	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	100.0	-	-
Households	-	23	-	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	-	100.0	36	36
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>276</b>
Machinery and equipment	268	-	-	<b>268</b>	<b>251</b>	17	93.7	514	276
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 762</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>19 225</b>	<b>19 137</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>18 407</b>	<b>18 080</b>

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<b>PROGRAMME 3: COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT</b>									
	<b>2021/22</b>							<b>2020/21</b>	
	<b>Adjusted Appropriation</b>	<b>Shifting of Funds</b>	<b>Virement</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Expenditure as % of final appropriation</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. Environmental Quality Management Compliance and Enforcement	29 978	-	(887)	29 091	28 905	186	99.4	25 338	24 922
<b>Total for sub programme</b>	<b>29 978</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(887)</b>	<b>29 091</b>	<b>28 905</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>25 338</b>	<b>24 922</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>29 725</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(887)</b>	<b>28 822</b>	<b>28 710</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>24 917</b>	<b>24 658</b>
Compensation of employees	24 435	-	96	24 531	24 531	-	100.0	21 954	21 954
Goods and services	5 290	(16)	(983)	4 291	4 179	112	97.4	2 963	2 704
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	-	1	1	-	100.0	-	-
Households	-	9	-	9	9	-	100.0	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>258</b>
Machinery and equipment	252	-	-	252	178	74	70.6	415	258
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 978</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(887)</b>	<b>29 091</b>	<b>28 905</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>25 338</b>	<b>24 922</b>

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<b>PROGRAMME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT</b>									
	<b>2021/22</b>							<b>2020/21</b>	
	<b>Adjusted Appropriation</b>	<b>Shifting of Funds</b>	<b>Virement</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Expenditure as % of final appropriation</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. Impact Management	29 016	149	-	<b>29 165</b>	<b>29 079</b>	86	99.7	<b>29 624</b>	<b>29 580</b>
2. Air Quality Management	16 148	(149)	-	<b>15 999</b>	<b>15 190</b>	809	94.9	<b>17 613</b>	<b>17 266</b>
3. Pollution and Waste Management	41 752	-	-	<b>41 752</b>	<b>40 107</b>	1 645	96.1	<b>44 680</b>	<b>43 602</b>
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>86 916</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86 916</b>	<b>84 376</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>91 917</b>	<b>90 448</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>82 181</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82 155</b>	<b>80 664</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>85 273</b>	<b>84 210</b>
Compensation of employees	75 312	-	-	<b>75 312</b>	<b>75 180</b>	132	99.8	73 574	73 530
Goods and services	6 869	(26)	-	<b>6 843</b>	<b>5 484</b>	1 359	80.1	11 699	10 680
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	4	3	-	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	-	100.0	3	3
Households	301	23	-	<b>324</b>	<b>324</b>	-	100.0	68	68
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>4 430</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 430</b>	<b>3 381</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>6 573</b>	<b>6 167</b>
Machinery and equipment	4 430	-	-	<b>4 430</b>	<b>3 381</b>	1 049	76.3	6 182	5 776
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>86 916</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86 916</b>	<b>84 376</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>91 917</b>	<b>90 448</b>

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<b>PROGRAMME 5: BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT</b>									
<b>2021/22</b>								<b>2020/21</b>	
	<b>Adjusted Appropriation</b>	<b>Shifting of Funds</b>	<b>Virement</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Expenditure as % of final appropriation</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. Biodiversity and Protected Area Planning and Management	7 080	(33)	39	<b>7 086</b>	<b>7 049</b>	37	99.5	<b>6 984</b>	<b>6 807</b>
2. Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	286 757	-	-	<b>286 757</b>	<b>286 757</b>	-	100.0	<b>297 087</b>	<b>297 087</b>
3. Coastal Management	6 024	33	207	<b>6 264</b>	<b>6 214</b>	50	99.2	<b>5 707</b>	<b>5 420</b>
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>299 861</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>300 107</b>	<b>300 020</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>309 778</b>	<b>309 314</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>12 053</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>12 299</b>	<b>12 262</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>11 629</b>	<b>11 176</b>
Compensation of employees	10 765	-	246	<b>11 011</b>	<b>11 011</b>	-	100.0	9 498	9 396
Goods and services	1 288	-	-	<b>1 288</b>	<b>1 251</b>	37	97.1	2 131	1 780
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>287 758</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>287 758</b>	<b>287 758</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>298 087</b>	<b>298 087</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	286 758	-	-	<b>286 758</b>	<b>286 758</b>	-	100.0	297 087	297 087
Non-profit institutions	1 000	-	-	<b>1 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>	-	100.0	1 000	1 000
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>49</b>
Machinery and equipment	50	-	-	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	50	-	60	49
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>299 861</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>300 107</b>	<b>300 020</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>309 778</b>	<b>309 314</b>

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<b>PROGRAMME 6: ENVIRONMENTAL EMPOWERMENT SERVICES</b>									
<b>2021/22</b>								<b>2020/21</b>	
	<b>Adjusted Appropriation</b>	<b>Shifting of Funds</b>	<b>Virement</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Expenditure as % of final appropriation</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. Environmental Capacity Development and Support	623	-	-	623	601	22	96.5	655	616
2. Environmental Communication and Awareness Raising	113	-	-	113	113	-	100.0	-	-
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>616</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>616</b>
Goods and Services	736	-	-	736	714	22	97.0	655	616
<b>Total</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>616</b>

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<b>PROGRAMME 7: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</b>									
<b>2021/22</b>								<b>2020/21</b>	
	<b>Adjusted Appropriation</b>	<b>Shifting of Funds</b>	<b>Virement</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Expenditure as % of final appropriation</b>	<b>Final Appropriation</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Sub programme</b>									
1. Development Facilitation	22 376	-	(487)	<b>21 889</b>	<b>21 864</b>	25	99.9	<b>20 745</b>	<b>20 600</b>
2. Spatial Planning, Land Use Management and Municipal Support	24 754	(1)	(261)	<b>24 492</b>	<b>23 999</b>	493	98.0	<b>24 319</b>	<b>24 188</b>
3. Regional Planning and Management and Special Programmes	12 087	1	-	<b>12 088</b>	<b>12 088</b>	-	100.0	<b>28 800</b>	<b>28 800</b>
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>59 217</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(748)</b>	<b>58 469</b>	<b>57 951</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>73 864</b>	<b>73 588</b>
<b>Economic classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>53 404</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(748)</b>	<b>52 648</b>	<b>52 180</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>49 960</b>	<b>49 707</b>
Compensation of employees	51 944	-	(859)	<b>51 085</b>	<b>50 618</b>	467	99.1	49 358	49 266
Goods and services	1 460	(8)	111	<b>1 563</b>	<b>1 562</b>	1	99.9	602	441
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>5 640</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 640</b>	<b>5 640</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23 465</b>	<b>23 465</b>
Provinces and municipalities	5 400	-	-	<b>5 400</b>	<b>5 400</b>	-	100.0	23 400	23 400
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	100.0	-	-
Households	239	-	-	<b>239</b>	<b>239</b>	-	100.0	65	65
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>416</b>
Machinery and equipment	173	8	-	<b>181</b>	<b>131</b>	50	72.4	439	416
<b>Total</b>	<b>59 217</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(748)</b>	<b>58 469</b>	<b>57 951</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>73 864</b>	<b>73 588</b>



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**1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):**

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and subsidies and Annexure 1 (A-D) to the Annual Financial Statements.

