



tourism

Department:
Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

TOURISM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (TEIP)

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DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM



SECOND EDITION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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GLOSSARY

Air pollution - the presence in or introduction into the air of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects on the health of humans and other living beings, or cause damage to the climate or materials.

Climate Change - any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period.

Cultural Resource Management - The management and conservation of cultural resources, including archaeological finds, graves, historical buildings, and other structures on military properties.

Environmental Management – The process of managing interactions and impacts of human activities on the natural environment.

Ecological Management - means the management of the natural environment including the interaction between plants, animals, humans, their actions (military activities) and other elements in their natural environment.

Environmental Education – The process that allows individuals to explore environmental issues, engage in problem-solving, and take action to improve the environment. As a result, individuals develop a deeper understanding of environmental issues and have the skills to make informed and responsible decisions.

Environmental Management - The management of the interaction and impact of human activities on the natural environment.

Environmental Planning - The process of integrating environmental considerations into the planning and execution of military activities.

Environmental Research - the monitoring and observing of the environmental impacts of military activities to develop scientific guidelines for environmental planning and ecological management.

Integrated Environmental Management – Holistic and coordinated approach to environmental management that addresses the interconnection of environmental aspects through a strategic approach.

Integrated Waste Management - A holistic and integrated system aimed at prevention and minimization at source, managing the impact of waste on the receiving environment and remediating impacted environments.

Plan - A purposeful, projected strategy or design, often with coordinated priorities, options and measures that elaborate and implement policy.

Policy - A general course of action or proposed overall direction that is being pursued and which guides continuous decision-making.

Programme - A coherent, organized agenda or schedule of commitments, proposal instruments and/or activities that elaborate and implement policy.

Resource Efficiency - using the Earth's limited resources sustainably while minimising impacts on the environment.

Responsible Tourism - tourism management strategy in which the tourism sector and tourists take responsibility to protect and conserve the natural environment, respect and conserve local cultures and ways of life, and contribute to stronger local economies and a better quality of life for local people (SANS 1162:2011)

Sustainable Development - The integration of social, economic, and environmental factors into planning, implementation, and decision-making to ensure that development serves present and future generations.

Tourism - comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside of their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes (UNWTO, 2021).

Water Conservation and Demand Management – Water conservation defines the minimisation of loss or waste, the care and protection of water resources and the efficient and effective use of water; while water demand management is defined as the adaptation and implementation of a strategy or a programme by a water institution or consumer to influence the water demand and usage to meet any of the following objectives: economic efficiency, social development, social equity, environmental protection, the sustainability of water supply and services and political acceptability.

United Nations World Tourism Organization - United Nations specialized agency entrusted with the promotion of responsible, sustainable, and universally accessible tourism (UNWTO, 2021).

LIST OF ACRONYMS

EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	-	Environmental Implementation Plan
EMS	-	Environmental Management System
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
I&AP	-	Interested and Affected Parties
IEM	-	Integrated Environmental Management
IWM	-	Integrated Waste Management
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Act, (Act no. 107 of 1998)
EPWP	-	Expanded Public Works Programme
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	-	Greenhouse gases
IPAP	-	Industrial Policy Action Plan
NCPC-SA	-	National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa
NDP	-	National Development Plan
NGP	-	New Growth Path
NTSS	-	National Tourism Sector Strategy
SMMES	-	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise Businesses
SOs	-	Organisational Strategic Objectives
TREP	-	Tourism Resource Efficiency Programme
TAP	-	Tourism Adaptation Project
WCDM	-	Water Conservation and Demand Management
UNWTO	-	United Nations World Tourism Organization

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Department of Tourism (herein referred to as the “the Department”) is required in terms of Section 11(1) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act No.107 of 1998) to develop an Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP). This Section requires that every national department listed in Schedule 1, and exercises functions that may affect the environment, must prepare an EIP that will be revised every five years. The purpose and objectives of the EIP are to coordinate and harmonize the policies, plans, programmes, and decisions of the various national departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment. Additionally, EIPs also seeks to:

- give effect to the principle of co-operative government as stipulated in Chapter 3 of the Constitution of South Africa.
- promote the protection of the environment across the country as a whole; and
- enable the Minister to monitor the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment.

