

07 AWARD
Tech Report
Series

Overview of Forestry Management Legislation & Standards

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1 Overview

The RESILIM-O Restoration and Rehabilitation programme has to date highlighted a number of priorities for building resilience in the Olifants Basin, which have highlighted the need to address the negative impact of forestry operations in the catchment on biodiversity and water resources in the Blyde and Klaserie sub-catchments.

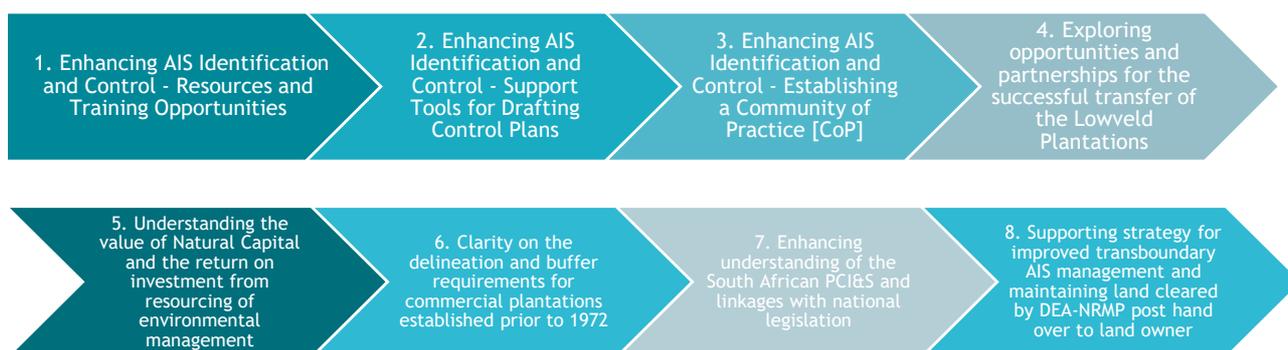
Challenges in terms of complying with the requirements of relevant forestry and environmental legislation in terms of SFM have been identified by restoration practitioners working in the above sub-catchments. These priorities include, for example, the need to:

- conserve biodiversity and sustainably manage high priority ecosystems by supporting collective action informed by adaptive strategies and practices; and
- reduce vulnerability to climate change and other factors by supporting collective action informed by adaptive strategies and practices

Direct and indirect impacts from plantation forestry operations in the Blyde and Klaserie sub-catchments of the Olifants Basin are recognised

to have significant negative impacts on biodiversity and water resources in these catchments, which undermine resilience. This component of the RESILIM-O project therefore aims to develop the capacity of target stakeholders to enhance sustainable forest management [SFM]. Developing capacity to improve forest management to reduce and mitigate the negative impacts of forestry operations on biodiversity and water resource in the Blyde and Klaserie sub-catchments (high biodiversity areas and strategic water resource areas in the Olifants catchment) will contribute to resilience building. Engagement of key stakeholders in the forestry sector in the Blyde and Klaserie sub-catchments highlighted a number of challenges to sustainable forest management. Through a social learning process, these challenges were explored with stakeholders to identify capacity constraints underlining these challenges. A capacity development strategy was then developed to address the core capacity constraints. The strategy includes eight components:

8 COMPONENTS OF THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



This document addresses component 7 of this capacity development strategy, namely **Enhancing understanding of South African Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Standards [PCI&S] for sustainable forest management and linkages with national legislation.**



2 Introduction

This document provides an overview of the purpose and background of the **South African Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Standards [PCI&S]** for sustainable forest management, and an overview of national legislation that is relevant to sustainable forest management [SMF].

2.1 Background of PCI&S

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development [UNCED] in Rio de Janeiro [1992], together with conventions on biodiversity, climate change, and desertification, called on governments to pursue, in cooperation with special interest groups and international organisations, the formulation of scientifically sound criteria and guidelines for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests.

South Africa acknowledged these international calls for SFM in its National Forest Act [1998].

2.2 National Forest Act [NFA]¹

The South African PCI&S [the national standard] is defined by the NFA, with the purpose of supporting the regulation, monitoring and reporting on SFM in plantations and natural forests.