**2. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement):**

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.

**3. Detail on payments for financial assets**

Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the note to Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

**4. Explanations of material variances from amounts Voted (after Virement):**

4.1 Per programme		Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
		R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Programme 4</b>	<b>Environmental Quality Management</b>	86 916	84 376	2 540	2.9
The underspending is attributed to laptops that were not delivered due to microchip shortages as well as delays with service providers to provide water quality monitoring equipment and a boat by the end of the financial year.					
<b>Programme 6</b>	<b>Environmental Empowerment Services</b>	736	714	22	3.0
The underspending is largely related to the wastepreneurs project that was lower than initially budgeted.					

4.2 Per economic classification		Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
		R'000	R'000	R'000	
<b>Current expenditure</b>					
Goods and services		23 207	21 605	1 602	6.9
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>					
Machinery and equipment		9 231	7 682	1 549	16.8
Underspending on Goods and services relates to lower than anticipated legal fees and operational expenditure.					
The underspending on Machinery and equipment relates to IT equipment (laptops) that could not be provided by service providers due to an international shortage of microchips, the delivery of water quality monitoring equipment and a boat that were negatively affected due to international supply chain challenges.					

**WCG: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**  
**VOTE 9**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**  
*for the year ended 31 March 2022*

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Annual appropriation	1	565 417	588 532
Departmental revenue	2	2 701	532
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>568 118</b>	<b>589 064</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Current expenditure</b>			
Compensation of employees	3	237 904	224 739
Goods and services	4	21 605	25 894
<b>Total current expenditure</b>		<b>259 509</b>	<b>250 633</b>
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>			
Transfers and subsidies	6	294 447	322 263
<b>Total transfers and subsidies</b>		<b>294 447</b>	<b>322 263</b>
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7	7 682	10 454
Intangible assets	7	-	391
<b>Total expenditure for capital assets</b>		<b>7 682</b>	<b>10 845</b>
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	5	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>561 667</b>	<b>583 751</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>6 451</b>	<b>5 313</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>			
Voted funds		3 750	4 781
Annual appropriation		3 750	4 781
Departmental revenue and PRF Receipts	12	2 701	532
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>6 451</b>	<b>5 313</b>

**WCG: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**  
**VOTE 9**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
*as at 31 March 2022*

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>4 768</b>	<b>5 261</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2 312	4 511
Receivables	10	2 456	750
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>113</b>
Receivables	10	106	113
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>4 874</b>	<b>5 374</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>4 715</b>	<b>5 224</b>
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	11	3 750	3 431
Departmental revenue and PRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	260	72
Payables	13	705	1 721
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>4 715</b>	<b>5 224</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Recoverable revenue		159	150
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>150</b>

**WCG: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING  
VOTE 9**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS  
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Recoverable revenue</b>		
Opening balance	150	294
Transfers:	<b>9</b>	<b>(144)</b>
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)	(39)	(198)
Debts raised	48	54
Closing balance	<b>159</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>150</b>

**WCG: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING****VOTE 9****CASH FLOW STATEMENT****for the year ended 31 March 2022**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts		<b>570 894</b>	<b>590 447</b>
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	565 417	587 182
Departmental revenue received	2	5 477	3 265
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(2 722)	(142)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(8 727)	(13 124)
Current payments		(259 509)	(250 633)
Payments for financial assets		(29)	(10)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(294 447)	(322 263)
<b>Net cash flow available from operating activities</b>	14	<b>5 460</b>	<b>4 275</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments for capital assets	7	(7 682)	(10 845)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.3	7	9
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	10	7	109
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(7 668)</b>	<b>(10 727)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		9	(144)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>(144)</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2 199)	(6 596)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		4 511	11 107
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	15	<b>2 312</b>	<b>4 511</b>

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**VOTE 9**  
**NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
*for the year ended 31 March 2022*

**PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

<b>Summary of significant accounting policies</b>	
<p>The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.</p> <p>The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.</p> <p>Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999) and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.</p>	
<b>1</b>	<p><b>Basis of preparation</b></p> <p>The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.</p>
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Going concern</b></p> <p>The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Presentation currency</b></p> <p>Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the Department.</p>
<b>4</b>	<p><b>Rounding</b></p> <p>Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).</p>
<b>5</b>	<p><b>Foreign currency translation</b></p> <p>Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment / receipt.</p>
<b>6</b>	<p><b>Comparative information</b></p>
<b>6.1</b>	<p><b>Prior period comparative information</b></p> <p>Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.</p>
<b>6.2</b>	<p><b>Current year comparison with budget</b></p> <p>A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.</p>

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<b>7</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
<b>7.1</b>	<p><b>Appropriated funds</b></p> <p>Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation).</p> <p>Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective.</p> <p>The net amount of any appropriated funds due to / from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.</p>
<b>7.2</b>	<p><b>Departmental revenue</b></p> <p>Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.</p> <p>Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.</p>
<b>7.3</b>	<p><b>Accrued departmental revenue</b></p> <p>Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and</li> <li>• the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.</li> </ul> <p>The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.</p> <p>Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.</p> <p>Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.</p>
<b>8</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
<b>8.1</b>	<b>Compensation of employees</b>
<b>8.1.1</b>	<p><b>Salaries and wages</b></p> <p>Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p>
<b>8.1.2</b>	<p><b>Social contributions</b></p> <p>Social contributions made by the Department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p> <p>Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p>
<b>8.2</b>	<b>Other expenditure</b>

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	Other expenditure (such as goods and services transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.
<b>8.3</b>	<b>Accruals and payables not recognised</b> Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost at the reporting date.
<b>9</b>	<b>Leases</b>
<b>9.1</b>	<b>Operating leases</b> Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue. The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.
<b>9.2</b>	<b>Finance leases</b> Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue. The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions. Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cost, being the fair value of the asset; or</li> <li>• the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.</li> </ul>
<b>10</b>	<b>Aid Assistance</b>
<b>10.1</b>	<b>Aid assistance received</b> Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value. Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Aid assistance paid</b> Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.
<b>11</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b> Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position. Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.



