

# MEASURABLE PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABLE DELIVERY



## OUTPUTS AND MEASURES

OUTCOME 10: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
THAT ARE WELL PROTECTED AND CONTINUALLY ENHANCED

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*Output 1: Enhanced quality and quantity of water resources*

*Output 2: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts and improved air/atmospheric quality*

*Output 3: Sustainable environmental management*

*Output 4: Protected biodiversity*

## OUTPUTS AND MEASURES

### **Output 1: Enhanced quality and quantity of water resources**

Water demand is expected to rise by 52% over the next 30 years while supply of water is likely to decline if current trends due to leakage from old and poorly maintained municipal infrastructure and the loss of wetlands persist. This would make the prospect of water shortage a frightening reality in the near future. To enable more efficient management of our water resources, the following targets are critical:

- Reduction of water loss from distribution networks from current levels of approximately 30% to 18% by 2014 coupled with encouraging users to save water.
- To preserve groundwater reserves and prevent further loss of wetlands, the number of wetlands rehabilitated should increase from 95 to 150 per year. Furthermore, action needs to be taken to increase the number of wetlands under formal protection from the current level of 19 as well ensuring that the number of rivers with healthy ecosystems increases significantly.
- To improve current capacity to treat wastewater, 80% of sewage and wastewater treatment plants should be upgraded by 2015 and the percentage of wastewater treatment plants meeting water quality standards should be increased from 40% to 80% by 2014.

### **Output 2: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts and improved air/atmospheric quality**

- To begin reducing South Africa's footprint with regard to greenhouse gas emission, the percentage of power generation from renewable sources should increase from 2,000GW/hours to 10,000GW/hours by 2014.
- To mitigate the catastrophic impacts of climate change it is imperative that we reduce total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 34% by 2020 and 42% by 2025.
- Reduction of atmospheric pollutants is also critical and targets should be set that comply with Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- To better cope with the unpredictable and severe impacts of climate change, adaptation plans for key sectors of the economy must be developed (i.e. Agriculture, water, forestry, tourism, Human Settlements).

### **Output 3: Sustainable environmental management**

The proper management of our environment will require that we achieve the following

- Percentage of land affected by soil degradation to decrease from 70% to 55%.
- Net deforestation to be maintained at not more than 5% by 2020 and protection of indigenous forest assets be transferred to appropriate conservation and relevant agencies by 2014.

- Solid waste management to ensure waste minimization, improved collection and disposal and recycling by ensuring that the percentage of households with basic waste collection and disposal facilities increases from 50% to 80% by 2012; percentage of landfill sites with permits increased to 80% by 2015 and that 25% percent of municipal waste gets diverted from landfill sites for recycling by 2012.
- To ensure integrated planning, a clear plan that will ensure that environmental issues are integrated into land use planning and incorporated into national, provincial and municipal plans.

#### **Output 4: Protected biodiversity**

Keeping our biodiversity intact is vital for sustainable economic growth and development because it ensures ongoing provision of ecosystem services such as the production of clean air, clean water through good catchment management and prevention of erosion and carbon storage to counteract global warming. Consideration should be therefore be given to limit further loss of natural habitat in threatened ecosystems by more deliberate preservation and conservation of protected areas. In this regard the targets for achievement are as follows:

- Land protection and rehabilitation by increasing the percentage of land mass under conservation from 6% to 9% and the hectares of land rehabilitated per year should increase from 624ha to 1000ha by 2014
- Consistent with the draft National Biodiversity Framework, the percentage of coastline prohibiting fishing and any form of harvesting and extraction should increase from 9% to 11%, the percentage of coastline with partial protection to increase from 12% to 14% and clear targets set for the number of kilometres of coast, rivers and lakes to be cleaned and rehabilitated
- To preserve our biodiversity and protect ecosystems and species the number of species under formal protection should increase and the proportion of species threatened with extinction should decline from current levels of 6.5%

#### *Measures specific to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:*

- The total area (about 1million square km) of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in which fishing and any form of harvesting and extraction is prohibited will be increased from less than 1% to 3% offshore. Clear targets set for the number of kilometres of coast to be cleaned and rehabilitated
- To protect ecosystems and threatened species and rebuild stocks, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) management system and recovery strategies will be implemented to ensure the recoveries of 10% of hake, abalone and rock lobster stocks from the current levels by 2014.