It was evident from discussions with stakeholders that there was uncertainty regarding the purpose and objectives of the PCI&S, and how these relate to National Forest Act [Act No. 84 of 1998] and other key legislation. Insight into the PCI&S and its legal context, as well as other relevant national legislation is therefore provided to enhance understanding and implementation.

The NFA binds forestry operation for principles of sustainable forest management and promotes the development of a set of Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Standards [PCI&S] that define SFM. The PCI&S were developed through a process that involved technical specialists and extensive stakeholder consultation. The PCI&S have undergone a series of revisions since the first edition [commissioned in 2001], having been reviewed and revised in 2007/2008, and again in 2015/2016.

Chapter 2: Sustainable Forest Management of the NFA promotes sustainable management of forests, with **Part 1: Management** specifying principles to guide decisions that affect forests, as per the text box to follow. This section of the Act is the basis for the PCI&S requirement.

¹National Forests Act [Act No. 84 of 1998], Republic of South Africa



Chapter 2 Sustainable Forest Management [of the NFA, 1998]

“The purpose of this Chapter is to promote the sustainable management of forests.”

Part 1 - Management

“Part 1 lists principles of sustainable forest management, which apply to all official decisions affecting forests, whether in terms of this Act or other laws.

The Minister is given the power to -

- set criteria, indicators and standards for assessing and enforcing sustainable forest management
- create incentives to manage forests sustainably

on the advice of the Committee for Sustainable Forest Management.”

Subsection 3 - Principles to guide decisions affecting forests, of Part 1, specifies that the principles must be applied and considered in a balanced manner, provides guides for organs of state applying the principles, and specifies the principles. An extract of the subsection is provided in the textbox to follow.

Subsection 3 [of the NFA, 1998] Principles to guide decisions affecting forests

1. The principles set out in subsection [3] must be considered and applied in a balanced way -
 - a] In the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty in terms of this Act
 - b] In the development and implementation of government policies affecting forests;
 - c] In the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty in terms of any other legislation where the exercise of that power or the performance of that duty will impact on a natural forest or woodland

[Continued]



d] In the issuing of a licence or other authorisation relating to the use of water for afforestation or forestry in terms of section 39[1] or 40[1] of the National Water Act, 1998; and

e] By any person required in terms of any legislation to carry out an environmental impact assessment in respect of any activity which will or may have an effect on natural forests or woodlands.

2. An organ of State applying these principles must

a] Take into account the differences between natural forests, woodlands and plantations

b] Recognise that conservation of biological diversity within plantations should be promoted in a way which is consistent with the primary economic purpose for which the plantation was established

c] Only apply those principles which it considers relevant to the decision or action which is contemplated

d] Give such weight to each principle as it considers appropriate.

3. The principles are that-

b] Natural forests must not be destroyed save in exceptional circumstances where, in the opinion of the Minister, a proposed new land use is preferable in terms of its economic, social or environmental benefits

b] A minimum area of each woodland type should be conserved

c] Forests must be developed and managed so as to-

i. Conserve biological diversity, ecosystems and habitats

ii. Sustain the potential yield of their economic, social and environmental benefits

iii. Promote the fair distribution of their economic, social, health and environmental benefits

iv. Promote their health and vitality

v. Conserve natural resources, especially soil and water

vi. Conserve heritage resources and promote aesthetic, cultural and spiritual values

vii. Advance persons or categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.

4. The Minister must determine the minimum area of each woodland type to be conserved in terms of subsection [3][b] on the basis of scientific advice.