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	For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.
<b>12</b>	<p><b>Prepayments and advances</b></p> <p>Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.</p> <p>Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.</p> <p>Prepayments for the year was made for an early bird conference registration fee and estimated costs for services delivered until end of March 2022.</p>
<b>13</b>	<p><b>Loans and receivables</b></p> <p>Loans and receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.</p>
<b>14</b>	<p><b>Financial assets</b></p>
<b>14.1</b>	<p><b>Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)</b></p> <p>A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.</p> <p>At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.</p>
<b>15</b>	<p><b>Payables</b></p> <p>Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.</p>
<b>16</b>	<p><b>Capital Assets</b></p>
<b>16.1</b>	<p><b>Immovable capital assets</b></p> <p>Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p> <p>Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.</p>
<b>16.2</b>	<p><b>Movable capital assets</b></p> <p>Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.</p>

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	<p>Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.</p> <p>All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.</p> <p>Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p>
<b>16.3</b>	<p><b>Intangible assets</b></p> <p>Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.</p> <p>Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.</p> <p>Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.</p> <p>All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.</p> <p>Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p>
<b>16.4</b>	<p><b>Project Costs: Work-in-progress</b></p> <p>Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.</p> <p>Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.</p> <p>Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.</p>
<b>17</b>	<p><b>Provisions and Contingents</b></p>
<b>17.1</b>	<p><b>Provisions</b></p> <p>Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.</p>

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<b>17.2</b>	<p><b>Contingent liabilities</b></p> <p>Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.</p>
<b>17.3</b>	<p><b>Contingent assets</b></p> <p>Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.</p>
<b>17.4</b>	<p><b>Capital commitments</b></p> <p>Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
<b>18</b>	<p><b>Irregular expenditure</b></p> <p>Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed after its assessment. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefor are provided in the note.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure is reduced from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery, not condoned and removed or written-off.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p>
<b>19</b>	<p><b>Changes in accounting estimates and errors</b></p> <p>Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.</p> <p>Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.</p>
<b>20</b>	<p><b>Events after the reporting date</b></p> <p>Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
<b>21</b>	<p><b>Departures from the MCS requirements</b></p>

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	<p>The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), No 1 of 1999, requires departments to “prepare financial statements for each financial year in accordance with generally recognised accounting practice”. The Treasury Regulations further defines “generally recognised accounting practice” for departments as being the reporting framework prescribed by the National Treasury, Office of the Accountant General (OAG).</p> <p>The OAG has developed and issued the Modified Cash Standard (hereafter ‘the Standard’) which sets out the principles for the recognition, recording, measurement, presentation and disclosure of information required in terms of the prescribed formats. Management concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department’s primary and secondary information and that the department complied with the Standard.</p>
<b>22</b>	<p><b>Recoverable revenue</b></p> <p>Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.</p>
<b>23</b>	<p><b>Related party transactions</b></p> <p>Related party transactions within the Minister/MEC’s portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm’s length.</p> <p>The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
<b>24</b>	<p><b>Employee benefits</b></p> <p>The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.</p>

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**PART B: EXPLANATORY NOTES**

**1. Annual Appropriation**

**1.1 Annual Appropriation**

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for Provincial Departments:

Programme	2021/22		2020/21		
	Final appropriation	Actual funds received	Final appropriation	Appropriation received	Funds not requested/ not received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1 Administration	70 873	70 873	68 573	67 223	1 350
2 Environmental Policy, Planning and Coordination	19 225	19 225	18 407	18 407	-
3 Compliance and Enforcement	29 091	29 091	25 338	25 338	-
4 Environmental Quality Management	86 916	86 916	91 917	91 917	-
5 Biodiversity Management	300 107	300 107	309 778	309 778	-
6 Environmental Empowerment Services	736	736	655	655	-
7 Development Planning	58 469	58 469	73 864	73 864	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>565 417</b>	<b>565 417</b>	<b>588 532</b>	<b>587 182</b>	<b>1 350</b>

**1.2 Conditional grants**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Total grants received	31	3 704	3 678
<b>Provincial grants included in Total Grants received</b>		<b>3 704</b>	<b>3 678</b>

The Conditional grant received is included in the amounts above, Note 1.1, Programme: Biodiversity Management.

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**2. Departmental revenue**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	668	567
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	4 620	2 386
Sales of capital assets	2.3	7	9
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.4	189	312
<b>Total revenue collected</b>		<b>5 484</b>	<b>3 274</b>
Less: Own revenue included in appropriation	12	2 783	2 742
<b>Departmental revenue collected</b>		<b>2 701</b>	<b>532</b>

**2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	2	668	567
Administrative fees		620	533
Other sales		48	34
<b>Total</b>		<b>668</b>	<b>567</b>

Other sales - Includes revenue received as commission on insurances and garnishee orders to the value of R33 thousand and R15 thousand for rezoning fees.

**2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Fines	2	4 620	2 386
<b>Total</b>		<b>4 620</b>	<b>2 386</b>

Fines relates to revenue received in respect of the NEMA Section 24G for persons/entities who commenced with listed activities without prior environmental authorisation. Comparatively the number and value of fines increased in the reporting year, partly due to easing of the Covid-19 lockdown alert levels which allowed for mobility of officials for site visits, while revenue was also collected in respect of outstanding fines from the previous financial year.

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**2.3 Sale of capital assets**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	2	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
Machinery and equipment		7	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>

**2.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	2	R'000	R'000
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		189	312
<b>Total</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>312</b>

Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue - Includes R39 thousand for money collected on contractual debt, R107 thousand for salary related expenses of the previous financial year recovered during the current year and R43 thousand for unspent transfer payments of the 2020/21 financial year by Bergrivier Municipality and Biosphere Reserves.

**2.5 Transfers received**

**2.5.1 Donations received in-kind (not included in the main note)**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	Annex 1E	R'000	R'000
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)		806	-
German Development Bank (KfW) - COVID-19 relief funding (2019/20: Implementation of the Western Cape RSEP/VPUU programme)		-	1 336
Under2 Coalition Future Fund - Online capacity building sessions		-	513
<b>Total</b>		<b>806</b>	<b>1 849</b>

A reclassification was made from Aid assistance as disclosed during the previous financial year to Transfers received in respect of "Donations received in kind" due to a change in reporting requirement.

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**3. Compensation of employees**

**3.1 Salaries and Wages**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Basic salary	166 963	162 649
Performance award*	63	33
Service based	108	182
Compensative/circumstantial**	569	805
Other non-pensionable allowances***	40 497	32 565
<b>Total</b>	<b>208 200</b>	<b>196 234</b>

\* Performance award - This expenditure is for recognition of improved qualifications.

\*\* Compensative/circumstantial - This group of items provide for payments to employees based on certain conditions or circumstances as provided for by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) and in terms of departmental procedures, such as overtime R79 thousand, and role-playing allowances R490 thousand for cost resulting from operational or job-related requirements.

\*\*\* Other non-pensionable allowances - This group of items provide for allowance as per DPSA guidance not subjected to pension, e.g., housing allowance for homeowners R3,781 million, service bonus R10,682 million and structuring for motor car allowance and cash allowances R26,034 million as part of employees' salary and benefit package.