According to NEMA, every EIP must contain:

- a description of policies, plans and programmes that may significantly affect the environment; and
- a description of how the relevant national department will ensure that the policies, plans, and programmes referred to above will comply with the environmental management principles set out in Section 2 of NEMA.

This document sets out the EIP for the tourism sector, referred to as the “Tourism Environmental Implementation Plan (TEIP) for the 2020 to 2025 period. In developing the TEIP, the department undertook a detailed review of policies, plans, programmes, and strategies within the tourism sector. In addition, the department also undertook extensive consultation with stakeholders to ensure that the process of developing this plan is inclusive and expresses the environmental concerns and interests of all role-players within the tourism sector in the country. The formulation of this TEIP was informed by the outcomes of these two processes.

CHAPTER 2: DESCRIPTION OF TOURISM POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Introduction to the Department of Tourism

2.1.1. Legislative mandate

The legislative mandate of the department of tourism is outlined in the Tourism Act (Act No.3 of 2014). The Act aims to:

- promote the practice of responsible tourism for the benefit of the Republic and the enjoyment of all its residents and foreign visitors;
- provide for the effective domestic and international marketing of South Africa as a tourist destination;
- promote quality tourism products and services;
- promote growth and development of the tourism sector, and
- Enhance cooperation and coordination between all spheres of government in developing and managing tourism.

2.1.2. Policy Mandate

The policy mandate of the department of tourism is sourced from different guidelines, plans and strategies. These includes:

2.1.2.1. The White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa (1996)

The White Paper provides a framework and guidelines for tourism development and promotion in South Africa. It created a path for the development of key strategies and policies upon which the fundamental growth of the sector is based on.

2.1.2.2. The National Development Plan (NDP, 2030)

The NDP outlines some of the key goals that the country must attain by the year 2030. It envisages rising employment, productivity, and incomes to ensure a long-term

solution to alleviate inequality and poverty, improvement in living standards and ensuring a dignified existence for all South Africans. The NDP recognises tourism as one of the main drivers of employment and economic growth in the country.

2.1.2.3. The New Growth Path (NGP, 2011)

The NGP is a framework that is aimed at enhancing growth, employment creation, and equity in the country. The framework includes tourism amongst the six priorities areas of the country's economic growth.

2.1.2.4. The National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS, 2016)

The NTSS was developed to recognise and provide the need for sustainable development within the tourism sector and is seen as a blueprint for the tourism sector in pursuit of growth targets stipulated in the New Growth Path (NGP). The strategy directs the country's tourism sector to pursue a path that will increase tourism programmes and projects that are led and benefit communities while advocating for increased adherence to responsible tourism standards and practices.

2.1.2.5. Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Plan (ERRP, 2020)

This document sets out a reconstruction and recovery plan for the country's economy intending to stipulate equitable and inclusive growth. The ERRP identified the tourism sector as one of the focus areas for the recovery and reconstruction of our economy during and post-COVID19 pandemic.

2.1.3. Structure of the Department of Tourism

The Department of Tourism has four programmes, and are summarised below:

2.1.3.1. **Programme 1:** Corporate Management

Purpose: *To provide strategic leadership, management, and support services to the department.*

Sub-Programmes and Purpose:

- ***Strategy and Systems*** manage and coordinate strategy and systems.

- **Human Resource Management and Development** manages the provision of human resource management and development.
- **Communications** manage the coordination and provision of communications support to the department.
- **Legal Services** manages the provision of legal support services.
- **Chief Financial Officer** manages and facilitates the provision of financial management services.
- **Internal Audit:** manages the provision of internal audit services.
- **Risk and Integrity Management** manages the provision of risk, anti-corruption and integrity management services.

2.1.3.2. Programme 2: Tourism Research, Policy, and International Relations

Purpose: *To enhance the strategic policy environment, monitor the tourism sector's performance, and enable stakeholder relations.*

Sub-Programmes and Purpose:

- **Research and Knowledge Management** oversees tourism research, knowledge management and impact evaluation of the sector.
- **Policy Planning and Strategy** oversee and guide policy and strategy development for the tourism sector and ensures the efficient and effective management of stakeholder relations.
- **South African Tourism** stimulates sustainable international and domestic demand for South African tourism experiences and regulates the standard of tourism facilities and services.
- **International Relations and Cooperation** drive South Africa's interests through international relations and cooperation.