2.3 Purpose of PCI&S

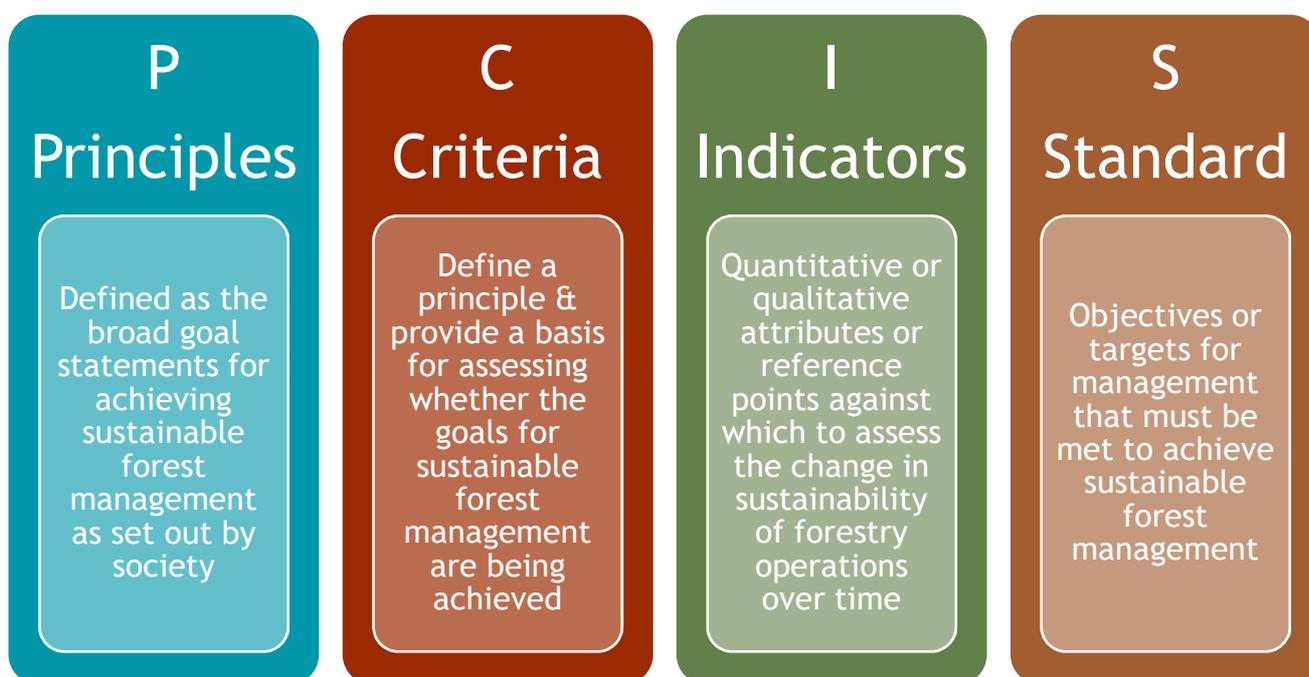
The purpose of the PCI&S is to help to achieve SFM in a number of ways, including for example:

- Forest managers can use the PCI&S as a checklist to improve sustainable forest management.
- The PCI&S can act as a basis against which monitoring and auditing can be undertaken.

- Information provided through monitoring and reporting processes against the PCI&S can help to determine whether SFM is being achieved. If aspects of SFM are not being adequately realised then corrective actions can be implemented.

2.4 Definitions of PCI&S

Broadly recognised international definitions of PCI&S include:



During the initial development of the South African PCI&S there was some confusion over the use of the term 'standard', which was applied internationally to both refer to the set of PCI&S [i.e. as the national standard], as well as the 'S' referring to standards [i.e. objectives or targets for management that must be met to achieve sustainable forest management]. In the South African National Standard therefore the 'standard' in the PCI&S was replaced with the term 'management goal', which is defined as:

Management Goals [G] are targets to which management should strive in an attempt to improve sustainability

Furthermore, in the South African National Standard, 'Measures' were also included, which are defined as:

Measures [M] are aspects that can be used to verify [or measure] whether the conditions set in the indicators are being achieved

The acronym PCI&S is however still applied when referring to the South African National Standard.



3 Legalisation relevant to SFM

This section provides an overview of national legislation that is relevant to the PCI&S with the objective of supporting sustainable forest management, with particular focus on alien and invasive species (AIS), biodiversity conservation, and water resources management. The suit of legislation should be applied collectively to support sustainable forest management.