**3.2 Social contributions**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Employer contributions</b>		
Pension	20 525	20 061
Medical	9 139	8 406
Bargaining council	40	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 704</b>	<b>28 505</b>
<b>Total Compensation of employees</b>	<b>237 904</b>	<b>224 739</b>
Average number of employees	<b>363</b>	<b>363</b>

The average number of employees is determined on a full-time equivalent basis at the beginning and end of the financial year. On 1 April 2021, 362 officials were employed which increased to 364 officials as at 31 March 2022. The remuneration of the Minister and Top Departmental Personnel are disclosed under note 24 - Key management personnel.



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**4. Goods and services**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Administrative fees		61	39
Advertising		362	341
Minor assets	4.1	15	721
Bursaries (employees)		246	166
Catering*		185	5
Communication		1 680	1 351
Computer services	4.2	388	3 203
Consultants: Business and advisory services**		4 070	8 038
Laboratory services		663	799
Legal services		3 269	1 636
Contractors		1 567	2 306
Entertainment		5	-
Audit cost – external	4.3	4 973	3 392
Fleet services		1 098	702
Consumables	4.4	348	836
Operating leases		354	693
Rental and hiring		13	13
Travel and subsistence	4.5	1 335	664
Venues and facilities***		74	-
Training and development****		375	168
Other operating expenditure	4.6	524	821
<b>Total</b>		<b>21 605</b>	<b>25 894</b>

\* Catering - The increase relates to the long service awards ceremony and the coastal awareness project that was held during the financial year.

\*\* Consultants: Business and advisory services - The decrease relates to lesser projects due to the imposed budget reductions. Detail on consultant services is available in Part D of this Annual Report.

\*\*\* Venues and facilities - The increase relates to the long service awards ceremony that was held during the financial year.

\*\*\*\* Training and development - The increase mainly relates to the prepayment made to the Western Cape Property Development Forum conference for attendance during May 2022.

**4.1 Minor assets**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>721</b>
Machinery and equipment	4	15	721
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>721</b>

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Machinery and equipment - The decrease relates to the once off refurbishment of the George office during the previous financial year.

**4.2 Computer services**

	Note 4	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
SITA computer services		344	368
External computer service providers		44	2 835
<b>Total</b>		<b>388</b>	<b>3 203</b>

External computer service providers - The decrease is in respect of funds transferred to the Department of the Premier during the 2021/22 adjustment estimates process for the provision of IT resources to the Department.

**4.3 Audit cost – external**

	Note 4	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Regularity audits		4 973	3 392
<b>Total</b>		<b>4 973</b>	<b>3 392</b>

Regularity audits - This item refers to external/regulatory audits conducted by the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) or private auditing companies contracted by the AGSA. The increase in expenditure is due to the implications of Covid-19 pandemic on the planning, execution, and billing of the 2020/21 financial year's audit process resulting in a substantial amount of this audit fees expended in the 2021/22 financial year without exceeding the approved audit fees budget.

**4.4 Consumables**

	Note 4	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Consumable supplies		146	485
Uniform and clothing		-	16
Household supplies		46	59
Building material and supplies*		17	206
IT consumables		3	-
Other consumables**		80	204
Stationery, printing and office supplies		202	351
<b>Total</b>		<b>348</b>	<b>836</b>

\* Building material and supplies - The decrease relates to the once off refurbishment of the George office during the previous financial year.

\*\* Other consumables - Includes expenditure for medical supplies amounting to R19 thousand and gifts and awards to employees in terms of the Departmental Bereavement and Employer Support Policy amounting to R61 thousand.

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**4.5 Travel and subsistence**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	4	R'000	R'000
Local		1 335	664
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 335</b>	<b>664</b>

Local - The increase relates to increasing local travel and accommodation following the phased easing of the lockdown alert levels.

**4.6 Other operating expenditure**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	4	R'000	R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees*		5	346
Resettlement costs**		311	246
Other***		208	229
<b>Total</b>		<b>524</b>	<b>821</b>

\* Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees - The decrease relates to a two-year membership fee that was paid to The Climate Group State and Regions Alliance during the previous financial year.

\*\* Resettlement cost – This refers to reimbursement to officials when transferred from one city to another and include transport of household contents, own transport, temporary accommodation, etc.

\*\*\* Other - Includes expenditure of R200 thousand for printing and R8 thousand for courier and delivery services.

**5. Payments for financial assets**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Debts written off	5.1	29	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>

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**5.1 Debts written off**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
	5		
<b>Nature of debts written off</b>			
<b>Recoverable revenue written off</b>			
Salary overpayments of two former employees		-	2
<b>Total</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Other debt written off</b>			
Damages to desktop and laptop computers		29	-
Accident: Government Motor Transport (GMT) vehicles		-	2
Accident: Rental vehicle		-	6
<b>Total</b>		<u>29</u>	<u>8</u>
<b>Total debt written off</b>		<u><u>29</u></u>	<u><u>10</u></u>

**6. Transfers and subsidies**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Provinces and municipalities	32 & Annex 1A	5 400	23 400
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1B	286 784	297 098
Non-profit institutions	Annex 1C	1 000	1 000
Households	Annex 1D	1 263	765
<b>Total</b>		<u><u>294 447</u></u>	<u><u>322 263</u></u>

Households - Includes expenditure of R550 thousand as a pension retirement benefit calculation paid to the Government Employees Pension Fund for the early retirement of an official. Expenditure totalling R702 thousand was also paid to officials for accumulated leave upon exiting the employment of the Department.

**7. Expenditure for capital assets**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>7 682</b>	<b>10 454</b>
Machinery and equipment	7.3 & 27	7 682	10 454
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>391</b>
Software	28	-	391
<b>Total</b>		<u><u>7 682</u></u>	<u><u>10 845</u></u>

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**7.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2021/22**

	<b>Voted funds R'000</b>	<b>Total R'000</b>
<b>Tangible assets</b>	<b>7 682</b>	<b>7 682</b>
Machinery and equipment	7 682	7 682
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 682</b>	<b>7 682</b>

**7.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2020/21**

	<b>Voted funds R'000</b>	<b>Total R'000</b>
<b>Tangible assets</b>	<b>10 454</b>	<b>10 454</b>
Machinery and equipment	10 454	10 454
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>391</b>
Software	391	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 845</b>	<b>10 845</b>

**7.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets**

	<b>2021/22 R'000</b>	<b>2020/21 R'000</b>
<b>Tangible assets</b>		
Machinery and equipment	3 353	3 258
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 353</b>	<b>3 258</b>

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2021/22 R'000</b>	<b>2020/21 R'000</b>
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	3 071	4 481
Disbursements	(789)	-
Cash on hand	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 312</b>	<b>4 511</b>

Disbursements – Refers to payments approved and expensed but not yet disbursed by the bank.