2.1.3.3. Programme 3: Destination Development

Purpose: *To facilitate and coordinate tourism destination development.*

Sub-Programmes and purpose:

- **Tourism Enhancement** increases the competitiveness of South Africa's tourism industry.
- **Destination Planning and Investment Coordination** ensures that tourism infrastructure supports the current and future growth of the sector.
- **Working for Tourism** facilitates the development of tourism infrastructure projects under the expanded public works programme through labour-intensive methods targeted at youth, women, unemployed and disabled people, and small, medium, and micro-enterprises empowerment.

2.1.3.4. Programme 4: Tourism Sector Support Services

Purpose: To enhance transformation, increase skills levels, and support the development of the sector to ensure that South Africa is a competitive tourism destination.

Sub-Programmes and Purpose:

- **Tourism Sector Support Services Management** provides administrative support to the programme's activities.
- **Tourism Human Resource Development** facilitates the efficient management and implementation of human resource development initiatives for the tourism sector.
- **Enterprise Development and Transformation** facilitates inclusive participation and sustainability in the tourism sector.
- **Tourism Visitor Services** ensures the integrity of information and facilitates accurate tourism information.
- **Tourism Incentive Programme** manages the establishment of capital and non-capital tourism incentives to promote and encourage the development and growth of the tourism sector.

2.2. Description of tourism policies, programmes and plans affecting the environment

The implementation of the following Tourism policies, programmes and plans may affect the environment:

2.2.1. White Paper on Tourism Development and Promotion in SA (1996)

The White Paper provides a policy framework and guidelines for tourism development in South Africa. This White Paper proposes Responsible Tourism as the key guiding principle for tourism development.

2.2.2. Tourism Act (Act No. 3 of 2014)

The Act aims to:

1. provide for the development and promotion of sustainable tourism for the benefit of the Republic, its residents, and visitors;
2. to provide for the continued existence of the South African Tourism Board;
3. to provide for the establishment of the Tourism Grading Council;
4. to regulate the tourist guide profession;
5. to repeal certain laws; and
6. to provide for matters connected therewith.

The objectives of this Act are to:

- promote the practicing of responsible tourism for the benefit of the Republic and the enjoyment of all its residents and foreign visitors;
- provide for the effective domestic and international marketing of South Africa as a tourist destination;
- promote quality tourism products and services;
- promote growth and development of the tourism sector; and
- enhance cooperation and coordination between all spheres of government in developing and managing tourism.

2.2.3. National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS, 2016)

The NTSS provides the vision of the tourism sector as a “rapidly and inclusively growing tourism economy that leverages South Africa’s competitive edge in nature, culture, and heritage, underpinned by Ubuntu and supported by innovation and service excellence” and the world’s top responsible tourism destination. The NTSS Mission is to increase the direct contribution of tourism to the economy through partnerships, research-based collaborative planning, and the implementation of agreed priority actions.

To achieve the vision of the NTSS, five pillars that provide a framework for the actions of this Strategy have been identified, with domestic tourism as an essential segment of the tourism economy that provides the foundation for sustainable tourism growth and development. The five pillars of the NTSS encompasses key elements that will drive the development and growth of this market which should form the backbone of the sector. These pillars are:

- Effective marketing;
- Facilitate ease of access;
- Visitor experience;
- Destination management practices; and
- Broad-based benefits.

2.2.4. National Heritage and Cultural Tourism Strategy (2012)

The National Strategy on Heritage and Cultural Tourism serves to guide and provide strategic direction for the development and promotion of heritage and cultural tourism in South Africa. The strategy provides a framework for the coordination and integration of heritage and culture into the mainstream of tourism.

The vision of the strategy is to realise the global competitiveness of South Africa’s heritage and cultural resources through product development for sustainable tourism and economic development. The mission of this strategy is to:

- unlock the economic potential of heritage and cultural resources through responsible and sustainable tourism development; and

- raise awareness of the ability of heritage and cultural tourism to contribute towards social cohesion.