The section is divided into three subsections based on the category of legislation, namely:

- 3.1 Forestry,**
- 3.2 Biodiversity & Natural Resources**
- 3.3 Management & Environmental Management**

3.1 Forestry

This category includes legislation that has been developed specifically to govern the protection and management of indigenous forests and sustainable development of plantations.

The CARA governs the management of agricultural resources (soil, water) that support production and other Acts relate to specific aspects of agricultural production such as pest control and cultivation species.

This legislation is reflected in the PCI&S themselves which is evidence that the PCI&S draw on legislation rather than duplicate or replace it.

Within each subsection, an overview of the relevant Acts is provided, detailing the purpose of the Act, and administering authority, key sections that are applicable for SFM, amendments to the Act, and the accompanying Regulations.

The Acts covered in this section (alphabetical order) include:

- i. Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983)
- ii. Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (CARA), 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)
- iii. Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)
- iv. National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998)
- v. National Veld and Forest Fires Act, 1998 (Act No. 101 of 1998)
- vi. Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)



AGRICULTURAL PESTS ACT, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983)

Purpose of the Act - “To provide for measures by which agricultural pests may be prevented and combated; and for matters connected therewith.”

Administering Authority: DAFF

Key Sections

- Chapter 2 - Persons charged with administration of Act
- Chapter 3 - Importation of controlled goods
- Chapter 5 - Compulsory notification of presence of certain pests on land

Amendments

- Agricultural Pests Amendment Act, No. 17 of 1985
- Agricultural Pests Amendment Act, No. 47 of 1986
- Agricultural Pests Amendment Act, No. 18 of 1989
- Agricultural Pests Amendment Act, No. 9 of 1992

Regulations

- Agricultural Pests Act Regulations (most recent amendment - No. R 1417 of 2017)
- Control Measures Regulations (most recent amendment - No. R 1416 of 2017)

CONSERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES ACT (CARA), 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)

Purpose of Act - “To provide for control over the utilization of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic in order to promote the conservation of the soil, the water sources and the vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants; and for matters connected therewith.”

In addition to establishing requirements for managing natural resources in areas under production, it also requires that authorization is obtained from DAFF when ‘virgin veld’ is ploughed for cultivation of new plantations. Application is made to DAFF, normally with support from the Provincial Department of Agriculture in terms of reviewing the application.

Administering Authority: DAFF

Key Sections

- Chapter 5 - Prohibition of the Spreading of Weeds
- Chapter 6 - Control Measures
- Chapter 7 - Directions
- Chapter 10 - Rendering of Advice
- Chapter 12 - Maintenance of Soil Conservation Works and Maintenance of Certain States of Affairs
- Chapter 19 - Erection and Maintenance of Beacons and Marks

Amendments

- Agricultural Laws Amendment Proclamation, No. R116 of 1994
- Abolition of Restrictions on the Jurisdiction of Courts Act, No. 88 of 1996

Regulations

List of Alien Invasive Species under CARA. This list has been superseded by NEM:BA Alien and Invasive Species (AIS) Regulations, 2014.



FERTILISERS, FARM FEEDS, AGRICULTURAL REMEDIES AND STOCK REMEDIES ACT, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)

Purpose of the Act - “To provide for the appointment of a Registrar of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Agricultural Remedies; for the registration of fertilizers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies, stock remedies, sterilizing plants and pest control operators; to regulate or prohibit the importation, sale, acquisition, disposal or use of fertilizers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies and stock remedies; to provide for the designation of technical advisers and analysts; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.”

Key Sections

- Chapter 3 - Registration of fertilizers, farm feeds, agricultural remedies, stock remedies, sterilizing plants and pest control operators
- Chapter 4 - Cancellation of registration
- Chapter 4A - Availability, lapse and return of certificate of registration.