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**9. Prepayments and advances**

**9.1 Prepayments (Expensed) (2021/22)**

	Balance as at 1 April 2021	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	211	(106)	-	116	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>(106)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>221</b>

During the previous financial year R211 thousand was paid to The Climate Group State and Regions Alliance for continued membership. A prepayment of R116 thousand was made to the Western Cape Property Development Forum conference for attendance May 2022.

**Prepayments (Expensed) (2020/21)**

	Balance as at 1 April 2020	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	8	(8)	-	211	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>211</b>

**9.2 Advances paid (Expensed) (2021/22)**

	Balance as at 1 April 2021	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Other institutions	-	-	-	82	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>

An advance was paid to the Auditor-General South Africa for audit cost on the regularity audit for the 2021/22 financial year audit.

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**10. Receivables**

2021/22					2020/21		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Note		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	10.1	2 300	-	2 300	505	-	505
Recoverable expenditure	10.2	69	-	69	70	-	70
Staff debt	10.3	74	106	180	41	113	154
Other receivables	10.4	13	-	13	134	-	134
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 456</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>2 562</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>863</b>

**10.1 Claims recoverable**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Provincial departments	10	-	3
Local governments		2 300	502
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 300</b>	<b>505</b>

The R2,300 million relates to a co-funding arrangement with the City of Cape Town for the Water Sensitive City project.

**10.2 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Disallowance miscellaneous (franking)	10	69	70
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>

**10.3 Staff debt**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Debt account (in service)	10	177	149
Salary: Tax debt		3	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>180</b>	<b>154</b>

**10.4 Other receivables**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Salary Income Tax receivable (SARS)	10	13	-
Public Entity advance account		-	134
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>134</b>

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**11. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance		3 431	9 890
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)		3 750	4 781
Voted funds not requested/not received	1.1	-	(1 350)
Paid during the year		(3 431)	(9 890)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>3 750</b>	<b>3 431</b>

The surplus funds were surrendered to the Provincial Revenue Fund.

**12. Departmental revenue and PRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance	72	32
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)	2 701	532
Own revenue included in appropriation	2 783	2 742
Paid during the year	(5 296)	(3 234)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>72</b>

Accrued departmental revenue paid to the Provincial Revenue Fund.

**13. Payables – current**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Clearing accounts	13.1	-	202
Other payables	13.2	705	1 519
<b>Total</b>		<b>705</b>	<b>1 721</b>



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**13.1 Clearing accounts**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	13	R'000	R'000
Government Employees Housing Scheme refund control account		-	65
Salary income tax account		-	121
Salary pension fund account		-	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>202</b>

**13.2 Other payables**

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	13	R'000	R'000
Private enterprise		705	1 519
<b>Total</b>		<b>705</b>	<b>1 519</b>

Funding received from private companies via plea-and-sentence agreements in terms of Section 105A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 and/or section 34 of the NEMA to be used for enforcement purposes, environmental rehabilitation and enforcement training.

**14. Net cash flow available from operating activities**

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance	6 451	5 313
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities	(991)	(1 038)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(1 706)	(344)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current	(1 016)	202
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(7)	(9)
Expenditure on capital assets	7 682	10 845
Surrenders to Revenue Fund	(8 727)	(13 124)
Voted funds not requested/not received	-	(1 350)
Own revenue included in appropriation	2 783	2 742
<b>Net cash flow generated by operating activities</b>	<b>5 460</b>	<b>4 275</b>

**15. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes**

	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account	3 071	4 481
Disbursement	(789)	-
Cash on hand	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 312</b>	<b>4 511</b>

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**16. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

**16.1 Contingent liabilities**

		Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Liable to</b>	<b>Nature</b>			
Intergovernmental payables	Unconfirmed balance	Annex 4	-	5
Other	Litigation	Annex 2	6 155	-
<b>Total</b>			<u><u>6 155</u></u>	<u><u>5</u></u>

Other - Refers to a litigation matter in which the Head of Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning was cited as the Fourth Defendant in which the Plaintiffs claim damages for loss of profits for sales of fruit and damages to trees following spraying of herbicides for invasive plants. The Department was not involved with this project and requested the State Attorney to liaise with the Plaintiffs' Attorneys to withdraw the citing of the Head of Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning as a Defendant. The Department is awaiting the outcome to confirm the extent and existence which is not wholly within the control of the Department.

**16.2 Contingent assets**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Nature of contingent asset</b>		
National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Section 24G Outstanding Fines*	100	1 600
Environmental law enforcement: Section 105A of the Criminal Procedure Act 1977 and/or section 34 of the NEMA.**	1 000	1 000
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>1 100</u></u>	<u><u>2 600</u></u>

\* The disclosure of R100 thousand relates to outstanding fines in terms of Section 24G of the NEMA for persons/entities who commenced with listed activities without prior environmental authorisation and the Department reasonably expect that the fines will be paid in future. The decrease in fines relates to persons/entities settling their outstanding debt.

\*\* R1 million may accrue to the Department upon finalisation of a plea and sentence agreement. The agreed plea and sentence agreement was referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions to expedite the matter.

At this stage the Department is not able to reliably measure the contingent asset in terms of the Government Employees Housing Scheme of the Individual Linked Savings Facility (ILSF), relating to resignations and termination of service.

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**17. Capital commitments**

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Machinery and equipment	1 456	516
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 456</b>	<b>516</b>

The increase is mainly due to IT equipment (laptops) that could not be provided by service providers due to an international shortage of microchips, while the delivery of water quality monitoring equipment and a boat were negatively affected by international supply chain challenges.

**18. Accruals and payables not recognised**

**18.1. Accruals**

		<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
		<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Listed by economic classification</b>	<b>30 Days</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
Goods and services	465	465	1 909
Transfers and subsidies	2	2	-
Capital assets	327	327	285
<b>Total</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>2 194</b>

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
	<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
<b>Listed by programme level</b>		
Administration	411	1 031
Environmental Policy Planning and Co-ordination	2	3
Compliance and Enforcement	267	1 134
Environmental Quality Management	88	8
Biodiversity Management	12	16
Development Planning	14	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>2 194</b>

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**18.2 Payables not recognised**

		2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
<b>Listed by economic classification</b>	<b>30 Days</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
Goods and services	44	44	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>
		<b>2021/22 R'000</b>	<b>2020/21 R'000</b>
<b>Listed by programme level</b>			
Administration		13	10
Environmental Policy Planning and Co-ordination		-	4
Compliance and Enforcement		11	13
Environmental Quality Management		9	7
Biodiversity Management		4	3
Development Planning		7	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>
Included in the above total	<i>Note</i>	<b>2021/22 R'000</b>	<b>2020/21 R'000</b>
Confirmed balance with departments	<i>Annex 4</i>	-	47
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>47</b>

**19. Employee benefits**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Leave entitlement*	11 189	12 437
Service bonus**	5 554	5 446
Capped leave	1 560	1 663
Other***	1 214	2 017
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 517</b>	<b>21 563</b>

\* Leave entitlement - The amount includes leave with negative balances amounting to R75 thousand.