2.2.5. Rural Tourism Development Strategy (2012)

The National Rural Tourism Strategy is a strategy meant to ensure a developmental approach upon packaging rural tourism products and opportunities in South Africa. This approach is also meant to prioritise spatial nodes which have a growth potential to stimulate the growth of the tourism industry in South Africa.

The vision of the strategy is to promote a developed rural tourism economy. The mission is to enhance the growth and development of tourism in rural communities, particularly in less-visited provinces in SA.

2.2.6. Tourism Incentive Programme (TIP)

The TIP was established by the department during the 2015/16 financial year to stimulate growth and development in the tourism sector by providing financial assistance and competitiveness to privately-owned tourism enterprises.

The TIP has the following incentives:

- Green Tourism Incentive Programme
- Market Access Support Programme
- Tourism Grading Support Programme
- Tourism Transformation Fund
- Tourism Equity Fund

2.2.7. Working for Tourism Programme

The Working for Tourism Programme is the job creation or the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) of the Department of Tourism. It is a targeted grant, aimed at supporting the development of community-based tourism, thereby stimulating job creation, tourism sector transformation, economic empowerment, community benefit and geographic spread of tourism investment. The high level of unemployment in South Africa makes job creation a crucial challenge. However, job creation without

skills development and training does not lend itself to sustainable employment. Training and capacity building is the crucial element of all Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). The Working for Tourism Programme aims to:

- Stimulate employment creation in the tourism sector;
- Youth development and empowerment.
- Encourage the geographical spread of tourism products with a bias towards rural areas; and
- Promote sector transformation.

2.2.8. Draft Tourism Recovery Plan (2020)

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a severe impact on several socio-economic sectors across the globe, including tourism. Global communities had to implement necessary measures to contain the spread of the coronavirus such that the capacity of the health system is not overwhelmed by the rate of transmission. One of the measures of this containment was a restriction of movement across the globe and this has an adverse impact on the global capacity utilization of the tourism sector.

The recovery plan, therefore, proposes a series of measures to protect and rejuvenate supply, reignite demand and strengthen the enabling capability of the sector.

2.2.9. Final National Tourism and Climate Change Response Programme and Action Plan (2012)

As climate change challenges and measures to address them have taken centre stage in recent years, the Department of Tourism developed and published this action plan. It outlines the action plans that tourism in South Africa must adhere to avert the impacts of the phenomenon of the sector. This is due to tourism being identified as one of the sectors vulnerable to climate impact in South Africa. In addition, some of the key activities (such as accommodation, transport, etc.) within the tourism sector have the potential to contribute to climate change through the release of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. The plan is designed to address the following:

- Improved understanding of the vulnerabilities of tourism to the physical impacts of climate change in order to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the industry;
- Reduced Tourism related greenhouse gas emissions;
- A fully informed tourism industry through consistent and effective industry outreach and communications;
- A nationally consistent, inclusive and cooperative approach to implementation; and
- Maintain effective climate change messaging and positioning in our key markets.

2.2.10. The South African National Minimum Standard for Responsible Tourism (SANS 1162:2011)

The SANS 1162:2011 is a detailed set of requirements aimed at establishing a common understanding of RT, and a basis for the harmonisation of tourism sustainability certification in the country. The associated accreditation system authorises tourism certification agencies that are competent to offer sustainability certification schemes to tourism businesses.

2.2.11. National Responsible Tourism Guidelines (2002)

This guideline was launched at the 2002 Tourism Indaba as a policy guideline for tourism in South Africa. It provides targets for the tourism sector and emphasised the need to address the triple bottom line outcomes of sustainable development (economic, environmental, and social sustainability). It stipulates national guidance and indicators to enable the tourism industry to show progress towards the principles of RT as outlined in the 1996 White Paper.

2.3. Impacts of the tourism sector on the environment

The tourism sector development and growth is associated with the following environmental impacts:

- Ecological degradation – implementation of tourism infrastructure programmes
- Pollution – noise, land, air and water pollution from tourism activities;
- Waste generated by the tourism sector and businesses;

- Depletion of natural resources – energy and water use by tourism establishments; and
- Climate change – as a result of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from various sector operational activities such as air, road and sea transportation of tourists and goods, as well as and other potential sources.