Amendments

- General Law Amendment Act, No. 49 of 1996
- Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Amendment Act, No. 4 of 1980
- Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Seeds and Remedies Amendment Act, No. 48 of 1950
- Seeds Act, No. 28 of 1961
- Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Amendment Act, No. 60 of 1970
- Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Amendment Act, No. 17 of 1972
- Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Amendment Act, No. 24 of 1977

Regulations

Regulations relating to the registration of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies, Stock Remedies, Sterilizing plants and Pest control Operators, Appeals and Imports (No. R 146 of 2018).

NATIONAL VELD AND FOREST FIRES ACT, 1998 (Act No. 101 of 1998)

Purpose of the Act - “(1) The purpose of this Act is to prevent and combat veld, forest and mountain fires throughout the Republic. (2) The Act provides for a variety of institutions, methods and practices for achieving the purpose.”

Administering Authority: DAFF

Key Sections

- Chapter 2 - Fire Protection Associations
- Chapter 3 - Fire Danger Rating
- Chapter 4 - Veldfire Prevention through Firebreaks
- Chapter 5 - Fire Fighting
- Chapter 7 - Offences and Penalties

Amendments

- National Forest and Fire Laws Amendment Act, No. 12 of 2001
- Forestry Laws Amendment Act, No. 35 of 2005

Regulations

Fire Protection Association Regulations (No. R 953 of 2003). These regulations provide for the establishment, registration and operation of FPAs, and Fire Protection Officers.



PLANT IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)

Purpose of Act - “To provide for the registration of premises from which the sale of certain plants or the cleansing, packing and sale of certain propagating material may be undertaken; to prescribe the conditions subject to which such plants or propagating material may be sold for the purposes of cultivation; to provide for the recognition of certain varieties of plants; for a system of certification of plants and propagating material with the object of maintaining the quality of certain plants and propagating material, and ensuring the usefulness of the products thereof for agricultural and industrial purposes; and for the control of the import and export of certain plants and propagating material; and to provide for incidental matters.”

Administering Authority: DAFF

Key Sections

- Refer to various sections of the Act

Regulations

Regulations Relating to Establishments, Varieties, Plants and Propagating Material (most recent amendment No. R 1355 of 2017).

NATIONAL FORESTS ACT, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998)

Purpose of Act - “The purposes of this Act are to -

- a) Promote the sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of all;
- b) create the conditions necessary to restructure forestry in State forests;
- c) Provide special measures for the protection of certain forests and trees;
- d) Promote the sustainable use of forests for environmental, economic, educational, recreational, cultural, health and spiritual purposes;
- e) Promote community forestry;
- f) Promote greater participation in all aspects of forestry and the forest products industry by persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.”

Administering Authority: DAFF

Key Sections

- Chapter 2 - Sustainable Management of Forests
- Chapter 3 - Special Measures to Protect Forests
- Chapter 4 - Use of Forests
- Chapter 7 - Offences and Penalties

Amendments

- National Forest and Fire Laws Amendment Act, No. 12 of 2001
- Forestry Laws Amendment Act, No. 35 of 2005
- National Forests Act, No. 25 of 2014

Regulations

Regulations on the National Forests Act, 1998 (No. R.466 of 2009). These Regulations implement provisions of the National Forests Act, 1998 and makes provision for a wide variety of matters regarding the management, use and conservation of forests and the preservation of trees. The Regulations provide, among other things, for: licensing of establishment of a plantation in a state forest; licensing of felling and removal of trees in a state forest; licensing of grazing of herds, use of land for cultivation purposes, hunting and fishing, mining and other activities in state forests; licensing of activities in respect of indigenous trees and protected trees in protected forest areas, setting aside of protected areas on private land; and assistance to community forestry.





3.2 Biodiversity & Natural Resource Management

This category of legislation includes Acts developed to protect and govern the use and management of biodiversity and the resources that they generate.

Afforestation is defined as a stream flow reduction activity under the National Water Act and consequently requires licensing under this Act.

The Acts listed (in alphabetical order) include:

- i. National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA), 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
- ii. National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
- iii. National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)

NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)

Purpose of Act - "To provide for fundamental reform of the law relating to water resources; to repeal certain laws; and to provide for matters connected therewith." The Act provides for Water Resource planning; the classification of water resources and setting of associated management objectives; Prevention and remedy of pollution and emergency incidents; Licensing of water use; Establishment and operation of water management institutions; Monitoring, assessment and information management; Offences and remedies."