\*\* Service bonus (13<sup>th</sup> cheques) are paid to employees as an annual payment equal to 1/12th of the annual salary, normally in the month of birth, or alternative period as structured by officials where applicable.

\*\*\* Other - Includes R87 thousand for long service awards payable in the 2022/23 financial year. The Department is not able to reliably measure the long-term portion of the long service awards to officials. A provision of R1,022 million (2021/22) and R941 thousand (2020/21) is also included under this category for an exit gratuity for Minister AW Bredell. This exit gratuity is dependent on the Old Rules Benefit payable from the Political Office-Bearers Pension Fund of which the higher amount is payable. A prior period error was discovered with the recalculation based on the different gratuity benefits.

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**20. Lease commitments**

**20.1 Operating leases**

2021/22	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	37	37
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>

2020/21	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	77	77
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>

The Department entered into operating lease agreements for rental of 13 photocopy machines. No new contracts were entered into during the financial year. The current contracts were renewed for a fixed 75% less of the original contract value. The maintenance of the photocopy machines is done by the lessor for the lease period.

**20.2 Finance leases**

2021/22	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	3 234	3 234
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3 076	3 076
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>6 310</b>	<b>6 310</b>

2020/21	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	3 111	3 111
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 698	1 698
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>4 809</b>	<b>4 809</b>

The Department leased 43 vehicles from GMT as at 31 March 2022 (March 2021: 43). Daily tariffs are payable on a monthly basis, covering the operational costs capital costs of replacement of vehicles, and the implicit finance costs in this type of arrangement.

The implicit interest is based on Provincial Treasury's approved tariffs for GMT. The Department uses the vehicle for most of the useful life of the vehicle. The agreement does not provide for contingent lease payments, and at the end of the useful life as determined by the lessor, the vehicles are returned where it is sold on auction for the benefit of the lessor.

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**21. Accrued departmental revenue**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Fines, penalties and forfeits*	69	172
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>175</b>

\* Fines, penalties and forfeits - relates to Section 24G fines in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), where the transgressors agreed to settle the outstanding fines in instalments.

**21.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance	175	178
Less: Amounts received	110	116
Add: Amounts recognised	7	113
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	3	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>175</b>

**22. Irregular expenditure**

**22.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure**

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance	184	9 998
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to prior year	-	100
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year	-	84
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	(184)	(9 998)
<b>Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184</b>

**Analysis of closing balance**

Current year	-	84
Prior years	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184</b>

**22.2 Details of irregular expenditure condoned**

Incident	Condoned by (relevant authority)	2021/22 R'000
Four cases in which contracts were awarded to suppliers with a non-compliant tax status at the date of award.	Western Cape: Provincial Treasury	184
<b>Total</b>		<b>184</b>

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**23. Related party transactions**

<b>Revenue received</b>	<b>2021/22</b> <b>R'000</b>	<b>2020/21</b> <b>R'000</b>
Sales of capital assets	7	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>

**In kind goods and services provided/received**

The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, trading as CapeNature, is a Schedule 3 Part C public entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and resorts under the Provincial Minister responsible for nature conservation. Transfer payments were made to CapeNature during the reporting period as per Annexure 1B.

The Department occupies buildings free of charge managed by the Department of Transport and Public Works. Parking space is also provided for government officials at an approved fee that is not market related.

The Department made use of government motor vehicles managed by Government Motor Transport (GMT) based on tariffs approved by the Provincial Treasury.

The Department received corporate services from the Corporate Services Centre of the Department of the Premier in the Western Cape Province with effect from 1 November 2010 in respect of the following service areas:

- Information and Communication Technology
- Organisation Development
- Provincial Training (transversal)
- Human Resource Management
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal Audit
- Provincial Forensic Services
- Legal Services
- Corporate Communication.

The Department received Security Advisory Services and Security Operations from the Department of Community Safety in the Western Cape Province.

The Minister: Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is the Executive Authority for both Departments of Local Government and Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, therefore the Department of Local Government is considered a related party.

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**24. Key management personnel**

	No. of Individuals	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Political office bearers*	1	1 978	1 980
Management personnel**	8	8 414	8 163
Family members of key management personnel	1	101	112
<b>Total</b>		<b>10 493</b>	<b>10 255</b>

\* Political office bearer: Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.

\*\* Management personnel includes all officials from salary level 14 and above who have significant influence over the planning, direction and control activities of the Department. The number of officials and the expenditure includes amounts of two officials who acted as Chief Financial Officer. An official of the Department is a close family member to the Director: Financial Management who acted as the Chief Financial Officer for certain periods during the financial year.

**25. Provisions**

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Litigation case	25.1	5 000	5 000
Legal fees: Special Investigative Unit		42	42
Litigation case		58	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>5 100</b>	<b>5 042</b>

**25.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2021/22**

	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	5 000	42	-	5 042
Increase in provision	-	-	67	67
Settlement of provision	-	-	(9)	(9)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5 100</b>

**25.2 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2020/21**

	Provision 1	Provision 2	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	5 000	-	5 000
Increase in provision	-	42	42
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5 042</b>



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Provision 1: This provision is in respect of a High Court (Western Cape) matter. The Court decided that the environmental authorisation granted under Section 22 of the Environment Conservation Act (ECA), 73 of 1989 is reviewed and set aside and that the appeals decision granted under Section 22 of ECA is reviewed and set aside and is remitted to the MEC for consideration. The respondents were held jointly and severally responsible for the cost of the application.

Provision 2: The Department received a letter of engagement from the Special Investigative Unit (SIU) in terms of a proclamation for an investigation into the procurement of personal protective equipment in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The estimated cost as per the engagement letter amounts to R42 000.

Provision 3: This provision is in respect of a High Court (Western Cape) matter. The Court decided that the environmental authorisation granted is set aside and remitted to the MEC for consideration. The respondents were held jointly and severally responsible for the cost of the application.

**26 Non-adjusting events after reporting date**

No subsequent events requiring disclosure.

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**27. Movable Tangible Capital Assets**

**MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>44 267</b>	<b>4 329</b>	<b>(452)</b>	<b>48 144</b>
Transport assets	1 177	-	(-)	1 177
Computer equipment	14 444	1 447	(293)	15 598
Furniture and office equipment	2 393	-	(39)	2 354
Other machinery and equipment	26 253	2 882	(120)	29 015
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>44 267</b>	<b>4 329</b>	<b>(452)</b>	<b>48 144</b>

<b>Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation</b>		
	Number	Value
		R'000
<b>Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:</b>		
Machinery and equipment	30	409

11 Major assets to the value of R125 thousand could not be verified and are under investigation. Should these assets not be located, the loss procedure will be followed to determine potential liability and possible recovery.

Confirmed losses per the departmental Loss Control Register under investigation amounts to R284 thousand, 19 major assets.