The environmental challenges originating from the tourism sector may be divided into four categories; namely degradable waste, persistent waste, reversible biological and geophysical impacts, and irreversible biological and geophysical impacts. The sector is driven by the following approaches and categories required for their effective solution:

- **Degradable waste**

This category includes the pollution of land, water by organic wastes, of the air by-products of combustion as well as thermal pollution and noise pollution. These problems can usually be resolved successfully within existing legal, economic, and societal frameworks.

- **Persistent waste**

These types of waste are organic compounds that are poorly degraded and accumulate in the environment and are regarded as contaminants that threaten human health and the aquatic ecosystem through toxic effects. These substances are removed from the biosphere by natural processes. Examples of persistent waste include heavy metals (lead, cadmium, and mercury), certain human-produced chemical compounds (such as Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, commonly known as DDT and plastics) and certain types of nuclear waste. DDT is a colourless, tasteless, and almost odourless crystalline chemical compound, originally developed as an insecticide, known for its environmental impacts. These problems require a different treatment from that described for degradable wastes, and technological solutions are not always available. Strict administrative control is therefore needed to deal with the adverse effect of persistent wastes on the environment and human health.

- **Reversible biological and geophysical impacts**

The distinction between reversible and irreversible impacts is not clear-cut and is therefore open to criticism. Reversible biological impacts include agriculture, roads construction, or opencast mining operations in large and stable ecosystems. The effects of such activities are likely to deprive communities of environmental amenities and often lead to a reduction in the quality of living. However, with adequate planning and timely expenditure, such impacts can be minimised or maintained at acceptable levels. Problems caused by these pollutants are serious given the fact that social and political indifference lead to enormous areas of the earth being degraded to an extent that the damage takes place in unstable and fragmented areas, which do not allow for the reversal of actions. These problems emphasise the need for human actions to be in harmony with natural processes.

- **Irreversible biological and geophysical impacts**

The most common irreversible biological and geophysical impacts are associated with the extinction of animals, plants and fragile ecosystems. Changes in the world's climate and weather resulting from certain human actions, as well as the exploitation of some of the earth's natural resources to the point of extinction, require urgent attention. Given the large-scale environmental changes and damage that may be caused by these problems, international, regional, national and local control is required to address these impacts. Within this category, major social and political adjustments will ultimately be required to provide life within acceptable limits.

CHAPTER 3: COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

In terms of Section 85 of the Constitution, the national executive authority vests on the President. The President, together with Cabinet (constituted by the President, the Deputy President and Ministers), must initiate and implement national legislation and policy, coordinate the functions of the state departments and administration. The distribution of state powers and functions among the three spheres of government and the various departments within each sphere necessitates collaboration to ensure the effective functioning of the state. The principles of cooperative governance as set out in Chapter 3 of the Constitution, outline the relationships between the spheres and organs of the state. There should be close cooperation within the larger state structure, recognising the distinctiveness, interdependence, and interrelatedness of the entire state. All spheres of government and all organs of state are bound by the principles of cooperative governance and intergovernmental relations. Therefore, the essence of this constitutional framework is to foster close cooperation between the different spheres of government in the implementation of its policies and programmes in order to provide the people with a coordinated and comprehensive approach in the delivery of services.

The NEMA is regarded as the framework legislation for environmental management in South Africa and has brought environmental management within the framework of the new constitutional dispensation. The Preamble to the Act emphasizes the new constitutional dispensation, its founding values, environmental rights, and sustainable development. Through NEMA, the state endeavours, inter alia, to develop a framework for cooperative environmental governance as reflected in its purpose. The purpose of NEMA is to provide for cooperative environmental governance by establishing principles for:

- Decision-making on matters affecting the environment;
- Institutions that will promote cooperative governance; and
- Procedures for coordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state.