Administering Authority: DWS

Key Sections

- Chapter 3 - Protection of Water Resources
- Chapter 4 - Use of Water
- Chapter 13 - Access to and Rights Over Land
- Chapter 14 - Monitoring, Assessment and Information
- Chapter 16 - Offences and Remedies

Section 21 (Chapter 4) lists water uses that require licensing. Afforestation is defined as a Stream Flow Reduction Activity, and as such requires licensing in terms of the Act. There are however other Section 21 uses, such as 21c and 21i which may be triggered where forestry activities affecting rivers and wetlands, such as new river crossings also require licenses. There are guidelines for Section 21 and the application process.

Amendments

- National Water Amendment Act, No. 45 of 1999
- National Water Amendment Act, No. 27 of 2014

Regulations

Regulations regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use License Applications and Appeals (most recent amendment - No. R 267 of 2017). These regulations prescribe the procedure and requirements for water use license applications as contemplated in sections 41 of the Act; as well as an appeal in terms of section 41(6) of the Act.



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT (NEM:BA), 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)

Purpose of Act - “To provide for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998; the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources; the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute; and for matters connected therewith.”

Administering Authority: DEA

Key Sections

- Chapter 3 - Biodiversity Planning and Monitoring
- Chapter 4 - Threatened or Protected Ecosystems and Species
- Chapter 5 - Species and Organisms Posing Potential Threats to Biodiversity
- Chapter 7 - Permits

Amendments

- National Environment Laws Amendment Act, No. 14 of 2009
- National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act, No. 14 of 2013

Regulations

Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2014 (2018 Amendment in Draft)

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)

Purpose of Act - “To provide for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes; for the establishment of a national register of all national, provincial and local protected areas; for the management of those areas in accordance with national norms and standards; for intergovernmental co-operation and public consultation in matters concerning protected areas; for the continued existence, governance and functions of South African National Parks; and for matters in connection therewith.”

Administering Authority: DEA

Key Sections

- Chapter 2 - System of Protected Areas in South Africa
- Chapter 3 - Declaration of Protected Areas
- Chapter 4 - Management of Protected Areas
- Chapter 6 - Acquisition of Rights in or to Land
- Chapter 8 - Offences and Penalties

Amendments

- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, No. 31 of 2004
- National Environment Laws Amendment Act, No. 14 of 2009
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, No. 15 of 2009
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, No. 21 of 2014

Regulations

Regulations for the Proper Administration of Nature Reserves (No. R 99 of 2012).



3.3 Environmental Management

This category of Acts gives effect to the concept of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) established in NEMA.

These Acts provide for the authorisation of development activities via the EIA regulations, and for the management of negative impacts such as waste, and air pollution in its various forms.

The Acts covered are as follows:

- i. Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989)
- ii. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
- iii. National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEM: AQA), 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
- iv. National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989)

Purpose of Act -“To provide for the effective protection and controlled utilization of the environment and for matters incidental thereto.”

Administering Authority: DEA

Key Sections

- Part 1 - Policy For Environmental Conservation
- Part 3 - Protection of Natural Environment
- Part 4 - Control Of Environmental Pollution
- Part 5 - Control Of Activities Which May Have Detrimental Effect On The Environment
- Part 6 - Regulations
- Part 7 - Offences, Penalties and Forfeiture

Amendments

- Environment Conservation Amendment Act, No. 98 of 1991
- Environment Conservation Amendment Act, No. 79 of 1992
- Environment Conservation Second Amendment Act, No. 115 of 1992
- Environment Conservation Amendment Act, No. 94 of 1993
- Environment Conservation Second Amendment Act, No. 189 of 1993
- Environment Conservation Amendment Act, No. 52 of 1994
- Proclamation R29 of 1995
- Proclamation R43 of 1996
- National Environment Management Act, No. 107 of 1998
- National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999
- Environment Conservation Amendment Act, No. 50 of 2003
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003
- National Environment Laws Amendment Act, No. 44 of 2008
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, No. 59 of 2008
- National Environment Laws Amendment Act, No. 14 of 2009



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

Purpose of Act - “To provide for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote co-operative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; to provide for certain aspects of the administration and enforcement of other environmental management laws; and to provide for matters connected therewith.”