**27.1 Movement for 2020/21**

**MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>37 679</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>7 306</b>	<b>(606)</b>	<b>44 267</b>
Transport assets	1 069	(-)	108	(-)	1 177
Computer equipment	12 961	(102)	1 922	(337)	14 444
Furniture and office equipment	2 437	(5)	230	(269)	2 393
Other machinery and equipment	21 212	(5)	5 046	(-)	26 253
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>37 679</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>7 306</b>	<b>(606)</b>	<b>44 267</b>

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**27.1.1 Prior period error**

	Note	2020/21 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Machinery and equipment (affecting the opening balance)	30	(112)
Computer equipment		(102)
Furniture and office equipment		(5)
Other machinery and equipment		(5)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(112)</b>

The prior period error relates to assets written-off during previous financial years and not disposed from the asset management system.

**27.2 Minor assets**

**MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	9	7 855	7 864
Additions	-	14	14
Disposals	(-)	(24)	(24)
<b>TOTAL MINOR ASSETS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7 845</b>	<b>7 854</b>

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	287	287
Number of minor assets at cost	2	4733	4735
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5020</b>	<b>5022</b>

<b>Minor Capital Assets under investigation</b>		
	Number	Value R'000
<b>Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:</b>		
Machinery and equipment	92	93

86 Minor assets to the value of R80 thousand could not be verified and are under investigation. Should these assets not be located the loss procedure will be followed to determine potential liability and possible recovery.

Confirmed losses per the departmental Loss Control Register under investigation amounts to R13 thousand, 6 minor assets.

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**MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021**

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	9	5 983	5 992
Additions	-	2 027	2 027
Disposals	-	(155)	(155)
<b>TOTAL MINOR ASSETS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7 855</b>	<b>7 864</b>

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	291	291
Number of minor assets at cost	2	4752	4754
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5043</b>	<b>5045</b>

**27.3 Movable assets written off**

**MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	180	180
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>

**MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	18	18
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>

**28 Intangible Capital Assets**

**MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Opening balance	Additions	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	1 219	-	1 219
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 219</b>

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**28.1 Movement for 2020/21**

**MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Opening balance	Additions	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	828	391	1 219
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>1 219</b>

**29 Immovable Tangible Capital Assets**

**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Opening balance	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>		
Other fixed structures	1 726	1 726
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>1 726</b>

**29.1 Movement for 2020/21**

**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Opening balance	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>		
Other fixed structures	1 726	1 726
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>1 726</b>

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**30. Prior period errors**

**30.1 Correction of prior period errors**

	Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated amount
		2020/21	2020/21	2021/22
		R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Assets: Movable tangible capital assets</b>	27			
Computer equipment		14 546	(102)	<b>14 444</b>
Furniture and office equipment		2 398	(5)	<b>2 393</b>
Other machinery and equipment		26 258	(5)	<b>26 253</b>
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>43 202</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>43 090</b>
<b>Liabilities: Provision</b>				
Provision 1	25	4 991	9	5 000
<b>Employee benefits: Other</b>	19	1 579	438	2 017
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>6 570</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>7 017</b>

**Movable tangible capital assets**

The prior period error relates to assets written off during previous financial years and not disposed from the asset management system.

**Provision 1**

The Department erroneously reduced the R5 million provision with R9 thousand during the previous financial year based on two invoices received, the invoices were in respect of legal fees and not the actual judgment cost.

**Employee benefits: Other**

A prior period error was discovered with the recalculation based on the different gratuity benefits.

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**31. STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS RECEIVED**

NAME OF GRANT	GRANT ALLOCATION					SPENT				2020/21	
	Division of Revenue Act/ Provincial Grants	Roll overs	DORA adjustments	Other adjustments	Total available	Amount received by department	Amount spent by department	Under/ (Over-spending )	% of available funds spent by department	Division of Revenue Act	Amount spent by department
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Provinces	3 704	-	-	-	3 704	3 704	3 704	-	100	3 678	3 678
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 704</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 704</b>	<b>3 704</b>	<b>3 704</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>3 678</b>	<b>3 678</b>

All funds received in terms of the Division of Revenue Act were deposited into the Province's primary bank account.

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**32. STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES**

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	2021/22							2020/21	
	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			Division of Revenue Act	Actual transfer
	DoRA and other transfers	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	Funds withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National Department		
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
The following allocations does not form part of the DoRA requirements									
<b>Regional Socio-Economic Projects (RSEP)</b>									
Witzenberg	800	-	-	800	800	-	-	1 000	1 000
Stellenbosch	1 000	-	-	1 000	1 000	-	-	4 000	4 000
Bitou	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	3 000	3 000
Prince Albert	1 000	-	-	1 000	1 000	-	-	4 500	4 500
Cape Agulhas	800	-	-	800	800	-	-	2 000	2 000
Drakenstein	1 300	-	-	1 300	1 300	-	-	1 000	1 000
Saldanha Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000
Swartland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 000	3 000
Breedde Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 900	1 900
Bergrivier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000
Mossel Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
Theewaterskloof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23 400</b>	<b>23 400</b>

Municipalities forms part of the implementation of the Regional Socio-Economic Projects (RSEP).



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**33. BROAD BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PERFORMANCE**

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the Annual Report, Part C Governance under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

**34. COVID - 19 Response Expenditure**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2021/22</b> <b>R'000</b>	<b>2020/21</b> <b>R'000</b>
	<i>Annex 5</i>		
Goods and services		508	506
Expenditure for capital assets		-	580
<b>Total</b>		<b>508</b>	<b>1 086</b>

The COVID-19 expenditure mainly relates to expenditure for Personal Protective Equipment (medical supplies) and data related claims.

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**ANNEXURE 1A  
STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES**

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			SPENT				2020/21	
	DoRA and other transfers	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	Funds withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National Department	Amount received by municipality	Amount spent by municipality	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by municipality	Division of Revenue Act	Actual transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
The following allocations does not form part of the DoRA requirements													
<b>Regional Socio-Economic Projects (RSEP)</b>													
Witzenberg	800	-	-	800	800	-	-	800	-	800	0	1 000	1 000
Stellenbosch	1 000	-	-	1 000	1 000	-	-	1 000	-	1 000	0	4 000	4 000
Bitou	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500	-	500	0	3 000	3 000
Prince Albert	1 000	-	-	1 000	1 000	-	-	1 000	-	1 000	0	4 500	4 500

Continue....

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NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			SPENT				2020/21	
	DoRA and other transfers	Roll overs	Adjust-ments	Total available	Actual transfer	Funds withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National Department	Amount received by municipality	Amount spent by municipality	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by municipality	Division of Revenue Act	Actual Transfer
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Cape Agulhas	800	-	-	800	800	-	-	800	317	483	40	2 000	2 000
Drakenstein	1 300	-	-	1 300	1 300	-	-	1 300	1 300	-	100	1 000	1 000
Saldanha Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000
Swartland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 000	3 000
Breedde Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 900	1 900
Bergrivier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000
Mossel Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
Theewaterskloof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>3 783</b>		<b>23 400</b>	<b>23 400</b>

Municipalities forms part of the implementation of the Regional Socio-Economic Projects (RSEP).