The national departments listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of NEMA are considered to exercise functions that may affect the environment or that involve the management of the environment. These departments are Environmental Affairs, Tourism, Rural Development and Land Reform, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Human Settlements, Trade and Industry, Transport, Water Affairs, Public Enterprises, Public Works, Defence, Mineral Resources, Energy, Health, and Labour. It is evident that most national departments play a role in environmental management and this inevitably influences the provision of a coherent and integrated environmental management system. The fragmentation of environmental management across various departments (also referred to as horizontal fragmentation), each dealing with a component of the environment, for example, land, forests, agriculture, minerals, and energy, increases the risk of environmental policies being implemented in a fragmented way.

The provision for principles for decision-making, institutions to promote cooperative governance and procedures for coordinating environmental functions is important, as environmental matters are dealt with by all spheres of government and by various departments. The department of tourism is expected to ensure cooperation with other government departments that have environmental management responsibilities. Furthermore, the department has the responsibility to ensure cooperation with provinces and local municipalities on issues of environmental management for the tourism sector.

CHAPTER 4: INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN TOURISM

Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) is a procedure designed to ensure that the environmental consequences of developments (or projects) are understood and adequately considered in the planning process. It provides a guide for the development process and serves to refine and improve proposed policies, programmes, and projects through a series of procedures that are linked to the development process. The purpose of IEM is to promote the application of appropriate environmental management tools and approaches in order to ensure the integrated environmental management of activities.

The objectives of IEM are to:

- Promote the integration of the principles of environmental management set out in Section 2 of NEMA into the making of all decisions that may have a significant effect on the environment;
- Identify, predict, and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, and the risks, consequences, alternatives, and options for mitigation of activities, to minimise negative impacts, maximise benefits as well as promoting compliance with the principles of environmental management set out in Section 2 of NEMA;
- Ensure that the effects of activities on the environment receive adequate consideration before actions are taken in connection with them;
- Ensure adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment;
- Ensure the consideration of environmental attributes in management and decision making that may have a significant effect on the environment; and
- Identify and employ modes of environmental management best suited to ensuring that a particular activity is pursued in accordance with the principles of environmental management set out in Section 2.

Objectives of IEM are achieved through using appropriate environmental management tools. The potential consequences for or impacts on the environment of listed or specified activities must be considered, investigated, assessed, and reported to the

competent authority. This is achieved through applications for authorisation to commence with certain activities and includes an environmental impact assessment (EIA). To achieve IEM, applications for authorisation and EIAs are used as environmental management tools to realise the general objectives of IEM. It can therefore be said that these environmental management tools give effect to IEM, as they provide for informed decision-making, accountability for decisions taken and an open, proactive, and participatory approach. In the development and growth of the tourism sector, the following needs to be considered:

- Environmental consideration should be addressed in the planning of tourism projects;
- Environmental management should be mainstreamed in tourism policy formulation;
- Public participation in tourism and environmental management should be promoted; and
- Tourism infrastructure projects must comply with all relevant and applicable environmental authorisations.

Environmental management in the tourism sector is promoted through the implementation of responsible tourism practices. The 1996 White Paper on Tourism Development and Promotion in South Africa provides guidance towards the promotion of sustainable development in the tourism sector in the country. According to the White Paper, responsible tourism is an approach to the management of tourism aimed at maximising economic, social, and environmental benefits and minimising costs to destinations. A responsible tourism approach aims to achieve the triple-bottom-line outcomes of sustainable development, i.e., economic growth, environmental integrity, and social justice. Several responsible tourism measures and practices have been developed and implemented by both the private and public sectors in South Africa over the past years.

CHAPTER 5: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, KEY PRIORITY INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR TEIP OVER FIVE YEARS

To address the key environmental impacts associated with the tourism sector's operations, several strategic objectives and interventions are outlined in this chapter as part of this Tourism Sector Environmental Implementation Plan (TEIP). This chapter sets out the strategic objectives, key priority indicators and annual targets over the next five years (2020 -2025). The following components were used to guide the approach to this TEIP:

1. **Strategic Objectives** – This defines the main focus points of the TEIP.
2. **Indicators** – These are realistic and measurable criteria of project progress. They provide a focus for the set strategic objectives.
3. **Targets** – Define the specific area to achieve each goal.