Administering Authority: DEA

Key Sections

- Chapter 4 - Fair Decision-Making and Conflict Management
- Chapter 7 - Compliance and Enforcement

Amendments

- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No. 28 of 2002
- National Environmental Management Amendment Act, No. 56 of 2002
- National Environmental Management Amendment Act, No. 46 of 2003
- National Environmental Management Amendment Act, No. 8 of 2004
- National Environment Laws Amendment Act, No. 44 of 2008
- National Environmental Management Amendment Act, No. 62 of 2008
- National Environment Laws Amendment Act, No. 14 of 2009
- National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Act, No. 30 of 2013
- National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act, No. 25 of 2014

Regulations

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (most recent amendment - No. 326 of 2017). These regulations provided are to regulate the procedure and criteria as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act relating to the preparation, evaluation, submission, processing and consideration of, and decision on, applications for environmental authorisations for the commencement of activities.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT (NEM: AQA), 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)

Purpose of Act - “To reform the law regulating air quality in order to protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development; to provide for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government; for specific air quality measures; and for matters incidental thereto.”

Administering Authority: DEA

Key Sections

- Chapter 2 - National Framework and National, Provincial and Local Standards
- Chapter 4 - Air Quality Management Measures
- Chapter 7 - Offences and Penalties

Amendments

- National Environment Laws Amendment Act, No. 44 of 2008
- National Environment Laws Amendment Act, No. 14 of 2009
- National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act, No. 14 of 2013
- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Amendment Act, No. 20 of 2014
-

Regulations

National Dust Control Regulations (No. R 827 of 2013). These regulations are provided for prescribing general measures for the control of dust in all areas.



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)

Purpose of Act - “To reform the law regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development; to provide for institutional arrangements and planning matters; to provide for national norms and standards for regulating the management of waste by all spheres of government; to provide for specific waste management measures; to provide for the licensing and control of waste management activities; to provide for the remediation of contaminated land; to provide for the national waste information system; to provide for compliance and enforcement; and to provide for matters connected therewith.”

Administering Authority: DEA

Key Sections

- Chapter 2 - National Waste Management Strategy, Norms and Standards
- Chapter 4 - Waste Management Measures
- Chapter 5 - Licensing of Waste Management Activities
- Chapter 6 - Waste Information
- Chapter 7 - Compliance and Enforcement

Amendments

- National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act, No. 14 of 2013
- National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act, No. 25 of 2014
- National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act, No. 26 of 2014

Regulations

- National Waste Information Regulations (No. R 625 of 2012)
- Purification of Waste Water and Effluent, 1998

These regulations are provided for the regulation of the collection of data and information to fulfil the objectives of the national waste information system as set out in section 61 of the Act.





award

The Association for Water and Rural Development

AWARD is a non-profit organisation specialising in participatory, research-based project implementation. Their work addresses issues of sustainability, inequity and poverty by building natural-resource management competence and supporting sustainable livelihoods. One of their current projects, supported by USAID, focuses on the Olifants River and the way in which people living in South Africa and Mozambique depend on the Olifants and its contributing waterways. It aims to improve water security and resource management in support of the healthy ecosystems to sustain livelihoods and resilient economic development in the catchment.

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About USAID: RESILIM-O

USAID: RESILIM-O focuses on the Olifants River Basin and the way in which people living in South Africa and Mozambique depend on the Olifants and its contributing waterways. It aims to improve water security and resource management in support of the healthy ecosystems that support livelihoods and resilient economic development in the catchment. The 5-year programme, involving the South African and Mozambican portions of the Olifants catchment, is being implemented by the Association for Water and Rural Development (AWARD) and is funded by USAID Southern Africa.

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