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**ANNEXURE 1B  
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS**

DEPARTMENT/AGENCY/ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (CapeNature)	286 757	-	-	286 757	286 757	100	297 087
SABC (TV Licences)	16	-	11	27	27	100	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>286 773</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>286 784</b>	<b>286 784</b>		<b>297 098</b>

**ANNEXURE 1C  
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS**

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
<b>Transfers</b>							
<b>Biosphere Reserve Company:</b>							
Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve	200	-	-	200	200	100	157
Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve	200	-	-	200	200	100	260
Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve	200	-	-	200	200	100	260
Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve	200	-	-	200	200	100	260
Garden Route Biosphere Reserve	200	-	-	200	200	100	63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>		<b>1 000</b>

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**ANNEXURE 1D  
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS**

	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>							
<b>Transfers</b>							
Early retirement penalisation	549	-	1	550	550	100	-
Leave Gratuity	608	-	94	702	702	100	765
Injury on duty	-	-	2	2	2	100	-
Act of grace	-	-	9	9	9	100	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>1 263</b>		<b>765</b>

Households - Includes expenditure of R550 thousand as a pension retirement benefit calculation paid to the Government Employees Pension Fund for the early retirement of an official. Expenditure totalling R702 thousand was also paid to officials for accumulated leave upon exiting the employment of the Department.

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**ANNEXURE 1E  
STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED**

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
<b>Received in kind</b>			
German Development Bank (KfW)	The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is a signatory to the RSEP/VPUU agreement in partnership with the German government –owned development bank, KfW Entwicklungsbank (a public law legal entity). A non-profit institution was established through which grant funding is channelled as a contribution towards the implementation of this Western Cape RSEP/VPUU Programme. During the year, a special request was made to the KfW for the utilization of unspent forex gains for relief funding (food vouchers) to be distributed in the surrounding VPUU NPC areas to assist communities during the COVID-19 pandemic.	-	1 336
Under2 Coalition Future Fund	The Department accepted an in-kind gift from the Under2 Coalition Future Fund for the 2050 Emissions Pathway Analysis project. The gift consists of six online capacity building sessions provided to officials within the Department.	-	513
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	The Department accepted an in-kind gift from the International Institute for Sustainable Development to perform a study on the valuation of Nature-Based wastewater treatment solutions at the Hartenbos estuary.	806	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>806</b>	<b>1 849</b>

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**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

**ANNEXURE 2 (Note 16.1)**

**STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

Nature of Liability	Opening balance 1 April 2021	Liabilities paid/cancelled/reduced during the year	Closing balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Other</b>	-		
Litigation case - The Department (amongst others) vs Kunje Boerdery CC and others	6 155	-	6 155
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 155</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 155</b>

Litigation case - The matter refers to a combined summons received which amongst other includes the Head of Department of the Department. The Department approached the Office of the State Attorney and communicated its non-involvement in the project. The Department is awaiting the outcome to confirm the extent and existence which is not wholly within the control of the Department.

**ANNEXURE 3**

**CLAIMS RECOVERABLE**

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Department</b>						
Western Cape: Department of Education	-	3		-		3
<b>Other government entities</b>						
City of Cape Town	-	-	2 300	502	2 300	502
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>505</b>

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**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
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**ANNEXURE 4  
INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES**

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Departments</b>						
<b>Current</b>						
National: Department of Employment and Labour	-	-	-	5	-	5
National: Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	-	47	-	-	-	47
<b>TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>

**ANNEXURE 5  
COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE**

Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	2021/22					2020/21
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>506</b>
Communication	150	119	118	103	490	260
Consumable supplies	18	-	-	-	18	246
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>580</b>
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	580
<b>TOTAL COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1 086</b>

The COVID-19 expenditure mainly relates to expenditure for consumable supplies and data related claims.



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**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
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**ANNEXURE 6  
IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE**

Description	Stage of completion	Number of cases	Total R'000	Note
Total confirmed irregular expenditure	Stage 2	4	184	<b>22.1</b>
Irregular Expenditure - referred for condonation/condoned	Stage 7	4	184	
<b>Total</b>			<b>-</b>	

Notes
<p><b>"Irregular expenditure" means expenditure other than unauthorised expenditure incurred in contravention of or that that is not in accordance with a requirement of any applicable legislation including-</b></p> <p>(a) this Act; or</p> <p>(b) the State Tender Board Act ,1968 (Act No. 86 of 1968), or any regulations made in terms of that Act; or</p> <p>(c) any provincial legislation providing for procurement procedures in that provincial government;</p> <p>Stage 1 - Discovery</p> <p>Stage 2 - Assessment</p> <p>Stage 3 – Determination</p> <p>Stage 4 - Investigation</p> <p>Stage 5 - Recovery of Losses</p> <p>Stage 6 - Disciplinary</p> <p>Stage 7 - Condonement/ Removal</p>

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**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

**ANNEXURE 7**

**TRANSPORT ASSETS AS PER FINANCE LEASE REGISTER PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>				
Transport assets	8 182	975	(706)	8 451
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 182</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>(706)</b>	<b>8 451</b>

**TRANSPORT ASSETS AS PER FINANCE LEASE REGISTER PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>				
Transport assets	8 182	-	-	8 182
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 182</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8 182</b>

The Department utilised 43 Government motor vehicles during the period ended 31 March 2022, and 43 Government motor vehicles during the previous financial year ended 31 March 2021. The motor vehicles are leased under a finance agreement unique to the Western Cape Government and this annexure aims to improve the minimum reporting requirements as per the Modified Cash Standard.

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**Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning**

**Chief Directorate: Management Support**

**Directorate: Strategic and Operational Support**

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#### **DISCLAIMER**

The English version of this Annual Performance Plan is regarded as the official text. The Department cannot be held liable for any misinterpretations that may have occurred during the translation process.

#### **VRYWARING**

Die Engelse weergawe van hierdie Jaarlikse Prestasieplan word as die amptelike teks beskou. Die Departement aanvaar geen verantwoordelikheid vir enige wanvertolkings wat gedurende die vertaalproses kon voorgekom het nie.

#### **INKCAZO**

Ingxelo yesiNgesi yale Ngxelo yoNyaka ithatyathwa njengesicatshulwa esisemthethweni. ISebe alisayi kubekwa tyala ngeenkcazelo ezingezizo ezinokuthi zenzeke kuguqulelo lwale Ngxelo.

**AFRIKAANS AND ISIXHOSA VERSIONS OF THIS PUBLICATION ARE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.**



**Western Cape  
Government**

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