The plan has twelve (12) strategic objectives with set indicators and targets. In addition, the TEIP also indicate the responsibilities of different role players using the **RACI matrix**. The RACI matrix is the simplest and most effective means for defining and documenting project roles and responsibilities in an activity/project, where **R**-Responsible, **A**-Accountable, **C**-Consulted, and **I**-Informed. This matrix notes the importance of knowing exactly who is responsible, who is accountable, who needs to be consulted, and who must be kept informed at every step of the implementation of the TEIP. This will significantly improve chances of the successful implementation of this plan.

5.1. Overview of TEIP Annual Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Develop a Tourism Sector and Environmental Management Coordinating Mechanism

Indicator 1.1: Tourism Environmental Management Forum (TEMF) established

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Establish the TEMF terms of reference	2021/2022	R – Department of Tourism
Appoint members of the TEMF	2021/2022	R – Tourism Stakeholders
Use the TEMF meetings to establish, implement, and monitor progress on the implementation of the TEIP	2022/2023	R – TEMF A – Department of Tourism

Indicator 1.2: Number of TEMF members inducted

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Induction of TEMF Members	2021/2022	R – Department of Tourism A – TEMF
Capacitate the TEMF	2021/2022	R – Department of Tourism
Conduct TEMF meetings	2021/2022 to 2024/2025	R – Dept. of Tourism A – TEMF
Review of TEMF Terms of References (ToR)	2024/2025	R – Dept. of Tourism A – TEMF

Indicator 1.3: Number of TEMF meetings held

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
1 meeting	2021/2022	R – TEMF
2 meetings	2022/2023	R – TEMF
2 meetings	2023/2024	R – TEMF
2 Meetings	2024/2025	R – TEMF

Strategic Objective 2: Reduce tourism sector's contribution to climate change (Mitigation Strategy)

Indicator 2.1: The carbon footprint of the tourism sector quantified

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Conduct desktop research on existing carbon footprint assessment tools used by other sectors	2021/2022	R – Department of Tourism
Develop a tool for carbon footprint quantification for the tourism sector	2022/2023	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism Stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Implementation of the carbon footprint quantification tool	2023/2024; 2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism
Review the carbon footprint of the tourism sector	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism Stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Indicator 2.2: Percentage (%) reduction in tourism sector related GHG emissions (baseline 2022/23)

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Develop a carbon footprint baseline	2022/2023	R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
3 % GHG reduction	2023/2024	R – Department of Tourism
4% GHG emissions reduction	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism Stakeholders
Review the carbon footprint baseline	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism Stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Indicator 2.3: Carbon offset programmes developed

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Develop carbon offset programmes	2022/2023	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Implement 2 offset programmes	2023/2024	R – Department of Tourism
Review the implementation of offset programmes	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism Stakeholders

Strategic Objective 3: Energy Efficiency in the tourism sector

Indicator 3.1: Number of Energy Efficiency initiatives implemented

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Initiate energy efficiency programme/s	2021/2022	R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Energy (DoE) C – CSIR, National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC)
Conduct 10 energy use assessments of the tourism sector	2022/2023	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders

Develop and implement an energy technology retrofit programme	2023/2024 2024/2025	and	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Review the energy retrofit programme	2024/2025		R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism Stakeholders

Strategic Objective 4: Water Efficiency in the tourism sector

Indicator 4.1: Number of Water Efficiency initiatives implemented

Target	Financial Year		Roles and Responsibilities
Initiate water efficiency programme/s	2021/2022		R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Energy (DoE) C – CSIR, National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC)
Conduct 10 water use assessments of the tourism sector	2022/2023		R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Develop and implement water efficient technology retrofit programme	2023/2024 2024/2025	and	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Review the water retrofit programme	2024/2025		R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism Stakeholders

Strategic Objective 5: Promote sustainable water resource management within the tourism sector.

Indicator 5.1: Water conservation and demand management initiatives developed

Target	Financial Year		Roles and Responsibilities
Develop water conservation and demand assessment tool for the tourism sector	2022/2023		R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)
Implement the water conservation and demand assessment tool for the tourism sector	2023/2024		R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Review the water conservation and demand assessment tool for the tourism sector	2024/2025		R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Water and Sanitation
Develop and Implement a water awareness tool for the tourism sector	2022/2023 to 2024/2025		R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Water and Sanitation

Strategic Objective 6: Resource mobilisation to support TEIP Implementation by the Tourism Sector

Indicator 6.1: Number of beneficiaries for the Green Tourism Incentive Programmes

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
10 beneficiaries	2022/2023	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Energy
10 beneficiaries	2023/2024	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Tourism
10 Beneficiaries	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Review of the Green Tourism Incentive Programme	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Energy

Strategic Objective 7: Ensure that the tourism sector is resilient and adapt to the impacts of climate change (Adaptation Plan)

Indicator 7.1: Number of Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessments (RVA) conducted

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Conduct Desktop research on existing RVA tools	2021/2022	R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Develop the tool for conducting RVA for the tourism sector and its subsectors	2022/2023	R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Conduct 5 RVA	2023/2024	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Conduct 5 RVA	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Review the RVA tool	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders

Indicator 7.2: Climate Change Communication Plan Tourism Sector developed

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Develop a climate change communication plan	2022/2023	R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Implement the climate change communication plan	2023/2024	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders

Review the climate change communication plan	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment I – Local Communities
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Strategic Objective 8: Reduce the waste generated by the tourism sector

Indicator 8.1: Number of waste management programmes implemented

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Develop the waste management awareness campaign programme for the tourism sector	2022/2023	R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Implement the waste management awareness campaign programme for the tourism sector	2023/2024	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Review the waste management awareness campaign programme for the tourism sector	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Strategic Objective 9: Biodiversity conservation and management

Indicator 9.1: Biodiversity conservation and management initiatives developed

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Conduct Desktop research on existing biodiversity conservation and management initiative assessment tools	2021/2022	R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Develop biodiversity conservation and management initiative assessment tool for the tourism sector	2022/2023	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Implement the biodiversity conservation and management initiative for the tourism sector	2022/2023 to 2023/2024	Department of Tourism
Review the biodiversity conservation and management initiative assessment for the tourism sector	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders C – Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Strategic Objective 10: Facilitate communication and outreach on environmental management in the tourism sector

Indicator 10.1: Number of awareness sessions on environmental management in tourism

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
1 (One) awareness session initiated to date	2020/2021	R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Conduct Awareness Session on the approved TEIP to Tourism Technical Working Group and other related forums	2021/2022	R & A – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders
Develop/review an environmental management awareness strategy for the sector	2021/2022	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders I – Local communities
Implement the environmental management awareness strategy for the sector	2022/2023 to 2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders I – Local communities
Review the environmental management awareness strategy for the tourism sector	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders I – Local communities

Strategic Objective 11: Promote the involvement of local communities located near tourism establishments

Indicator 11.1: Number of local community involvement interventions initiated

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
Develop a community involvement initiative strategy	2022/2023	R & A – Department of Tourism
Implement 15 community involvement initiatives	2023/2024	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders I – Local communities
Review the local community involvement initiatives	2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism C – Tourism stakeholders I – Local communities

Strategic Objective 12: Ensure compliance of the Tourism sector with environmental management legislation in SA

Indicator 12.1: % Compliance of the Tourism sector with environmental legislation

Target	Financial Year	Roles and Responsibilities
100 % compliance	2021/2022 to 2024/2025	R – Department of Tourism

CHAPTER 6: TEIP IMPLEMENTATION PERFORMANCE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Section 16(1) (b) of NEMA requires that every organ of state report annually within four months of the end of the financial year on the implementation of its adopted EIP or EMP to the Director-General and the Subcommittee on EIP/EMPs. Furthermore, Section 16(2) of NEMA empowers the Director-General of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) to monitor compliance with environmental implementation plans and environmental management plans. The monitoring and reporting for the tourism sector are proposed as follows:

- The TEMF will coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the environmental work programmes of the tourism sector.
- The Department of Tourism will monitor compliance of the tourism sector with the relevant Environmental regulations.
- The Department of Tourism will provide an annual report on compliance to the EIPs and EMPs subcommittee.

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